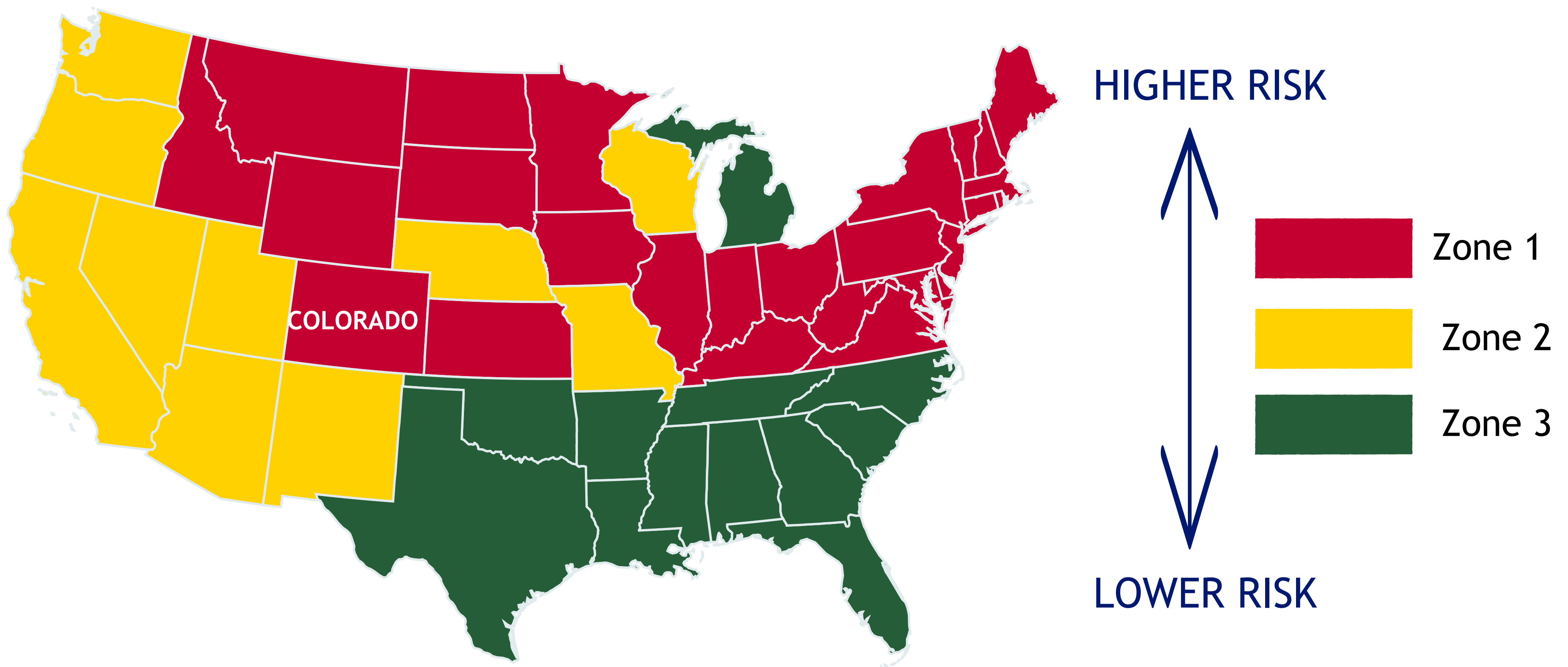


RADON

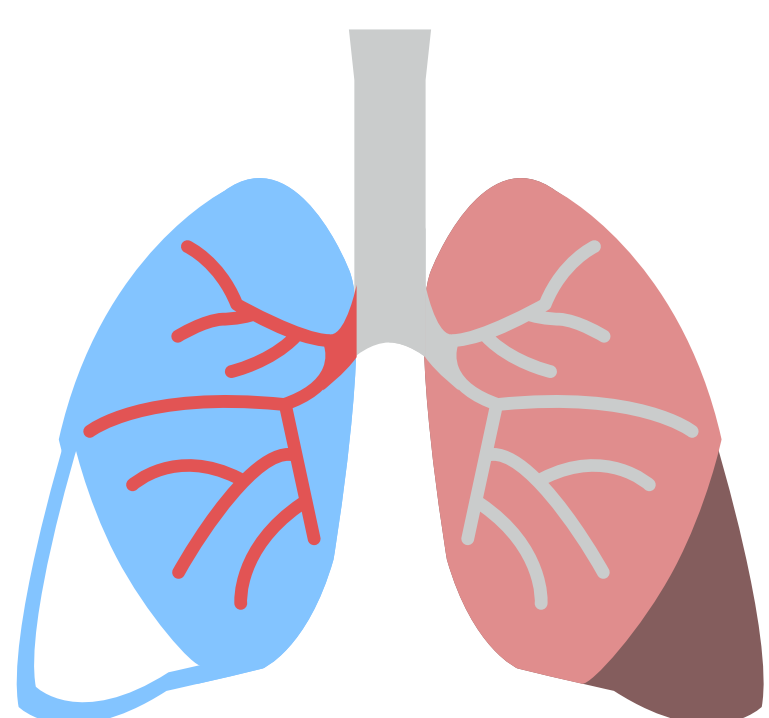
Get The
FACTS

Radon is a cancer causing gas that is invisible, odorless, tasteless, and can only be detected through testing. Radon comes from the natural breakdown of uranium in soil, rock, and water, and gets into the air you breathe. Radon enters buildings, such as homes, schools, and child care facilities, through cracks in the foundation.

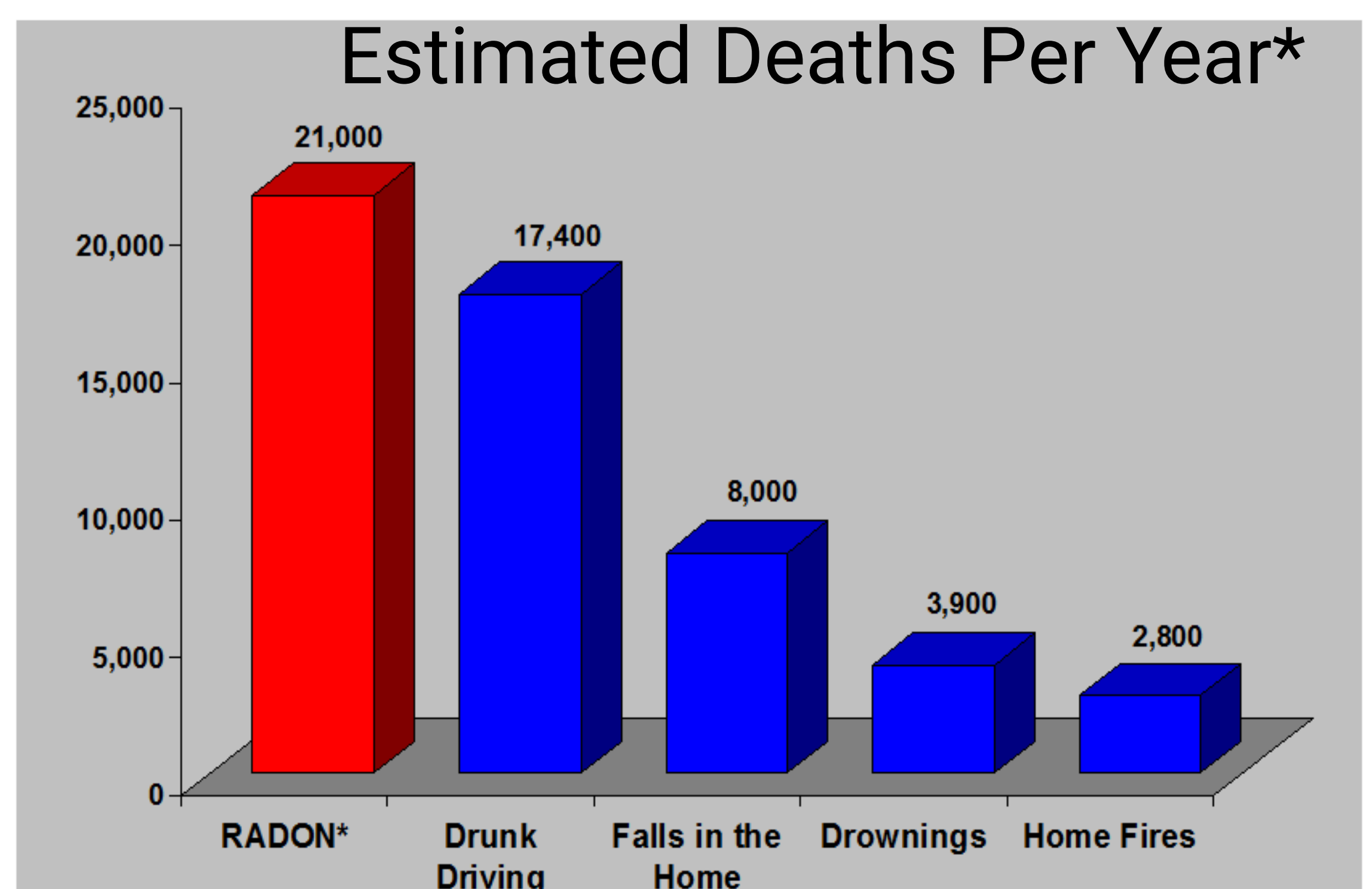
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends taking action for radon levels at 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) and greater.



Colorado is ranked 7th in the nation for radon levels above 4 pCi/L.



Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer in non smokers.



COLORADO
Division of Environmental
Health & Sustainability
Department of Public Health & Environment

*Radon is estimated to cause about 21,000 lung cancer deaths per year, according to EPA's 2003 Assessment of Risks from Radon in Homes (EPA 402-R-03-003). The number of deaths from other causes are taken from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 1999-2001 National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Report and 2002 National Safety Council Reports.

Protect the adults and the children in your school or child care facility by following these 3 steps to have buildings tested for radon

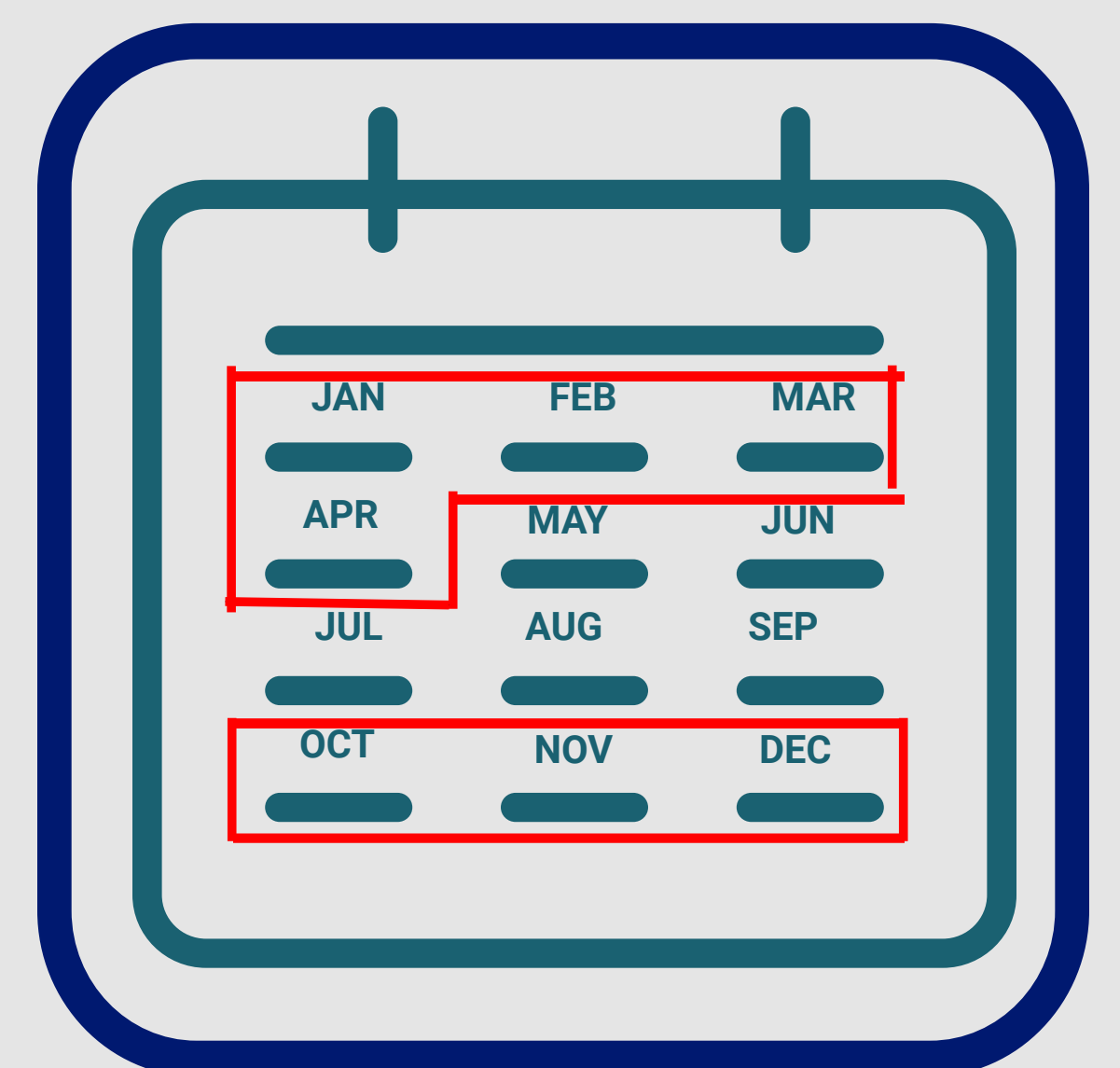
The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has required schools to test for radon since the early 1990s and started requiring child care facilities to test for radon in 2016. Schools are required to have their buildings tested for radon within 19 months of occupancy. Child care facilities are required to have their facilities tested for radon within 6 months of occupancy. Radon testing is only required to be done one time but it is recommended to retest every 5 years. A new Colorado law requires special qualifications to perform radon testing. Schools and child care providers must either obtain the qualifications for testing or hire a qualified radon professional when testing their building. More information about these requirements can be found on the Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies website.

<https://dpo.colorado.gov/RadonProfessionals/Laws>

Steps to having your buildings tested for radon

1 Find a professional who is qualified to conduct radon testing. A list of professionals can be found at <https://certifiedradonpros.org/co.html>. Some local public health agencies have a radon professional that is able to test your facility for free or at a low cost. You can find the contact information for the local public health agency in your area at <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/public-information/find-your-local-public-health-agency>.

2 Schedule a time with the professional to test your school or child care facility for radon during the colder months of the year, between October and April. It is not recommended to conduct testing when the school or child care facility is closed for a break or over the weekend. Normal activity, when children and staff are in the building, during the testing period will provide the most accurate representation of radon levels.



The professional must use the American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists (AARST) Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon Decay Products in Schools and Large Buildings.

3 Keep your results on file at the school or child care facility. These must be provided to anyone who requests to see them. Refer to the next page, "Understanding the Results", for guidance on what your results mean and for additional recommendations.

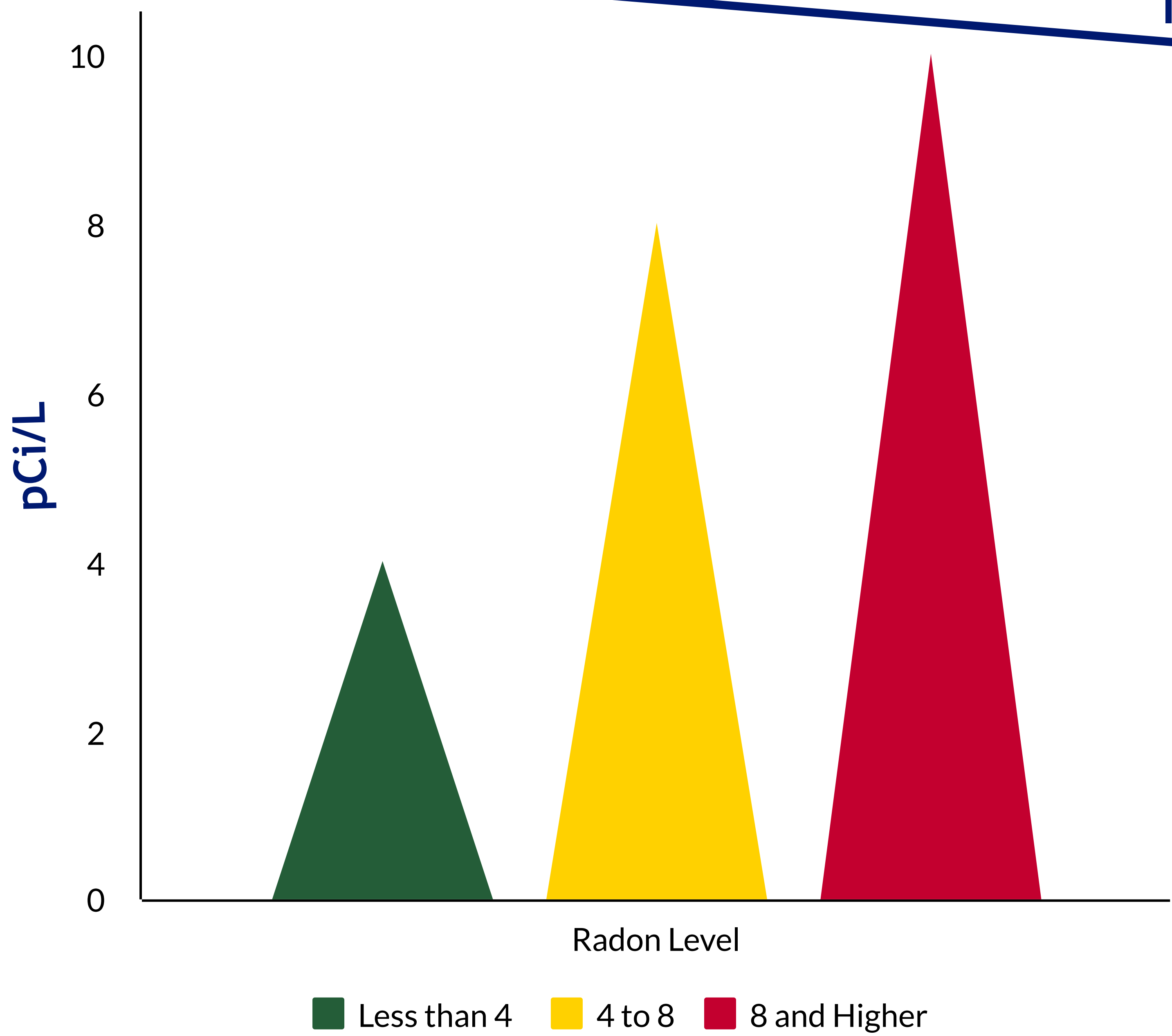


Radon Results

What's Next?

Refer to the graph below to understand the results of your radon test.

Understanding the Results

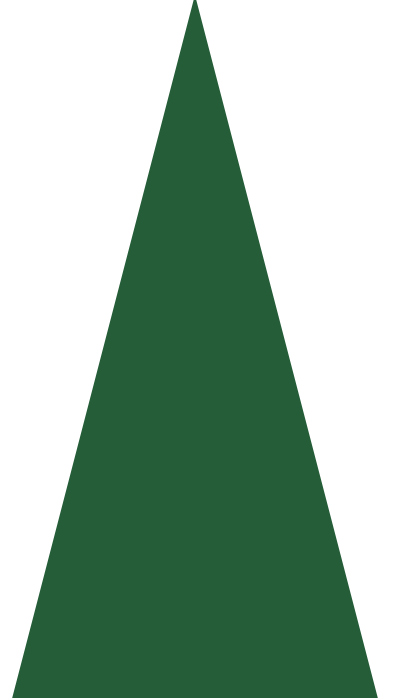


THE AVERAGE RADON LEVEL IN

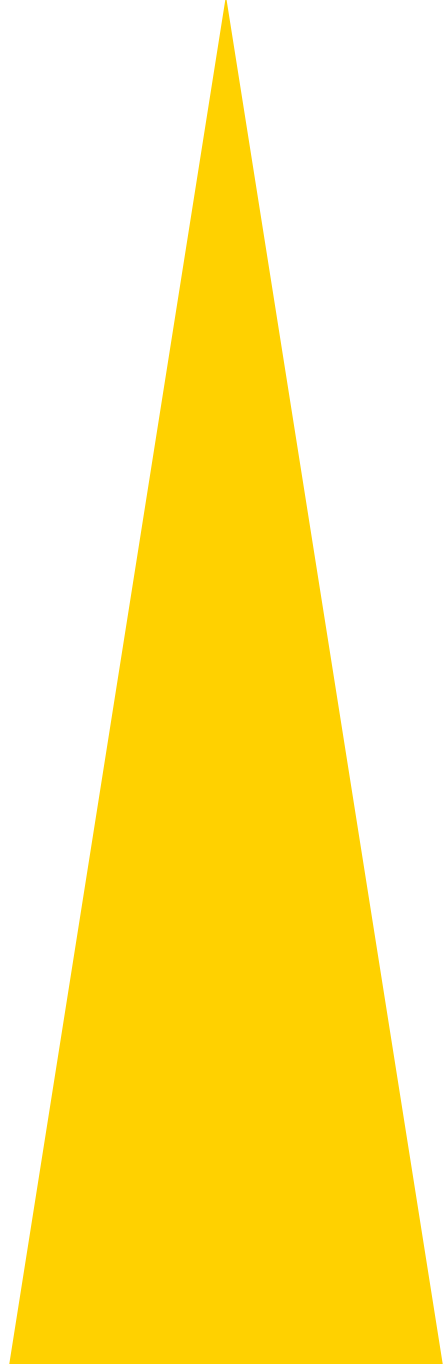


is 6.34 pCi/L

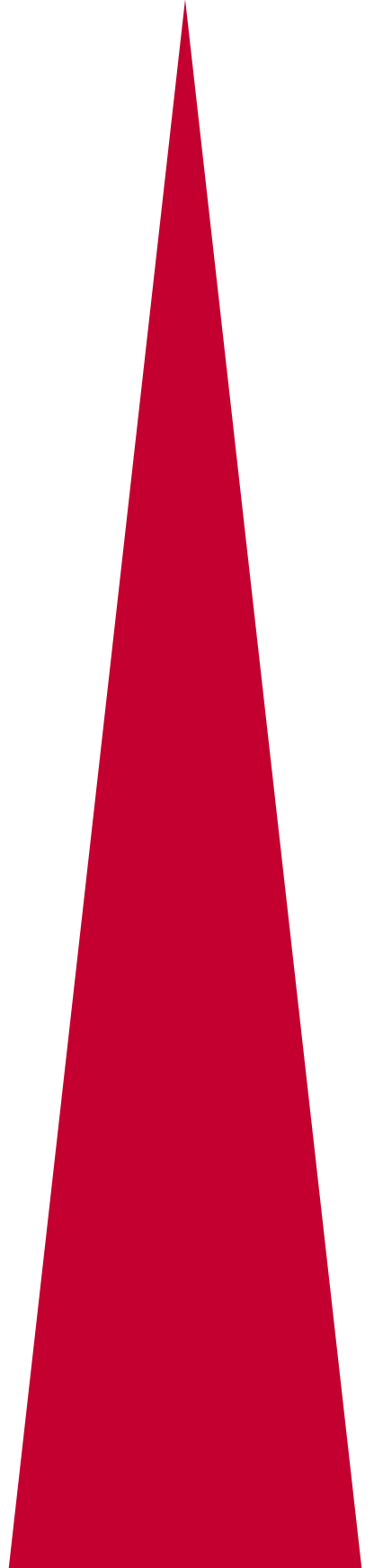
If all results are less than 4 pCi/L, then no further action is recommended. However, testing every 5 years is recommended.



If one or more rooms have a result of 4 pCi/L to 8 pCi/L, we recommend having a radon professional conduct long term testing in those room(s). If long term tests of one or more rooms have results above 4 pCi/L, mitigation is recommended.



If one or more rooms have a result greater than 8 pCi/L, a second short term test is recommended. If levels are still above 8 pCi/L, mitigation is recommended.



Mitigation

In rooms with results between 4 to 8 pCi/L, radon levels can often be decreased in schools and commercial buildings with minor adjustments to the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems by increasing air flow to these rooms. Any adjustments made should only be done by someone authorized to work on the HVAC system. The building should be tested again after adjustments are made. Mitigation systems can also be installed that will ventilate the radon gas into the atmosphere. Radon mitigation systems can only be installed by a licensed contractor and radon tests should always be done post-mitigation to ensure the level has been reduced to below 4 pCi/L.

