

Mycotoxins

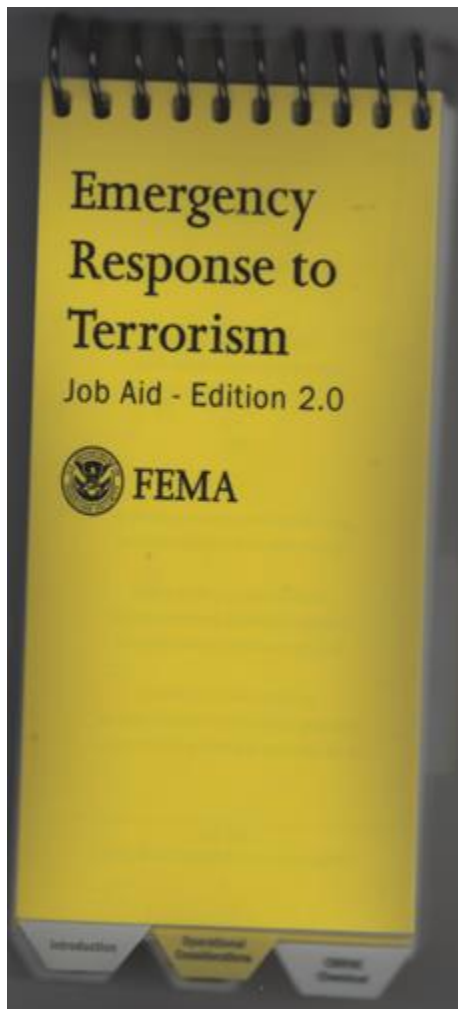
Many people that should know better, don't know that secondary metabolites of some moulds can be toxic but the following description from Health and Safety Executive clearly identifies the hazard

- *Can be toxic if swallowed, inhaled, or put in contact with skin*

The following pages are from a USA government handbook which was issued to the author (Jeff Charlton) during Homeland defence training post 911.

You will note the blue arrow shows Ebola as being a medium lethality, the same as the red arrow "Mycotoxins"

Both Sadam Hussein and US government have used mycotoxins as WMDs.



Emergency Response to Terrorism
Job Aid

Section III-3: Radiological/Nuclear

area for medical evaluation.

Biological Agent Reference Chart

Agent	Dissemination	Transmission (person to person)	Incubation	Lethality
Anthrax	Spores in aerosol	No (except cutaneous)	1 to 5 days	High
Cholera	Ingestion and aerosol	Rare	12 hours to 6 days	Low with treatment
Plague	Aerated	High	1 to 3 days	High if untreated
Tularemia	Aerosol	No	1 to 10 days	Moderate if untreated
Q Fever	Ingestion and aerosol	Rare	14 to 16 days	Very low
Smallpox	Aerosol	High	10 to 12 days	Low
VEE	Aerosol and infected vectors	Low	1 to 6 days	Low
Ebola	Contact and aerosol	Moderate	4 to 16 days	Moderate to high
Botulinum Toxin	Ingestion and aerosol	No	Hours to days	High
T-2 Mycotoxins	Ingestion and aerosol	No	2 to 4 hours	Moderate

Radiological/Nuclear III-3-1

Agency-Related Activities CBRNE Explosive

Mycotoxins are some of nature's most toxic chemicals and are produced by just a few toxigenic moulds.

If you have had a blood or urine test for Mycotoxins your medical team have already identified toxigenic moulds may be present in your home (or workplace) and be responsible for some of your symptoms

While taking chelating agents and binders may reduce health effects, the reality is your unlikely to get better unless you remove or reduce the exposure.

Building Forensics provide a variety of protocols to identify, and or reduce your exposure and assist your medical team in identifying source and types of contamination.

As mycotoxins are often measured in parts per billion per ton you must focus sampling and lab analysis on high-risk areas and that requires the expertise of qualified Indoor Environmental Hygienists like Building Forensics. If not, you will almost certainly waste time and money perhaps sampling the wrong area.

Our surveys identify high risk areas of potential mycotoxin sources and can if confirmed provide risk reduction protocols.

This is a little like looking for a needle in a haystack and only a qualified and competent Indoor Environmental Hygienist would look for associated risks and marker indicators.

Testing for Mycotoxins in the home

As previously mentioned mycotoxins can be dispersed from limited species of toxigenic moulds and be extremely difficult to identify or locate their source. Working with USA leading laboratories we have partnered them to focus on specific targets and indicators

Removing Mycotoxins

While decontamination to remove toxigenic producers of mycotoxins is usually required, removal of mycotoxins may require more focussed attention.

The chemical and mechanical properties of mycotoxins differ from mould spores and fragments and therefore require specific protocols for successful removal



This machine was developed specifically for mycotoxin removal when used in controlled environments.