

## Radon Test Results

Currently waiting for the test results due to COVID-19 the lab has a back log.

Based on the results of a room's initial short-term test, the following steps should be conducted:

If the result is less than 2.0 pCi/L, Oregon Revised Statute 332.166-167 requires school districts to test again every 10 years.

If the result is between 2.0 pCi/L and 4.0 pCi/L, consider fixing (i.e., lowering) the radon in that room.

If the result is from 4.0 pCi/L to 8.0 pCi/L, perform a follow-up measurement of that room using a long-term test. This should be conducted over as much of a nine-month school year as possible, when the room is likely to be occupied. If that result is equal to or greater than 4.0 pCi/L, the radon in the room should be fixed (i.e., lowering).

If the initial test result is equal to or greater than 8.0 pCi/L, conduct a second short-term test and average its result with the result of the initial short-term test. If the average result of the two short-term tests is equal to or greater than 4.0 pCi/L, radon in the room should be fixed (i.e., lowering).

[A great difference in the results of the short-term tests may indicate a flaw in the testing process. Investigate and consider retesting. In situations where one of the test results is equal to or greater than 4.0 pCi/L: If the higher result is two or more times the lower result, repeat the test.]

All follow-up measurements should be made in the same locations and under the same conditions as the initial measurements (to the extent possible, including similar seasonal conditions and especially HVAC system operation). If follow-up measurements using short-term tests are done, be sure to maintain closed-building conditions. This will ensure that the two results are as comparable as possible. The higher the initial short-term test result, the more certain you can be that a short-term test should be used rather than a long-term follow-up test. In general, the higher the initial measurement, the greater the urgency to do a follow-up test as soon as possible. For example, if the initial short-term measurement for a room is several times the radon action level (e.g., at or above 8.0 pCi/L or higher), immediately take a short-term follow-up measurement.