

THE RADON PROJECT

BERNARD L. COHEN
PRESIDENT

OVER 100,000 HOMES TESTED

P.O. BOX 90069
PITTSBURGH, PA 15224
(412) 687-3393

Dear SIR or MADAM:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set the non-action level for exposure to Radon gas in the home to be any level under 4.0 pCi/L. The results of your test indicate that the level of radon gas which you are exposed to is in the safe range. Therefore the EPA would recommend that no action be taken. The following chart lets you compare your level of exposure to the levels in surrounding environments.

For more information regarding radon, you can contact the Office of Radiation Programs at:

Office of Radiation Programs
401 M St. SW
Washington, D.C. 20640

#155277

0.6

G. Souder
414 Eichele Rd.
Perkiomenville, PA 18074

Evaluation Chart

| Comparable exposure levels | Comparable risk |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1000 times average outdoor level | More than 60 times non-smoker risk 4 pack-a-day smoker |
| 100 times average indoor level | 20,000 chest x-rays per year |
| 100 times average outdoor level | 2 pack-a-day smoker |
| 10 times average indoor level | 1 pack-a-day smoker |
| 10 times average outdoor level | 5 times non-smoker risk |
| 1 times average indoor level | 200 chest x-rays per year |
| 1 times average outdoor level | Non-smoker risk of dying from lung cancer |
| 0.2 times average indoor level | 20 chest x-rays per year |

CUSTOMER RECORD

Fill in the CANISTER NUMBER and LOCATION in the boxes below and keep this portion for your records. Return the lower portion with your canister.

CANISTER NUMBER

155277 JNR

LOCATION

1st floor
bed room

CUT

CUT

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EPA — Office of Radiation Programs
401 M St. SW
Washington, D.C. 20640

WHERE TO PLACE THE DE

Fill in the CANIS
portion for your

CANISTER NUM

This device will
Since our data indica
in all parts of the

CUT

| | | (out of 1000) | | | |
|-----|-------|---------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 200 | 1 | 440—770 | 1000 times average outdoor level | More than 60 times non-smoker risk | |
| 100 | 0.5 | 270—630 | 100 times average indoor level | 4 pack-a-day smoker | |
| 40 | 0.2 | 120—380 | 100 times average outdoor level | 20,000 chest x-rays per year | |
| 20 | 0.1 | 60—210 | 100 times average outdoor level | 2 pack-a-day smoker | |
| 10 | 0.05 | 30—120 | 10 times average indoor level | 1 pack-a-day smoker | |
| 4 | 0.02 | 13—50 | 10 times average outdoor level | 5 times non-smoker risk | |
| 2 | 0.01 | 7—30 | Average indoor level | 200 chest x-rays per year | |
| 1 | 0.005 | 3—10 | Average outdoor level | Non-smoker risk of dying from lung cancer | |
| | | | | 20 chest x-rays per year | |

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#155279

1.3

G. Souder
414 Eichele Rd.
Perkiomenville PA 18074

rec'd
4/23

• Organ

to provide statistical data to University of Pittsburgh Radon Research Program

• Longer counting for higher accuracy

THE RADON PROJECT

P.O. Box 90069 • Pittsburgh, PA 15224

REPORT ON RADON MEASUREMENT IN YOUR HOME

The measured radon level in picocuries per liter (pCi/L), from the radon collector you sent us is shown by the number in the circle  above your name on the address label used to mail this letter. (It is taped to the back of the sheet)

Radon levels in basements are typically 2-3 times higher than in the upper floors. The annual average is typically 30% higher than a Summer measurement (with windows closed), and 15% lower than a Winter measurement. Spring and fall measurements are typically close to the annual average.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suggests that remedial action be considered if the annual average radon level in the living areas of the house is above 4 pCi/L (their regulations on radioactive emissions from nuclear plants are 100 times MORE restrictive).

In our random studies, annual average radon levels in the upper floors have had a media value of about 1.3 pCi/L. About 15% of all measurements have been above 4 pCi/L, and 2% have been above 12 pCi/L. In measurements purchased from our measurement service, the median has been 1.7 pCi/L, 19% have been above 4 pCi/L, and 2% have been above 20 pCi/L. Exposure to radon decay products are often expressed in "working level", WL. A rough conversion is 1 pCi/L = 0.005 WL, or 1 WL = 200 pCi/L.

A typical estimate is that a person spending 75% of a lifetime in a house with a level of 1 pCi/L will have one chance in 300 of dying from lung cancer as a result of this exposure. The risk is directly proportional to the radon level; for example if your reading is 10 pCi/L, your chances are 10 times higher, or 1 chance in 30.

In terms of "loss of life expectancy", a reading of 1 pCi/L is estimated to reduce one's life expectancy by about 25 days; so 15 pCi/L reduces life expectancy by 15x25 days, or about 1 year. By comparison, smoking a pack of cigarettes per day reduces life expectancy by 6 years, being poor reduces life expectancy by 4 years, being 25 lb. overweight reduces it by 2 years, and automobile accidents reduce it by 200 days. Life expectancy is reduced 50 days by the risk of falling, 30 days each by the risk of drowning and of fire or burns, about 20 days by air pollution, and 0.04 days from using nuclear power (based on estimates by most scientists — the most vigorous nuclear power opponents say it's more like 1.5 days).

One way to reduce radon levels is to improve ventilation. Doubling the rate of air exchange roughly cuts the radon level in half. An especially effective method is to open two windows on opposite sides of the basement, and install a large fan in one of them, but this is not practical in cold weather. The EPA, Office of Radiation Programs (401 M St. S.W., Washington, DC 20460), distributes a free booklet giving the latest information on techniques for reducing radon levels in homes. If your radon level is exceptionally high, your state health department will frequently make measurements free of charge.

Before you take expensive remedial action on the basis of any test results, at least one additional measurement should be made.

For further information, it is best to consult your state or local Health Department. Some states have toll-free "800" numbers for this purpose as follows: IL-672-3389; NJ-648-0394; NY-342-3722; OH-523-4439; PA-23RADON; VA-468-0138; MD-800-872-3666; DC-202-727-7728. These numbers can only be dialed within those states.

If you live in New Jersey and have a radon level higher than 4.0 pCi/L, you should notify the New Jersey Department of Environmental Resources by calling 1-800-648-0394.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY: The results of any radon tests we perform are used exclusively for research purposes except in cases where the respondent requests otherwise. While we make every effort to maintain quality control and include several checks and verifications in procedures, we make NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, for the consequences of erroneous test results. Neither The Project nor any of its employees or agents shall be liable under any claim, charge, or demand, whether in contract, tort, or otherwise, for any and all loss, cost, charge, claim, demand, fee, expense, or damage of any nature or kind arising out of, in connection with, or sustained as a result of, any radon test request.