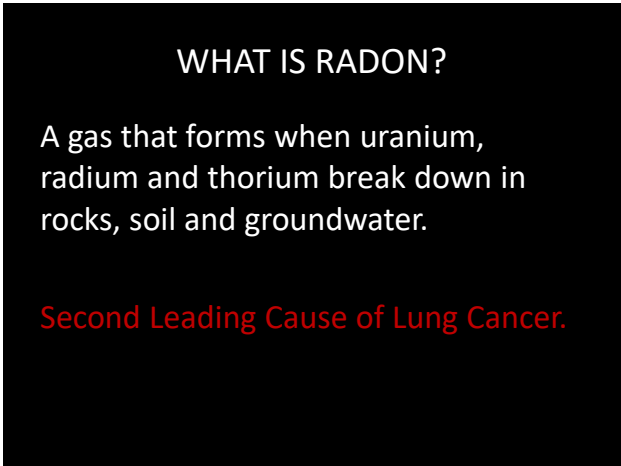
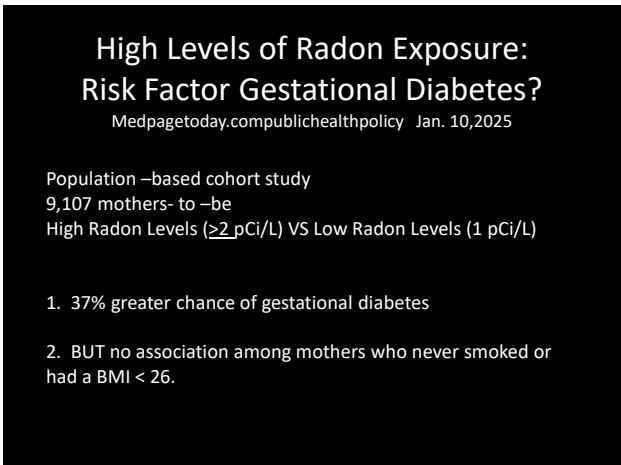




1



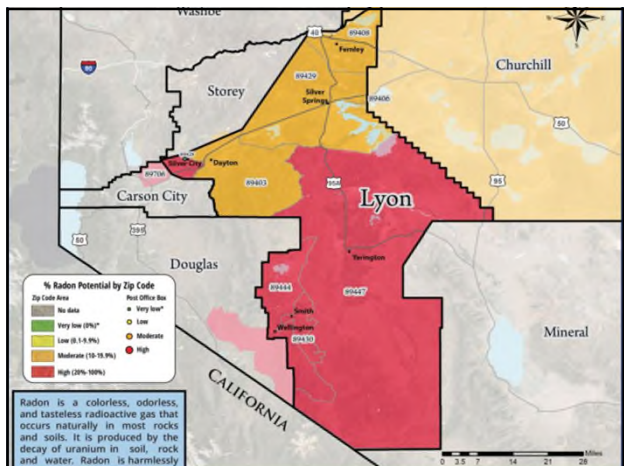
2



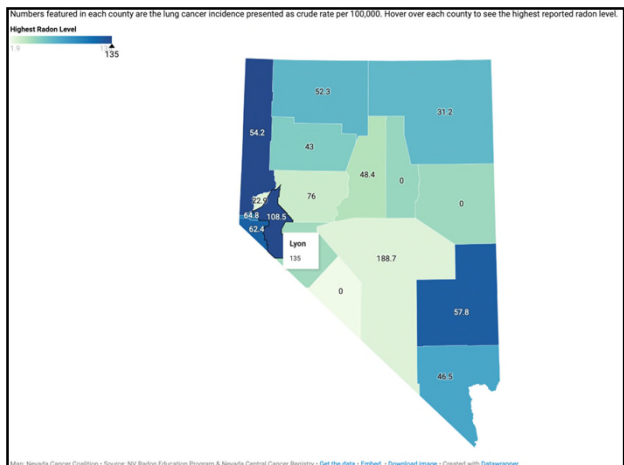
3



4



5



6

Cancer Mortality 2020	
Cancer Type	Estimated U.S. Deaths in 2020 ^{4,5}
1. Lung and Bronchus	135,720
2. Colon and Rectum	53,200
3. Pancreas	47,050
4. Breast	42,690
5. Prostate	33,330
6. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	30,160
7. Leukemia	23,100
Radon-Induced Lung Cancer	21,100*
8. Lymphoma (Combined Hodgkin & Non-Hodgkin)	20,910
9. Brain & Other Nervous System	18,020
10. Urinary Bladder	17,980
11. Esophagus	16,170
12. Kidney and Renal Pelvis	14,830
13. Ovary	13,940

* The 21,100 radon-induced lung cancer deaths, based on risk estimates using U.S. demographic information from 1995, are included in the estimate of lung and bronchus cancer deaths.

7

Radon Risks if You've Never Smoked

Radon Level	If 1,000 people who never smoked were exposed to this level over a lifetime*...	The risk of cancer from radon exposure compares to**...	WHAT TO DO:
20 pCi/L	About 36 people could get lung cancer	◀ 35 times the risk of drowning	Fix your home
10 pCi/L	About 18 people could get lung cancer	◀ 20 times the risk of dying in a home fire	Fix your home
8 pCi/L	About 15 people could get lung cancer	◀ 4 times the risk of dying in a fall	Fix your home
4 pCi/L	About 7 people could get lung cancer	◀ The risk of dying in a car crash	Fix your home
2 pCi/L	About 4 people could get lung cancer	◀ The risk of dying from poison	Consider fixing between 2 and 4 pCi/L
1.3 pCi/L	About 2 people could get lung cancer	(Average indoor radon level)	(Reducing radon levels below 2 pCi/L is difficult)
0.4 pCi/L		(Average outdoor radon level)	

Note: If you are a former smoker, your risk may be higher.
* Lifetime risk of lung cancer deaths from EPA Assessment of Risks from Radon in Homes (EPA 402-R-03-003).

8

Radon Risks if You Smoke

Radon Level	If 1,000 people who smoked were exposed to this level over a lifetime*...	The risk of cancer from radon exposure compares to**...	WHAT TO DO: Stop Smoking and...
20 pCi/L	About 280 people could get lung cancer	◀ 250 times the risk of drowning	Fix your home
10 pCi/L	About 150 people could get lung cancer	◀ 200 times the risk of dying in a home fire	Fix your home
8 pCi/L	About 120 people could get lung cancer	◀ 30 times the risk of dying in a fall	Fix your home
4 pCi/L	About 62 people could get lung cancer	◀ 5 times the risk of dying in a car crash	Fix your home
2 pCi/L	About 32 people could get lung cancer	◀ 6 times the risk of dying from poison	Consider fixing between 2 and 4 pCi/L
1.3 pCi/L	About 20 people could get lung cancer	(Average indoor radon level)	(Reducing radon levels below 2 pCi/L is difficult)
0.4 pCi/L		(Average outdoor radon level)	

Note: If you are a former smoker, your risk may be lower.

9

Myths and Facts

MYTH: Scientists aren't sure radon really is a problem.

FACT: All major health organizations (Centers for Disease Control, the American Lung Association and the American Medical Association) agree with estimates that radon causes thousands of preventable lung cancer deaths every year.

MYTH: Radon testing is difficult, time consuming and expensive.

FACT: Radon testing is easy. You can test your home yourself or hire a qualified radon test company.

10

MYTH: Homes with radon problems can't be fixed.

FACT: There are simple solutions to radon problems in homes.

MYTH: Radon only affects certain kinds of homes.

FACT: House construction can affect radon levels. However, radon can be a problem in homes of all types: Local geology, construction materials, and how the home was built are among the factors that can affect radon levels in homes.

MYTH: A neighbor's test result is a good indication of whether your home has a problem.

FACT: It's not. Radon levels can vary greatly from home to home. The only way to know if your home has a radon problem is to test it.

11

Test Your Home for Radon

Testing is easy and low-cost – and it could save your life.
You can't see radon gas. You can't smell it. But it's dangerous. Breathing in high levels of radon can raise your risk of lung cancer.

Testing your home is the only way to find out if you have a radon problem.
If you do, then you can fix it.

Why is radon dangerous?
Radon comes naturally from rocks and dirt in the ground. There's always some radon in the air around us. The problem is when radon gas from underneath a home leaks in through cracks or gaps. Too much of it can build up inside.

When you breathe in radon gas, the radioactive particles can get to spend in your lungs. Over time they can cause lung cancer. The risk from radon depends on how long:

- **How much:** High radon levels are more dangerous.
- **How long:** The more contact you have with radon gas, the greater your risk.

In the United States, radon is the #2 cause of lung cancer after smoking and it is estimated to cause over 20,000 deaths each year.

Smoking makes radon even more dangerous.
Radon and tobacco smoke from cigarettes and cigars can damage your lungs. When they're combined, smoking and radon are more dangerous than either one on its own.

Smokers who live in homes with high radon levels have a risk of lung cancer that's 10 times higher than nonsmokers who live in homes with high radon levels.

Any home can have a radon problem.
High radon levels can be a risk anywhere in any state. Both old homes and new homes can have radon problems. So can homes with basements and homes without them. And 2 houses right next door to each other could have very different radon levels.

That's why it's so important for every home to get tested.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

National Center for Environmental Health
Department of Health and Human Services




12

My House in Hidden Valley Downstairs

	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation
TV ROOM	4.6pCi/L	<0.6pCi/L
BEDROOM	6.0pCi/L	<0.6pCi/L
CELLAR	17.4pCi/L	<1.0pCi/L

13

Inside basement



14

Outside house



15

Radon Test Kits
UNR Extension
RadonNV.com