



How public health professionals can help reduce radon risk in Canada

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Disclosures

Funding for our work comes from the provincial and federal governments

We declare no commercial interest in the radon industry
In particular, we do not sell radon test kits or mitigation services

Anne-Marie is part of the Take Action on Radon program, funded by Health
Canada



Today

Very brief overview of radon gas

- Health effects
- Latest epidemiologic evidence

Radon exposure in Canada

- Updates estimates

Grassroots initiatives

- Take Action on Radon
- Cancer Agency programs

Provincial initiatives

- BC CDC

(radon testing photo made possible by Take Action on Radon- images are free at Pixabay- please use!)

Periodic Table: Radioactive Elements

1 H 1.008 Hydrogen																	2 He 4.003 Helium						
3 Li 6.94 Lithium	4 Be 9.012 Beryllium																	5 B 10.81 Boron	6 C 12.011 Carbon	7 N 14.007 Nitrogen	8 O 15.999 Oxygen	9 F 18.998 Fluorine	10 Ne 20.180 Neon
11 Na 22.990 Sodium	12 Mg 24.305 Magnesium																	13 Al 26.982 Aluminium	14 Si 28.085 Silicon	15 P 30.974 Phosphorus	16 S 32.06 Sulfur	17 Cl 35.45 Chlorine	18 Ar 39.948 Argon
19 K 39.098 Potassium	20 Ca 40.078 Calcium	21 Sc 44.956 Scandium	22 Ti 47.867 Titanium	23 V 50.942 Vanadium	24 Cr 51.996 Chromium	25 Mn 54.938 Manganese	26 Fe 55.845 Iron	27 Co 58.933 Cobalt	28 Ni 58.693 Nickel	29 Cu 63.546 Copper	30 Zn 65.38 Zinc	31 Ga 69.723 Gallium	32 Ge 72.630 Germanium	33 As 74.922 Arsenic	34 Se 78.971 Selenium	35 Br 79.904 Bromine	36 Kr 83.798 Krypton						
37 Rb 85.468 Rubidium	38 Sr 87.62 Strontium	39 Y 88.906 Yttrium	40 Zr 91.224 Zirconium	41 Nb 92.906 Niobium	42 Mo 95.95 Molybdenum	43 Tc (98) Technetium	44 Ru 101.07 Ruthenium	45 Rh 102.906 Rhodium	46 Pd 106.42 Palladium	47 Ag 107.868 Silver	48 Cd 112.414 Cadmium	49 In 114.818 Indium	50 Sn 118.710 Tin	51 Sb 121.760 Antimony	52 Te 127.60 Tellurium	53 I 126.904 Iodine	54 Xe 131.293 Xenon						
55 Cs 132.905 Cesium	56 Ba 137.327 Barium	57 / 71	72 Hf 178.49 Hafnium	73 Ta 180.948 Tantalum	74 W 183.84 Tungsten	75 Re 186.207 Rhenium	76 Os 190.23 Osmium	77 Ir 192.217 Iridium	78 Pt 195.084 Platinum	79 Au 196.967 Gold	80 Hg 200.592 Mercury	81 Tl 204.38 Thallium	82 Pb 207.2 Lead	83 Bi 208.980 Bismuth	84 Po (209) Polonium	85 At (210) Astatine	86 Rn (222) Radon						
87 Fr (223) Francium	88 Ra (226) Radium	89 / 103	104 Rf (267) Rutherfordium	105 Db (268) Dubnium	106 Sg (271) Seaborgium	107 Bh (270) Bohrium	108 Hs (269) Hassium	109 Mt (278) Meitnerium	110 Ds (281) Darmstadtium	111 Rg (282) Roentgenium	112 Cn (285) Copernicium	113 Nh (286) Nihonium	114 Fl (289) Flerovium	115 Mc (289) Moscovium	116 Lv (293) Livermorium	117 Ts (294) Tennessine	118 Og (294) Oganesson						
Lanthanide Series		57 La 138.905 Lanthanum	58 Ce 140.116 Cerium	59 Pr 140.908 Praseodymium	60 Nd 144.242 Neodymium	61 Pm (145) Promethium	62 Sm 150.36 Samarium	63 Eu 151.964 Europium	64 Gd 157.25 Gadolinium	65 Tb 158.925 Terbium	66 Dy 162.500 Dysprosium	67 Ho 164.930 Holmium	68 Er 167.259 Erbium	69 Tm 168.934 Thulium	70 Yb 173.045 Ytterbium	71 Lu 174.967 Lutetium							
Actinide Series		89 Ac (227) Actinium	90 Th 232.038 Thorium	91 Pa 231.036 Protactinium	92 U 238.029 Uranium	93 Np (237) Neptunium	94 Pu (244) Plutonium	95 Am (243) Americium	96 Cm (247) Curium	97 Bk (247) Berkelium	98 Cf (251) Californium	99 Es (252) Einsteinium	100 Fm (257) Fermium	101 Md (258) Mendelevium	102 No (259) Nobelium	103 Lr (266) Lawrencium							

Atomic Number

SYMBOL

Atomic Weight*

Name

Radon is an:

- Invisible
- Odorless
- Colorless
- Tasteless
- *Radioactive*

Gas

*() indicates the mass number of the longest-lived isotope.

Type of Radiation	Nuclide	Half-life
α	Uranium-238	4.5 billion years
α	Radium-226	1,590 years
α	Radon-222	3.825 days
α	Polonium-218	3.05 minutes
α	Lead-214	26.8 minutes
β	Bismuth-214	19.7 minutes
β	Polonium-214	.00015 seconds
α	Lead-210	22 years
β	Bismuth-210	5 days
β	Polonium-210	140 days
α	Lead-206	stable

Radon gas comes from the decay of radium (Uranium)

Uranium and its decay products present in soils across Canada

Some regions naturally have more uranium

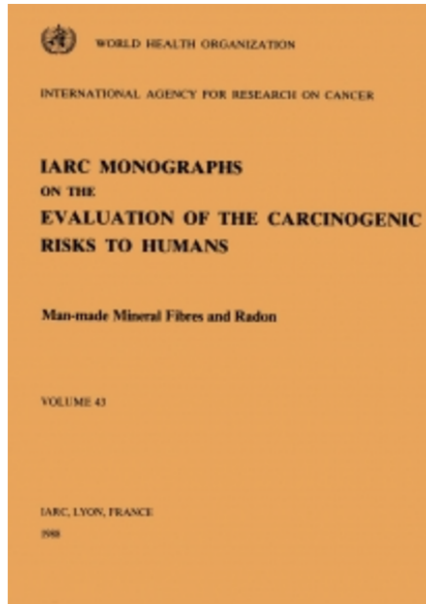
Radon is the only GAS phase of uranium decay

- Radon gas is *mobile*

Alpha particle radiation

- High LET (linear energy transfer)

Radon is a Group 1 IARC designated carcinogen



Man-Made Mineral Fibres and Radon

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risks to Humans Volume 43

IARC

1988

ISBN-13

978-92-832-1243-0

ISBN-13

978-92-832-1243-0

RADON

241

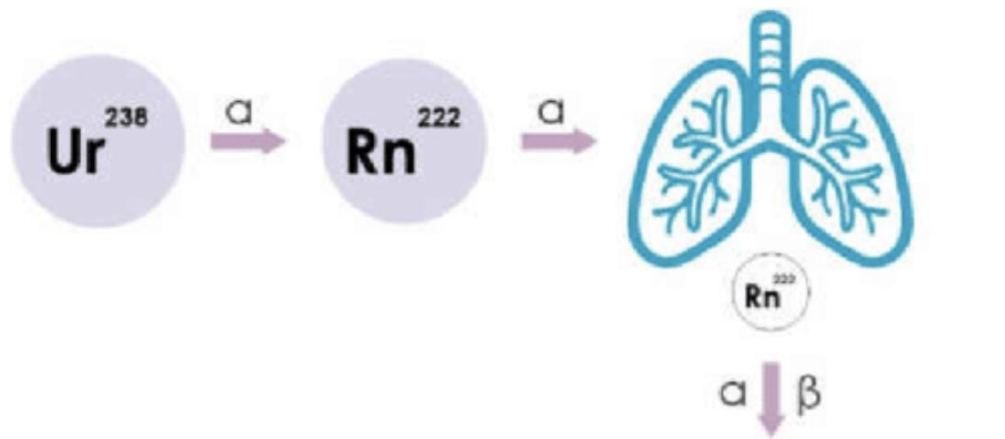
4.5 Evaluation¹

There is *sufficient evidence* for the carcinogenicity of radon and its decay products in experimental animals.

There is *sufficient evidence* for the carcinogenicity of radon and its decay products in humans.

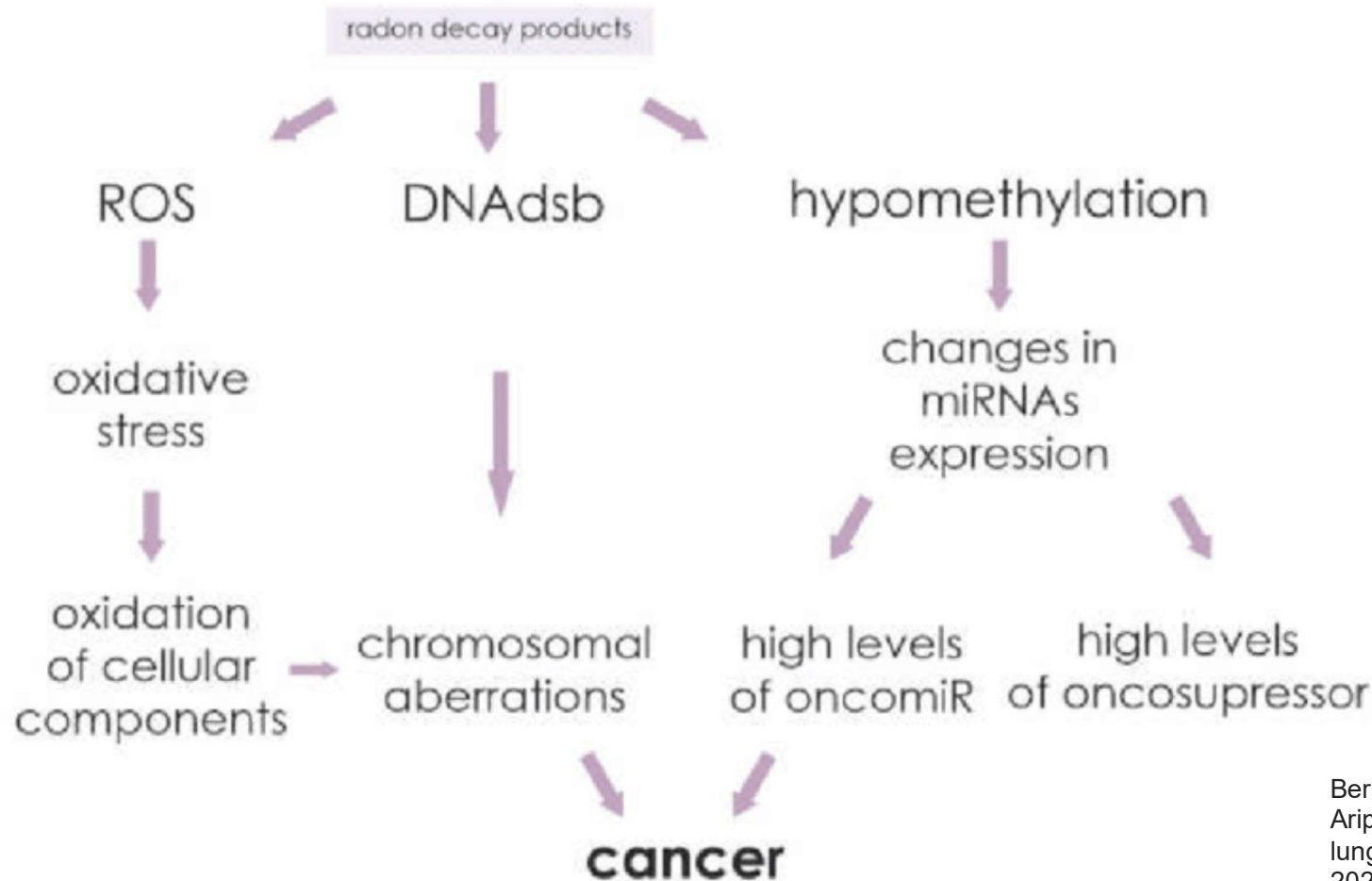
Overall evaluation

Radon and its decay products *are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)*.



The inhalation of radon gas can cause lung cancer through a range of mechanisms

As the gas decays it releases alpha particle radiation AND radioactive progeny

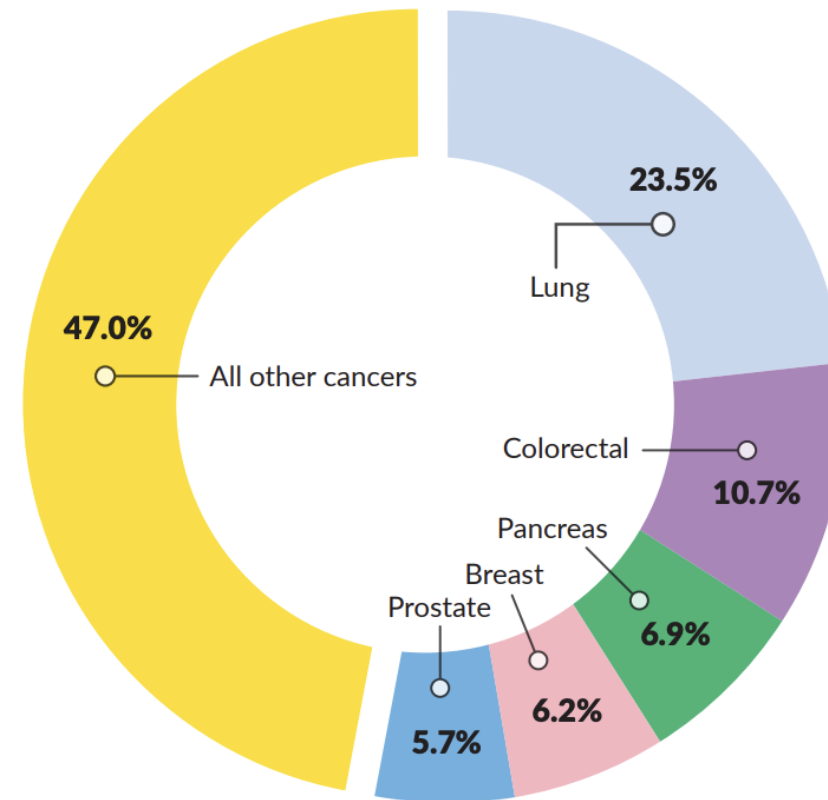


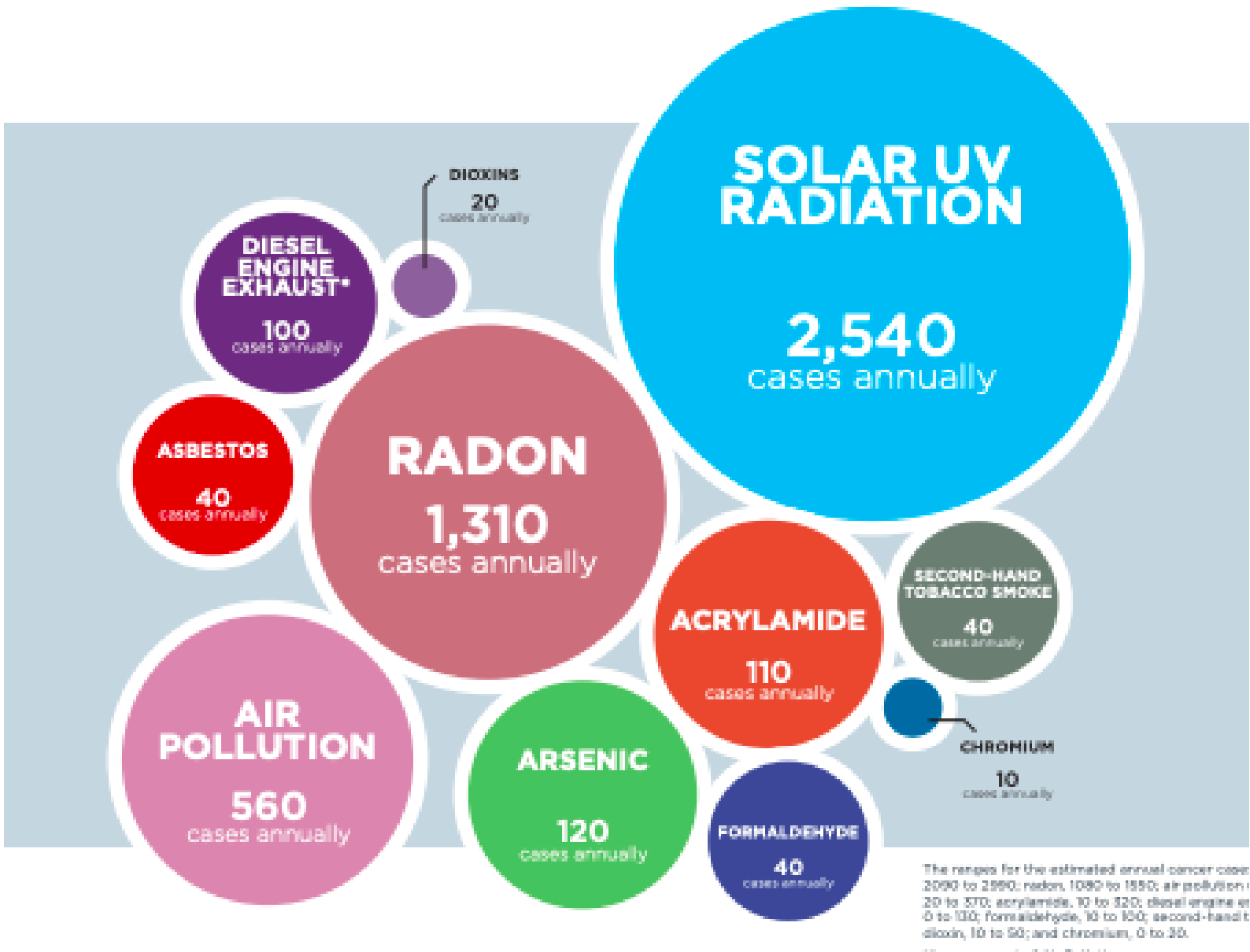
Lung cancer prevention remains a challenge

5 year survival rate for lung cancer= ~22%

THE 5 MOST COMMON CANCER DEATHS

are expected to account for over half of all cancer deaths in Canada in 2024.





The ranges for the estimated annual cancer cases: 2000 to 2500; radon, 1000 to 1500; air pollution, 20 to 570; acrylamide, 10 to 320; diesel engine, 0 to 100; formaldehyde, 10 to 100; second-hand tobacco smoke, 10 to 50; and chromium, 0 to 30.


*A component of Air Pollution.

Beyond smoking:

Ontario research shows that **Radon** is the most significant **environmental exposure** for lung cancer (2016)

Health effects of radon exposure *beyond* lung cancer

Evidence for other cancers

- Leukemia (childhood and adult) and Lymphoma (see J. Chen 2024) 
- Gastric Cancer (ingestion of water contaminated with radon)

Follow up of radon-exposed occupational cohorts

- Other lung diseases
- Cerebrovascular diseases

Exposure during pregnancy (USA- TX, CT, MA)

- Outcome include low birth weight, other fetal outcomes
- Maternal outcomes- *hypertension*
- Cohort and ecological designs

Challenges for public health researchers

Exposure assessment remains challenging

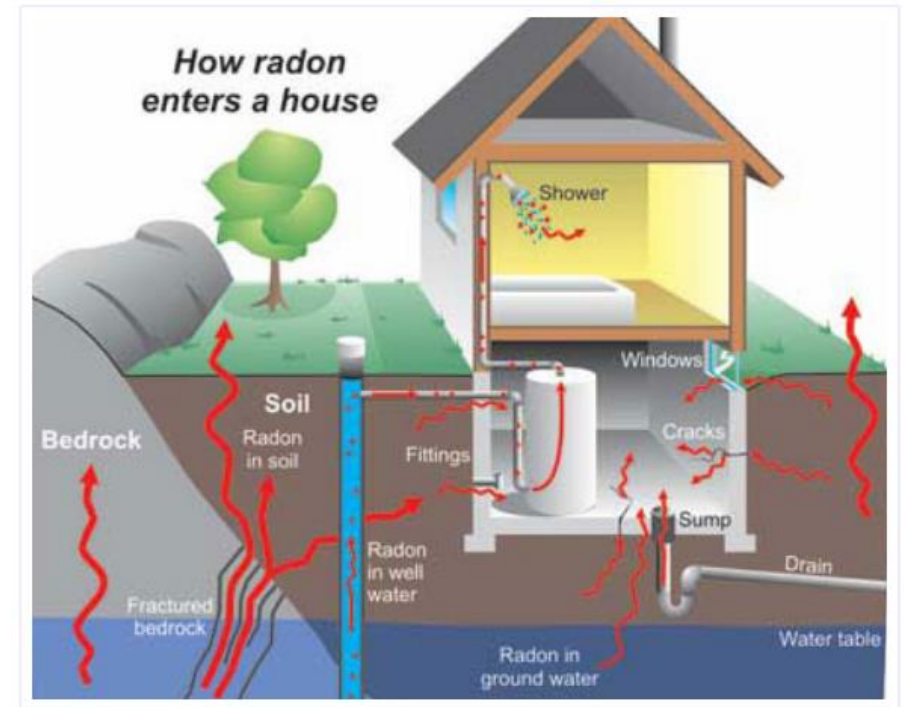
- Indoor radon levels can vary significantly by home
- Age of home not a good proxy

Residential histories difficult to construct

Exposures from work and school

- Cholowsky, Natasha L., et al. "Consequences of changing Canadian activity patterns since the COVID-19 pandemic include increased residential radon gas exposure for younger people." *Scientific Reports* 13.1 (2023): 5735.

More testing provides more insights for research



Health Canada, *Reducing Radon Levels in Existing Homes: A Canadian Guide for Professional Contractors*

Radon levels are *increasing* in Canada

(Dr. Jing Chen, Health Canada 2021)

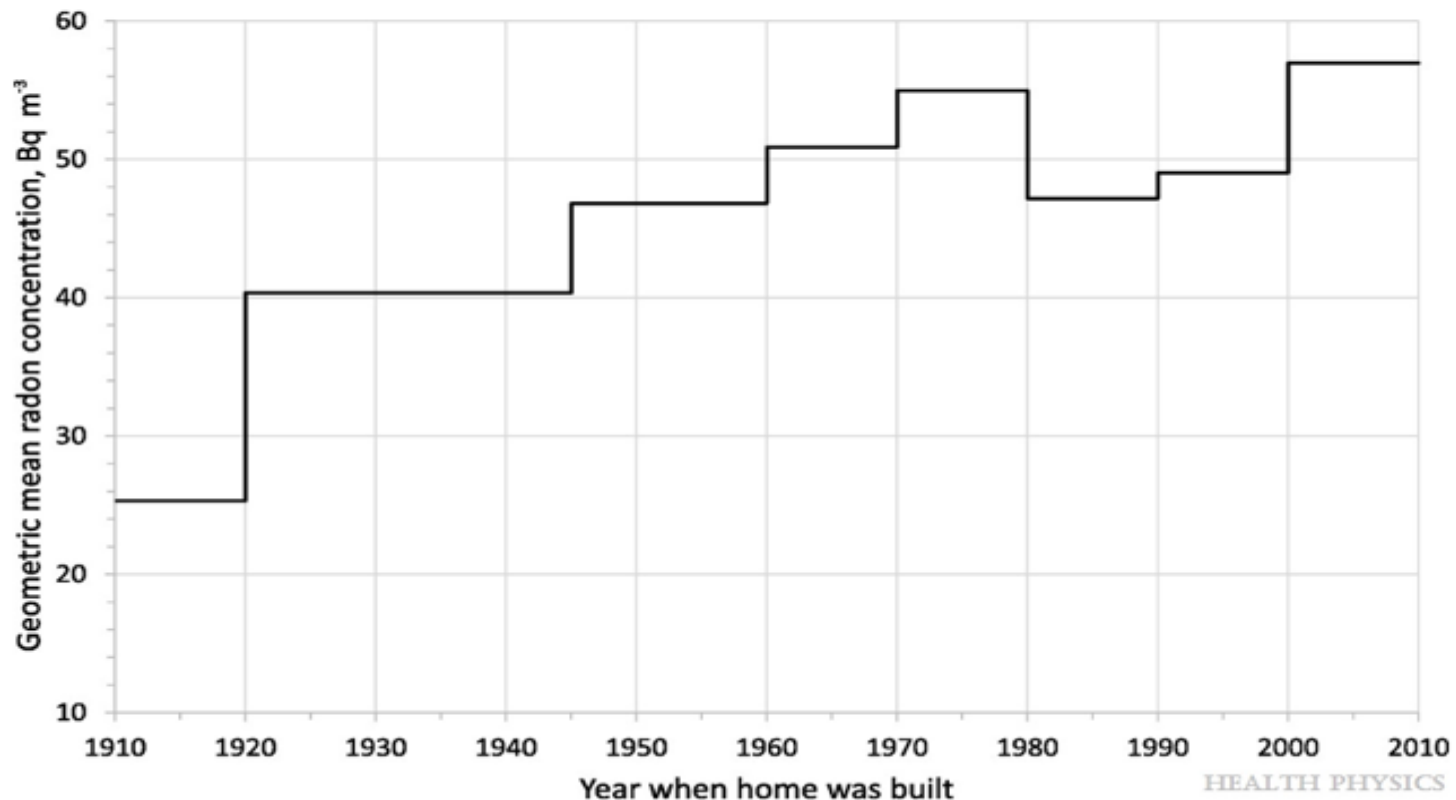


Fig. 2

Geometric mean radon concentrations in homes built in different years.

Source

[A Summary of Residential Radon Surveys and the Influence of Housing Characteristics on Indoor Radon Levels in Canada](#)

Health Physics 121(6):574-580, December 2021.

Similar results found in USA...

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Geologic, seasonal, and atmospheric predictors of indoor home radon values

Ellen J Hahn^{3,1}, William C Haneberg², Stacy R Stanifer¹, Kathy Rademacher¹, Jason Backus² and Mary Kay Rayens¹

Published 21 June 2023 • © 2023 The Author(s). Published by IOP Publishing Ltd

[Environmental Research: Health, Volume 1, Number 2](#)

Cross-Canada Radon Survey

Read the 2024 Cross-Canada Survey of Radon and learn how it may affect you.

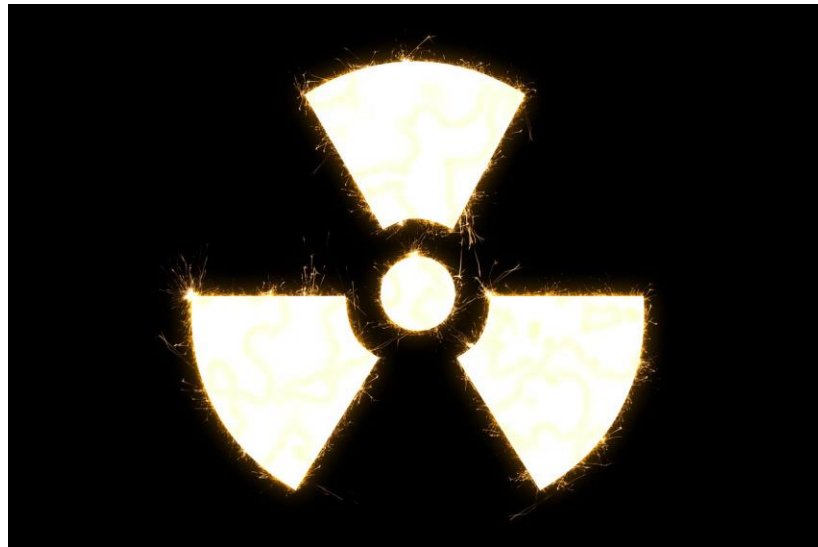
[DOWNLOAD FULL REPORT](#)

[CONTACT US](#)

A recent analysis of 75 000 radon measurements from across Canada

- "The results of this study indicate that approximately 1 out of 5 people (17.8%) living in Canada resides in a building where radon levels are equal to or greater than 200 Bq/m³."

How can public health professionals get involved?





Radon action guide for provinces and territories: Overview

Overview

[Reduction actions](#)

[Examples, frameworks, strategies and support](#)

[Testing, outreach, engagement and professional certification](#)

[Policies for specific locations](#)

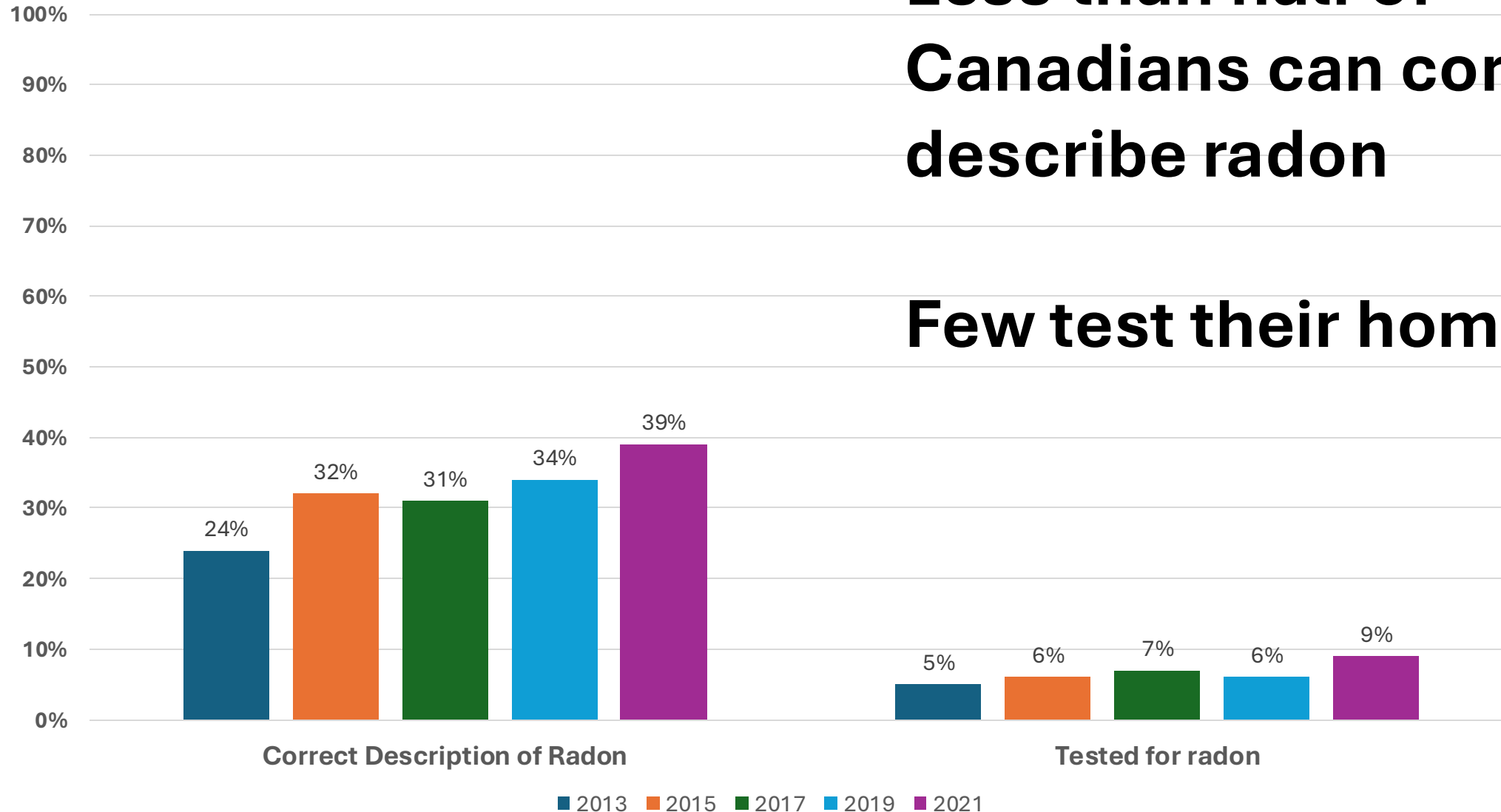
[Energy efficiency](#)

Key activities

- Education and awareness
- Supporting community testing
- Creating databases and maps
- Updating worker and tenant protections

<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/health-risks-safety/radiation/radon/action-guides/provinces-territories.html>

Statistics Canada Households and Environment Survey- 2021

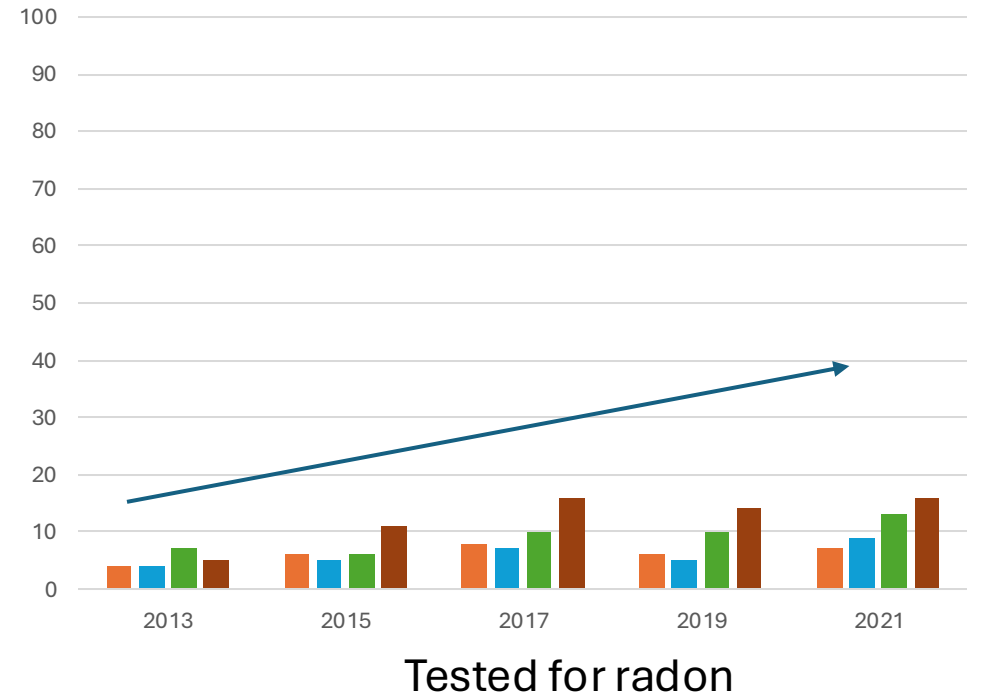
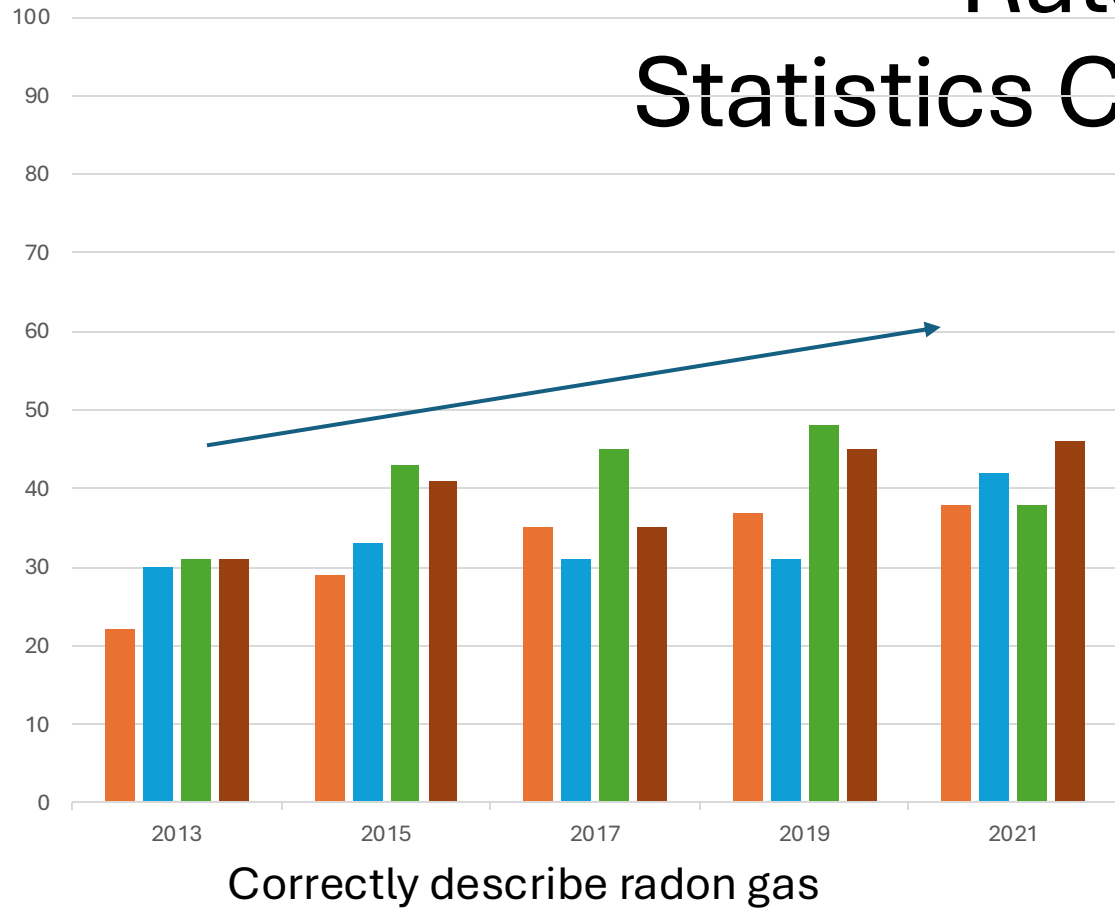


Less than half of Canadians can correctly describe radon

Few test their homes

Selected Provinces- Radon Knowledge and Testing Rates by Year

Statistics Canada as of 2021



British Columbia Quebec Manitoba Nova Scotia

Education and Awareness by Public Health



Meet Greg, an air quality expert who wants you to test for radon

November 8, 2023



Dr. Silvina Mema, deputy chief medical health officer for Interior Health (left), and Greg Baytalan, air quality & radon expert, showing off a radon testing device.

You can't see it, taste it or smell it, but radon gas is found everywhere in Canada. Caused by the natural breakdown of uranium in soil and rocks, radon dissipates outdoors, but builds up indoors – in homes, workplaces, schools and leisure spaces.



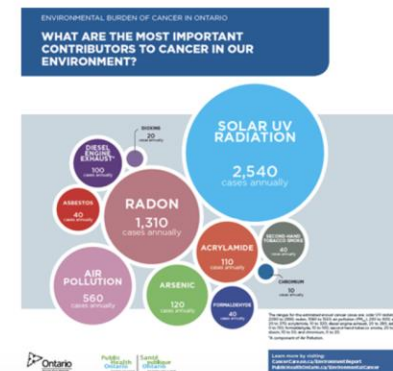
Radon

Every Home in Grey-Bruce Should Test for Radon

Radon is an invisible, odourless, tasteless radioactive gas that comes naturally from the ground. Radon can seep into and build up in any home - regardless of the home's size or the year it was built.

The only way to know if radon is in your home - or the level of radon in your home - is to test for it.

Long-term exposure to Radon is linked to approximately **16% of lung cancer deaths in Canada**. It is the second-leading cause of lung cancer after smoking and the leading cause of lung cancer for people who have never smoked.



Showcase Radon Action Month (Lung Cancer Awareness Month)



Information about Radon Testing

November is Radon Action Month in Canada.

With approximately 11% of homes in Windsor-Essex County having radon levels above the Canadian Action Limit of 200 Becquerel's per cubic metre, it's important for homeowners to test their homes to determine the level of radon gas. Long-term radon exposure is the second leading cause of lung cancer after smoking.

This webpage provides answers to many common questions about radon and how to test for it. For any additional questions, please call the Environmental Health department at 519-258-2146, ext. 4475.

What do I need to know about testing my home for radon?

It's best to test your home during the Fall and Winter months. Radon levels tend to build up in the home when the doors and windows are closed and sealed during cold weather months. Performing the test during this time will give you a reading of the highest average level of radon that you or your family may be exposed to.

There are 2 common ways to test your home for radon; by using a long-term test kit or a short-term test kit.

**NOVEMBER IS
RADON
AWARENESS MONTH!**



November is

Radon Awareness Month

Did you know that Manitoba has some of the highest levels of radon in the country?

Do you know the radon level in your home?

We have partnered with Polar Plumbing to help you get your home tested this November!



South Central
Cancer Resource



POLAR
PLUMBING & HEATING

Slack

We're lighting up a variety of city signs in **PURPLE** to pay homage to Radon Action Month.



Vancouver Science World, November 24th



Edmonton High Level bridge, November 25th



Winnipeg Esplanade bridge and city sign, November 25th



Calgary Tower, November 25th



Engage with provincial Cancer agencies

The screenshot shows the top navigation of the Cancer Care Ontario website. It includes the logo, a main menu with 'HOME', 'DRUG FORMULARY', and 'GUIDELINES & ADVICE', and a secondary menu with 'Accessing Data', 'View Data', 'Submitting Data', 'Our Research', and 'Funding Opportunities'. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: 'Data & Research / View Data / Statistical Reports / Ontario Cancer Facts / Risk of Residential Radon Exposure Varies Geographically'. The main heading is 'ONTARIO CANCER FACTS'.

Risk of Residential Radon Exposure Varies Geographically

Highlights

- Radon is an established cause of lung cancer and concentrations vary across geographic regions.
- Radon gas can accumulate to high concentrations in basements and lower floors of homes and buildings.
- About 25 percent of Ontario homes surveyed from 2009 to 2013 had radon concentrations that require remedial action according to the World Health Organization.

The screenshot shows the top of the BC Cancer website. It features the BC Cancer logo and a link to 'Return to the BC Cancer site'. Below the logo is a navigation bar with 'Preventing Cancer' and social media icons for Facebook and YouTube. A secondary navigation bar contains 'Sun Safety', 'Tobacco', 'Nutrition & Exercise', and 'Air Quality'. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: 'Air Quality / Radon / The Science'.

The Science

About 16 per cent of all lung cancer deaths in Canada can be traced back to radon.

What is radon?

Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally across Canada and B.C. when uranium in rock and soil breaks down. You can't see, taste or smell it. The only way to know if high levels of radon are present is through testing.

Radon is not a health risk outdoors since the air dilutes the gas to low concentrations. Indoors, however, radon gas can become trapped and build up to higher levels, which, if exposed for a long time, can cause lung cancer.

How does radon get inside the home and other buildings?

Radon can enter homes and other buildings through:

- Cracks in floors, walls, or a building's foundation
- Openings for drains, utility systems and other openings in the foundation
- Unfinished floors, wall joints, or other openings in homes
- Being dissolved in water sources

Support Radon at local Libraries

Over 500 libraries across Canada now lend electronic radon monitors

- Very popular- see wait lists

Funding Models

- Internal or competitive grants (STEM/STEAM)
- Partnering with other agencies/ individuals

New pilot program with Health Canada 2023

- Alpha Track detectors coupons

Librarians are awesome people!

Want to get involved? Reach out:
<https://takeactiononradon.ca/resources/lending-programs/>



The BC Cancer Library

Delivering timely service and evidence-informed resources to people in BC and the Yukon facing cancer and those involved in oncology care or research.

6 records - page 1 of 1.



1 Radon detectors

Audience: Professional
Availability: 37 copies, 27 available

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

[Add to List](#) [More Like This](#) [Permalink](#)

[View](#) [Text](#)

[1 image](#) [1 read online](#)



1 Man-made mineral fibres and radon

International Agency for Research on Cancer. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer, 1988.
Audience: Professional
Call Number: QZ202 I585 v.43
Availability: 1 copy, 1 available

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

[Add to List](#) [More Like This](#) [Permalink](#)

[2 read online](#)



Connect with non-profits to promote test kit access



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New Brunswick CANADA

Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health (Public Health)

About Us Services Publications Communicable Disease Control Healthy Environments Healthy People

Healthy Environments

Radon



What is radon?

Radon is an odourless, radioactive gas formed from the breakdown of uranium. It has no odour, colour or taste.

Exposure to high levels of radium over a lifetime results in an increased risk of developing lung cancer, especially if the person who is exposed is a smoker.

Radon is found naturally in the environment and is common in New Brunswick. It moves freely through the soil and can seep into buildings through cracks in foundation walls and floors or gaps around pipes and cables.

In a poorly ventilated space, radon can accumulate to high levels and can be addressed by improving a building's ventilation and closing entry points.

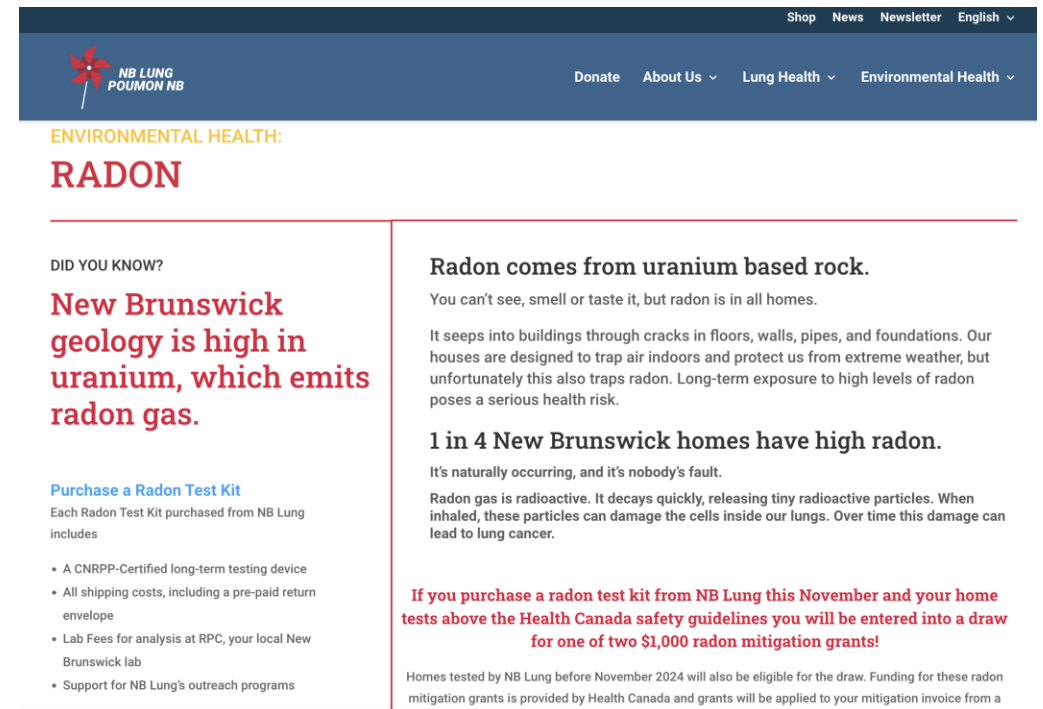
The current Canadian guideline for radon in indoor air for dwellings is 200 Becquerels per cubic metre (200 Bq/m³). Please refer to the frequently asked questions or links provided for more information on the radon.

Resources

- Radon FAQs

Related Links

- New Brunswick Lung Association
- About Radon (Health Canada)
- WorkSafeNB



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NB LUNG POUMON NB

Donate About Us Lung Health Environmental Health

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:

RADON

DID YOU KNOW?

New Brunswick geology is high in uranium, which emits radon gas.

Purchase a Radon Test Kit

Each Radon Test Kit purchased from NB Lung includes

- A CNRPP-Certified long-term testing device
- All shipping costs, including a pre-paid return envelope
- Lab Fees for analysis at RPC, your local New Brunswick lab
- Support for NB Lung's outreach programs

Radon comes from uranium based rock.

You can't see, smell or taste it, but radon is in all homes.

It seeps into buildings through cracks in floors, walls, pipes, and foundations. Our houses are designed to trap air indoors and protect us from extreme weather, but unfortunately this also traps radon. Long-term exposure to high levels of radon poses a serious health risk.

1 in 4 New Brunswick homes have high radon.

It's naturally occurring, and it's nobody's fault.

Radon gas is radioactive. It decays quickly, releasing tiny radioactive particles. When inhaled, these particles can damage the cells inside our lungs. Over time this damage can lead to lung cancer.

If you purchase a radon test kit from NB Lung this November and your home tests above the Health Canada safety guidelines you will be entered into a draw for one of two \$1,000 radon mitigation grants!

Homes tested by NB Lung before November 2024 will also be eligible for the draw. Funding for these radon mitigation grants is provided by Health Canada and grants will be applied to your mitigation invoice from a

Few hardware stores carry radon detectors....

Learn about radon testing



Canadian National Radon Proficiency Program

2023 Intercomparison Report

		Manufacturers stated Accuracy	Frequency of Reading	Digital Display or cell-phone app	Battery or Plug-in	Passed C-NRPP Performance Test For more details click here.
	Airthings Corentium Home	±10% (after 7 days at 200 Bq/m ³), ±5% after 2 months of monitoring	12 hours 24 hours 7 days (first reading will take 24 hrs)	Short-term and long-term average shown on monitor display.	Battery	✓
	Airthings Wave Plus	±10% (after 7 days at 200 Bq/m ³), ±5% after 2 months of monitoring	Hourly	Long-term average shown on cell phone app. Color-coded indication of levels on monitor.	Battery	✓
	Airthings View Plus	After 30 days at 200 Bq/m ³ , ±10% on the 7 day average and +/- 5% on the 2 month average	Hourly	Short-term average shown on monitor display, long-term average shown on app.	Battery or plug in (USB-C)	✓
	EcoSense EcoQube	+/-10% at 370 Bq/m ³ after 10 hours	Measures every 10 minutes and displays an hourly rolling average.	Hourly level shown on display, long term average available on the app.	Plug in	✓
	EcoSense EcoQube Blue	+/-14% at 370Bq/m ³	10 mins	Device displays 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week and 1 month rolling averages.	Plug in	✓
	EcoSense Radon Eye RD200	±10% at 370 Bq/m ³ after 10 hours	10 mins	Displays 1 hour rolling average, long-term display on app.	Plug-in	✓
	SunRadon Luft	±10% (after 7 days at 200 Bq/m ³)	Initial reading takes 90 mins, hourly.	Long-term and short-term averages shown on the app. Color coded indication of levels on monitor display.	Plug-in	✓

info@c-nrpp.ca

www.c-nrpp.ca

<https://c-nrpp.ca/testing-for-radon/>



Government of Canada

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Recalls and safety alerts

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[Air Steward Portable Radon Monitor recalled due to Inaccurate Radon Detection](#)

Recall Consumer product recall | 2022-09-13



[Health Canada warns that Elifecity Portable Radon Meter may pose a health and safety risk due to undetected high radon levels](#)

Alert Consumer product advisory | 2022-09-07

<https://recalls-rappels.canada.ca/en>

Engage with testing programs- university, community, non-profit testing programs



TAKE
ACTION
ON **RADON**

Radon is an invisible
Radioactive Gas
that causes lung cancer

Test ▾

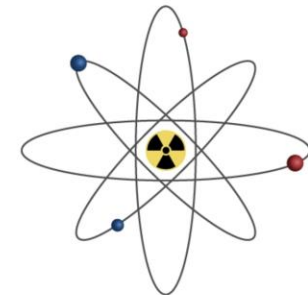


EVICT RADON
NATIONAL
STUDY

SFU Citizen Scientist Project for Radon Gas

Donna Schmidt Lung Cancer Prevention Society

Reducing Risk of Lung Cancer from Radon



Citizen Scientist

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Community Testing Initiative: 100 Radon Test Kit Challenge

Objectives:

- Increase # of Canadians testing for radon
- Develop a grassroots approach to testing
- Evaluate yearly

Methods:

- Provide 100 **free** test kits
- Use local contacts and community liaisons
- Provide group and one-on-one support
- Inclusive, low barrier program



Join a 100 Radon Test kit Challenge participant this year?

Click the button to complete the Start Survey

START TEST

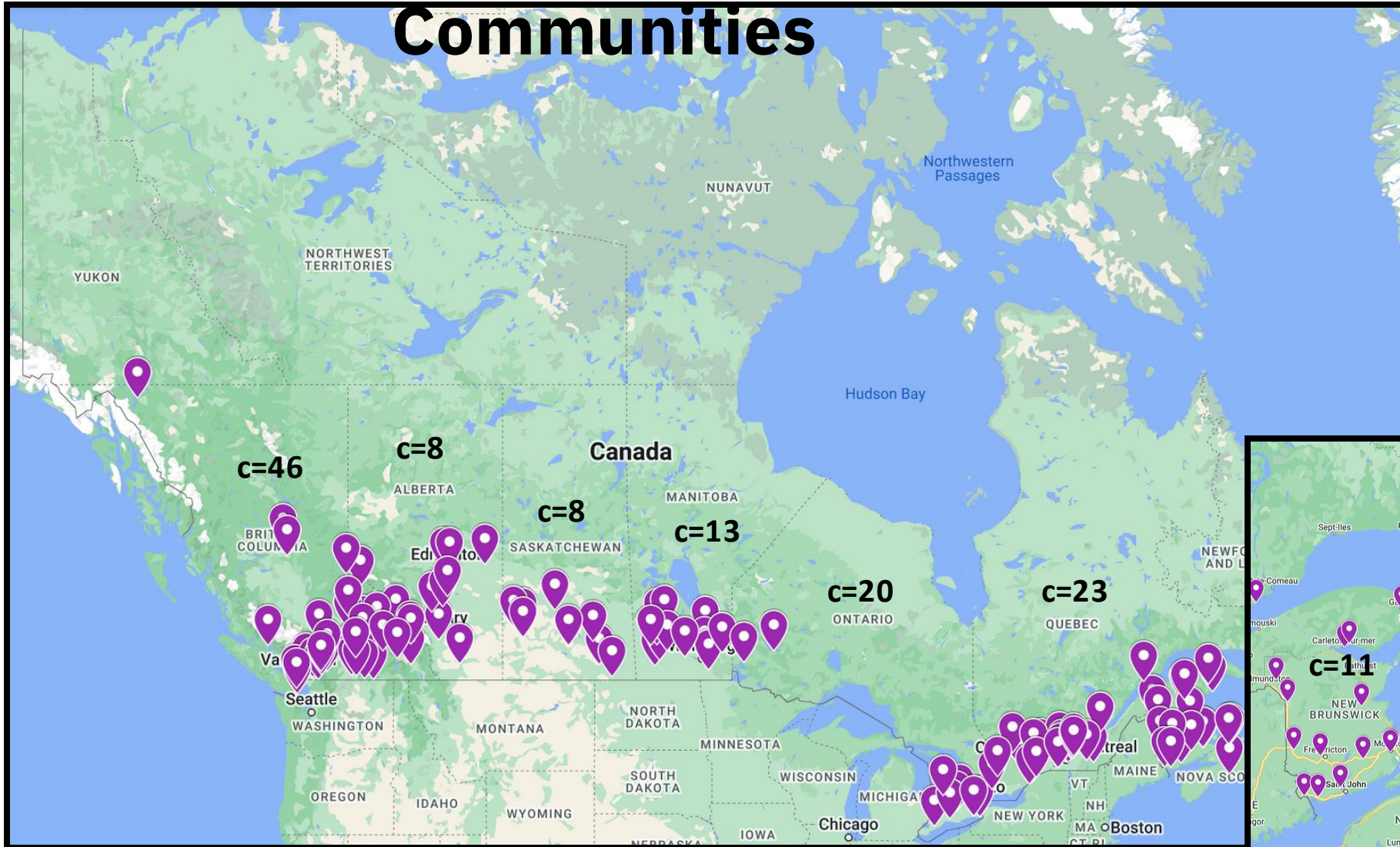
Click the button to

We are challenging municipalities across Canada to take part in the 100 Radon Test Kit Challenge.

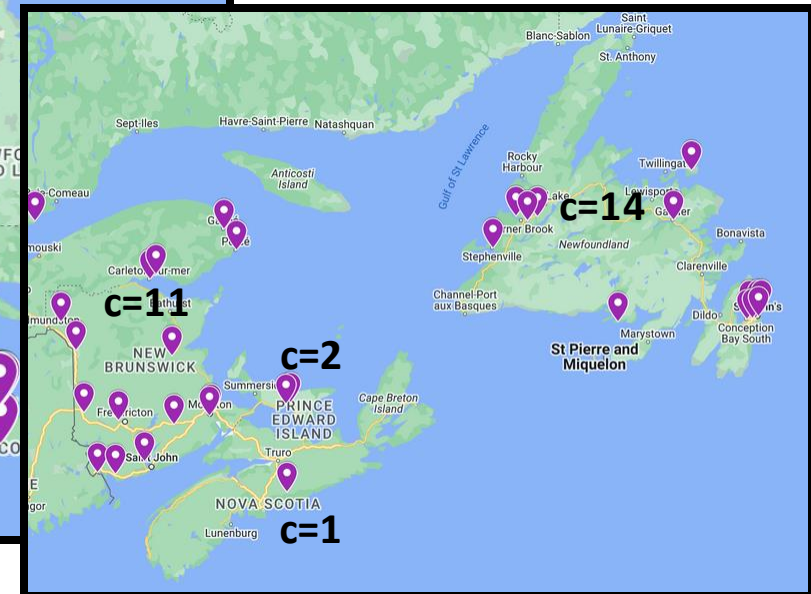
The 100 Radon Test Kit Challenge targets municipalities across Canada where radon testing has thus far been limited, but where there is a potential for homes to have elevated radon levels. The program will provide up to 100 test kits to each

100 Radon Test Kit Challenge

Communities



146 communities have/are testing for radon!



c = number of communities participated

Program Overview and timeline



Preparation
& planning



Advertise your
Community
Event



Receive the
detectors



Awareness Event &
detector
distribution



Send in your
list & wait 100
days

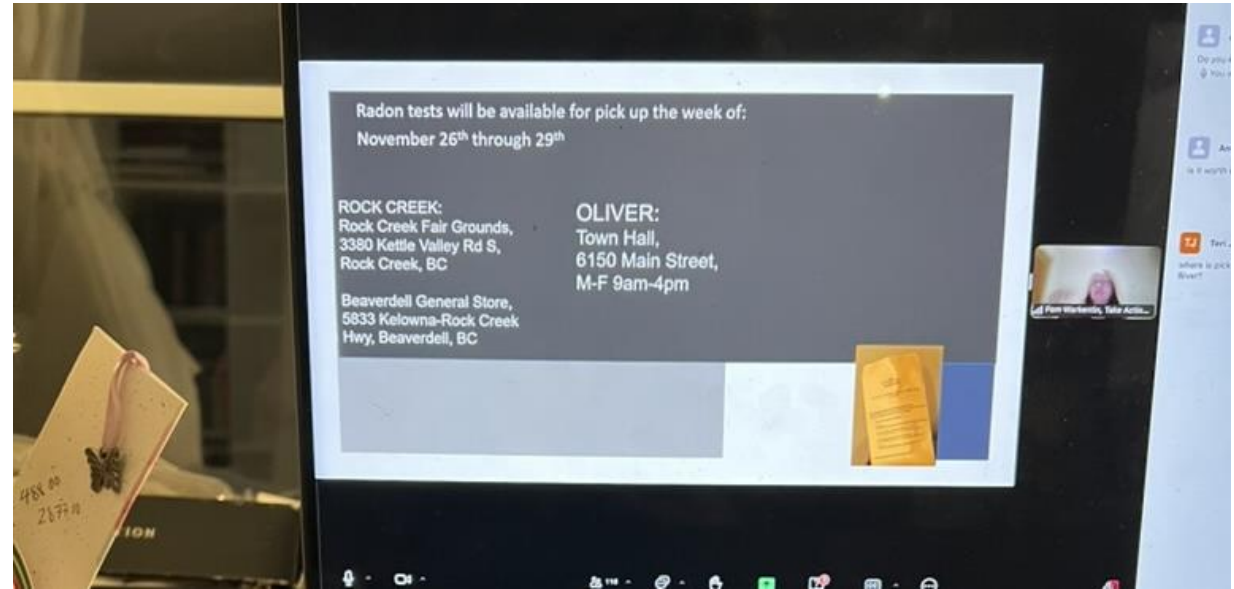


Community
collection
period



Receiv
e
reports

Public Health professionals can encourage communities to apply to take part AND can participate in all steps if they like



Community education sessions- in person or online

Communication back to individual and community



117 HOMES participated by testing for radon gas during the winter/spring of 2022. This represents approximately 3% of the community dwellings.

55% of homes tested above Health Canada's guideline of 200 Bq/m³.

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that comes from the ground.

Exposure to elevated levels of radon is linked to increased chances of developing lung cancer.



UNDER 100 Bq/m³ (6%)
 100-200 Bq/m³ (39%)
 OVER 200 Bq/m³ (55%)

Levels can vary between neighbouring houses. The only way to know your radon level is to test.



Radon enters a home through contact with the ground and can build up to elevated levels.



Les professionnels certifiés en atténuation du radon sont formés pour évaluer correctement votre maison et concevoir des systèmes permettant d'atténuer efficacement à enlever les concentrations de radon.

Veir: [TakeActionOnRadon.ca/fr/test-fr/](https://takeactiononradon.ca/fr/test-fr/)
find-a-radon-mitigation-professional.fr/

Pour ceux qui construisent de nouvelles maisons, la norme CAN/CGSB-149.11-2019 de l'Office des normes générales du Canada (ONG) fournit des recommandations techniques et décrit les meilleures pratiques en matière de mesures de contrôle du radon dans les nouvelles habitations résidentielles basses.

Un système d'atténuation du radon est installé avec un ventilateur qui aspire l'air (et le radon) sous la fondation et les évacue vers l'extérieur. Ce système atténue les concentrations de radon en empêchant le radon de pénétrer dans votre maison.



Vous avez raté votre chance de mesurer ?
 Consultez le site [Occupé-Toi du Radon](https://www.canada.ca/fr/sante-canada/services/publications/securite-et-saque-pour-sante/vide-de-suiv-mesures-attenuation-radon-residentiel.html) pour obtenir plus d'informations sur la manière d'accéder à une trousse de dépistage à long terme (91 jours) dans votre région et sur la manière de mesurer correctement votre maison.

[Takeactiononradon.ca/fr/test-fr/](https://takeactiononradon.ca/fr/test-fr/)



Occupé-toi du Radon est une initiative nationale financée par Santé Canada dont le mandat est de réunir les parties prenantes et de sensibiliser le public au radon dans tout le Canada. L'équipe consultative actuelle est composée de l'Association canadienne des scientifiques et des technologues du radon (ACSTR), de CARES Canada et de la Société canadienne du cancer.



Vous avez déjà mesuré et vous voulez aider ?
 Si vous êtes prêt à partager vos données pour nous aider à mieux comprendre le radon dans votre communauté, soumettez vos informations à notre banque de données en ligne sur le radon.

[Takeactiononradon.ca/fr/partager/](https://takeactiononradon.ca/fr/partager/)

Each participants receive their own data

Orient participants to mitigation resources

Aggregated Community Report

See more community reports online: <https://takeactiononradon.ca/resources/100-radon-test-kit-challenge/>

Local News

Big Uptake in City of Mount Pearl's Radon Test Kit Program

Oct 16, 2024 | 7:31 AM



The City of Mount Pearl is partnering with the Canadian Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists in encouraging residents to participate in the Radon Test Kit Challenge.

Radon is a colourless, odorless gas, that has been identified by Health Canada as the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers in the country.

Results show some C-K homes tested for radon had levels above Canadian guideline

Ellwood Shreve

May 29, 2021 • June 2, 2021 • 2 minute read • [Join the conversation](#)

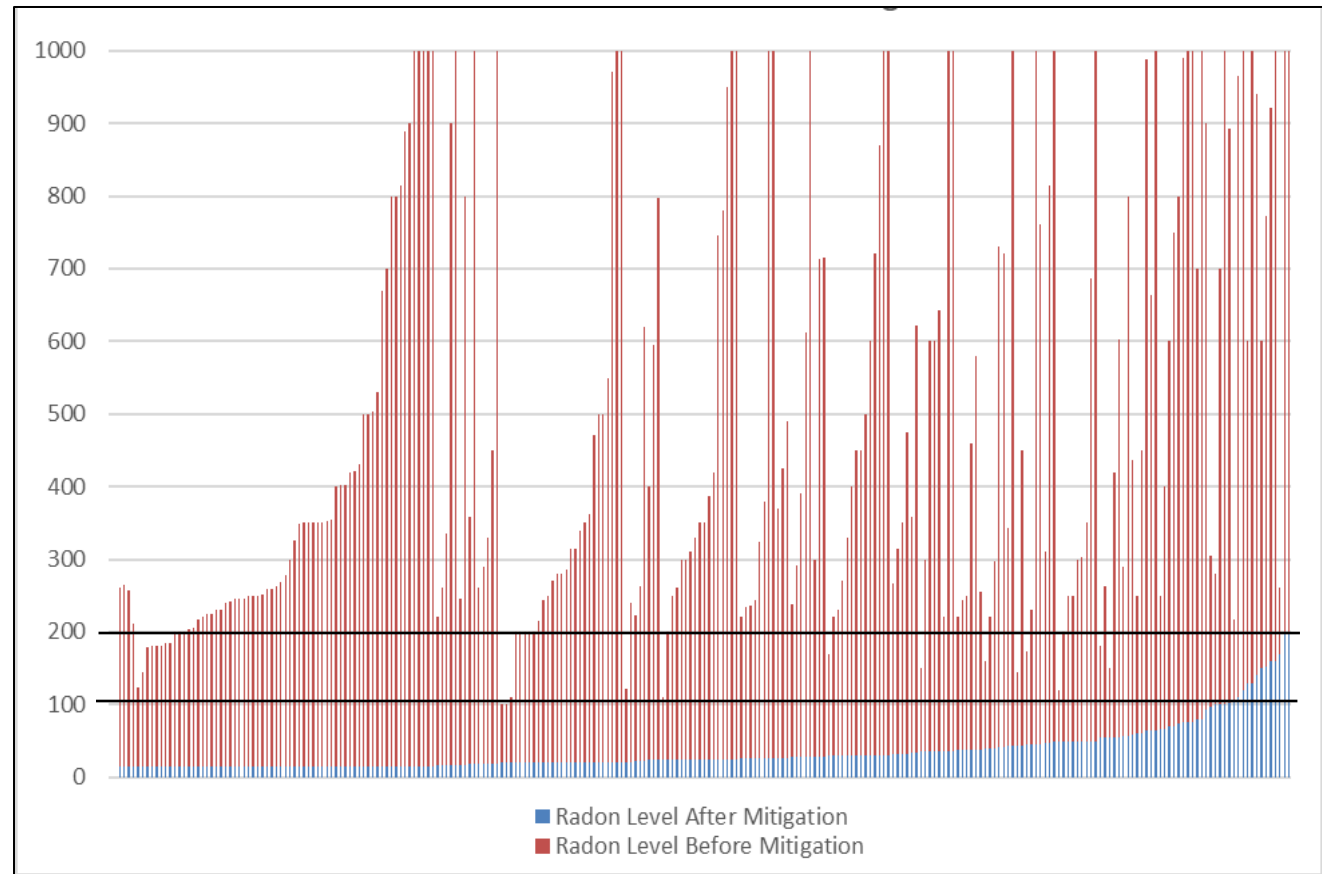


Chatham-Kent public health inspector Scott Dawson displays one of the radon test kits Chatham-Kent Public Health provided to homeowners during this past winter to measure to see if the cancer-causing gas was in their home. Ellwood Shreve/Postmedia Network PHOTO BY ELLWOOD SHREVE /Ellwood Shreve/The Daily News

The results from the 100 Radon Test Kit Challenge taken by some Chatham-Kent residents this past winter shows one in four homes tested have radon levels above the Canadian guideline.

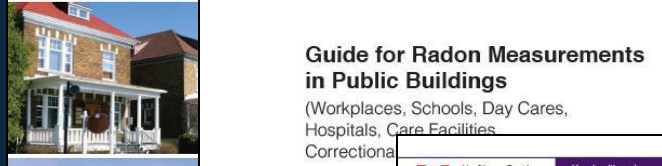
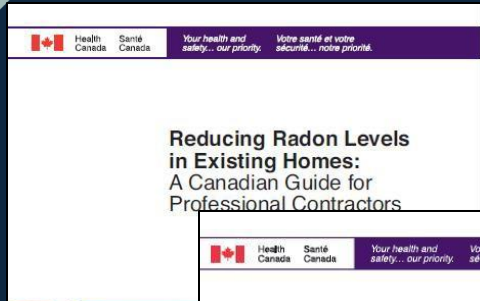
Promote Radon Mitigation Information

- all homes can be fixed!

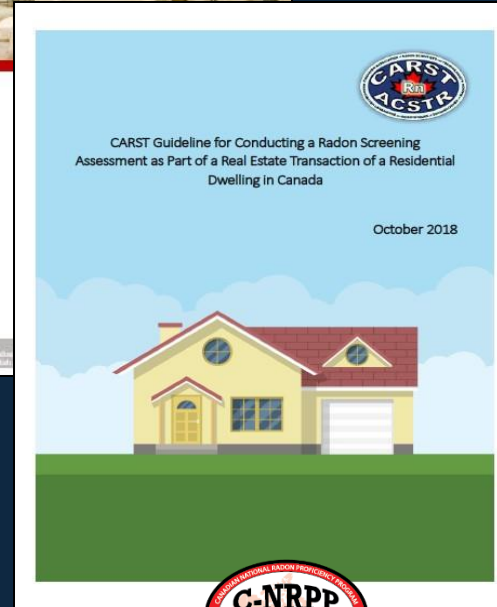
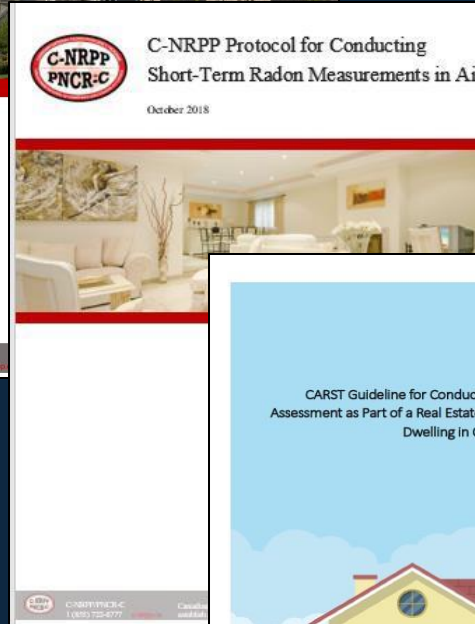


<https://takeactiononradon.ca/radon-reduction-sweepstakes-report-2018-2019>

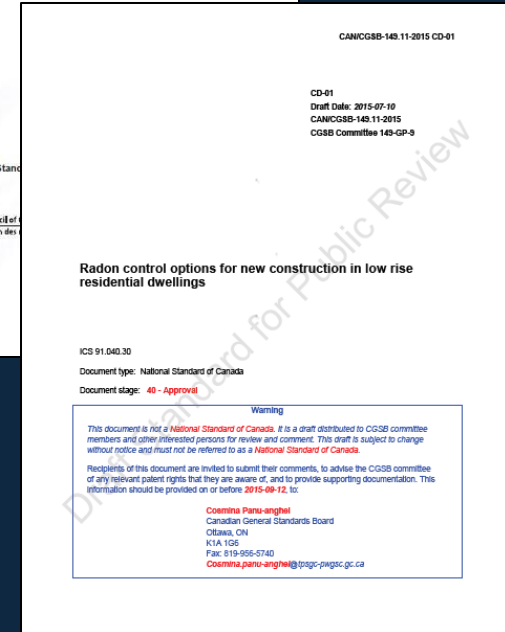
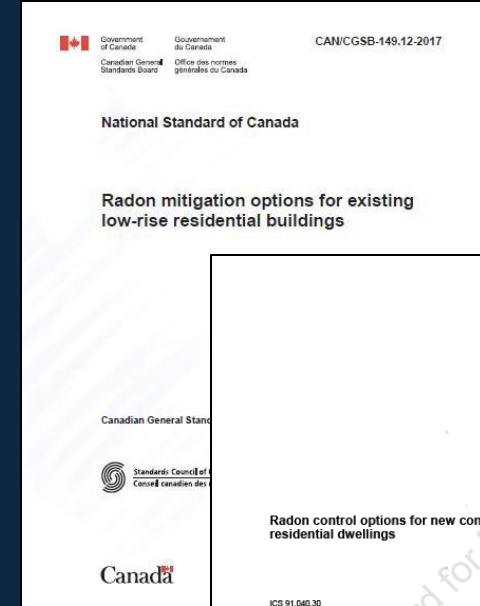
Many national guides and resources



Guidance Documents



Best Practices



Standards

In summary

Radon exposure in Canada continues to pose a problem

- New building codes are being implemented
- BUT people still need to test
- More research highlights other potential health outcomes of concern

Many steps that public health professionals can take to get involved

- **Simple**- promote existing resources, point to test kit providers, relay key information about mitigation and health impacts
- **Moderate**- engage with libraries, give webinars or talks, get involved in testing programs
- **More engagement**- build provincial resources that can help guide your own policy and practice

Thanks for listening!

Thank you to Riley Condon, Jeff Trieu,
and the Take Action on Radon program
for their assistance with this
presentation

Questions?

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Cats like radon testing too but prefer digital monitors because they have a box...