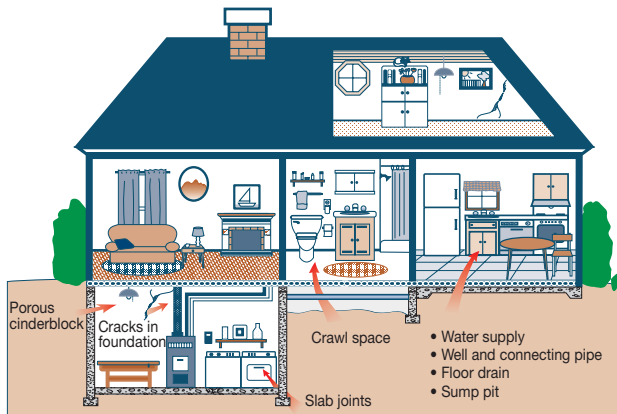


Test → Fix → Save lives

Test → Fix → Save lives

How radon gets into a house

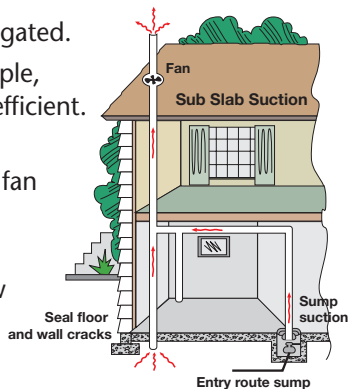


What should I do if my house has elevated radon levels?

- ❖ If the levels in your home are high, take steps to mitigate your home for radon.
- ❖ An Ohio Department of Health licensed contractor can install a radon mitigation system to reduce radon levels.
- ❖ A list of ODH licensed radon mitigation contractors in your area is available through the ODH website.

Radon mitigation in a home

- ❖ All homes can be mitigated.
- ❖ A radon system is simple, effective and energy efficient.
- ❖ Uses plumbing type PVC pipe and a small fan to remove radon.
- ❖ In most cases levels can be reduced below 2 pCi/L.



Testing your home for radon is easy and inexpensive.

The AirChek charcoal short term test kit is only \$6.95 if you mention the Ohio Department of Health at the time of purchase. The cost of mailing to you, the return postage, the AirChek analysis and the report of the results to you are all included.

You can purchase AirChek test kits on the internet at www.ohio.radon.com or by calling 1-800-247-2435. Have your credit card ready, AirChek accepts Visa, MasterCard, Amex and Discover.

For more information

Visit the ODH Indoor Radon program website at www.odh.ohio.gov for more information or call 1-800-523-4439.

Ohio Radon Information System Website
www.radon.utoledo.edu

USEPA
www.epa.gov/radon

A Citizen's Guide to Radon
www.epa.gov/radon/pubs

National Radon Program Services
www.sosradon.org/faq

The American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists
www.aarst.org/radon_info.shtml



**Ohio Department of Health
Indoor Radon Program**

TEST YOUR HOME
FIX YOUR HOME
SAVE LIVES

Radon testing is easy and inexpensive



Surgeon General's Warning

Radon causes lung cancer.
You should test your home.

Radon is...

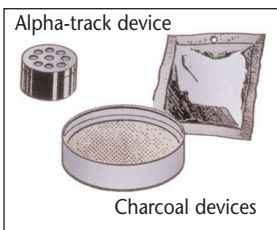
- ❖ A naturally occurring radioactive gas.
- ❖ Colorless, odorless and tasteless.
- ❖ Found all over the U.S. in all types of buildings.
- ❖ Found in elevated levels in homes in all 88 counties of Ohio.

Where does radon come from?

- ❖ Occurs naturally by the decay of Uranium present in rock and soil.
- ❖ Local geology under and adjacent to buildings allows the radon gas to migrate through foundations, cracks and small openings to enter any structure in contact with the soil.

Testing is the only way to know if you and your family are at risk

- ❖ Testing is easy and inexpensive.
- ❖ Contact the ODH Indoor Radon Program for more information on how to obtain a radon test kit.



Indoor radon is a serious national health problem

- ❖ Millions of homes have elevated radon levels. All homes should be tested for radon. When elevated levels are confirmed, the problem should be corrected.

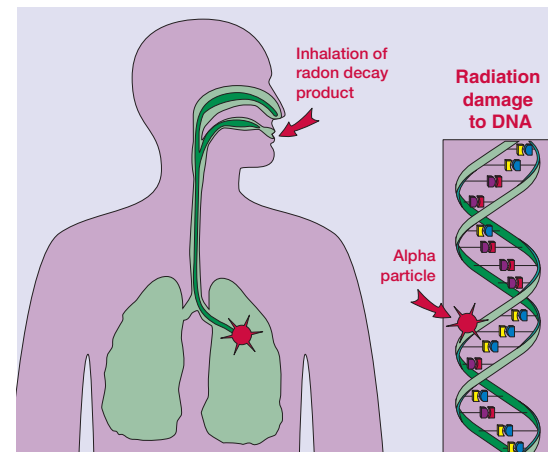
U.S Public Health Service

- ❖ National health experts recommend testing your home for radon: Surgeon General, American Lung Association, American Medical Association, American Cancer Society, American Public Health Association, and others.
- ❖ In June 2003 the USEPA revised its risk estimate for radon exposure in homes. USEPA believes that about 21,000 annual lung cancer deaths are radon related. USEPA's revised estimates are based on the National Academy of Sciences 1998 BEIR VI Report which concluded that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer after smoking.

What are the health risks of radon?

- ❖ Breathing air with elevated radon levels over long periods of time is known to increase your risk of lung cancer.
- ❖ Radon is a class "A" carcinogen.
- ❖ Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers.

How radon causes lung cancer



Radon risk if you've never smoked

Radon Level	If 1,000 people who never smoked were exposed to this level over a lifetime**	The risk of cancer from radon exposure compares to***	What To Do
20 pCi/L*	About 36 people could get lung cancer	35 times the risk of drowning	Fix your home
10 pCi/L	About 18 people could get lung cancer	20 times the risk of dying in a home fire	Fix your home
8 pCi/L	About 15 people could get lung cancer	4 times the risk of dying in a fall	Fix your home
4 pCi/L	About 7 people could get lung cancer	The risk of dying in a car crash	Fix your home
2 pCi/L	About 4 people could get lung cancer	The risk of dying from poison	Consider fixing between 2 and 4 pCi/L
1.3 pCi/L	About 2 people could get lung cancer	(Average indoor radon level)	(Reducing radon levels below 2 pCi/L is difficult.)
0.4 pCi/L		(Average outdoor radon level)	

* pCi/L (pico Curies per Liter)

** Lifetime risk of lung cancer deaths from EPA Assessment of Risks from Radon in Homes (EPA 402-R-03-003). (If you are a former smoker, your risk may be higher.)

*** Comparison data calculated using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 1999-2001 National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Reports.