Missouri Radon Fact Sheet

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) evaluates potentially hazardous substances and sites to determine their impact on the public’s health. Health officials provide information to communities about exposure to hazardous substances and ways to reduce exposure until the risk is eliminated.

Radon is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas that poses a health risk to humans primarily when it is found inside homes and other buildings. Exposure to radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer. Homes can be tested for radon, and steps can be taken to reduce the level of radon in indoor air.

Radon is not known to cause asthma or any other type of respiratory distress. Radon can be tested and measured (in picocuries per liter (pCi/L) of air) and there are estimated risks to health from the exposure depending on the concentration. DHSS in conjunction with EPA recommends that if the concentration of radon is 4 pCi/L or greater, then remediation should be done to lower risks. Smoking in conjunction with radon exposure greatly increases the risk of cancer. The DHSS is funded by the U.S. EPA State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) and meets the in-kind match of 40%.

Missouri does not currently have any proposed or enacted legislation.

Missouri Cancer Control Plan

Environmental public health officials work with individuals, communities, government agencies and industries throughout the state to reduce or eliminate exposure to substances that could be harmful to human health. One of those substances is radon, a naturally occurring gas that comes from rocks and dirt and can get trapped in houses and buildings. Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the nation.