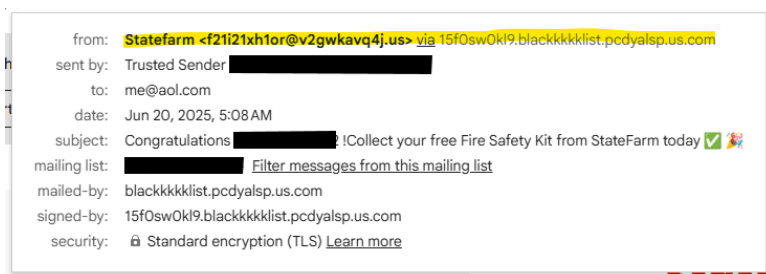


5 WAYS TO SPOT A PHISHING EMAIL

1. Suspicious Sender or Email Address

- The display name may look familiar (e.g., “Microsoft Support”), but the actual email address might be misspelled or from a suspicious domain (e.g., support@m1crosoft-secure.com).

Tip: Hover over the sender’s address to reveal the full domain before clicking anything.

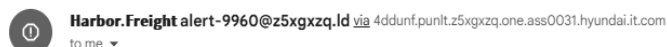


2. Generic or Unexpected Greetings

- Phishing emails often use impersonal language like “Dear User,” “Dear Customer,” or “Valued Client.”

Tip: If you’re used to personalized communication from an organization, a generic greeting can be a red flag.

Congratulations, you are the recipient of a Milwaukee Tool Set! _____ Your confirmation is needed #WRzSB



Your order will be canceled in the next 24 hours Spam x



3. Urgent Language and Threats

- Phrases like “Act Now,” “Your account will be locked,” or “Immediate action required” are designed to create panic.
- Legitimate companies don’t pressure users into instant action without proper context or verification steps.

4. Unusual Links or Attachments

- Hover over links—if the URL looks strange, misspelled, or doesn’t match the organization’s official domain, don’t click it.
- Attachments with unfamiliar file types (e.g., .exe, .scr, .iso, or unexpected .zip) may contain malware.



5. Spelling, Grammar, or Formatting Errors

- Many phishing emails originate from attackers outside the targeted region and may contain awkward phrasing, poor grammar, or inconsistent formatting.
- Professional organizations typically proofread communications—multiple errors should raise red flags.