

Remedial measures.

There are several tried and tested methods to reduce radon levels in existing homes. The choice of method depends on the radon level and the way your home is built, but the 4 most common methods are:

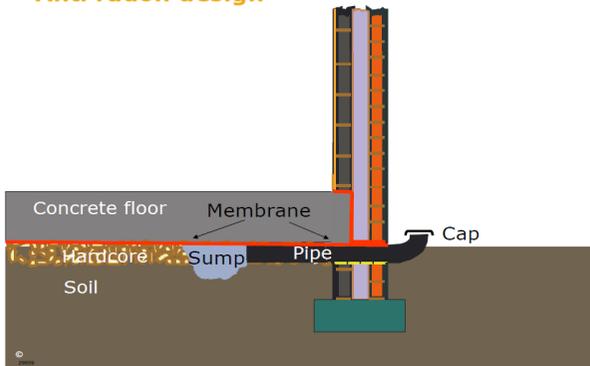
Install a radon sump system

Use positive ventilation in your property

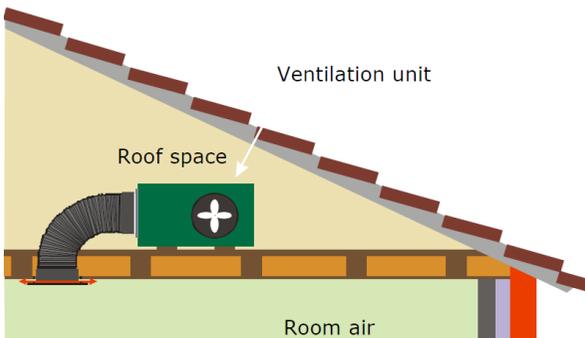
Improve ventilation under suspended floors

Change the way your house is ventilated

Anti radon design



Ventilation Fan in Loft



More information about remedial measures is given in a free booklet published by the Environment and heritage Service: "RADON : a guide to reducing levels in your home". Copies of this and other publications on radon are available from the addresses below.

Environment and Heritage Service

Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland
Calvert House, Belfast BT1 1FY

National Radiological Protection Board

Radon Survey, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RQ

The risks.

Health studies around the world have linked radon with lung cancer. Radon is the second largest cause of lung cancer; the first is smoking. People who are exposed to high levels of radon are more likely to get lung cancer, and the risk to smokers will be much higher than the risk to non-smokers. House holds at risk from radon can easily take simple and effective steps to make their home safe.

Building Control

Further information is available from the Building Control Department at your Local Council. Please ask if you would like this information in large print braille, audio tape or another language



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radon

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What is Radon?

Radon is a natural radioactive gas which comes from minute amounts of uranium present in all earth materials such as rocks, soils, bricks and concrete

What is the recommended Radon level?

The Health Protection Agency recommends the radon levels should be reduced in homes where the average is more than 200 Becquerels per cubic metre.

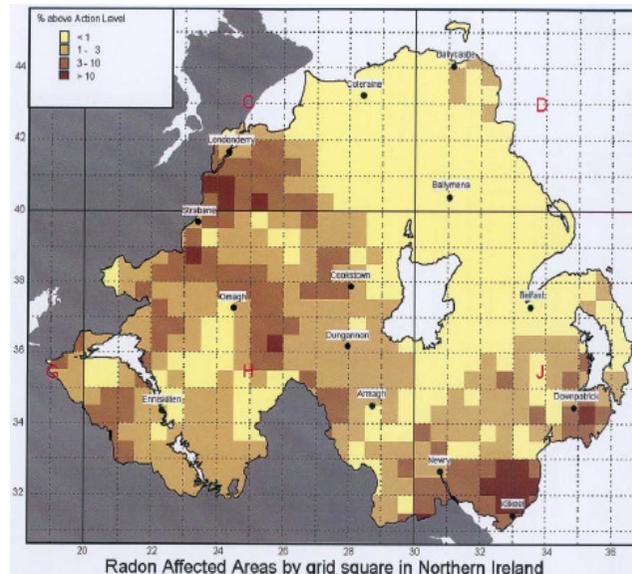
Radon measurements.

The National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) has devised a safe, simple and Confidential test to measure levels of radon in your home. Two test detectors are sent to you by post and left in place for three months—one for the living room and another for an Occupied bedroom. After three months you simply return them in a reply paid envelope.



What are the radon levels in my area?

Detailed information about any particular Postcode area can be obtained, for a small fee, by going to the website: www.ukradon.org



Take the test.

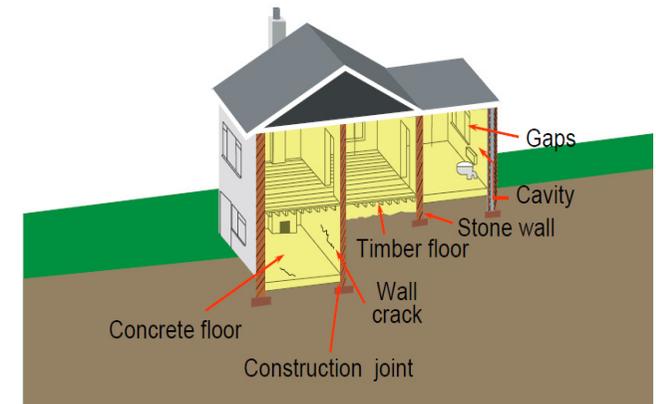
The NRPB has been able to identify areas where some homes may have higher than normal radon levels.

If you are concerned about radon you should initially contact the Environment and Heritage Service or the NRPB. A test may be carried out free of charge, but if you live in a lower risk area the cost of the test will be about £36 from one of the approved

How does radon get into my home?

Radon enters buildings through small gaps and cracks in the floor and walls formed during Construction and subsequent settlement.

Possible Routes of Radon Ingress from the Ground



(dwelling in Northern Ireland published by BRE.)