



Guidelines for Radon Measurements in the Home


The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)-Division of Nuclear Safety has developed protocols for homeowners who wish to test their homes for the presence of naturally occurring radon gas. These testing protocols are summarized in the table below. This protocol applies to both residents testing their own dwellings and to professional measurement licensees testing home environments. The testing options outlined are intended to be used by the homeowner to determine if steps should be taken to reduce the radon concentration in the home.

Because of the unique nature of real estate transactions, the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety has designed special protocols for radon testing in real estate transactions. If you expect to be selling your house in the near future, we recommend that you contact the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program for a copy of our fact sheet, "Radon Testing Guidelines for Real Estate Transactions."

Test

Conduct a short-term radon test in each of the lowest structural areas of the home. For example, if the house has one or more of the following foundation types (e.g., basement, crawlspace, slab-on-grade), test in accordance with the following protocol in each area.

Steps for Radon Testing in the Home

Test	Initial Test Results and Follow-up Tests	Test Results: Do You Take Action?
Conduct an initial short-term radon test in each of the lowest structural areas of the home.	If your initial short-term test result is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> below 4 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L), no further action is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may re-test in two years or if any renovations or additions are made to the building.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> between 4 and 8 pCi/L. Follow up with another short-term or a long-term test. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the average of the two tests is 4pCi/L or greater, the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety recommends reducing the radon level.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 pCi/L or greater, follow up with another short-term test. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the follow-up result is in agreement with the initial result, the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety recommends reducing the radon level.



Short-term tests may last between two and 90 days. Most last between two and seven days. Examples of short-term detectors include: activated charcoal canisters, charcoal liquid scintillation vials, electret chambers and continuous radon monitors.



Long-term tests last between 91 and 365 days, and are strongly recommended by the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety for all homeowners (that is, non-real estate transaction) testing. Long-term tests give a better estimate of the year-round radon concentration in the home. The closer the test duration is to a full year, the closer the test result will be to the actual average. An example of a long-term test is an alpha track detector.



When do you average radon test results?

The only time radon test results can be averaged is when two test results are performed simultaneously or sequentially. Test results from different areas such as above the crawlspace and in the basement are considered two different tests. Results are each independent of the other and are reported independently (e.g., basement result of 4.2 pCi/L and family room over crawlspace result of 6.1 pCi/L). If there is an elevated radon level in any one of the lowest structural areas of the home, it is recommended that the radon level be reduced.

(cont. on back)

If your first and second short-term tests are not in agreement (or if you're not sure whether or not they agree), contact the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program or your licensed radon measurement professional. You will probably want to conduct a long-term test, or have a radon professional conduct testing to confirm your radon levels. An example of radon measurements that are "in agreement" is a result of 11 pCi/L on the first test and 9 pCi/L on the second. An example of measurements not in agreement is 15 pCi/L on the first test and 2 pCi/L on the second. Radon levels do vary from day to day, but rarely by more than a few pCi/L.

IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Recommendations for Radon Measurements in the Home

- Hire a licensed radon measurement professional or, if you are the occupant, you may perform your own test.
- Be sure that IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program radon testing protocols are followed.
- Contact the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program if you are uncertain about anything regarding radon testing. www.radon.illinois.gov

Where Test Kits Can Be Purchased

Short-term and long-term test kits can be purchased at most hardware and department stores, and some other stores. The IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program can provide a list of licensed radon measurement professionals, and a list of businesses which offer testing kits through the mail.

When Testing

Be aware that any tests lasting less than a week (that is, most short-term tests) require closed-house conditions. Closed-house conditions mean keeping all windows closed, keeping doors closed except for normal entry and exit, and not operating fans or other appliances which bring air in from outside (except for fans that are part of a radon reduction system, or small exhaust fans that operate for only short periods of time).

- Before Testing: Begin closed-house conditions at least 12 hours before the start of the short-term test.
- During Testing: Maintain closed-house conditions during the entire duration of the short-term test, especially for tests less than one week in duration. Operate home heating or cooling systems normally during the test. For tests lasting less than one week, only operate air conditioning units that recirculate interior air.

Where the Test Should Be Conducted

Place the detector or detectors in each lowest area suitable for occupancy, such as:

- a family room, living room, den, playroom, bedroom, workshop, or exercise room; and/or
- in the lowest level suitable for occupancy, even if it isn't currently used but could be, without renovating.

For instance, if the house has one or more of the following foundation types, e.g., basement, crawlspace, or slab-on-grade, a test should be performed in the basement and in at least one room over the crawlspace and slab-on-grade area. If an elevated radon concentration is found and confirmed in one or more of these areas, the radon levels should be reduced.

DO NOT MEASURE:

- in kitchen, laundry room and bathroom (because fan systems and humidity may affect some detectors); or
- in crawl spaces, on floor or wall cracks, or right next to a sump pump, as this may cause a false high reading.

The Detector Should Be Placed:

- in an area where it will not be disturbed;
- at least three feet from doors and windows to the outside;
- at least one foot from exterior walls;
- 20 inches to 6 feet from the floor;
- at least four inches away from other objects horizontally and directly above the detector;
- away from drafts; and
- away from heat, fireplaces, furnaces, direct sunlight and areas of high humidity.

If the Test Results Show Radon Levels Above 4 pCi/L

Contact the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program. Staff can provide names and addresses of licensed mitigation professionals that are trained to reduce radon levels. We also recommend that you visit our website or contact the Radon Program for a copy of *IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Guide to Radon Mitigation*.

After a Radon Reduction System Is Installed

Perform another short-term test to ensure that the radon reduction system is effective. Make sure the system is operating during the entire test.

The IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program Can Provide:

- Information about radon and radon testing;
- Names of licensed radon measurement professionals; and
- Names of licensed radon mitigation professionals.

Call the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program at: 1 (800) 325-1245

IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety

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