

**HERTSMI and risk and hazard assessment for occupancy of a building**

The following is a non-technical explanation of HERTSMI 2 is an overview based on peer reviewed papers.

When a patient is confirmed as suffering with mould related illness and or Chronic Inflammatory Response (CIRS), treatment may not always be successful when exposure triggers remain.

Triggers are generally the components of building related illness, and in this example toxigenic moulds have been identified from DNA sequencing taken from our sampling

The following example shows 5 species which have been calculated into a sum total of 30

You will note the HERTSMI 2 score is calculated from both species and spore count.

In the following example no visible mould was present in the brand-new home.

The risk assessment is very clear, medical treatment is unlikely to succeed until remediation has reduced exposure.

Species	Spore E./mg	Weighting
Aspergillus penicillioides	361	6
Aspergillus versicolor	5,803 * * *	10
Chaetomium globosum	12	4
Stachybotrys chartarum	34 *	6
Wallemia sebi	182 *	4
<b>HERTSMI-2 Score =</b>		<b>30</b>

Color-coded interpretation <sup>10</sup>	
If 10 or below	In only 1.7% of cases, re-occupancy of building following mold remediation has led to relapse of CIRS-WDB symptoms
If between 11 to 15	Borderline. Further remediation and re-assessment is indicated
If greater than 15	Re-occupancy is ill-advised until further remediation and re-assessment are conclusive.

We will provide confidential information to medical fraternity and Nutritionists if requested