



Radon Test Result: 3.4 ±0.3 pCi/L

Test Started 01/22/21 at 2:00 pm
Test Ended 01/25/21 at 12:00 pm
Closed house conditions maintained during test.

Air Chek
PO Box 2000
Naples, NC 28760

www.radon.com

b



HARNEY ESD
25 FAIRVIEW HEIGHTS LOOP
BURNS, OR 97720-2324

Your Test Result

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picocurie per liter). This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis calculations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, temperature, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If your test kit was used prior to the Use By Date, ALL the testing protocols and instructions were carefully followed, and the data recorded properly on the test packet, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the test period.

This radon test was provided to you by CASCADE RADON INC / 503-421-4813.

INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for results in this range (2.0 to 3.9 pCi/L) is to conduct further tests to determine the true annual average, ideally with a long-term test kit. If the result remains between 2 and 4 there is little short-term risk, but you should consider fixing your home. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

Health Risks

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. EPA has set an Action Level for radon at 4 pCi/L; however radon concentrations less than 4 pCi/L still pose some health risks. The Indoor Radon Abatement Act set a goal for indoor radon concentrations to equal the amount of radon found outdoors, which is estimated to be ~ 0.4 pCi/L.

Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 91 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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Most states have a radon office to assist citizens with general questions about radon and radon reduction techniques. Many states maintain a list of licensed or certified radon testing and mitigation professionals. You can visit www.state-radon.info to find the list of state radon contacts, as well as links to additional radon resources in your area.



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