



Re: Mold determination asap

1 message

kayenqo <kayenqo22@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 8, 2025 at 3:51 AM
To: Michelle Martin <ranckmm@gmail.com>

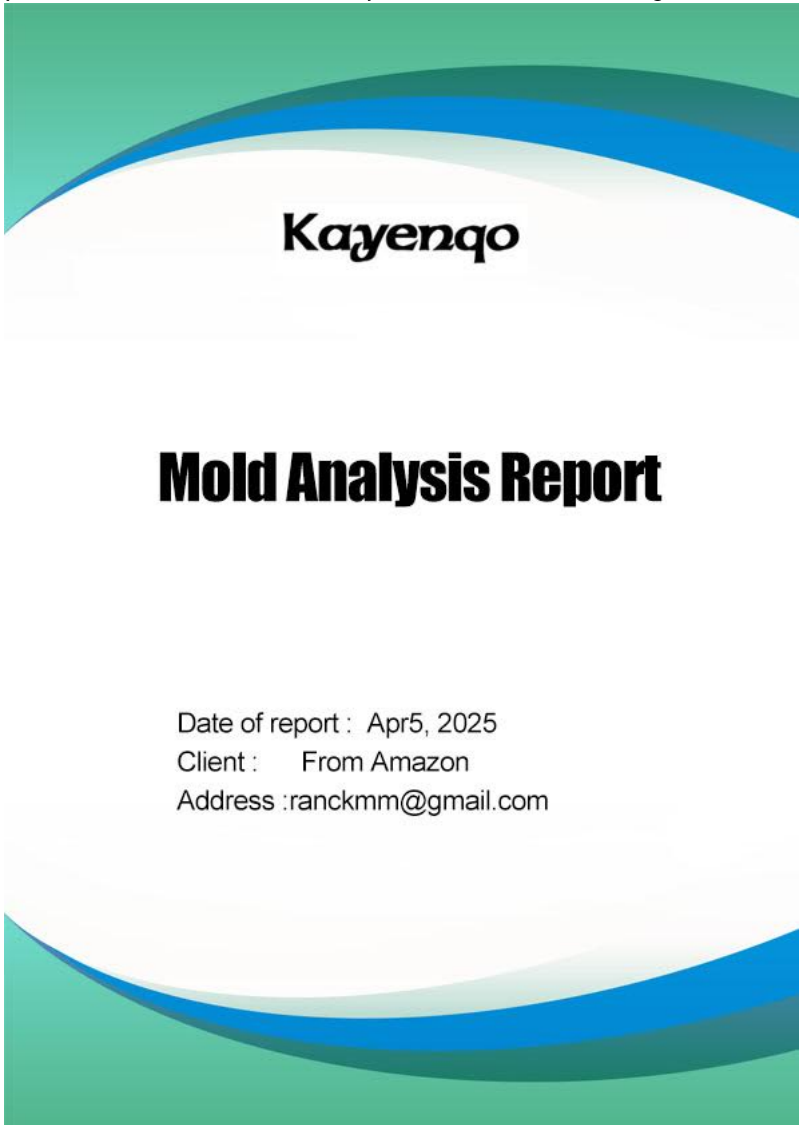
Thank you for your positive review of our product! Thank you for your support!May good luck always be on your side!

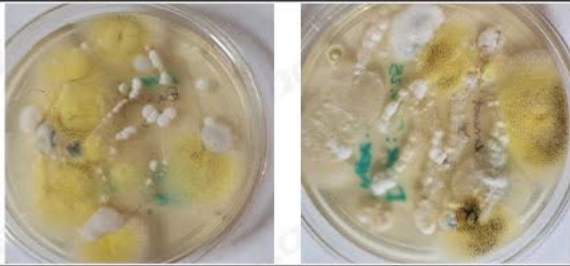
Michelle Martin <ranckmm@gmail.com> 于2025年4月7日周一 22:59写道：
You bet...5 star review submitted

On Sun, Apr 6, 2025, 10:18 PM kayenqo <kayenqo22@gmail.com> wrote:
It is our honor to be able to help you. If you can, please help us share your five-star review on Amazon. This is very important to our company. Thank you again!

Michelle Martin <ranckmm@gmail.com> 于2025年4月6日周日 20:05写道：
Thank you so much!!!!

On Sat, Apr 5, 2025, 11:53 PM kayenqo <kayenqo22@gmail.com> wrote:
Hello, I'm Scott, this is the mold analysis report!!If the report can help you, please share a positive review of our products on Amazon, it is important to us, thanks again!





On the plate are different forms of *Penicillium*, *Mucor* and *Aspergillus niger*.

Penicillium is one of the most common types of molds. It has multiple species with a variety of different appearances. These molds can spread quickly throughout a home. They may cause allergic reactions and potentially other infections in susceptible individuals.

The blue colored mold on old bread, fruits, vegetables and other foods in a household is often *penicillium*. However, this mold can grow on a wide range of materials in a building or home including house dust, fabrics, leather, wallpaper, and even wallpaper glue.

Penicillium has been known to produce a wide range of materials, which may be potential toxins (see list below). They may also be associated with Type I and Type II allergic reactions in some individuals. *Penicillium* have also been associated with a condition known as *Penicilliosis* in immunocompromised individuals that may result in fever, skin lesions and anemia.

Mucor Grows well in conditions of high temperature, high humidity and poor ventilation. *Mucor* is widely distributed in nature and is a saprophytic fungus that has a strong ability to decompose proteins and often causes food to become moldy.

It is an opportunistic pathogenic fungus that only causes disease in humans when the body's immunity is low and extremely weak.

Aspergillus is a genus of molds that has several hundred species worldwide. Some of these species may be harmful to humans, and overall aspergillus is the second most common opportunistic fungal pathogen following Candida. Aspergillus grows on a wide range of substrates indoors. It is frequently found in water-damaged buildings. Aspergillus especially grows well in warm and damp areas such as bathrooms and near window frames if there is condensation. Aspergillus may also cause sinus inflammation and infections. Notably, in immunocompromised individuals, aspergillus may be quite invasive, resulting in a condition called invasive aspergillosis. In these conditions, the mold may infect various organs, particularly the lungs (chronic pulmonary aspergillosis).

You can reference our mold guide to remove mold.



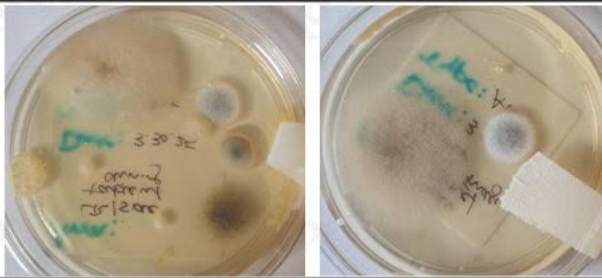
On the plate are different forms of *Penicillium*, *Mucor*, *Rhizopus* and bacteria.

Rhizopus is a filamentous fungus that is often found in soil and decaying organic matter including old fruits, breads, vegetables, and even on animal feces. They are usually considered a contaminant. *Rhizopus* may be associated with Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type II (hypersensitivity) allergic reactions. They are also the causal agent in a rare condition known as zygomycosis in immunocompromised or malnourished individuals, which may affect the face, and oropharyngeal cavity.

You can reference our mold guide to remove mold.



There are *Penicillium*, *Mucor* and bacteria on the plate, but only in small amounts, within the normal range. There is no need to worry too much.



On the plate are different forms of *Penicillium*, *Mucor* and bacteria.
You can reference our mold guide to remove mold.



The different forms of *Penicillium* are on the plate.
You can reference our mold guide to remove mold.



On the plate are *Penicillium*, *Mucor* and bacteria.
You can reference our mold guide to remove mold.



The plate contains *Mucor* and *Aspergillus versicolor*.
You can reference our mold guide to remove mold.



The plate contains *Mucor* and *Aspergillus versicolor*.
You can reference our mold guide to remove mold.



The plate contains *Penicillium* and *Mucor*.

You can reference our mold guide to remove mold.



The plate contains *Penicillium* and *Mucor*.

You can reference our mold guide to remove mold.

Mold is everywhere, only the large number and variety of molds on the plate require attention.

The following are some methods for reducing indoor mold.

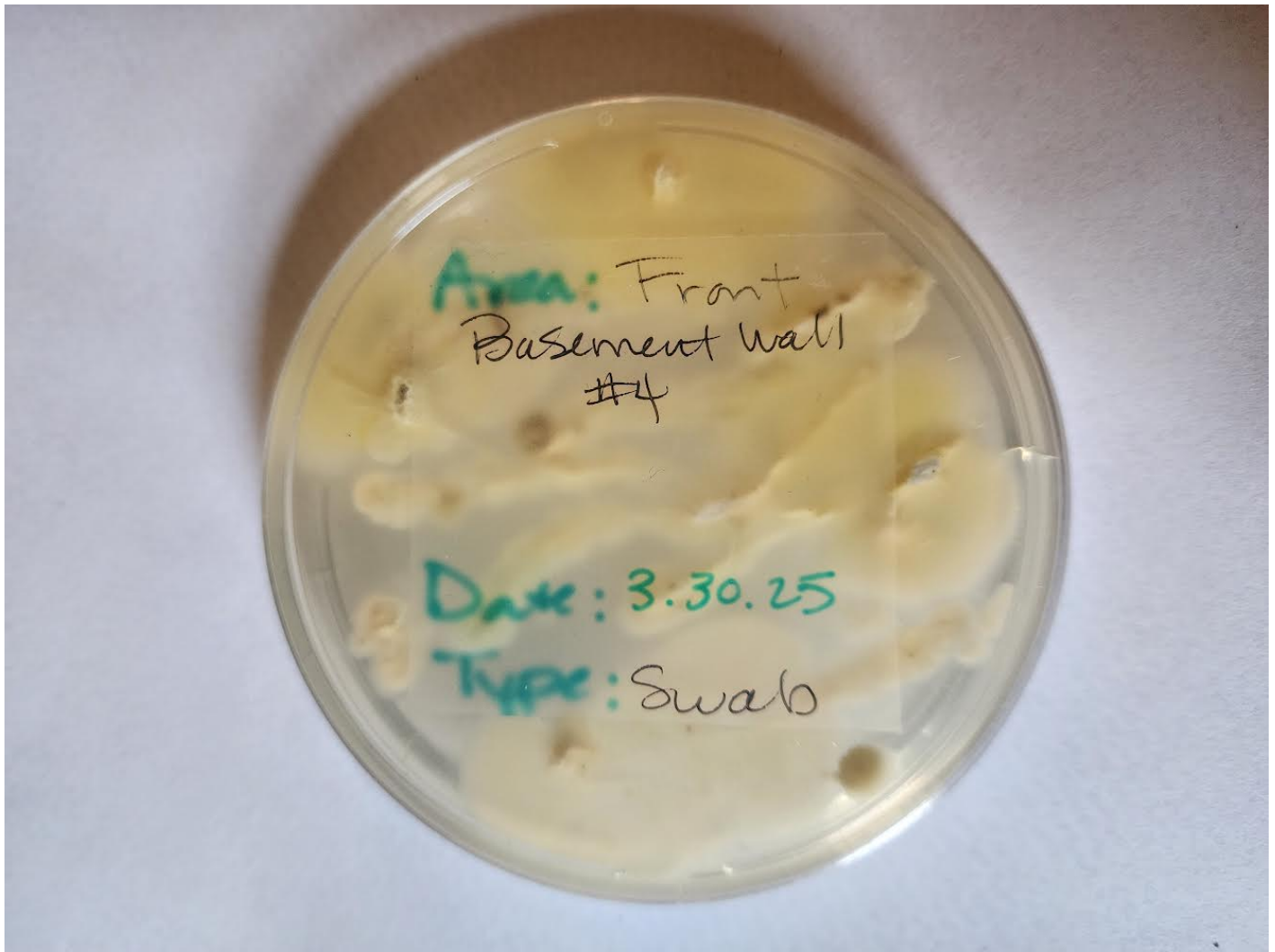
1. Using a dehumidifier: A dehumidifier is an effective tool for controlling humidity, especially suitable for use in damp seasons or regions. Keeping indoor humidity between 40% and 60% can significantly inhibit mold growth.
2. Utilizing air conditioning for dehumidification: The dehumidification function of an air conditioner can reduce indoor humidity to a certain extent, although its effect may not be as good as that of a dehumidifier. It is still a good option when a dehumidifier is not available.
3. Installing a fresh air system: A fresh air system can continuously supply fresh air, expel damp air, maintain indoor air circulation and dryness, thereby reducing the chance of mold growth.
4. Regularly opening windows for ventilation: This is the simplest and most economical method. Opening windows at regular intervals every day can effectively improve indoor air quality, lower humidity, and reduce the possibility of mold growth.
5. Using mold removers: For areas where mold has already appeared, using professional mold removers can quickly remove mold spots and prevent mold from growing again.
6. Utilizing disinfectants: Regularly using disinfectant water or multi-purpose cleaners like Young Living Thieves Household Cleaner for cleaning and disinfection can kill mold spores and prevent mold growth.
7. Using ultraviolet lamps: Ultraviolet lamps can destroy the DNA structure of mold and kill it. When using them, safety precautions should be taken to avoid direct exposure of ultraviolet rays to the human body. After use, the area should be ventilated.

If you have any other questions, please contact us and we will get back to you as soon as possible.

Michelle Martin <ranckmm@gmail.com> 于2025年4月5日周六 22:56写道:

Last sets

Bottom 11



Top 12



Bottom 12



On Thu, Apr 3, 2025, 11:08 PM kayenqo <kayenqo22@gmail.com> wrote:
Hello, we are waiting for your new photos. Thank you!

Michelle Martin <ranckmm@gmail.com> 于2025年4月3日周四 20:08写道：

Ok, thank you.

On Thu, Apr 3, 2025, 2:06 AM kayenqo <kayenqo22@gmail.com> wrote:

Hello, since the mold on the plate is still relatively small, for better analysis, you can continue to observe it for 48 hours. When the mold on the plate becomes large, send clear photos of the front and back of the plate to our email and we will analyze it for you as soon as possible.

Michelle Martin <ranckmm@gmail.com> 于2025年4月3日周四 10:33写道：

And 2 more

