



Radon Program Updates

Region 4 Radon Stakeholders Conference

April 1, 2025

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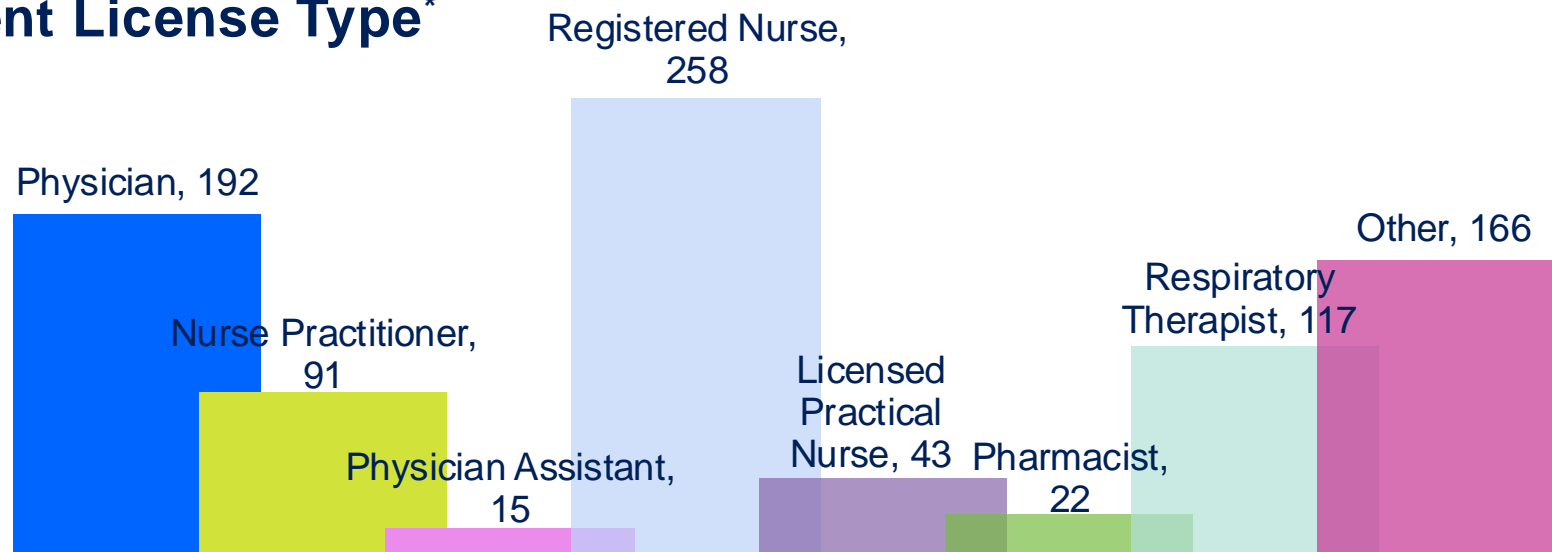


Healthcare Professional Indoor Air Pollutant Survey

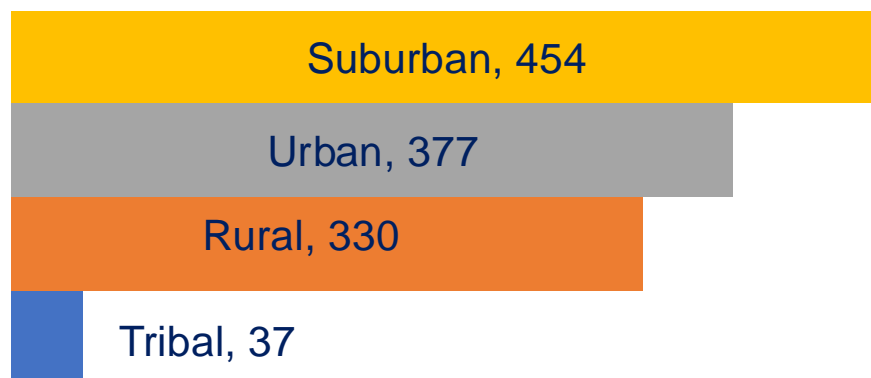


901 respondents are currently or have practiced in the past 12 months

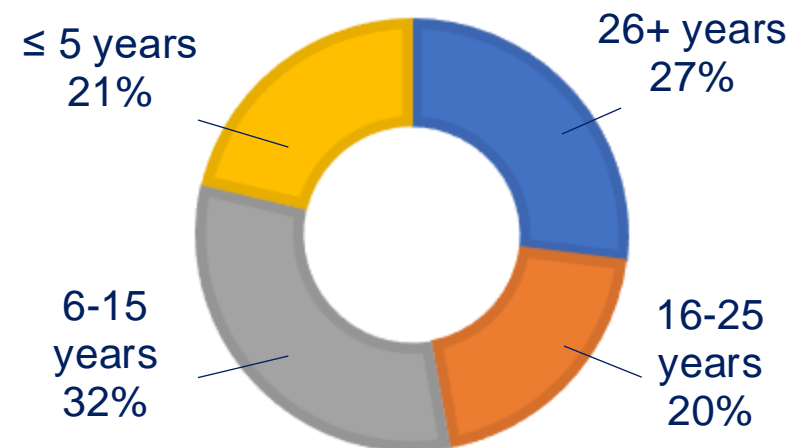
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Area Served

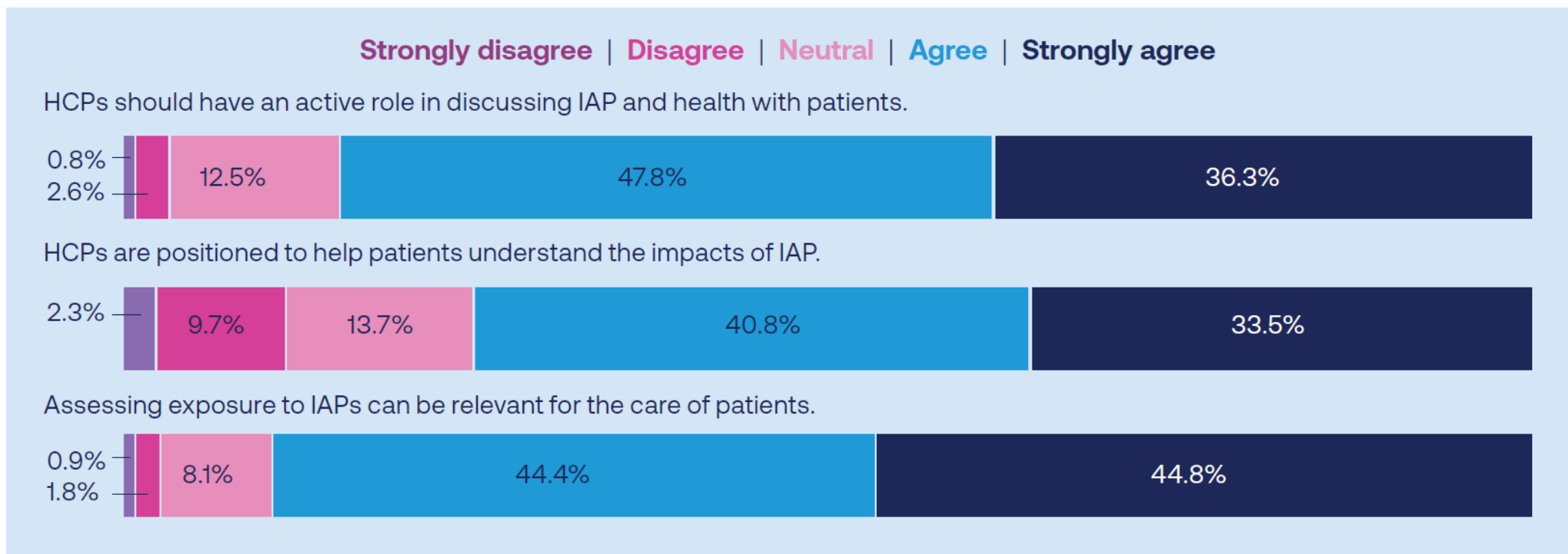


Years in Practice

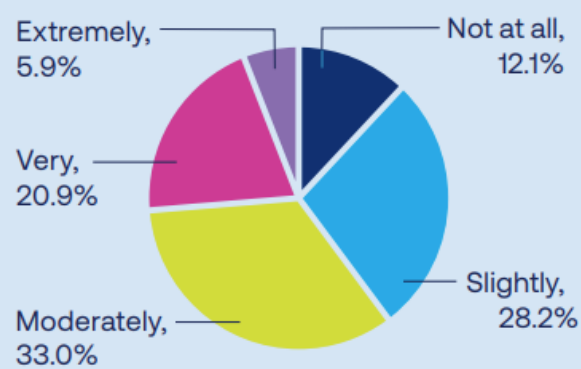


BELIEFS

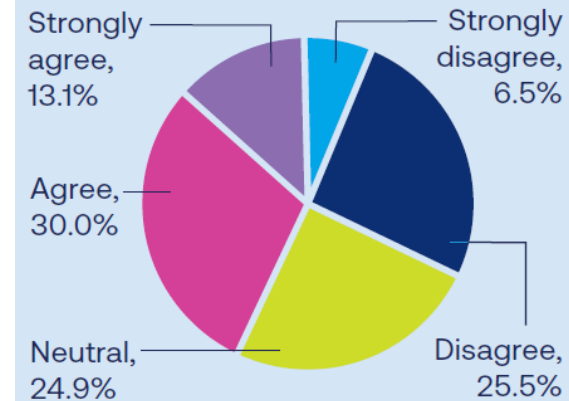
Respondents agree that Healthcare Professionals (HCPs) should assess for and play an active role in helping patients understand indoor air pollution (IAP).



Only **1** in **4** are satisfied with their current knowledge of the health effects of indoor air pollution.



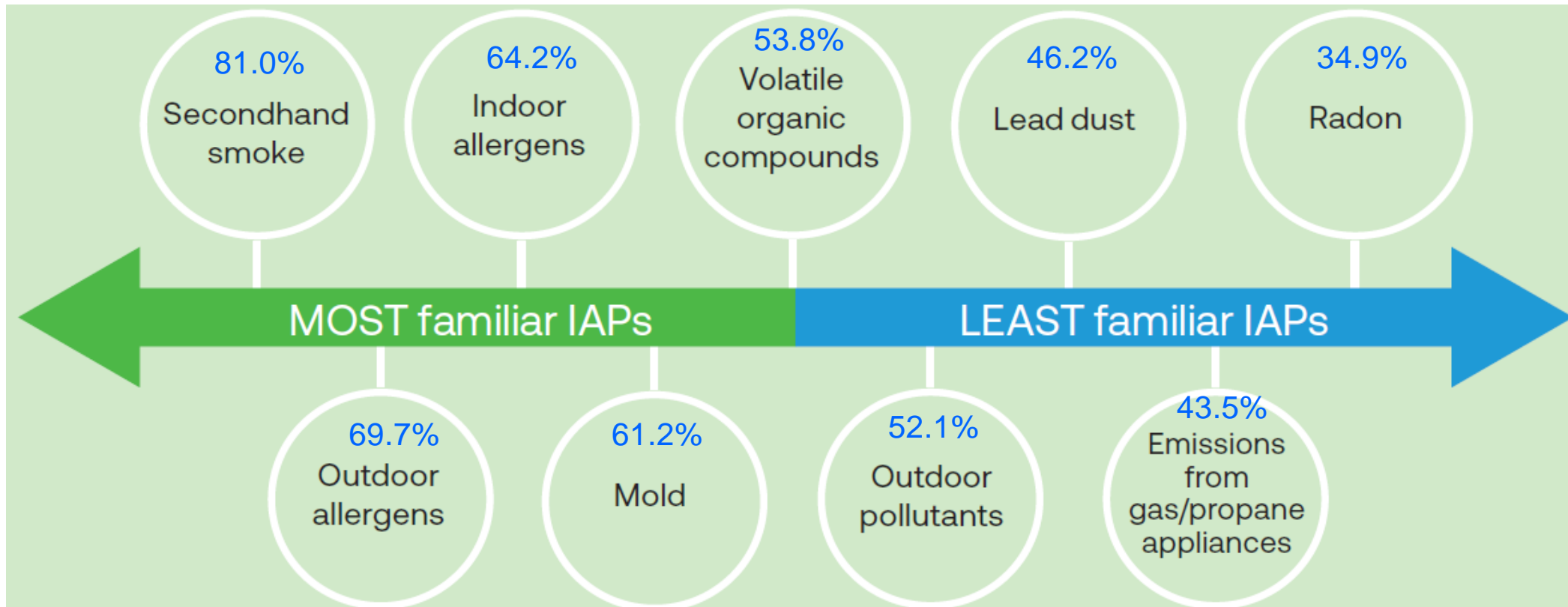
Only **2** in **5** HCPs feel well-prepared to discuss the health impacts from indoor air pollution with patients.



KNOWLEDGE


33.96% of HCPs are familiar with indoor air pollution in general.

39.8% of HCPs are familiar with the health effects of indoor air pollution.



National Radon Action Month


Resource Development & Distribution




Radon in the Healthcare Setting

Healthcare Professionals' Role in Reducing Radon Exposure

Wade Swenson, MD, MPH, MBA
Oncologist/Hematologist
Lakewood Health System
Rural Cancer Institute




HCP Educational Video



Are Your Patients Safe from Radon?

Radon causes cancer
Every year, over 21,000 people die in the U.S. from lung cancer caused by radon.

Radon decays into radioactive particles. The particles remain attached to lung tissue after you exhale. These particles emit alpha radiation which kills lung cells (primarily the epithelial cells) and damage DNA. The damaged cells can become cancerous.



Radon occurs naturally in the soil

1. Uranium decays and creates radium
2. Radium decays and creates radon gas

Children and radon
Children are more susceptible to long-term damage from radon exposure.

Smoking and radon
Individuals who use tobacco and live in homes with elevated radon levels increase their risk of lung cancer about 10 times.

Radon's stain in Through cracks and gaps in the foundation.

Testing for radon is easy
Do-it-yourself radon test kits are easy to set up and can be purchased on-line at Lung.org/radon/test or at local hardware stores. To save time, hire a certified radon professional to conduct a test.

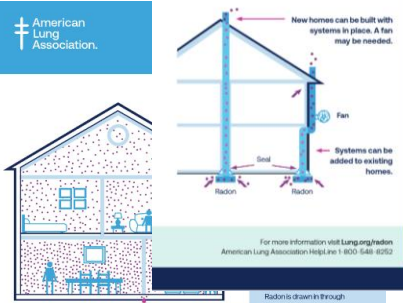
Fixing the problem is manageable
Contact your local or state health department for a list of certified and licensed contractors.

Counsel your patients

1. Recommend radon testing
2. If radon levels are elevated, help your patient's recommend mitigation
3. Re-test every 2-5 years

New homes can be built with systems in place. A fan may be needed.


Systems can be added to existing homes.



For more information visit Lung.org/radon
American Lung Association HelpLine 1 800 548 4552

1-800-LUNGUSA | Lung.org/radon

HCP Handout




Preventing Lung Cancer Through Radon Reduction

Guidance for Home Buying & Selling

Request Testing Data	Ask About Mitigation	Test the Home Before Purchase
Sellers should provide buyers with previous testing data.	Discuss any mitigation systems or radon resistant features in the home	A radon test should always be done before purchase.

Tip! A certified radon measurement professionals can conduct a radon test in under 48 hours for around \$200.



Educational Presentation Slide Deck

National Radon Action Month

Resource Development & Distribution



Consumer Video



Social Media Toolkit

American Lung Association.

Radon

What is radon?
Often called an "invisible killer," radon is an odorless, colorless and tasteless gas that is harmful to people's health. Radon comes naturally from the ground. It can enter and build up inside any building without warning, cause risk to all that live inside. Fortunately, testing for radon and fixing any radon problems are quick, easy and can save residents' lives.

Radon and Lung Cancer
Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer. Although radon exposure causes no immediate symptoms, the long-term threat of lung cancer is very real. Radon can cause lung cancer in anyone—even those who have never smoked. If you also smoke and are exposed to radon, your risk is even higher.

How Does Radon Get Inside?
In nearly all cases, radon gets into homes, schools and other buildings in a few ways:

- Gaps and cracks in the foundation
- Joints connecting walls and floors
- Pipes, sumps, drains, walls and other openings

Is Radon a Problem in My Home?
Any home can have a radon problem. This means new and old homes, well-sealed and drafty homes, homes with or without basements, and even apartments. In fact, more than 1 in 15 homes have elevated levels of radon. Even if your neighbors have low radon levels, yours could still be high. High levels of radon have been found in every state.

Because radon is odorless and colorless, the only way to know if there is a problem in your home or building is by testing the radon level. The American Lung Association, the EPA and the Surgeon General recommend testing ALL homes for radon. There are many low-cost, do-it-yourself radon test kits available at hardware stores, other retail outlets and online directly from qualified laboratories. You can also hire a trained contractor to do the testing for you.

What Can I Do About Radon in My Home?
If a radon test shows you have a high level of radon in your home or building (4 pCi/L or more), take action! Even if radon levels are between 2 and 4 pCi/L, the EPA and the Lung Association agree that radon reduction should be considered. You can reduce indoor radon levels. This usually involves properly sealing openings between the building and the ground and changing the flow of soil gas into your home. Repairs should be completed by a licensed or certified contractor. Contact your state radon program to find a qualified professional in your area.

For More Information
To learn more about radon and how to protect yourself, or to purchase a test kit, visit the American Lung Association at Lung.org/radon.

1-800-LUNGUSA | Lung.org/radon

Homeowner handouts

American Lung Association.

FAQs about radon in homes

Question: Is radon dangerous?
Answer: A recognized human carcinogen, radon is a radioactive gas that causes an estimated 21,000 deaths from lung cancer each year in the U.S. Lung cancer is the leading cancer killer in both men and women in the U.S.

Question: Does radon only exist in certain types of homes?
Answer: Radon comes naturally from the ground, and it can enter and become trapped inside ANY building or home. This can happen without warning because we are not able to see, smell or taste radon, and it causes no immediate symptoms.

Question: Do you only need to worry about radon in certain areas of the country?
Answer: High levels of radon have been detected all across the nation. Every state has homes with high levels of radon. Science shows that it's how they face the threat.

American Lung Association.

Protecting yourself from radon is as easy as 1-2-3

1. Take radon seriously
Radon causes lung cancer. Dangerous levels of radon can be in any home. Seeking information about the radon levels in the home during a real estate transaction is one of the easiest and most effective ways to protect people from this danger.

2. Testing
The only way to know if radon poses a risk is to test one's home or building—a simple action that is easy to include in the course of a routine home or building inspection. Testing homes for radon is easy, quick and can be part of a regular home inspection. Qualified professionals can complete short-term testing in as little as 48 hours for about \$100 to \$250.

3. Mitigation
Mitigation—making repairs in a building to reduce radon—is regularly a simple and straightforward process when done by a qualified professional. Most radon problems can be mitigated quickly. In the U.S., mitigation costs usually range between \$1,000 and \$2,500—similar to other common home repairs. However, the cost for mitigation can vary, based on the foundation type of the home and market factors.

The solution is simple
The best way to limit liability and protect yourself is to treat radon like other home defects by recognizing it early in the process, and by relying on qualified service providers.

For more information about radon and its danger to health, visit Lung.org/radon.

For more information about radon testing and mitigation resources, visit:

- Your state or local agency for health or the environment.
- The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency at EPA.gov/radon.

This project has been funded wholly or in part by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under assistance agreement #3924801 to the American Lung Association. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Environmental Protection Agency.

1-800-LUNGUSA | Lung.org/radon

American Lung Association.

Test Kit Program

Region 4

The Lung Association is currently offering short-term and long-term radon test kits for residents living in Region 4.

Residential Sales Key Statistics:

Time Period	# of Kits Sold
2024	181
2025 (Jan – March 15)	41

Lung.org/radon-test



Test Kit Program

Region 4

Lung.org/radon-test

Jan 1, 2024 - Dec 31, 2024 Test Kit Distribution Region 4		Jan 1, 2025 - March 15, 2025 Test Kit Distribution Region 4	
	Number Distributed		Number Distributed
Alabama		Alabama	
AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (AL)	3	AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (AL)	1
Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (AL)	2	Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (AL)	1
Florida		Florida	
AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (FL)	34	AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (FL)	9
Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (FL)	5	Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (FL)	2
Georgia		Georgia	
AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (GA)	27	AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (GA)	6
Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (GA)	8	Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (GA)	2
Kentucky		Kentucky	
AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (KY)	25	AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (KY)	1
Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (KY)	10	Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (KY)	3
Mississippi		Mississippi	
AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (MS)	2	AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (MS)	0
Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (MS)	0	Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (MS)	0
North Carolina		North Carolina	
AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (NC)	44	AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (NC)	9
Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (NC)	6	Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (NC)	2
South Carolina		South Carolina	
AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (SC)	5	AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (SC)	1
Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (SC)	1	Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (SC)	2
Tennessee		Tennessee	
AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (TN)	7	AirCheck Short Term Radon Test Kit (TN)	2
Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (TN)	2	Alpha Track Long Term Radon Test Kit (TN)	0

Lung Helpline and Tobacco Quitline

Free information and support from lung health experts.



Lung HelpLine

- Staffed with licensed healthcare professionals
- Bilingual staff and translation for 250+ languages
- Direct to local services like lung cancer screening and tobacco cessation
- Assist with healthcare coverage
- Answer lung health and lung disease questions

Radon HelpLine

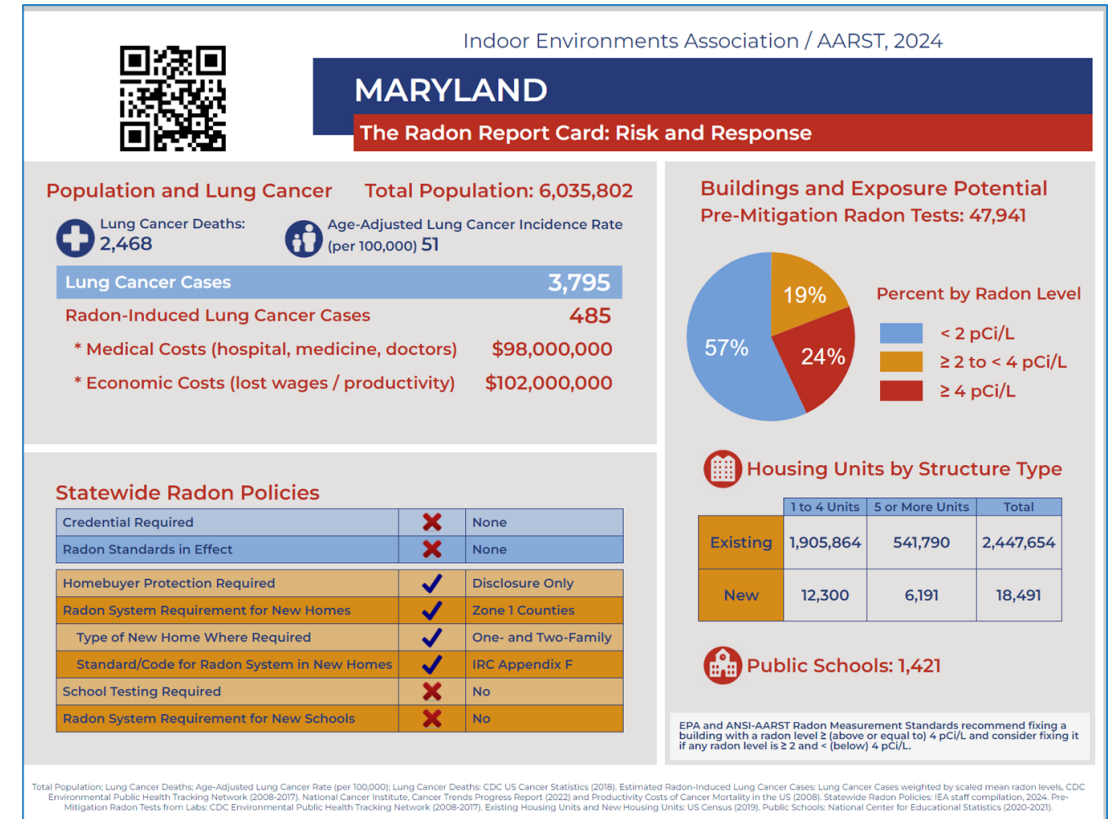
- Ordering radon tests
- Interpreting test results & recommending action
- Directing to local resources and certified radon measurement & mitigation professionals
- Finding financial assistance for mitigation

1-800-LUNGUSA



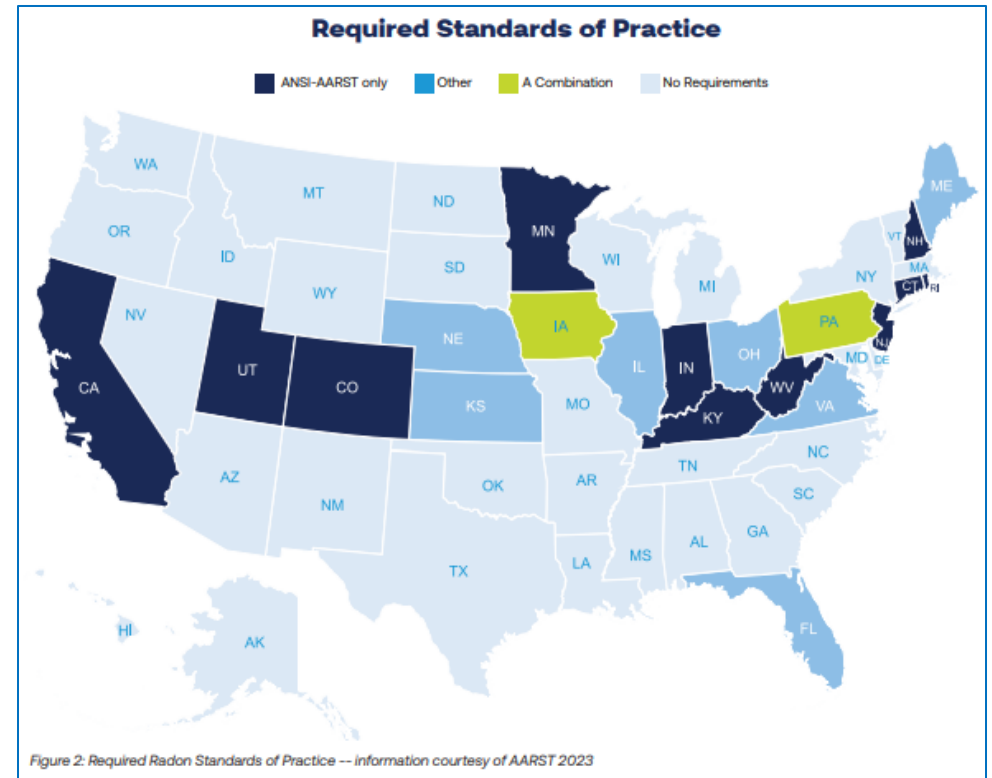
State policy priorities

- Standards and credentialing for radon services
- Homebuyer and tenant protection
- Radon in schools and daycares
- Evidence-based interventions in state cancer control plans

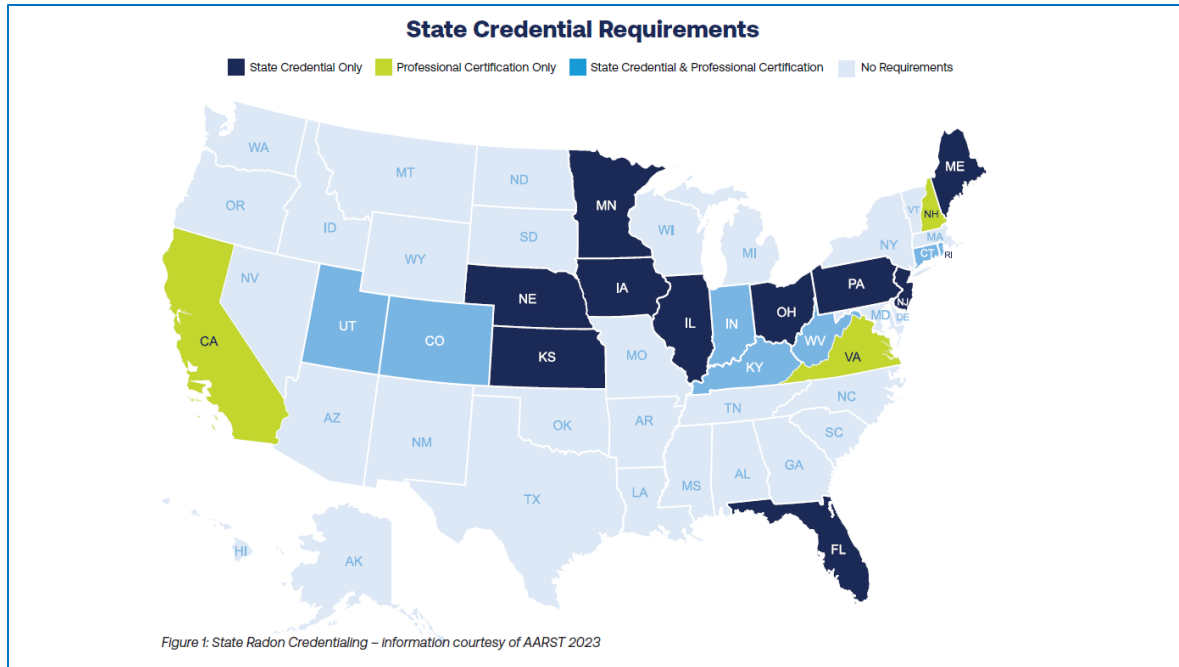


Standards of practice

- Requires testing and mitigation be performed according to voluntary consensus standards
- EPA recognizes standards developed under ANSI/AARST
- Ideally adopted as state policy but can be built into stand-alone policies



Credentialing requirement



- Ensures radon professionals and labs are trained and certified
- A mix of state and professional society requirements
- EPA is developing minimum criteria to improve consistency

State credentialing policy brief

Resources for Professionals available at www.lung.org/radon

Includes links, references to model laws and policies.

 American Lung Association.

State Credentialing Of Radon Service Providers Saves Lives



Radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas, has long been understood to be an important cause of lung cancer. In the 1980's it became clear that radon and its radioactive decay products could be present at significantly dangerous concentrations in millions of homes in the United States. In the years since then, radon has been recognized as the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States and its leading cause among never-smokers.

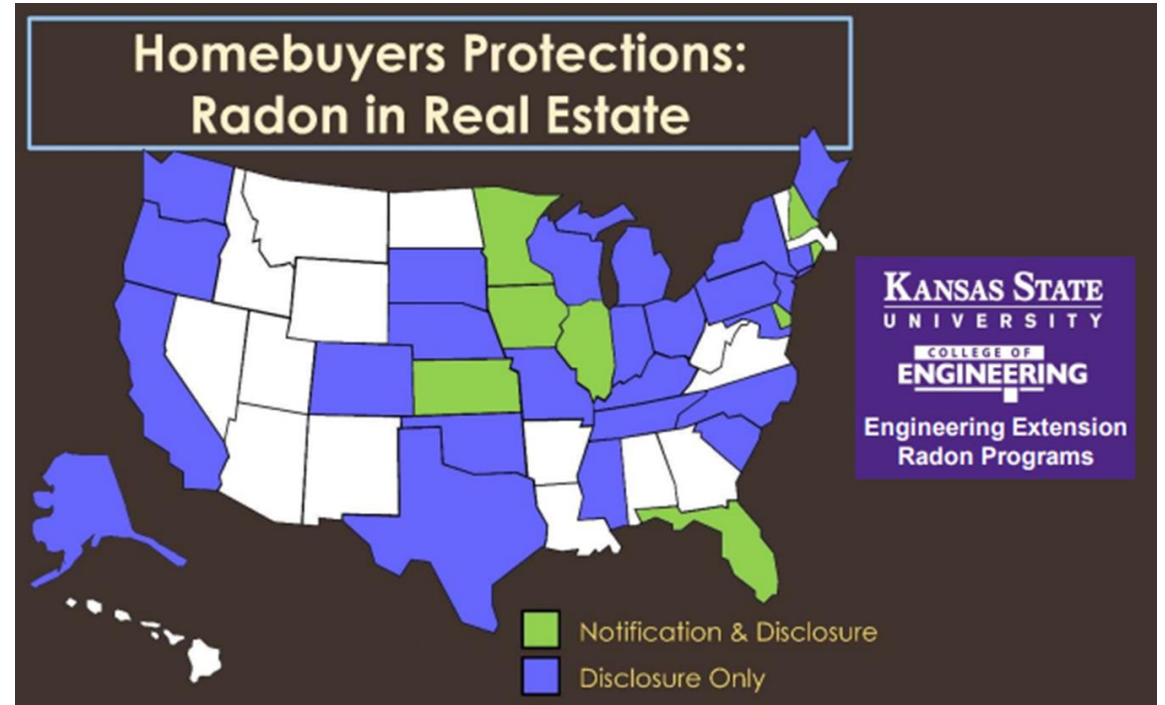
To combat this threat, an array of radon-related industries has developed across the country and around the world. Today, there are thousands of people carrying out work that is essential to reducing exposure to radon in homes and other buildings and hence saving lives by preventing lung cancer. As the industry has grown, so has the need for quality assurance and oversight. To reliably reduce radon risk, two components are necessary:

- Proven effective methods of testing and mitigation are developed and adopted as standards;
- A well-qualified workforce is recruited, trained, and certified to use them.

Homebuyer and tenant protection

Requirements at the point of sale or lease:

- Disclosure of known results
- Notification about radon hazard, with signed acknowledgments
- Testing and mitigation
- Expansion to tenants



Rental housing policy brief



Radon Risk Reduction Strategies in Rental Housing: Opportunities to Strengthen State and Local Policies

Introduction

Exposure to radon leads to an estimated 21,000 lung cancer deaths annually in the United States and increases health disparities because the benefits of radon mitigation are not equally shared. Most radon policies apply to owner-occupied units; fewer policies apply to rental units, which are disproportionately occupied by people with lower incomes and people of color.¹ These disparities are further compounded by the fact that people of color are less likely than White individuals to have lung cancer diagnosed early. Although new federal requirements will expand the number of rental homes tested and mitigated when federal assistance is involved, additional action is needed. State and local requirements can help fill the testing and mitigation gaps and protect people from radon exposure.

radioactive. When breathed in, they emit particles that can affect the cells lining the airways in the lungs and cause them to become cancerous. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer for all people and the leading cause of lung cancer for nonsmokers. Lung cancer from radon can happen with short- or long-term exposures. Both the concentration of radon gas in the air and the length of exposure are important factors in whether lung cancer will occur.

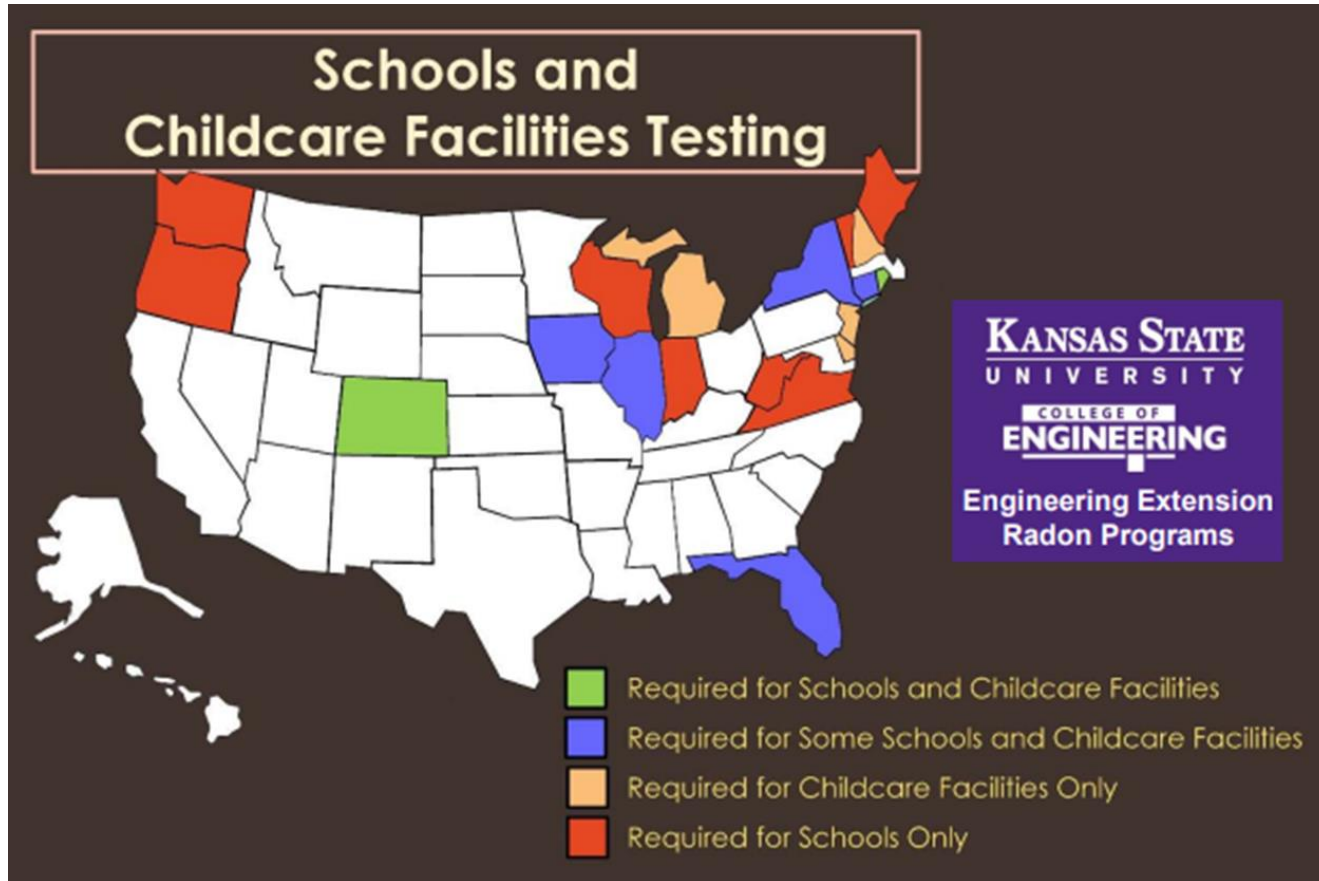
Where Radon Is Found

Radon can be found in single-family and multifamily homes throughout the United States. Radon can be present on any floor in an apartment building. CDC's National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network is one source of information about radon levels in the United States. It provides the results of radon testing from state and local health departments and laboratories and

Resources for Professionals available at www.lung.org/radon

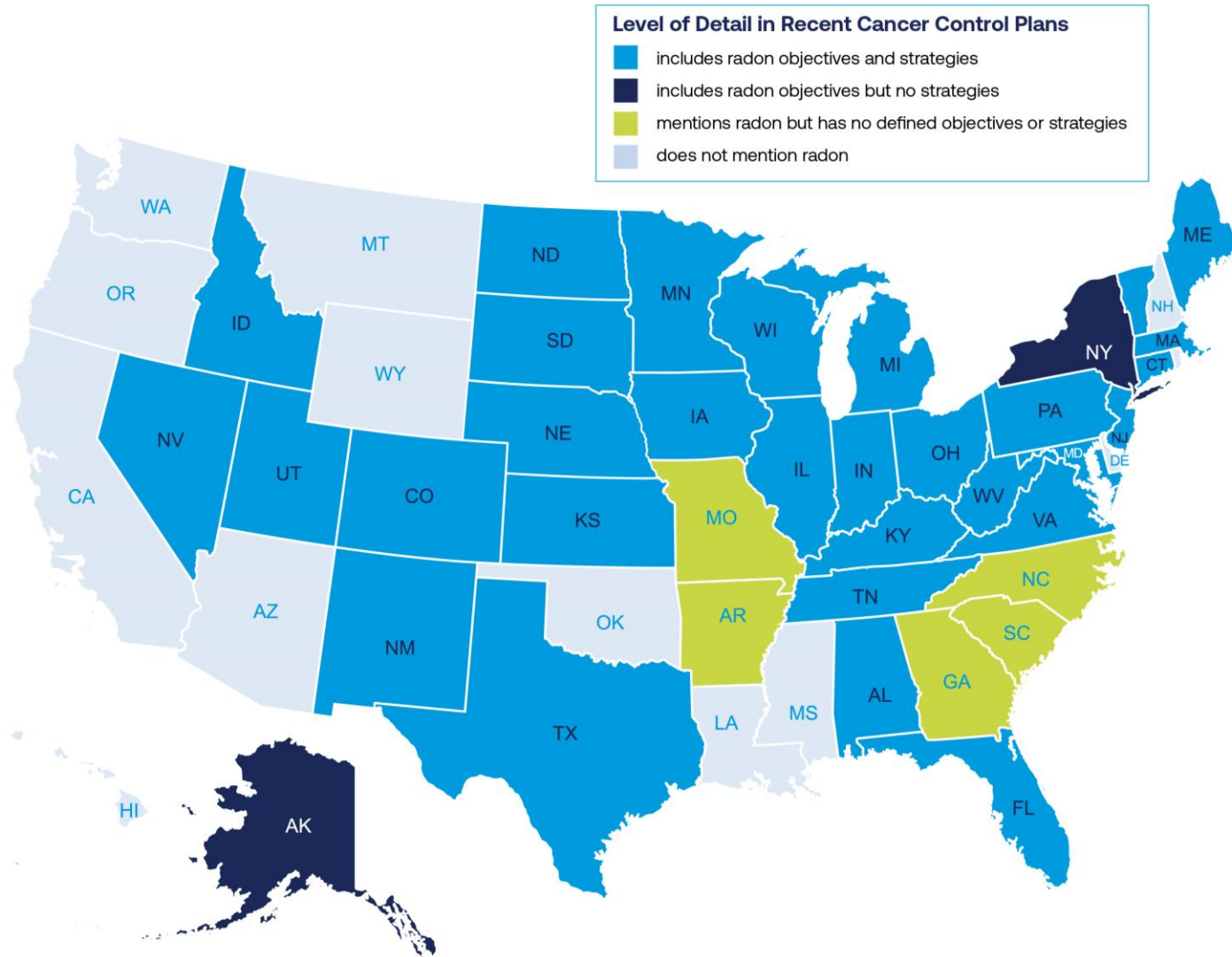
Includes links, references to model laws and policies.

Schools and daycare protection



- Testing
- Mitigation
- Notification & disclosure

Radon in state cancer plans



As of 2024, the most recent cancer control plans among **36 states and tribal organizations** include some mention of radon.

There are **12 states** that either do not mention radon in their plans or have not updated their plans in several years.

Evidence-based interventions



Incorporating Evidence-based Interventions for Radon into Cancer Control Plans

This document provides a menu of proven-effective indicators and interventions that are aligned with the goals and strategies in the [National Radon Action Plan \(NRAP\)](#) and supported by radon leaders from federal and state agencies, nonprofit organizations and the radon services industry.

By working from this concise set of actionable interventions, state cancer control programs can accelerate progress on radon risk-reduction, and prevention of incidence and death from the leading environmental cause of lung cancer.

NRAP Goal Area	Indicators (Measures)	Evidence-based Interventions
Build In Radon Risk Reduction Goal: Maximize risk reduction for all buildings by testing, sharing information about and reducing radon risks through repairs when building transactions occur between homeowners or between landlords and renters, or when repairs and rehabilitations and construction projects are financed.	Number of laws and policies requiring radon notification, health risk warning statements and radon test result disclosure, in real estate sales and rental transactions. Number of lending entities that require radon testing and mitigation in all residential, educational, and commercial buildings. Number of cities and counties with building codes that require radon-resistant features in new construction. Number of homes, schools and other buildings that are tested for radon.	Promote laws and policies that require radon notification, warning statements and disclosure during real estate sales and rental transactions. Educate real estate professionals, home inspectors and builders about notification, disclosure and testing requirements. Encourage lending entities (e.g., housing, finance, and insurance industries) to require radon testing and mitigation in all residential, educational, and commercial buildings. Promote legislation requiring that building codes include ANSI-AARST or Appendix F radon standards. Encourage policies and codes that require all existing buildings to be tested for radon and mitigated as needed. Promote radon testing requirements for schools and childcare settings.
Support Radon Risk Reduction Goal: Focus on the critical need for increasing access to government-backed and other sources of housing financing. Identifying new funding sources and help for states and tribes to fund radon controls in all buildings, and directing cancer prevention resources toward radon risk reduction.	Amount of financial support available for mitigation assistance in low-wealth communities. Number of property owners that are able to obtain financing for testing and mitigation of low-income housing. Number of state and local home rehabilitation and repair programs that include radon mitigation among their services.	Provide or secure funding to offset the cost of radon mitigation in low wealth communities. Promote use of Community Development Block Grants to support radon testing and mitigation in low wealth communities. Educate mortgage lenders and property owners about available funding sources for radon services. Collaborate with cities and housing departments to develop initiatives that provide financial assistance for radon testing and mitigation. Provide grants or loans to community-based organizations providing low cost/no cost radon mitigation in low wealth communities. Promote radon training and certification to home rehabilitation and repair service providers.

- Consensus-based
- Outcome-oriented
- Tied to NRAP strategies



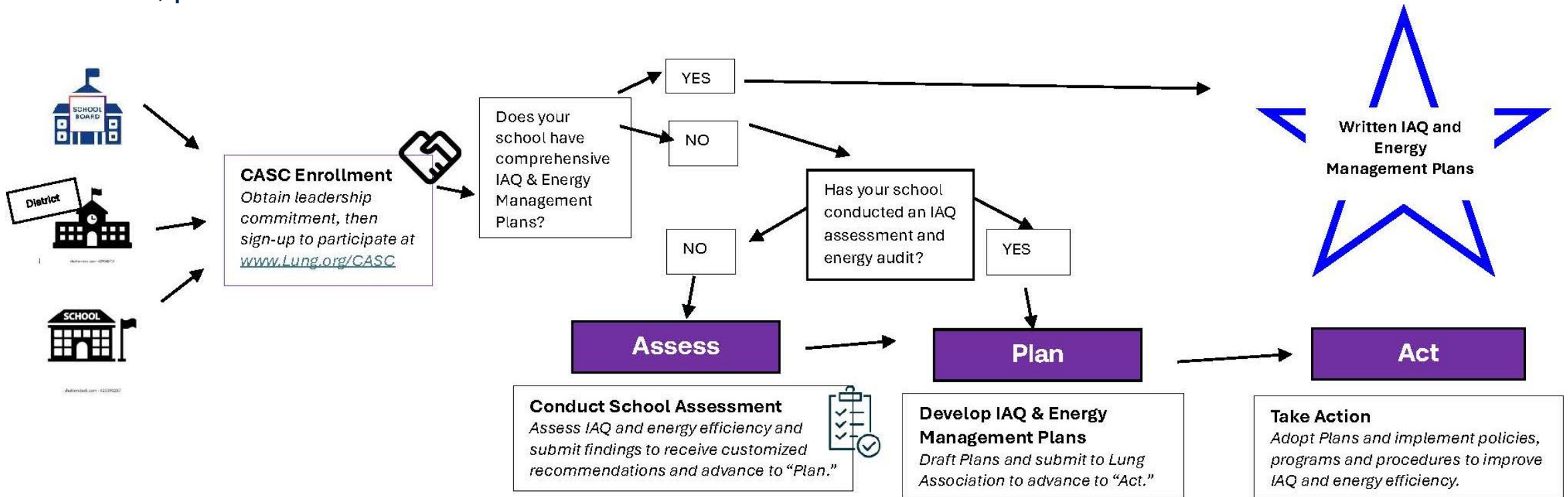


Clean Air School Challenge



Clean Air School Challenge

The Challenge meets schools where they are in their IAQ and energy efficiency management journeys. Participants receive support and guidance as they work their way through the 3 program phases: assess, plan and act.



Clean Air School Challenge

Benefits of Participation

Recognition

Peer
mentorship

Education and
Training

Technical
assistance

Mini-Grants*

Learning
Collaborative
Cohorts*

Access to Lung
Association
programs and
services

**Opportunity exclusive to schools in low-income, disadvantaged, and Tribal communities*

Our Vision

A World Free of Lung Disease