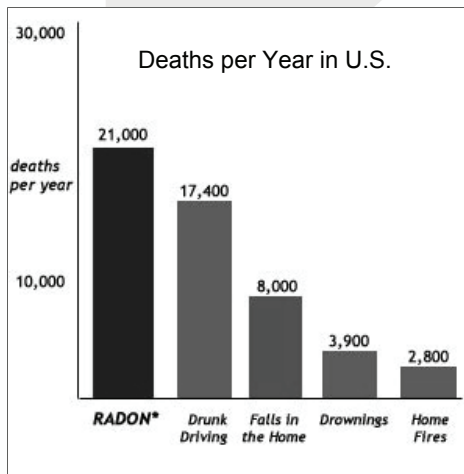


Facts about Radon:

- The average level of radon outdoors is 0.4 pCi/L
- In the state of Colorado, 1 in 2 homes have radon levels above 4.0 pCi/L.
- The average radon level for Pueblo County is 8.9 pCi/L.
- Over 70% of homes tested in Pueblo County found levels over 4.0pCi/L.
- Radon causes between 15,000 to 22,000 lung cancer deaths per year in the U.S.
- You do not have to leave your home if you find elevated levels of radon.
- Scientists are more certain about radon risks than risks from most other cancer-causing substances.
- Elevated levels of radon are found in both new and old homes and buildings.
- Radon levels vary from season to season, hour to hour and house to house.
- Radon can be found in homes built on all types of foundations: crawlspaces, slab-on-grade or basements.
- Radon gas does not cause any symptoms.
- Homebuyers can request sellers to test for radon.
- Radon reduction systems can be a positive feature for future resale of a home or building.



Citizens for Clean Air in Pueblo for Education, Research, Action (CCAP-ERA)

Is a non-profit organization whose mission is to protect the quality of life of residents of Southern Colorado.

PuebloCARES

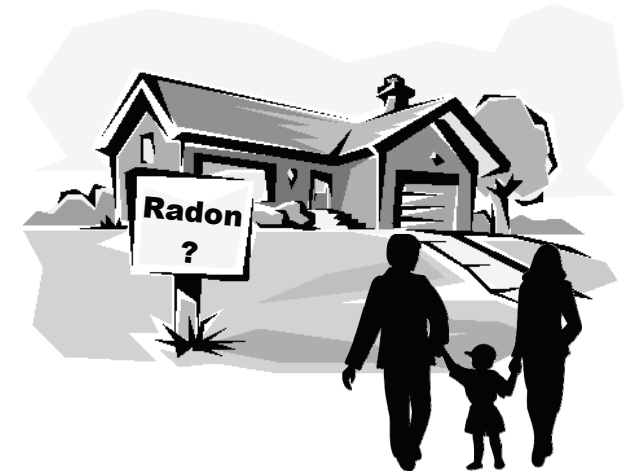
(Community Action for a Renewed Environment) is a project of CCAP-ERA with the mission to improve the health of our community through sustained community action aimed at reducing toxic environmental exposures.

Resources

- | | |
|---|--|
| National Radon Hotline | (800) SOS RADON |
| Colorado Radon Hotline | (800) 846-3986 |
| Pueblo City-County Health Department | (719) 583-4924 |
| Air Chek, Inc. | (800) AIR CHEK |
| Indoor Radon Program | www.coloradoradon.info |
| Colorado Department of Public Health & the Environment | www.cdphe.state.co.us |
| US Environmental Protection Agency Radon Program | www.epa.gov/radon |
| Center for Environmental Research and Technology, Inc. | www.cert.us |
| National Safety Council | www.nsc.org |
| Pueblo City-County Health Department | www.pueblohealthdept.org |
| National Radon Program Services | www.sosradon.org |
| National Environmental Health Association | www.neha.org |
| National Radon Safety Board | www.nrsb.org |

How to Protect
You and Your Family from

Radon



Test Your Home. Protect Your Health.



Citizens for Clean Air in Pueblo for Education, Research, Action (CCAP-ERA)
301 N Main St., Ste. 101
Pueblo CO 81003
(719) 252-6258
pueblo.cares@gmail.com
www.pueblocares.org

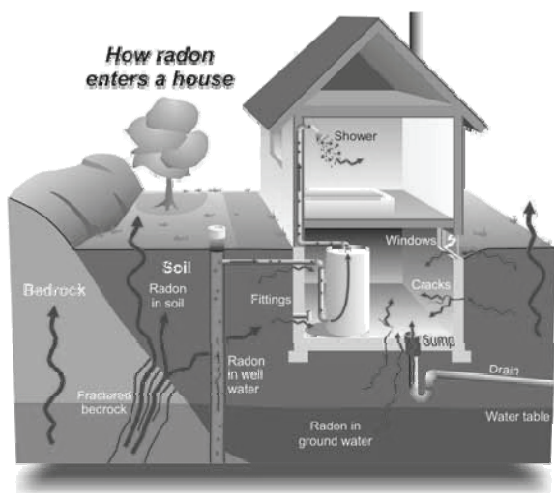
What is radon?

Radon is a naturally-occurring, invisible, odorless gas that is listed as a Class "A" carcinogen. It is the decay product of uranium and radium. The only way to determine if your home has elevated levels is to test for it. If a high radon level is detected in your home, you can take steps to fix it to protect yourself and your family.

Where is radon found?

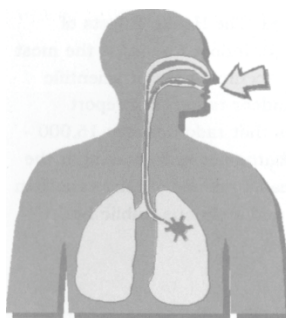
Radon gas is typically sucked up through the ground and into your home through cracks in floor and wall joints, gaps around pipes and other holes or cavities of the foundation. Radon can enter the home even when no visible cracks exist. Your home traps radon inside, where it can build up. Radon gas may be more concentrated in the lower levels of the home. It can also enter homes through well water although this is not a significant source of radon gas.

Radon problems have been identified in every state and is especially of concern in Colorado.



What are the health effects of radon?

Radon gas decays into radioactive particles that can get trapped in your lungs as you breathe. As they break down further, these particles release small bursts of energy. Over the course of your lifetime this can damage lung tissue and lead to lung cancer.



Data on radon induced lung cancer comes from studies of cancer in people who are exposed to radon in homes and in uranium mines.

The U.S. Surgeon General, American Lung Association, World Health Organization, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have warned that radon is the second-leading cause of lung cancer deaths in the United States, and the leading cause of lung cancer deaths among non-smokers. Smoking combined with radon is an especially serious health risk. In fact, smoking and living in a house with elevated levels of radon can increase your chances of developing lung cancer fourfold.

Your chances of getting lung cancer from radon depend mostly on:

- How much radon you are exposed to
- The amount of time you spend in a building with elevated radon levels
- Whether you are a smoker or have ever smoked

How do I test for radon?

You can't know if you have a radon problem unless you test.

Testing for radon is simple and inexpensive. Radon test kits can be purchased through the National Radon Program Services. Radon test kits are placed in the lowest occupied or occupiable room. **Do not test in bathrooms, kitchens, laundry rooms, garages, attics, cellars or crawlspaces.** Kits should be approved by the National Environmental Health Association or EPA. Make sure to read and understand all instructions before using the kits. Before sending off test kits for analysis, fill out **ALL** the necessary information or your result will return invalid.

Short-term Test Kits remain in your home for no less than 2 days and up to 7 days, under closed house conditions 12 hours before and during the test.

Long-term Test Kits remain in your home no less than 91 days and up to 1 year under normal living conditions.

Results will be stated in picocuries per liter (pCi/L) of air. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recommends that action be taken to reduce radon levels if your results are at or above 4.0 pCi/L.

STEP 1: TEST. Take a short-term test.

STEP 2: RETEST. If your results are at or above 4.0 pCi/L, take a short or long-term test in the same location you tested before.

STEP 3: ACTION: If results are still over 4.0 pCi/L, remediate by following do-it-yourself instructions or hiring a certified mitigator.