

IV.

**ACMT REFERENCES No. 15 & No. 3 HAVE CEASED MASS-MARKETING THE VERITOX THEORY**

**ACMT Mold Statement Reference #15** is the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI) Position Statement of 2006, titled "*The medical effects of mold exposure*". It is commonly referred to as the "AAAAI Mold Statement" and is attached hereto as EXHIBIT 3.[37] While citing the "nonprofit" AAAAI as an alleged credible reference the ACMT Mold Statement states,

*"The American Academy of Asthma, Allergy, and Immunology (AAAAI) has addressed some of these issues in their recent position statement on health effects from mold exposure (15)."*

**The AAAAI Mold Statement was retired in 2011.** AAAAI is the allergists' medical trade association. With regard to illness from exposure to microbial toxins in WDB, AAAAI relied upon the 2002 position statement of the occupational-physicians trade association as their source reference -- the "nonprofit" American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM). In 2002 ACOEM became the first medical trade association to mass-market the Veritox Theory via their position statement on mold. (See fn 10, 2007 Wall Street Journal article describing the falsely stated co- authorship of the AAAAI Mold Statement)

**ACMT Mold Statement Reference #3** in corroboration of the boxed-in sentence is the ACOEM Mold Statement itself, titled "*Adverse Human Health Effects Associated with Molds in the Indoor Environment*".[38] **The ACOEM Mold Statement was retired in February 2015.**

Attached hereto as EXHIBIT 4 is the March 2015 WorkCompCentral (WCC) article "*ACOEM Takes Down Position Paper Commonly Used to Defend against Mold Claims*" announcing the ACOEM sunseting.[39] It states:

*"[Sharon] Kramer told WorkCompCentral in an interview last week that Michael Hodgson, medical director for the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA], received a statement from ACOEM's publications director [Marianne Dreger] last year that the organization would sunset the position paper in early 2015....Kramer said the sunseting that appears to have occurred takes away any weight the paper might hold as a defense against workers' compensation claims where the claimant is seeking benefits for mold-related illness...'It was a litigation defense argument right from the get-go,' she said.... [Dr. Ritchie] Shoemaker\* said there are several ways to show that a patient has been exposed to the inhalation of mycotoxins, which mold produces....'After 2003, there were no cases that I participated in where defense did not quote ACOEM,' he said...The online portal for the Official Disability Guidelines offers no entry in its 'UR Advisor' tool and points users to..a government-run website which simply states that 'inhaling or touching mold or mold spores may cause allergic reactions or asthma attacks in sensitive people."*

American College of Medical Toxicology, Choose Wisely To Sunset Your Mold Statement

[37] **2006 EXHIBIT 3, AAAAI Mold Statement** <http://freepdfhosting.com/3b65b8d89c.pdf>

[38] 2002 ACOEM Mold Statement, minor revision 2011, sunset Feb 2015  
<http://freepdfhosting.com/061d898ddc.pdf>

[39] **2015 EXHIBIT 4, WorkCompCentral** "*ACOEM Takes Down Position Paper commonly Used to Defend Against Mold Claims*" <http://wp.me/pLYPz-3Sx>

\* Neither Dr. Shoemaker nor most mold and CIRS-WDB researchers, toxicologists or physicians are affiliates of GIHN.