



Checklist for Radon Testing

This checklist is designed to help people ensure they have followed correct procedure in testing for radon. By filling in the form, a person can show they have taken care to follow appropriate procedure. This will help landlords and tenants agree as to how testing should be carried out. We encourage all parties to cooperate on friendly terms. In the event of a conflict, this checklist can also serve as evidence correct procedure was followed.

This checklist is based on Health Canada's Guide for Radon Measurements in Residential Dwellings (Homes)(2017).

1 Obtain a C-NRPP Certified Testing Device

Testing devices should be designed to allow for 91-day tests. Ideally, testing should be conducted during the heating season of October to April when radon levels tend to be highest.

If you are testing a multi-unit residential building and plan on deploying 10 detectors or more, Health Canada advises using duplicate measurements to ensure quality control. One duplicate should be deployed for each 10 detectors. Duplicate measurements are made by placing two detectors side-by-side (< 10 cm or 4 inches apart). In the case of multi-unit residential buildings, please ensure duplicated are placed evenly across units being tested.

To find testing devices visit https://takeactiononradon.ca/test/radon-test-kits/#local_1

To check whether the device is C-NRPP certified visit <https://c-nrpp.ca/approved-radon-measurementdevices/>

Company and product name of device

Serial or identification number

Is the device C-NRPP certified? Yes No

State how you know its C-NRPP certified?

Number of test devices deployed including duplicates for quality control

2 Place the Detector in Your Home

CHOICE OF ROOM

Place the radon detector in the normal occupancy area of the lowest lived-in level of the home.

You can test in bedrooms, hallways, living rooms, dining rooms and home offices.

Place the detector in a location where it is unlikely to be disturbed.

Do not test in bathrooms, kitchens, laundry rooms, closets, cupboards, sumps, crawlspaces or nooks within the foundation. These are locations in radon concentrations are likely to be different from other living spaces, or where people do not typically spend at least 4 hours a day.

For basements, only test if:

- A.** the basement has finished rooms that are inhabited for four hours a day or more, such as bedrooms, playrooms, family rooms, or
- B.** if it will be renovated for purposes where it will be inhabited for four hours a day or more.

Place the device in a basement area that is or will be used for 4 or more hours each day. If the basement does not have any areas where people spend 4 or more hours per day (i.e. work, play or sleep), the test on the main level.

Room(s) in which radon detector placed

LOCATION IN THE ROOM

The preferred device location is:

- near an interior wall at a height of 0.8 to 2 m (3 to 6.5 feet) from the floor in the typical breathing zone.
- at least 50 cm (20 inches) from the ceiling and 20 cm (8 inches) from other objects so as to allow normal airflow around the detector.
- approximately 40 cm (16 inches) from an interior wall or approximately 50 cm (20 inches) from an exterior wall.
- Do not place the detector near heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning vents, doors, fans, windows, fireplaces, electrically powered equipment, television sets, stereos and speakers, or in direct sunlight. Air currents, sources of heat, and electrically powered appliances can affect some measurement devices.

Did placement conform to preferred device locations? Yes No
If no, explain here:

Some detectors may have further instructions for placement.

Did the detector include further instructions on placement not yet mentioned on this checklist?
 Yes No
If so, please state what they are.

Did you follow those instructions? Yes No

Further explanations if necessary.

3 Measurement Process

Health Canada recommends that every homeowner test their home for radon through the placement of at least one long-term detector for a minimum of 3 months. Ideally, this testing period should be when indoor radon levels are highest. In Canada, this is typically during the heating season from October to April, when homeowners keep windows closed for extended periods of time, and heating systems tend to create negative pressure, drawing more radon into the home.

BEGINNING THE TEST

Individual radon detectors have instructions for starting the test (such as removing from a bag).

Please state requirements of your device for beginning the radon test.

Did you follow the requirements? Yes No

It is important to record date radon test begun

Date Radon Test begun

Is your living space normally heated by this date?
 Yes No

ENDING THE TEST

Health Canada recommends at least 3 months, but in many cases longer tests are acceptable.

Date Radon Test ended

Individual radon detectors may have instructions for ending the test (such as placing into an envelope).

Please state requirements of your device for beginning the radon test.

Did you follow the requirements? Yes No

4 Acquiring and Interpreting Results

After the monitoring period is complete, return the detector to the certified radon professional or analytical laboratory for processing and evaluation of radon concentrations.

Was a certified radon professional involved?

Yes No

If so, name of certified radon professional

Did you send the radon detector to a laboratory?

Yes No

If so, name of laboratory or company handling testing

Radon Test Result: Average radon levels in Bq/m³

Attach laboratory results if available.

5 Signature

Your Name

Signature

Date

6 Declaration

If this form is to be used in legal proceeding (such as before the Residential Tenancy Branch), please consider having it notarized as follows:

I solemnly declare or make oath that I followed the procedure in this checklist, that I filled it in honestly, and the contents I have added are true.

Your Name

Signature

Date

Witness (fill in name and signature or stamp below)

