

What is an acceptable level of radon?

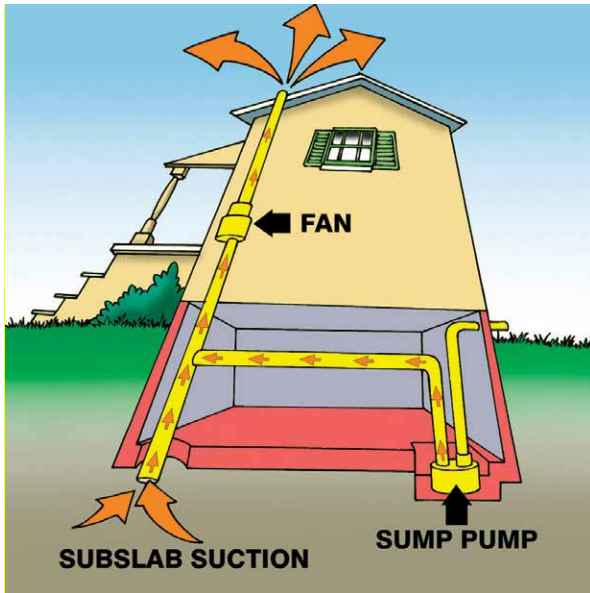
The U.S. EPA suggests indoor radon levels should be reduced below the action level of 4 pCi/L.

A picoCurie (pCi) is a unit of radioactivity corresponding to an average of one decay every 27 seconds in a volume of one liter (L) of air.

If a short term radon test reveals a radon concentration below 4 pCi/L, it is likely that a yearlong test will also show the same result and no immediate action is necessary. If a short term test of 4 pCi/L or higher is confirmed, a second test should be conducted to confirm the first test, and if positive, mitigation steps should be taken to reduce the radon level in the home.

A radon test should be conducted by a properly licensed inspector. Costs associated with testing a home can vary.

A mitigation system should be installed by a properly licensed mitigation company. The average cost for a radon mitigation system in a home can vary.



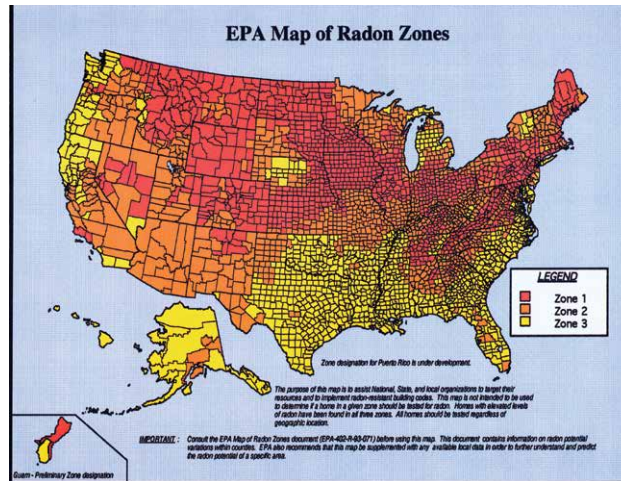
Typical radon mitigation system






Your Partner in Radon Measurement

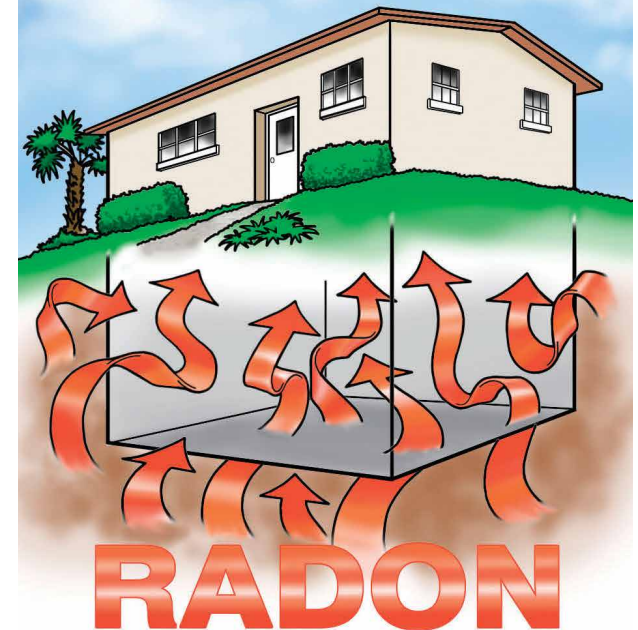
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Melbourne, Florida 32940
321-259-6862 FAX: 321-259-7979
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For more information about radon go to the EPA's web site www.epa.gov/radon; or call your state radon office; or call the national toll-free hot line at 1-800-SOS-RADON (1-800-767-7236).



-  ZONE 1 average indoor radon screening level greater than 4 pCi/L
-  ZONE 2 average indoor radon screening level between 2 and 4 pCi/L
-  ZONE 3 average indoor radon screening level less than 2 pCi/L

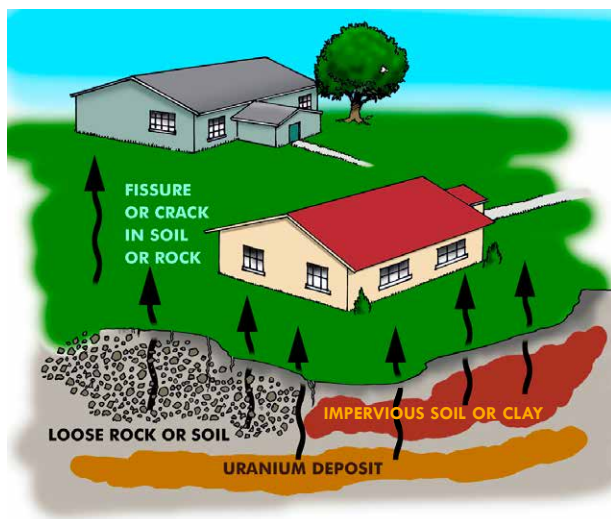
Informational Radon Guide



Your Partner in Radon Measurement

What is radon?

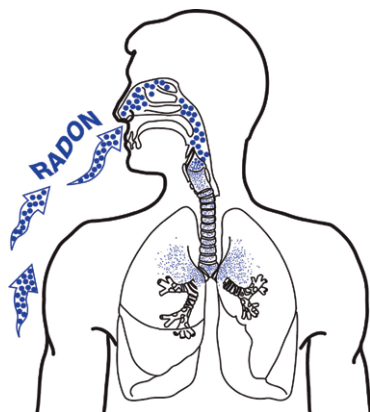
Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas formed from the radioactive decay of Uranium found in rock and soil. Radon gas rises freely through loose gravel, cracks and fissures underground, finding its way into homes and buildings. When air pressure inside a building is lower than air pressure outside a building, the building acts as a vacuum, pulling radon gas in through concrete pores, cracks and openings around piping and joints. Elevated radon levels and long term exposure in a home or building are considered health hazards.



Radon levels can vary by hour, seasons, weather conditions, climate, ventilation and with the use of heating and air conditioning systems. An initial short term test should be conducted to determine the need for further radon testing or mitigation.

Radon may be present in a home's well water system, where it can be released into the air when water is used for showering and other purposes. For more information on radon in water, contact the [EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: \(1-800-426-4791\)](#).

Indoor radon is the second-leading cause of lung cancer in the United States and breathing it over prolonged periods of time can present a significant health risk to families all over the country. It's important to know that this threat is completely preventable. Radon can be detected with a simple test and fixed through well established venting techniques.



How is radon detected?

Radon is odorless, colorless and tasteless, therefore radon collection devices are needed to detect potentially harmful concentration levels in a home. A continuous radon monitor like the 1028 model by Sun Nuclear can be used as a short term (48 hour) or long term (90 day) testing device.

Testing is easy and cost effective with Sun Nuclear Radon Monitors



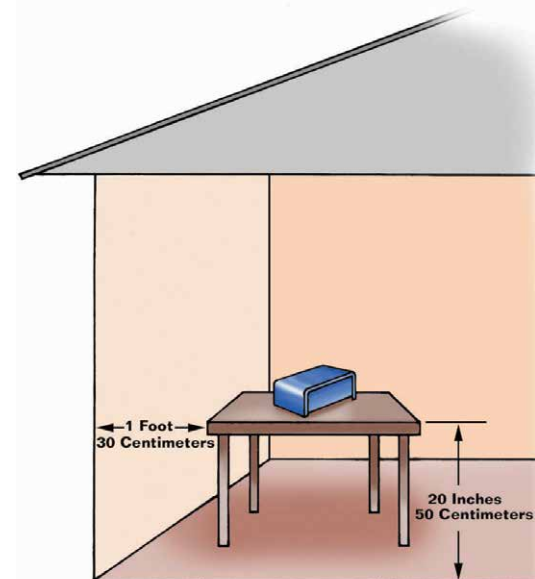
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321-259-6862 or
visit sunradon.com

How is a radon detection test set up?

Testing for radon in the home is primarily done for real estate transactions, personal home testing and post mitigation testing.

Placement of device:

1. Lowest livable level of the home (furnished basement, living room, den, play room)



2. Three feet from exterior doors and windows
3. One foot from exterior walls
4. 20 inches above the floor
5. Four inches away from other objects (kitchens, bathrooms)
6. Away from humid areas (kitchens, bathrooms)
7. Away from natural stone surfaces (granite counter tops)
8. Away from cellular phones
9. One monitor per every 2000 square feet

Note:

Windows and doors should remain closed except for normal entry and exit. Heating and air conditioning systems should be set for a normal operating mode. Whole house or attic fans should not be operating during a radon test.