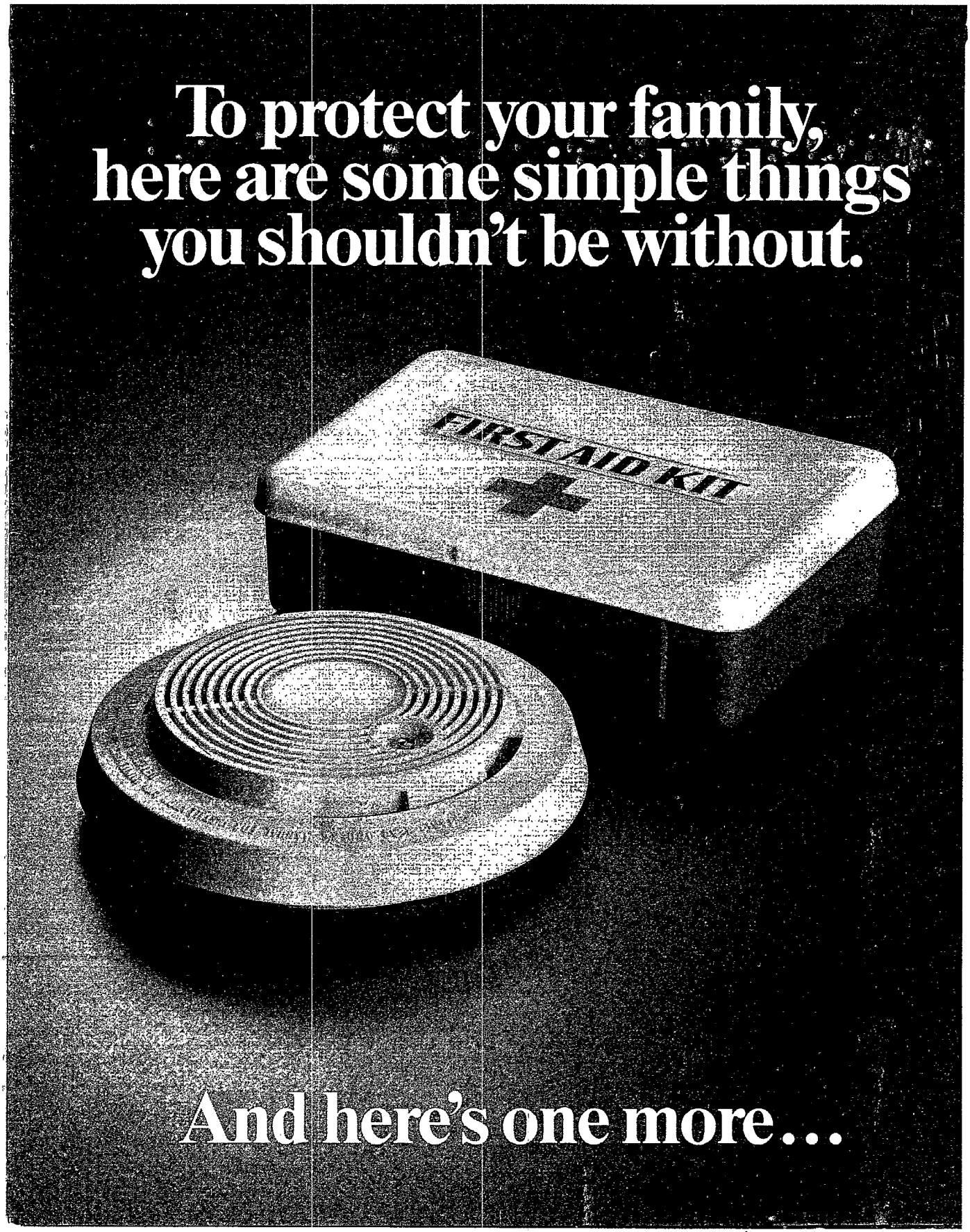
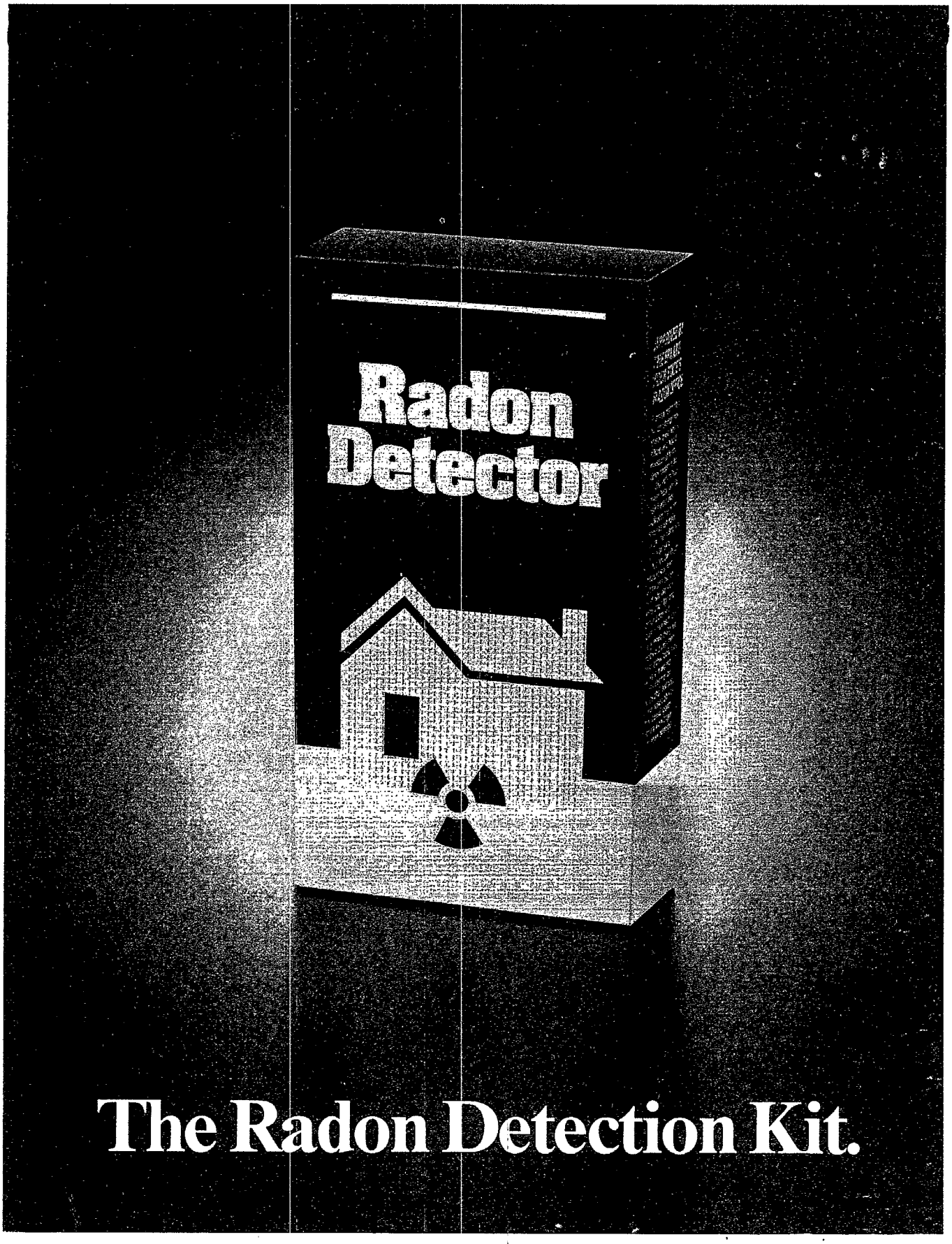
To protect your family, here are some simple things you shouldn't be without.



And here's one more...



The Radon Detection Kit.

Protect your family against Radon... the silent killer.

We all want to protect ourselves and our families. So we keep smoke detectors and first-aid kits in our homes to arm ourselves against disasters.

But there's another hazard that's impossible to see, smell, or touch. Yet it can be found in millions of homes all across America, including your area. It's called Radon.

Radon is a deadly, naturally occurring radioactive gas that causes lung cancer.

Radon can be so deadly that the Environmental Protection Agency and the Surgeon General have strongly recommended that all homes be tested for Radon, except residences above the second floor in multi-level buildings.

Once in your home, Radon can accumulate to dangerously high levels. In fact, Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States—after cigarette smoking. As you breathe it in, its decay products become trapped inside your lungs. As these products continue to decay, they release small bursts of energy which can damage lung tissue and lead to lung cancer. It's like exposing your family to hundreds of chest X-rays each year.

However, Radon is easy and inexpensive to detect—and, more importantly, homes with high levels can be fixed.

The risks...how great are they?

Your family's risk of developing lung cancer from Radon depends on the average annual level of Radon in your home, and the amount of time they're exposed to it. Obviously, the longer your exposure, or the higher the level of Radon in your home, the greater the risk.

And that's why it is so important that your home be tested, immediately.

Hopefully, your home won't have a problem. Testing is simple and inexpensive.

And the risk involved if you don't test is grea
So the sooner you test your home, the soone
you can take appropriate action.

Testing... short-term vs. long-term.

Radon invades your home from the surrounding soil. In some cases, well water can be a source of Radon.

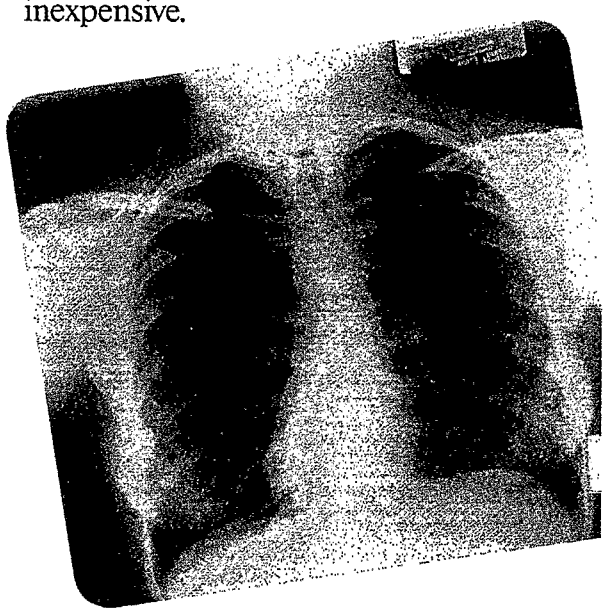
Once inside, Radon is completely invisible to sight, smell or taste. That's why special detection kits are necessary.

Short-term testing (a few days to several months) is the quickest way to determine if potential problem exists.

Charcoal canisters, electret ion detector and alpha track detectors are currently the most common short-term testing devices. Short-term testing should be conducted in the lowest livable area of your home, with th doors and windows shut, during the cooler months of the year.

Long-term testing (up to one year) is the most accurate way to test for Radon. Alph track detectors and electret ion detectors ar the most common long-term testing device

Both short-term and long-term testing devices are easy to use and relatively inexpensive.



Having Radon in your home is li
exposing your family to hundreds of chest x-rays yeari

RADON RISK EVALUATION CHART

Annual Radon level	If a community of 100 people were exposed to this level:	This risk of dying from lung cancer compares to:
100 pCi/L	About 35 people in the community may die from Radon.	Having 2000 chest x-rays each year
40 pCi/L	About 17 people in the community may die from Radon.	Smoking 2 packs of cigarettes each day
20 pCi/L	About 9 people in the community may die from Radon.	Smoking 1 pack of cigarettes each day
10 pCi/L	About 5 people in the community may die from Radon.	Having 500 chest x-rays each year
4 pCi/L	About 2 people in the community may die from Radon.	Smoking half a pack of cigarettes each day
2 pCi/L	About 1 person in the community may die from Radon.	Having 100 chest x-rays each year

Levels as high as 3500 pCi/L have been found in some homes.
The average Radon level outdoors is around .2 pCi/L or less.

The risks shown in this chart are for the general population, including men and women of all ages as well as smokers and non-smokers. Children may be at higher risk.

Radon kits... inexpensive and readily available.

Both long- and short-term kits can be purchased for about $20, through the mail or from your local grocery or hardware store or other retail outlets. After you've completed testing, you simply return the kit to the manufacturer for analysis. The analysis is usually included in the price of the kit. Or, you can hire a company to test your home for you.

The EPA conducts the Radon Measurement Proficiency (RMP) Program to evaluate companies that make and analyze test kits. Therefore, to ensure that you get accurate results, look for a test kit from a company that has successfully completed the EPA proficiency program. Most companies indicate approval on the test kit box. State Radon Offices also have a list of all Radon measurement companies that are State or EPA approved.

Need more information?

Most test kits will have further information on testing, and if your house does need corrective action, you'll find additional information with your test results.

If you'd like further information about Radon or a variety of related subjects, just call your State Radon Office at the number to your right:

Ad Council

EPA

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Washington DC 20460

For further information about Radon and testing, contact the Radon Office in your state.

Alabama
(205) 261-5315
Alaska
(907) 465-3019
Arizona
(602) 255-4845
Arkansas
(501) 661-2301
California
(415) 540-2134
Colorado
(303) 331-4812
Connecticut
(203) 566-3122
Delaware
(800) 554-4636
District of Columbia
(202) 727-7728
Florida
(800) 543-8279
Georgia
(404) 894-6644
Hawaii
(808) 548-4383
Idaho
(208) 334-5933
Illinois
(217) 786-6384
Indiana
(800) 272-9723
Iowa
(515) 281-7781
Kansas
(913) 296-1560
Kentucky
(502) 564-3700
Louisiana
(504) 925-4518
Maine
(207) 289-3826
Maryland
(800) 872-3666
Massachusetts
(413) 586-7525
or in Boston
(617) 727-6214
Michigan
(517) 335-8190
Minnesota
(612) 623-5341
Mississippi
(601) 354-6657
Missouri
(800) 669-7236
Montana
(406) 444-3671
Nebraska
(402) 471-2168
Nevada
(702) 885-5394
New Hampshire
(603) 271-4674
New Jersey
(800) 648-0394
New Mexico
(505) 827-2940
New York
(800) 458-1158
North Carolina
(919) 733-4283
North Dakota
(701) 224-2348
Ohio
(800) 523-4439
Oklahoma
(405) 271-5221
Oregon
(503) 229-5797
Pennsylvania
(800) 23-RADON
Puerto Rico
(809) 767-3563
Rhode Island
(401) 277-2438
South Carolina
(803) 734-4631
South Dakota
(605) 773-3153
Tennessee
(615) 741-4634
Texas
(512) 835-7000
Utah
(801) 538-6734
Vermont
(802) 828-2886
Virginia
(800) 468-0138
Virgin Islands
(809) 774-3320
Washington
(800) 323-9727
West Virginia
(304) 348-3526
Wisconsin
(608) 273-5180
Wyoming
(307) 777-7956

8 most commonly asked questions about Radon.

Q. Where does Radon come from?

A. Radon is a naturally occurring gas that comes from breakdown of uranium commonly found in the soil.

Q. How does it enter my home?

A. Radon comes up through the soil and rocks surrounding your house. Then it can seep through dirt floors, cracks in concrete walls and floors, floor drains, sump pumps, joints, and hollow-block walls.

Q. Why haven't I heard of the Radon danger until recently?

A. Radon has always existed. However, it wasn't until 1985 that dangerous Radon levels were found inside homes across the U.S.

Q. What are the health risks?

A. Radon can cause lung cancer. It is the second leading cause of lung cancer.

Q. How do I know if I have Radon in my House?

A. By testing with an easy-to-use, inexpensive detection kit, as soon as possible.

Q. If I have a Radon problem, can it be corrected?

A. Yes, homes with Radon can be readily fixed by homeowners or contractors. State Radon offices can recommend qualified contractors.

Q. Will my neighbors' Radon measurement indicate whether or not I have a Radon problem?

A. No. Radon levels vary from house to house. The only way to know if you have a problem is to test.

Q. How can I get a reliable Radon detection kit?

A. Kits can be purchased for about $20 through the mail or from your local grocery or hardware store or other retail outlets. Look for a test kit from a company that is State or EPA approved.