

# F5 BIG-IP Source Code Leaked in State-Linked Cyberattack (BRICKSTORM Malware) – Qualys ThreatPROTECT

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F5 Networks warned its users about a widespread cyberattack that compromised its systems and led to the theft of BIG-IP source code and details of unpatched security vulnerabilities.

In the [article](#), F5 describes becoming aware of the breach in August 2025. A highly sophisticated nation-state threat actor maintained long-term, persistent access to, and downloaded files from, specific F5 systems, including the BIG-IP product development environment and engineering knowledge management platforms.

F5 mentioned in the article that “we are taking proactive measures to protect our customers and strengthen the security posture of our enterprise and product environments. We have engaged CrowdStrike, Mandiant, and other leading cybersecurity experts to support this work, and we are actively engaged with law enforcement and our government partners.”

In its [October 2025 Quarterly Security Notification](#), F5 released updates for BIG-IP, F5OS, and BIG-IP Next for Kubernetes, BIG-IQ, and APM clients.

## Discovery

The data breach started with threat actors extracting files from the BIG-IP product development environment and engineering knowledge management platforms. Those files contained some of the BIG-IP source code and information about undisclosed vulnerabilities existing in BIG-IP.

The vendor has no evidence of access to, or extraction of, data from their CRM, financial, support case management, or iHealth systems. However, some of the extracted files from the knowledge management platform contained configuration or implementation information for a small percentage of customers.

## CISA Emergency Directive ([ED 26-01](#))

In immediate response to the breach, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) issued an Emergency Directive (ED 26-01). The directive instructs all Federal Civilian Executive Branch agencies to inventory F5 BIG-IP devices, ensure management interfaces are inaccessible from the public internet, apply all newly released updates by October 22, 2025, and report full compliance by October 29, 2025.

CISA warned that the stolen information gives attackers an unfair advantage in performing vulnerability research and potentially crafting zero-day exploits against unpatched systems.

Google, Mandiant, and CrowdStrike investigations revealed links between the F5 data breach and a Chinese cyber espionage group called UNC5221. Bloomberg later [reported](#) that the attackers had infiltrated F5’s network for

over 12 months, using custom malware identified as BRICKSTORM. This spyware is believed to have been deployed against organizations in technology, legal services, SaaS, and BPO sectors in similar campaigns across the U.S.

The Mandiant team has released a BRICKSTORM Indicator of Compromise Scanner to detect potential BRICKSTORM backdoor compromises on Linux and BSD-based appliances and systems. The script is designed to replicate the logic of a specific YARA rule on systems where YARA is not available or practical to run.

## Affected and Fixed Versions

| <b>CVE</b>     | <b>Affected Versions</b>  | <b>Fixed Versions</b>                                     |
|----------------|---|---|
| CVE-2025-53868 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.5.0, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10                      | 17.5.1, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8                       |
| CVE-2025-61955 | F5OS-A: 1.8.03, 1.5.1 – 1.5.3; F5OS-C: 1.8.0 – 1.8.1, 1.6.0 – 1.6.23                                | F5OS-A: 1.8.3, 1.5.4; F5OS-C: 1.8.2, 1.6.4                |
| CVE-2025-57780 | F5OS-A: 1.8.03, 1.5.1 – 1.5.3; F5OS-C: 1.8.0 – 1.8.1, 1.6.0 – 1.6.23                                | F5OS-A: 1.8.3, 1.5.4; F5OS-C: 1.8.2, 1.6.4                |
| CVE-2025-60016 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.1.0 – 17.1.1; BIG-IP Next SPK: 1.7.0 – 1.9.2; BIG-IP Next CNF: 1.1.0 – 1.3.3 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.1.2; BIG-IP Next CNF: 2.0.0, 1.4.0 |
| CVE-2025-48008 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.5, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10                              | 17.1.2.2, 16.1.6, 15.1.10.8                               |
| CVE-2025-59781 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.5, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10                              | 17.1.2.2, 16.1.6, 15.1.10.8                               |
| CVE-2025-41430 | BIG-IP SSL Orchestrator: 17.5.0, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.3, 15.1.0 – 15.1.9                  | 17.5.1, 17.1.3, 16.1.4                                    |
| CVE-2025-55669 | BIG-IP ASM: 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.5  | 17.1.2.2, 16.1.6  |
| CVE-2025-      | BIG-IP all modules: 17.5.0, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6  | 17.5.1, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1                                  |

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| CVE-2025-55036 | BIG-IP SSL Orchestrator: 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.5, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10   | 17.1.3, 16.1.6, 15.1.10.8   |
| CVE-2025-54479 | BIG-IP PEM: 17.5.0, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10; BIG-IP Next CNF: 2.0.0 – 2.1.0, 1.1.0 – 1.4.0         | 17.5.1, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8; BIG-IP Next CNF: 2.1.0 (EHF-14, EHF-24, EHF-34)                  |
| CVE-2025-46706 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.5  | 17.1.2.2, 16.1.6  |
| CVE-2025-59478 | BIG-IP AFM: 17.5.0, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10   | 17.5.1, 17.1.3, 15.1.10.8   |
| CVE-2025-61938 | BIG-IP Advanced WAFASM: 17.5.0, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2   | 17.5.1, 17.1.3  |
| CVE-2025-54858 | BIG-IP Advanced WAFASM: 17.5.0 – 17.5.1, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10                                   | 17.5.1.3, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8   |
| CVE-2025-58120 | BIG-IP Next SPK: 2.0.0, 1.7.0 – 1.7.14; BIG-IP Next CNF: 2.0.0, 1.1.0 – 1.4.1   | 2.0.1, 1.7.14 (EHF-24); 2.0.1   |
| CVE-2025-53856 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.5.0 – 17.5.1, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10                                       | 17.5.1.3, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8   |
| CVE-2025-61974 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.5.0 – 17.5.1, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10                                       | 17.5.1.3, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8; BIG-IP Next SPK: 2.0.0 – 2.0.2; BIG-IP Next CNF: 2.0.0 – 2.1.0 |
| CVE-2025-58071 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.5.0, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10; BIG-IP Next CNF: 2.0.0 – 2.1.0, 1.1.0 – 1.4.1 | 17.5.1, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8; BIG-IP Next CNF: 2.1.0 (EHF-14, EHF-24, EHF-34)                  |
| CVE-2025-53521 | BIG-IP APM: 17.5.0 – 17.5.1, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10   | 17.5.1.3, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8   |

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| CVE-2025-61960 | BIG-IP APM: 17.5.0 – 17.5.1, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6                           | 17.5.1.3, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1  |
| CVE-2025-54854 | BIG-IP APM: 17.5.0 – 17.5.1, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10         | 17.5.1.3, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8   |
| CVE-2025-53474 | BIG-IP APM: 17.5.0 – 17.5.1, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10         | 17.5.1.3, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8   |
| CVE-2025-61990 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.5.0 – 17.5.1, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10 | 17.5.1.3, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8; BIG-IP Next SPK: 2.0.0 – 2.0.2; BIG-IP Next CNF: 2.0.0 – 2.1.0 |
| CVE-2025-58096 | BIG-IP all modules: 17.5.0 – 17.5.1, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 16.1.0 – 16.1.6, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10 | 17.5.1.3, 17.1.3, 16.1.6.1, 15.1.10.8   |
| CVE-2025-61935 | BIG-IP Advanced WAFASM: 17.5.0, 17.1.0 – 17.1.2, 15.1.0 – 15.1.10                       | 17.5.1, 17.1.3  |

For more information, please refer to the [October 2025 Quarterly Security Notification](#).

## Qualys Detection

**Note:** All the QIDs mentioned below are only scanner-supported (Authenticated remote scanning).

| CVE            | QID    |
|----------------|--------|
| CVE-2025-58474 | 385574 |
| CVE-2025-55036 | 385571 |
| CVE-2025-61938 | 385573 |
| CVE-2025-41430 | 385572 |
| CVE-2025-53474 | 385544 |
| CVE-2025-59268 | 385543 |
| CVE-2025-59269 | 385560 |
| CVE-2025-47148 | 385562 |

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|----------------|--------|
| CVE-2025-59478 | 385556 |
| CVE-2025-60016 | 385567 |
| CVE-2025-58153 | 385548 |
| CVE-2025-48008 | 385561 |
| CVE-2025-55669 | 385540 |
| CVE-2025-46706 | 385547 |
| CVE-2025-59781 | 385566 |
| CVE-2025-58424 | 385555 |
| CVE-2025-54479 | 385541 |
| CVE-2025-53856 | 385568 |
| CVE-2025-61951 | 385559 |
| CVE-2025-61935 | 385550 |
| CVE-2025-58071 | 385553 |
| CVE-2025-53868 | 385552 |
| CVE-2025-54858 | 385563 |
| CVE-2025-58096 | 385557 |
| CVE-2025-53521 | 385564 |
| CVE-2025-61958 | 385542 |
| CVE-2025-61933 | 385558 |
| CVE-2025-54854 | 385554 |
| CVE-2025-61960 | 385545 |
| CVE-2025-59481 | 385565 |
| CVE-2025-61974 | 385551 |
| CVE-2025-59483 | 385569 |
| CVE-2025-54755 | 385549 |
| CVE-2025-61990 | 385546 |

Please follow Qualys Threat Protection for more coverage on the latest vulnerabilities.

### References

<https://my.f5.com/manage/s/article/K000156572>

<https://my.f5.com/manage/s/article/K000154696>

<https://github.com/mandiant/brickstorm-scanner>

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<https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/directives/ed-26-01-mitigate-vulnerabilities-f5-devices>

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2025-10-16/potentially-catastrophic-breach-of-cyber-firm-blamed-on-china>

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Source: <https://threatprotect.qualys.com/2025/10/16/f5-big-ip-source-code-leaked-in-state-linked-cyberattack-brickstorm-malware/>