Mycotoxin	Associated Molds	Example Binders	Potential Food Sources
Aflatoxin	• *Aspergillus flavus* • *Aspergillus parasiticus*	• Clays (bentonite, montmorillonite) • Charcoals • Zeolites • Glucomannan • Diatomaceous earth	Milk, cheese, eggs, meat (contaminated feed), cereals, wheat, spices, tree nuts, peanuts, pistachios, Brazil nuts, chilies, oilseeds, corn, spices, black pepper, dried fruit, figs, dried coconut
Ochratoxin	• *Aspergillus albertensis* • *Aspergillus alliaceus* • *Aspergillus auricomus* • *Aspergillus carbonarius* • *Aspergillus niger* • *Aspergillus ochraceus* • *Aspergillus sclerotiorum* • *Aspergillus sulphureus* • *Aspergillus wentii* • *Penicillium nordicum* • *Penicillium viridicatum* • *Penicillium verrucosum*	• Cholestyramine • Zeolites • Glucomannan • Diatomaceous earth	Cereals, wheat, corn, oats, coffee, dried fruit, wine, beer, cocoa, nuts, beans, peas, bread, rice, cheese, meats (contaminated feed, especially pork and poultry), dried and smoked fish, soybeans, garbanzo beans
Trichothecene	• *Cephalosporium* • *Fusarium* • *Myrothecium* • *Stachybotrys* • *Trichoderma* • *Trichothecium* • *Verticimonosporium*	• Clays (bentonite; montmorillonite) • Charcoals • Zeolites • Glucomannan • Diatomaceous earth	Grains, cereals, wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye, durum, soybeans, potatoes, sunflower seeds, peanuts, bananas

This table is a partial listing of organisms that may produce mycotoxins. The focus is on the specific mycotoxins tested via urinary mycotoxin testing from RealTime Laboratories. Additional sources of mycotoxins or mycotoxin binders may not be listed in this table. Some of the binders mentioned above are from veterinary literature, as mycotoxins are a serious concern in the production of animal products such as milk, eggs, and meat.