

# Safety: Radon

## TEST RESULTS

**What We Found:** Cumulative average radon levels were below 2.0 pCi/L during your test period.

**No Action Necessary**

### Why is no action necessary?

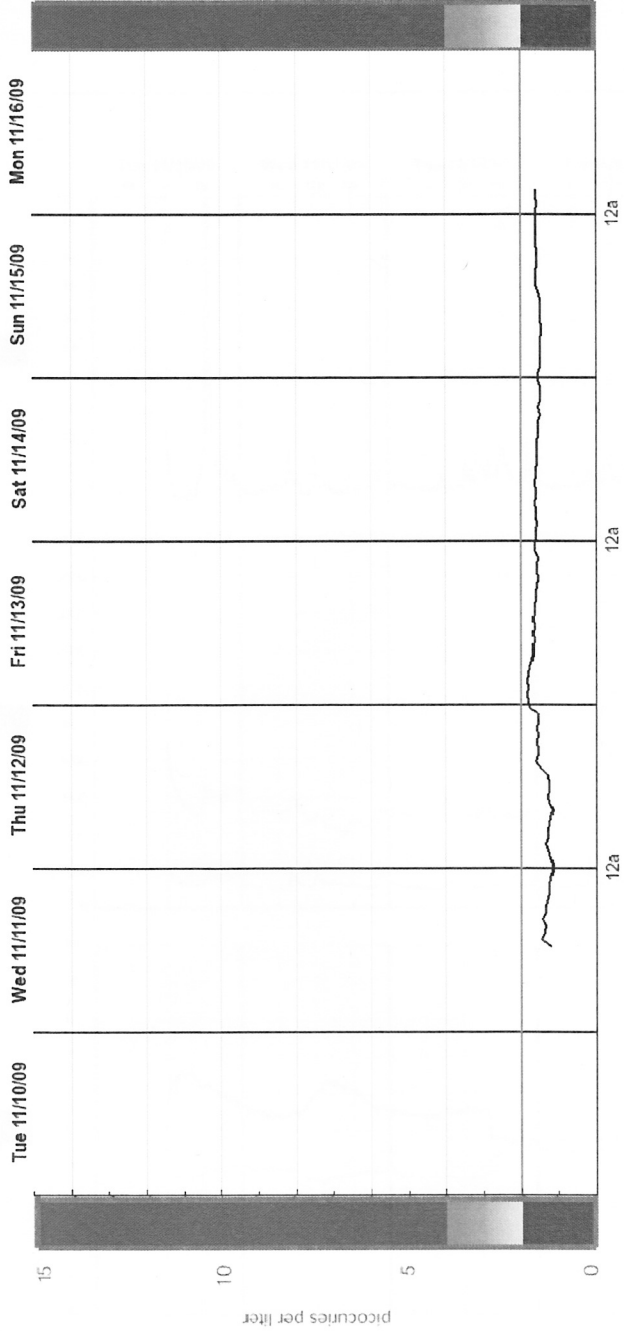
According to the EPA, cumulative average radon levels below 2.0 pCi/L are not associated with high levels of lung cancer risk.

*Exposure to elevated radon levels over long periods of time is known to cause cancer. Outdoors, the naturally occurring background level of radon in the air is 0.4 pCi/L. The national indoor average radon level is 1.3 pCi/L. Cancer risk from radon exposure increases with prolonged exposure and with smoking.*

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); World Health Organization (WHO); Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE).

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## Cumulative Test Average



Average radon level over the testing period = 1.5 pCi/L

## ABOUT RADON

Radon is a naturally occurring colorless, odorless, radioactive gas. Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer according to the U.S. Surgeon General and the EPA. Both the Surgeon General and the EPA recommend testing and reducing elevated levels of radon, especially for smokers whose risk of lung cancer increases dramatically with radon exposure.

Sources: Radon is produced by the breakdown of naturally occurring uranium in soil, rock, and water. Radon enters your home through cracks in the foundation, flooring, unfinished basements, volatilization during showering, and emission from building materials.

## RECOMMENDED ACTION

The EPA recommends a second Radon test to confirm Radon levels; however this test indicates no action is necessary. For more information, visit:

- The EPA recommends a second Radon test to confirm Radon levels