Indoor Radon Measurements Of The Multi Storey Buildings In

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What Is Radon And Should I Be Concerned | Radon Test Kits**AHIT's Practical Guide Webinar on Radon Inspections** *Radon Certification: Implications \u0026 Value epa on radon* ~~Indoor Radon Measurements Of The~~

The map reports the number of measurement (N) over 10 km x 10 km grid cells of annual indoor radon concentration in ground-floor rooms of dwellings. This grid has been defined by the JRC and uses a GISCO-Lambert azimuthal equal area projection.

~~Digital Atlas - REMon~~

Typical short-term EICs are designed to measure radon for 2 to 15 days at a concentration of 150 Bq/m3. The long-term EICs measure radon over 3 to 12 months at a concentration of 150 Bq/m3. EICs have been described previously (Kotrappa et al. 1990).

~~Radon measurements - WHO Handbook on Indoor Radon - NCBI ...~~

A continuous indoor measurement of radon concentration, together with barometric pressure, humidity and temperature was undertaken using an Alphaguard monitor. Data were taken every 10 min for 129 days, starting on 21/04/06 and ending on 28/08/06. To smooth the data, the 10-min data were averaged to one-hour data.

~~Measurements of indoor radon concentrations in the ...~~

The radon progeny particle size distribution owing to indoor activities has two definable source categories: (1) gas combustion from stoves and kerosene heaters–particles were found to be smaller than 0.1 ?m in diameter, mostly in the range 0.02–0.08 ?m; and (2) cigarette smoking and food frying—particles were found to be larger, in the size range 0.1–0.2 ?m.

~~Indoor Radon Progeny Aerosol Size Measurements in Urban ...~~

Simplified geological map of Mount Etna showing the main faults that cross the volcano and the sites of indoor radon measurements, numbered from 1 to 12. The urbanized areas are shown in light gray. Contour lines are in meters.

~~Frontiers | Preliminary Indoor Radon Measurements Near ...~~

2.2. Radon detectors. Our measurements have been carried out using active and passive monitors. The concentrations of radon indoor were measured simultaneously with AlphaGUARD PQ2000 PRO active radon monitor and with ORTEC Charcoal Canisters. The first instrument is a ionization chamber able to reveal the alpha particles directly emitted by the 222 Rn. It has been programmed in order to work in modality of natural gaseous spread and in order to start recording (fix measurement) at every hour ...

~~Measurements of indoor radon concentration on the south ...~~

The average concentration of radon in American homes is about 1.3 picocuries per liter and the average concentration in outdoor air is about 0.4 picocuries per liter. The U.S. EPA recommends that individuals avoid long-term exposures to radon concentrations above 4 picocuries per liter.

~~Indoor Radon~~

The average year-round residential indoor radon level is estimated to be about 1.3 pCi/L, and about 0.4 pCi/L of radon is normally found in outside air. The U.S. Congress has set a long-term goal that indoor radon levels be no more than outdoor levels.

~~Indoor Radon and Radon Decay Product Measurement Device ...~~
The indoor radon level in terms of potential alpha energy exposure (PAEE) has been measured in several dwellings of Aizawl town (23.36 N, 93.00 E) situated in north-eastern India. Films of LR-115 (type II) solid state nuclear track detector (SSNTD) were used in bare mode in the present measurements.

~~Measurement of Indoor Radon in Some Dwellings in Aizawl ...~~
Radon is measured in units of becquerels per cubic metre, Bq/m3 (the concentration of radioactivity in air). The average indoor concentration in the UK is 20 Bq/m3. Contributions to the average UK...

~~Radon in the workplace - Health and Safety Executive~~
Solid-state nuclear track detectors (SSNTDs) are becoming very popular for the indoor measurements of 222 Rn and its daughters. These small and inexpensive detectors allow for the long-term measurements of alpha activity of indoor radon and also provide the possibility of large-scale surveys simultaneously for many measurements.

~~Indoor radon measurements in the granodiorite area of ...~~
The average outdoor radon level (1) varies between 5–15 Bq/m3. However, indoors, radon concentrations are higher, with highest levels found in places like mines, caves and water treatment facilities. In buildings such as homes, schools, and offices, radon levels in the range of 10 Bq/m3 to more than 10 000 Bq/m3 have been found.

~~Radon and health - World Health Organization~~
The annual average indoor radon concentrations vary from 25 to 722 Bq m?3, with a mean value of 132±114 Bq m?3. Correlation between indoor radon measurements and same building characteristics was also studied. Based on the obtained results, the mean annual effective dose of 2.4 mSv y?1received by inhabitants was estimated.

~~Indoor radon concentration measurements in some dwellings ...~~
Abstract. The current work deals with indoor radon (222 Rn) concentrations and ambient dose-equivalent rate measurements in the bauxite-bearing areas of the Adamawa region in Cameroon before mining from 2022. In total, 90 Electret Ionization Chambers (EIC) (commercially, EPERM) and 175 Radon Track Detectors (commercially, RADTRAK2) were used to measure 222 Rn concentrations in dwellings of four localities of the above region.

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Radon measured in the full sample (470 689 homes) is observed to be log?normally distributed with a geometric mean of 46.6 Bq/m 3 and an arithmetic mean of 96.0 Bq/m 3 after subtracting for outdoor radon. Figure 3 shows the distribution of radon measurements for the full dataset. Figure 3 Open in figure viewer PowerPoint

~~Home energy efficiency and radon: An observational study ...~~
and measurement techniques. The variation of radon concentration during the comparison showed a big range of values, with levels from approximately 0.5 to 30 kBq/m3. The reference values for the two exposure periods have been derived from a weighted average of participants' results applying an iterative algorithm. The

~~Intercomparison of Indoor Radon Measurements Under Field ...~~
Indoor radon concentrations are subject to seasonal variation and, in order to reflect annual averages, measurements made over periods other than twelve months need to be adjusted accordingly. A series of measurements made in the radon affected area of southwest England as part of an epidemiological study have been used to estimate seasonal correction factors.

~~Seasonal correction factors for indoor radon measurements ...~~
The average indoor radon concentration for America’s homes is about 1.3 pCi/L. It is upon this national average indoor level that EPA based its estimate of 21,000 radon-related lung cancers a year. The average concentration of radon in outdoor air is.4 pCi/L or 1/10th of EPA's 4 pCi/L action level.

~~What is EPA's Action Level for Radon and What Does it Mean?~~
EPA has maintained the position that radon measurement systems provide practical and affordable measurements that can give consumers the information they need about the radon level in their home in order to make a decision about whether to fix their home. Since EPA based this position on studies conducted earlier, we decided, in consultation with Office of Inspector General (OIG), to check the ...

This handbook focuses on residential radon exposure from a public health point of view and provides detailed recommendations on reducing health risks from radon and sound policy options for preventing and mitigating radon exposure. The material in the handbook reflects the epidemiological evidence that indoor radon exposure is responsible for a substantial number of lung cancers in the general population. Information is provided on the selection of devices to measure radon levels and on procedures for the reliable measurement of these levels. Discussed also are control options for radon in new dwellings, radon reduction in existing dwellings as well as assessment of the costs and benefits of different radon prevention and remedial actions. Also covered are radon risk communication strategies and

organization of national radon programs.--Publisher's description.

Naturally occurring radionuclides are found throughout the earth's crust, and they form part of the natural background of radiation to which all humans are exposed. Many human activities-such as mining and milling of ores, extraction of petroleum products, use of groundwater for domestic purposes, and living in houses-alter the natural background of radiation either by moving naturally occurring radionuclides from inaccessible locations to locations where humans are present or by concentrating the radionuclides in the exposure environment. Such alterations of the natural environment can increase, sometimes substantially, radiation exposures of the public. Exposures of the public to naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) that result from human activities that alter the natural environment can be subjected to regulatory control, at least to some degree. The regulation of public exposures to such technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials (TENORM) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other regulatory and advisory organizations is the subject of this study by the National Research Council's Committee on the Evaluation of EPA Guidelines for Exposures to Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials.

The Safe Drinking Water Act directs the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate the quality of drinking water, including its concentration of radon, an acknowledged carcinogen. This book presents a valuable synthesis of information about the total inhalation and ingestion risks posed by radon in public drinking water, including comprehensive reviews of data on the transfer of radon from water to indoor air and on outdoor levels of radon in the United States. It also presents a new analysis of a biokinetic model developed to determine the risks posed by ingestion of radon and reviews inhalation risks and the carcinogenesis process. The volume includes scenarios for quantifying the reduction in health risk that might be achieved by a program to reduce public exposure to radon. Risk Assessment of Radon in Drinking Water, reflecting research and analysis mandated by 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, provides comment on a variety of methods to reduce radon entry into homes and to reduce the concentrations of radon in indoor air and in water. The models, analysis, and reviews of literature contained in this book are intended to provide information that EPA will need to set a new maximum contaminant level, as it is required to do in 2000.

This study was done to provide an assessment of indoor radon exposure on the Navajo Nation, a geographic region in the Southwest U.S. with naturally elevated levels of uranium in the soil and rocks. Radon is a decay product of uranium and is a known lung carcinogen. Radon has no odor, color, and can pass from the soil into homes. The Navajo Nation also has a legacy of uranium mining with over 500 abandoned uranium mines exposing nearby communities to uranium waste tailings, which were sometimes used to build homes. As a result, communities living in a geographic region with elevated levels of uranium impacted by uranium mining could potentially be exposed to higher levels of radon. To measure indoor radon levels on the Navajo Nation, we recruited a sample of volunteers from the Community Uranium Exposure Journey To Healing (CUEJTH) Program. The CUEJTH program provides education on the health effects associated with uranium to communities across the Navajo Nation. To increase the number of homes with indoor radon measurements, we combined the CUEJTH indoor radon measurements with indoor radon measurements collected through the Navajo Birth Cohort Study (NBCS), which is an on-going epidemiologic study on the Navajo Nation. Using the two datasets of indoor radon measurements, we developed an indoor radon prediction model for homes on the Navajo Nation. To develop our indoor radon prediction model, we used a combination of data collected through both the CUEJTH program and NBCS in combination with existing geographic land predictors identified in the literature as known predictors of indoor radon levels. We used a land use regression model in combination with spatial mapping to develop our model. Key findings in our study show that indoor radon levels depend on both the house type and the sediment soil uranium concentration. We also observed a spatial pattern informing us that in addition to the type of home and sediment soil uranium concentration, that where the home is located matters as well. By location, we are referring to where the home is located which is a combination of geospatial factors. In addition to the soil uranium concentration at each home location, where the home is built along with the microclimate around the home, i.e., the temperature during radon testing and the elevation of the home are associated with indoor radon concentration levels. The findings from this study could be used the Navajo Nation to encourage indoor radon testing for homeowners on the Navajo Nation, but also to raise radon awareness in areas predicted to potentially have elevated levels of indoor radon.

The Radon Group from the University of Cantabria in Spain organized, in old uranium mine, a new inter-laboratory performance exercise to measure radon indoors exposure and external gamma radiation, with changing parameters of temperature, pressure and humidity. In this book are shown the results of the inter-comparison as well as discussions of the achieved results in which were involved 41 laboratories from different European countries.

This Guide answers important questions about radon and lung cancer risk. It also answers questions about testing and fixing for anyone buying or selling a home.