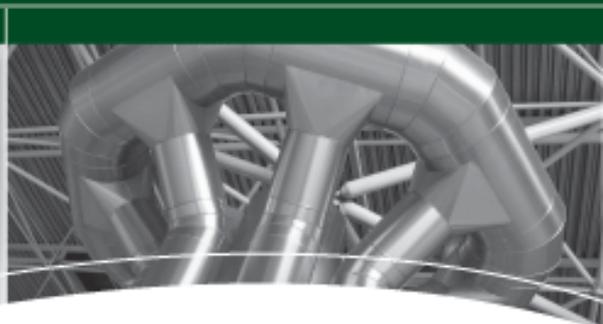


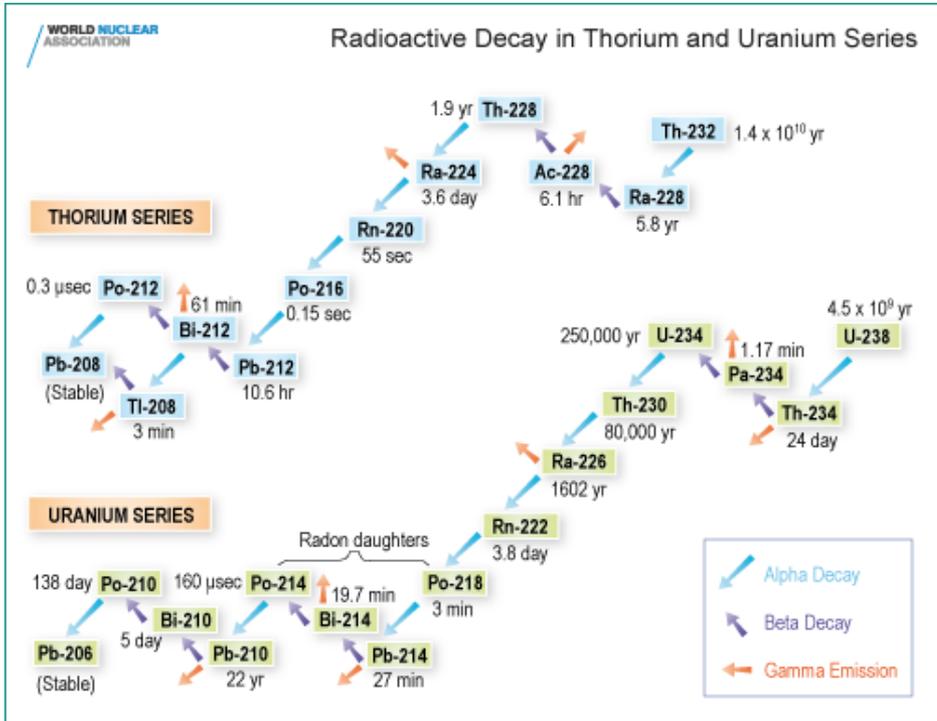
Radon



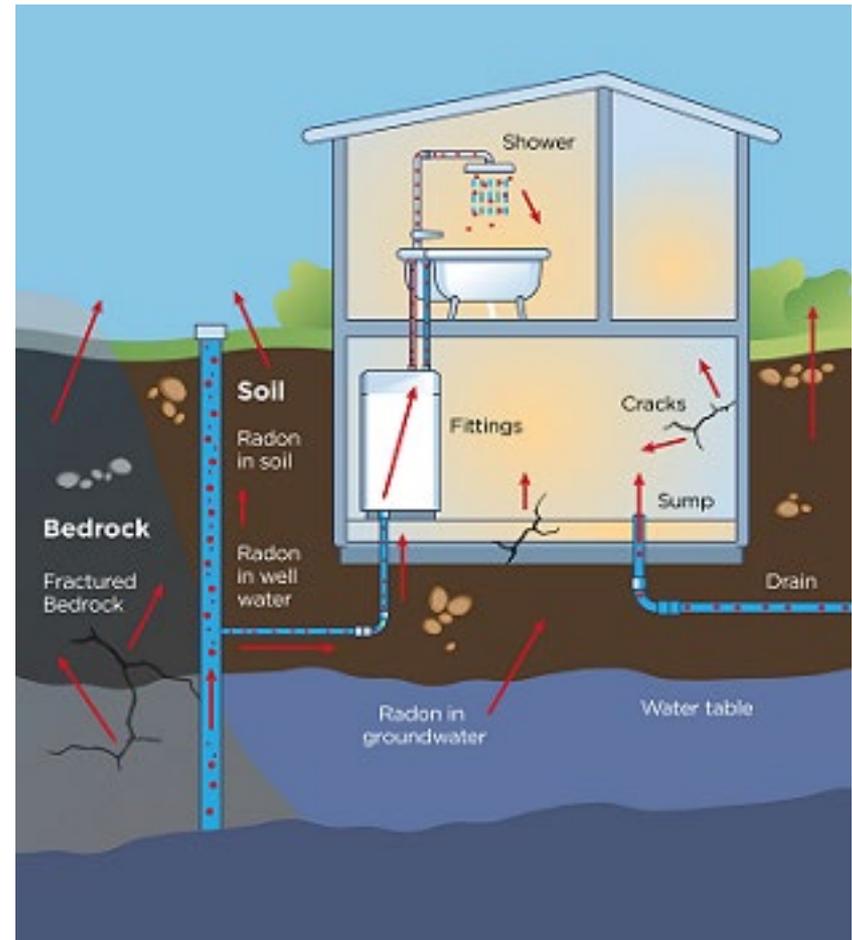
**Radiation Safety
Institute of Canada**
Institut de radioprotection du Canada



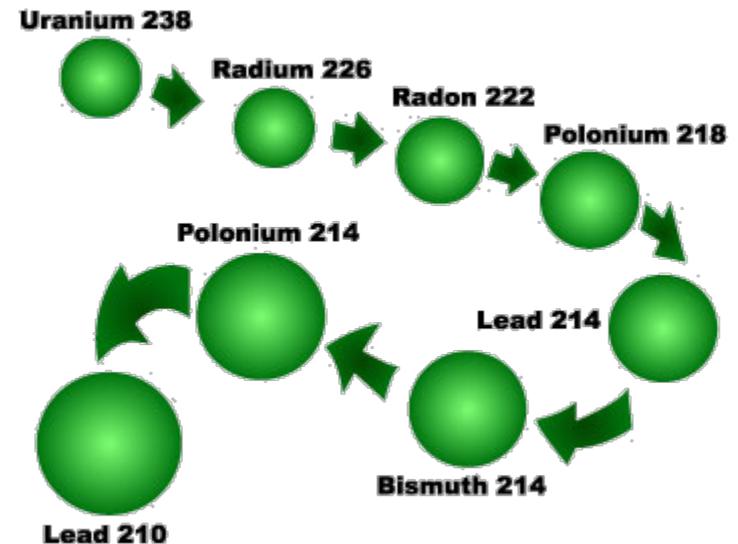
- Radon
 - Odourless, colourless, tasteless gas.
 - Originates from naturally occurring uranium.



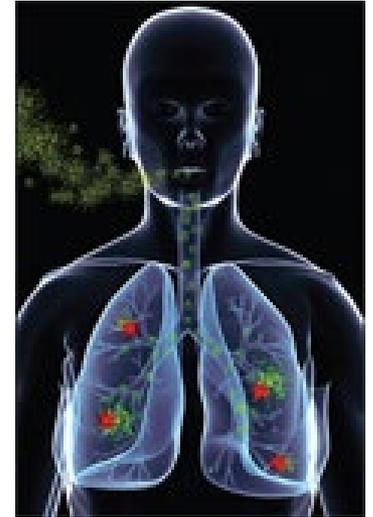
- Radon can easily move through small spaces in soils and other materials allowing it to enter buildings.



- Radon gas gives rise to a series of decay products termed progeny.
- Radon progeny
 - Solid
 - Short-lived
 - Emit alpha, beta, gamma
 - Highly ionizing



- A concern if inhaled
 - Progeny stays in lung if inhaled
 - Emits radiation (alpha)
 - Damage lung cells/tissues
- Linked to increased risk of lung cancer.
- It is estimated that 16% lung cancers are related to radon exposures resulting 3,000 lung cancer deaths each year in Canada.



- We cannot detect radiation with our senses.
- The only way to know if you have radon is by performing measurements with specialized detectors.

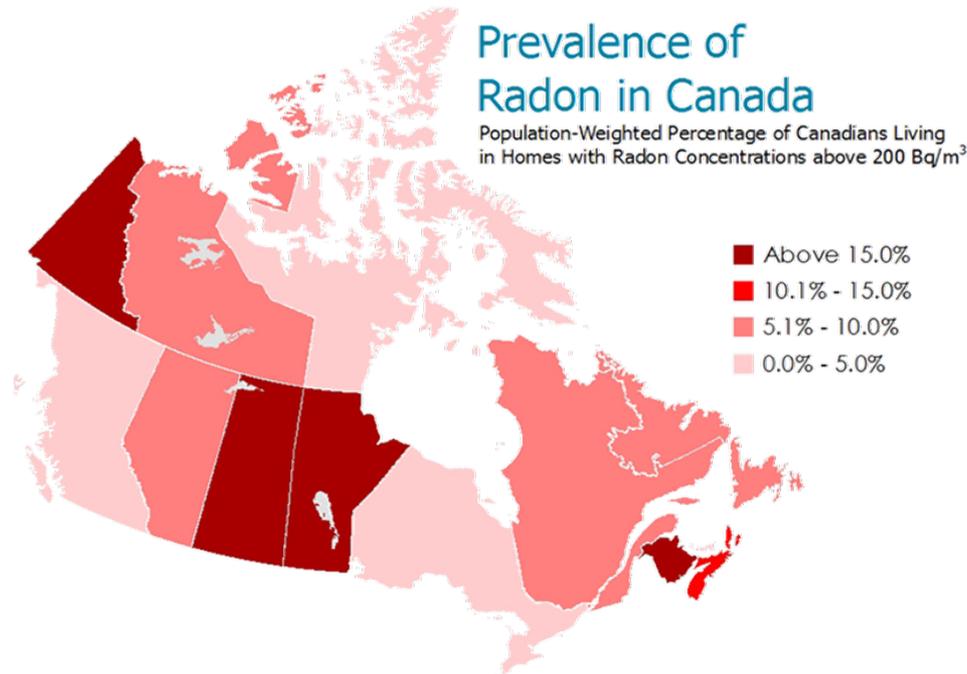


RSSI Alpha Track Detector

- Health Canada Radon Measurement Guidelines
 - Long-Term Tests: 3 - 12 months.
 - Test over the heating months.
 - Proper placement and test conditions.
 - Can be conducted by homeowners.
 - Utilize a CNRPP radon measurement professional.



- Health Canada Guidelines
 - Less than 200 Bq/m³
 - Greater than 200 Bq/m³ – Mitigation recommended



- Use a CNRPP certified radon mitigation professional
 - Increasing the ventilation in the area.
 - Sealing cracks and openings in walls, floors.
 - Minimizing air infiltration around pipes and drains.
 - Soil depressurization.



TEST FOR RADON

