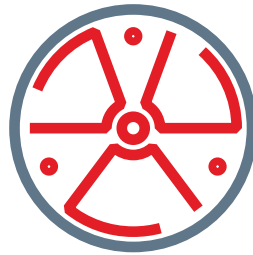


Radon exposure: Interior Region of BC



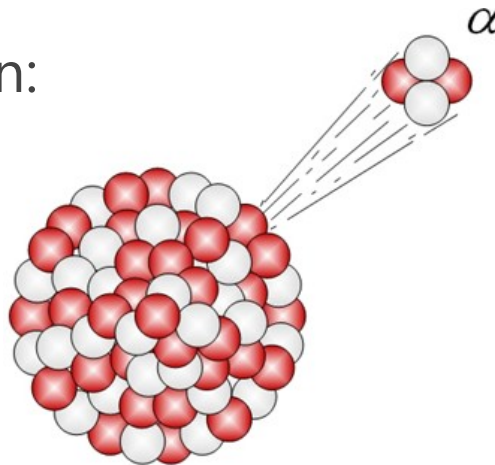
Lindsay Forsman-Phillips, BKin
Project Manager, CAREX Canada

Micky Leung, C.P.H.I. (C)
Regional Radiation Specialist, Health Canada

Chantal Wilson, P.Eng
Owner, Little Bear Engineering

What is radon?

- Invisible, odourless, colourless **radioactive** gas
- Natural decay product of uranium in rocks and soil
 - Canada is a uranium rich country
- **Gas phase (important for mobility through soil)**
- Radon breaks down:
 - Particles
 - Radiation

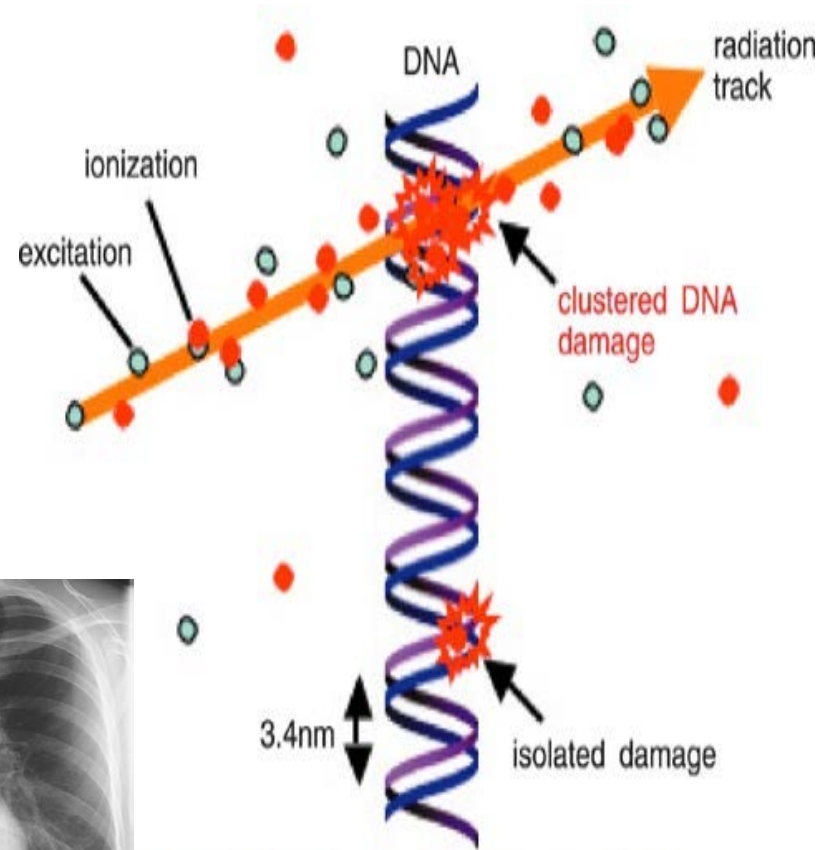


URANIUM 238 (U238) RADIOACTIVE DECAY		
type of radiation	nuclide	half-life
α	uranium—238	4.5 x10 ⁹ years
	↓	
β	thorium—234	24.5 days
	↓	
β	protactinium—234	1.14 minutes
	↓	
α	uranium—234	2.33 x10 ⁵ years
	↓	
α	thorium—230	8.3 x10 ⁴ years
	↓	
α	radium—226	1590 years
	↓	
α	radon—222	3.825 days
	↓	
α	polonium—218	3.05 minutes
	↓	
β	lead—214	26.8 minutes
	↓	
β	bismuth—214	19.7 minutes
	↓	
α	polonium—214	1.5 x10 ⁻⁴ seconds
	↓	
β	lead—210	22 years
	↓	
β	bismuth—210	5 days
	↓	
α	polonium—210	140 days
	↓	
α	lead—206	stable

Radiation and DNA damage

- Alpha radiation is powerful, but over a short distance
- In the lung and respiratory track, the alpha radiation “rips through” DNA bonds
- This type of clustered damage is more difficult to repair properly than other forms of DNA damage

**↑ DNA damage = ↑ error =
genetic mutation = cancer**



Radon can cause lung cancer

- Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers
- Radon is the 2nd leading cause of lung cancer in Canada (16%)
- Lung cancer is one of the most commonly diagnosed cancer (28,600 new cases in 2017)
- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in Canada
 - Health Canada estimates radon causes 3,200 lung cancer deaths

Nearly **1 in 2 Canadians**
will be diagnosed with cancer



About **1 in 4 Canadians**
is expected to die from cancer

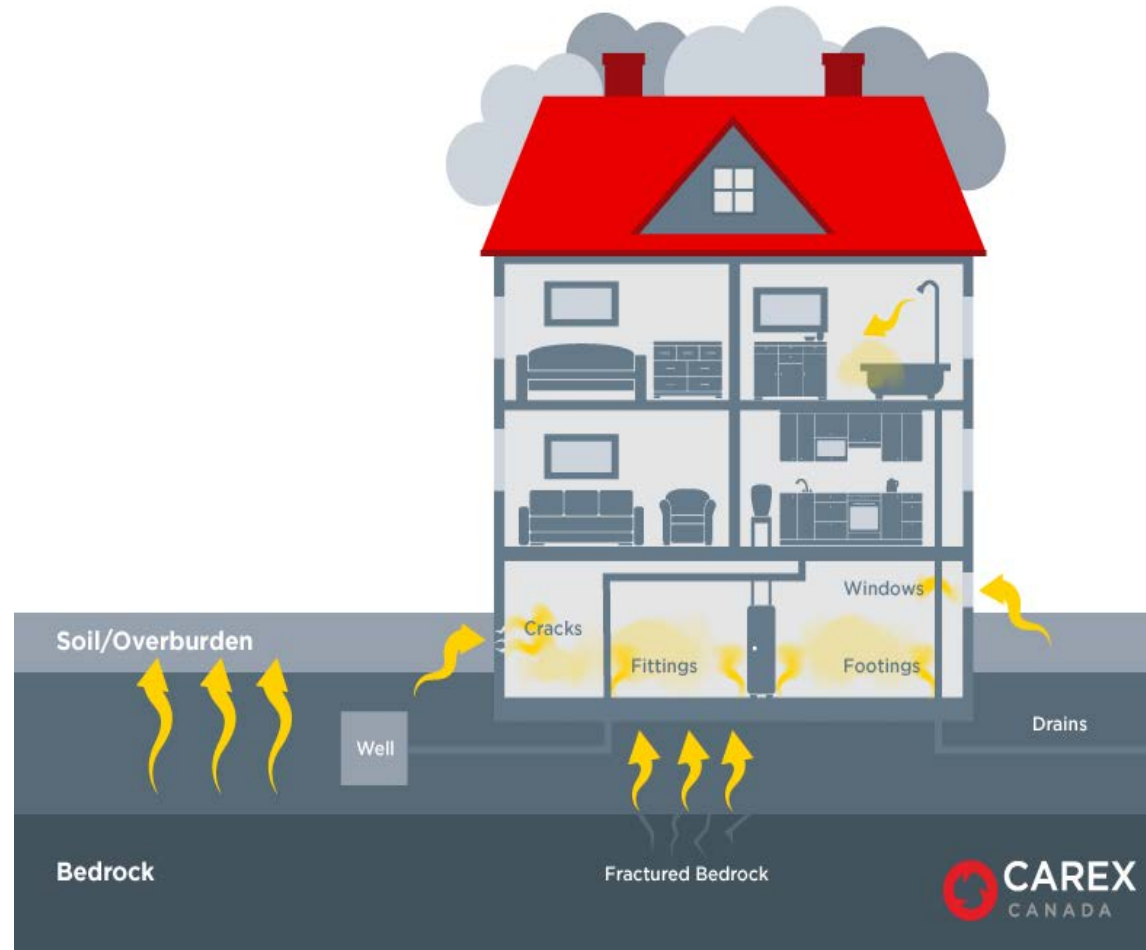


Canadian
Cancer
Society

Société
canadienne
du cancer

How are people exposed to radon?

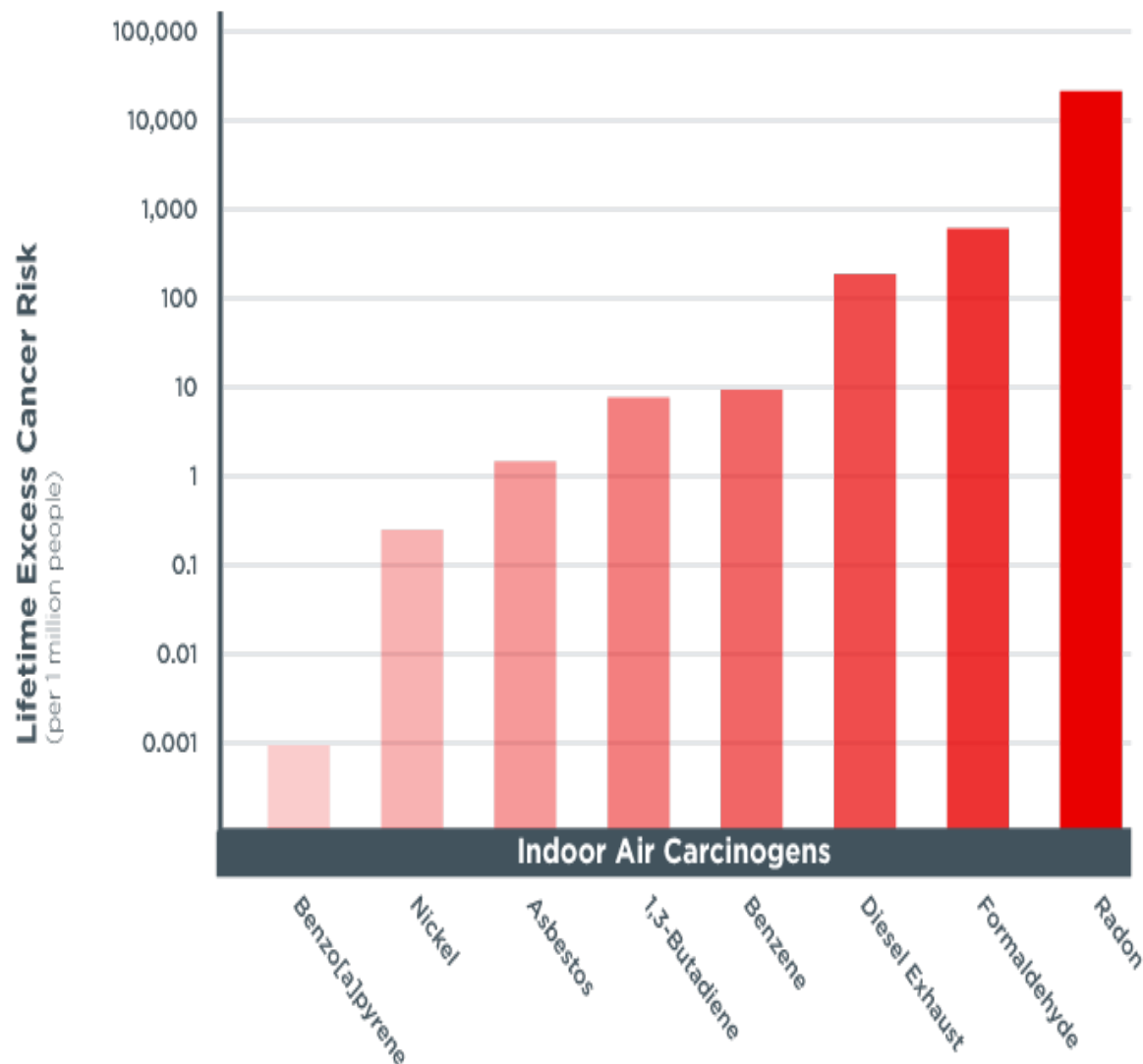
- Radon can easily move through soil and enter buildings through cracks and openings in the building's foundation
- It is drawn into buildings through pressure differential between the ground and indoors
- Once inside radon can build up to dangerous levels



CAREX Indoor Air Exposure Assessment

Radon identified as the highest priority exposure for cancer prevention

Excess of ~12,000 cancer cases per million exposed over a lifetime

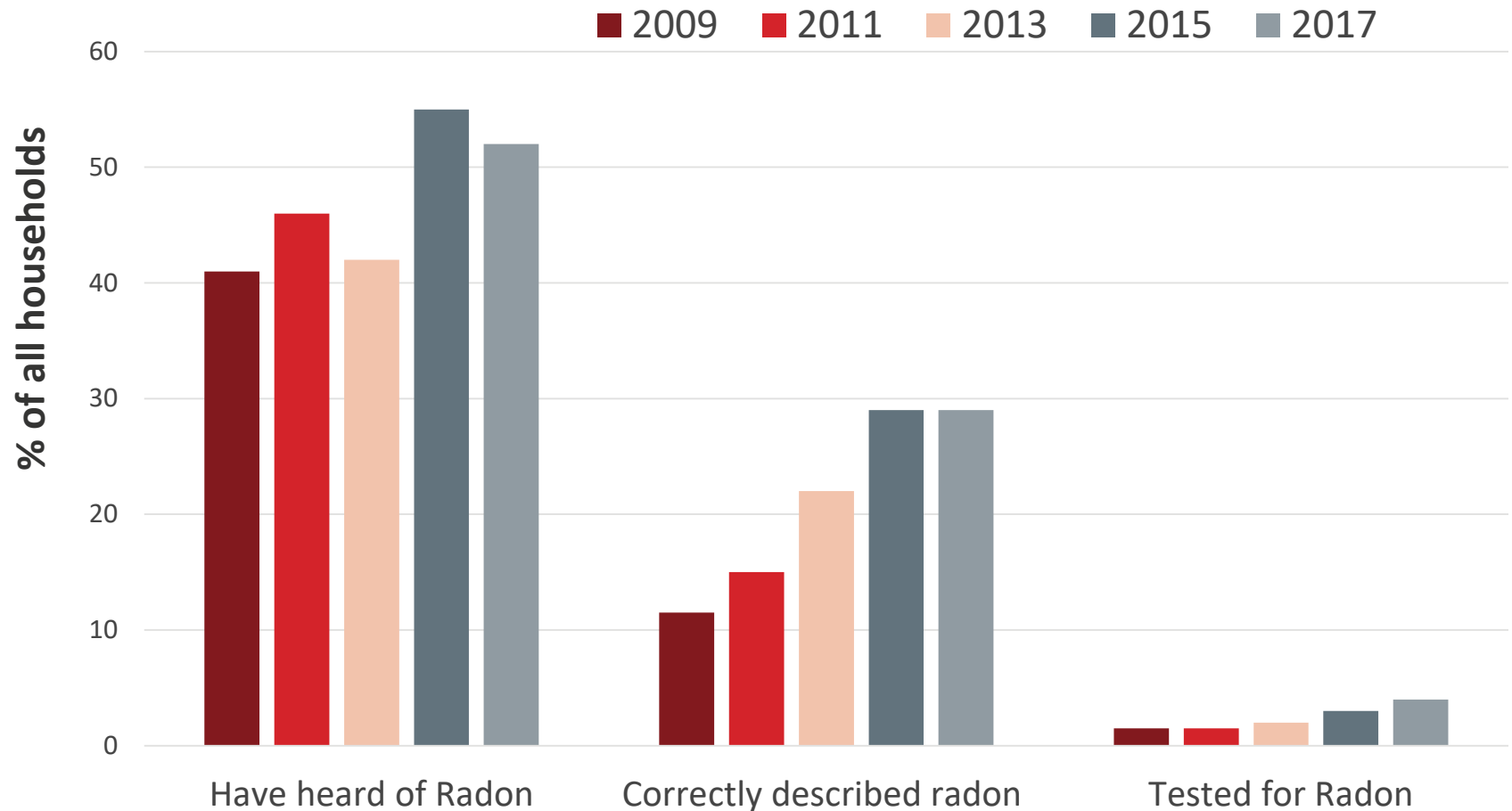


CAREX Canada risk estimates for indoor air carcinogens show that radon gas is the highest priority exposure in Canadian settings.

Setton E, et al. "Risk-based indicators of Canadians' exposures to environmental carcinogens." *Environ Health* 2013;12(1):15.

Households and Environment Survey (HES) – Statistics Canada

BC – Knowledge of radon and testing, 2017



Federal radon guidelines

Revised guideline introduced in 2007:

“Remedial measures should be undertaken in a dwelling whenever the average annual radon concentration exceeds 200 Bq/m³ in the normal occupancy area”

- “dwelling” = homes, buildings with a high public occupancy rate, such as schools, hospitals, long-term care residences, and correctional facilities
- Normal occupancy = occupied for greater than 4 hours per day



200 - 600 Bq/m³
fix your home
within 2 years



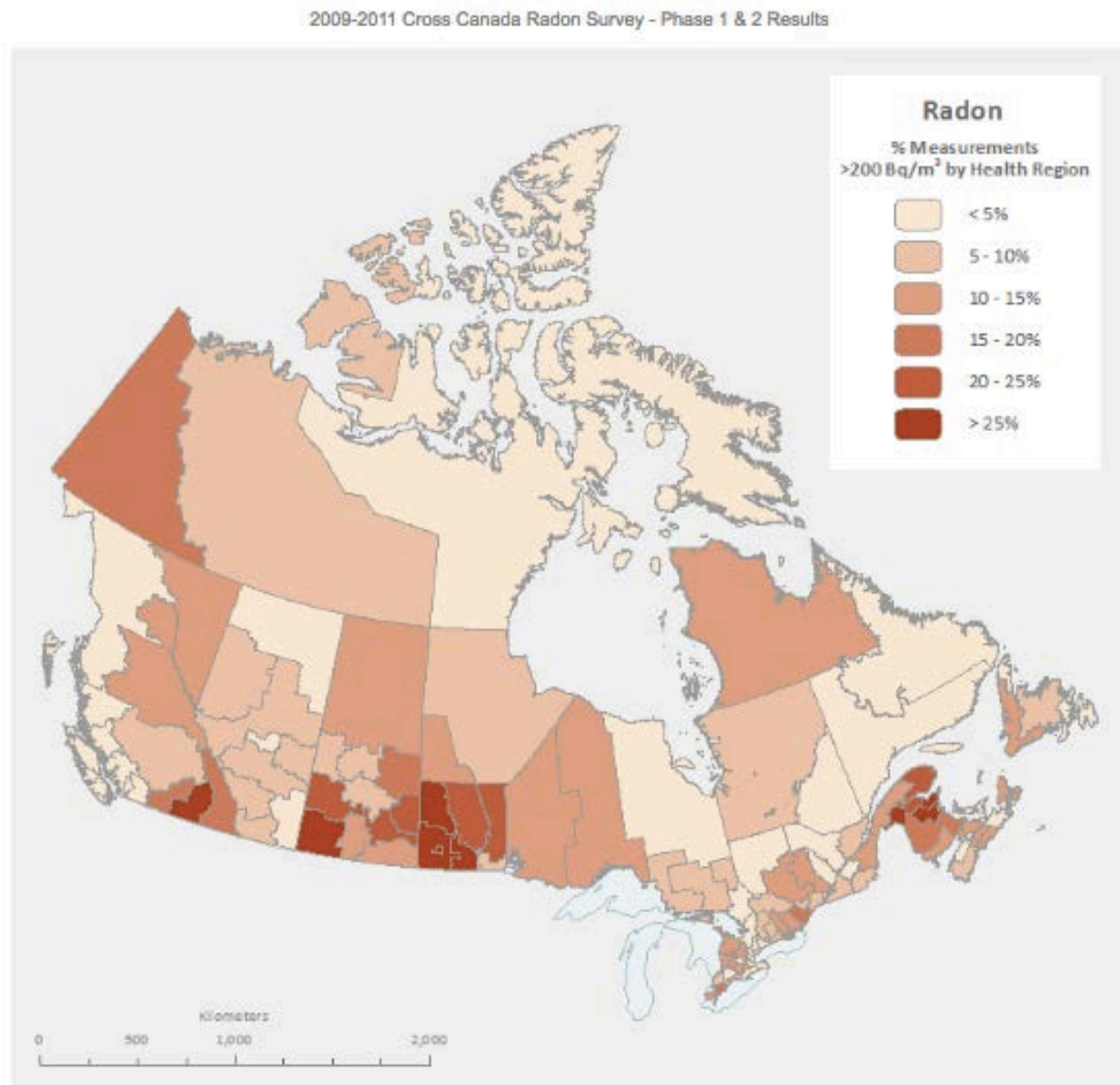
Above 600 Bq/m³
fix your home
within 1 year

Radon levels in homes varies across the country

Percent of Measurements Above 200 Bq/m³ by Health Region

The survey revealed that:

- 6.9% of homes tested had indoor radon levels above the Canadian guideline 200 Bq/m³
- Most prevalent in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick & the Yukon

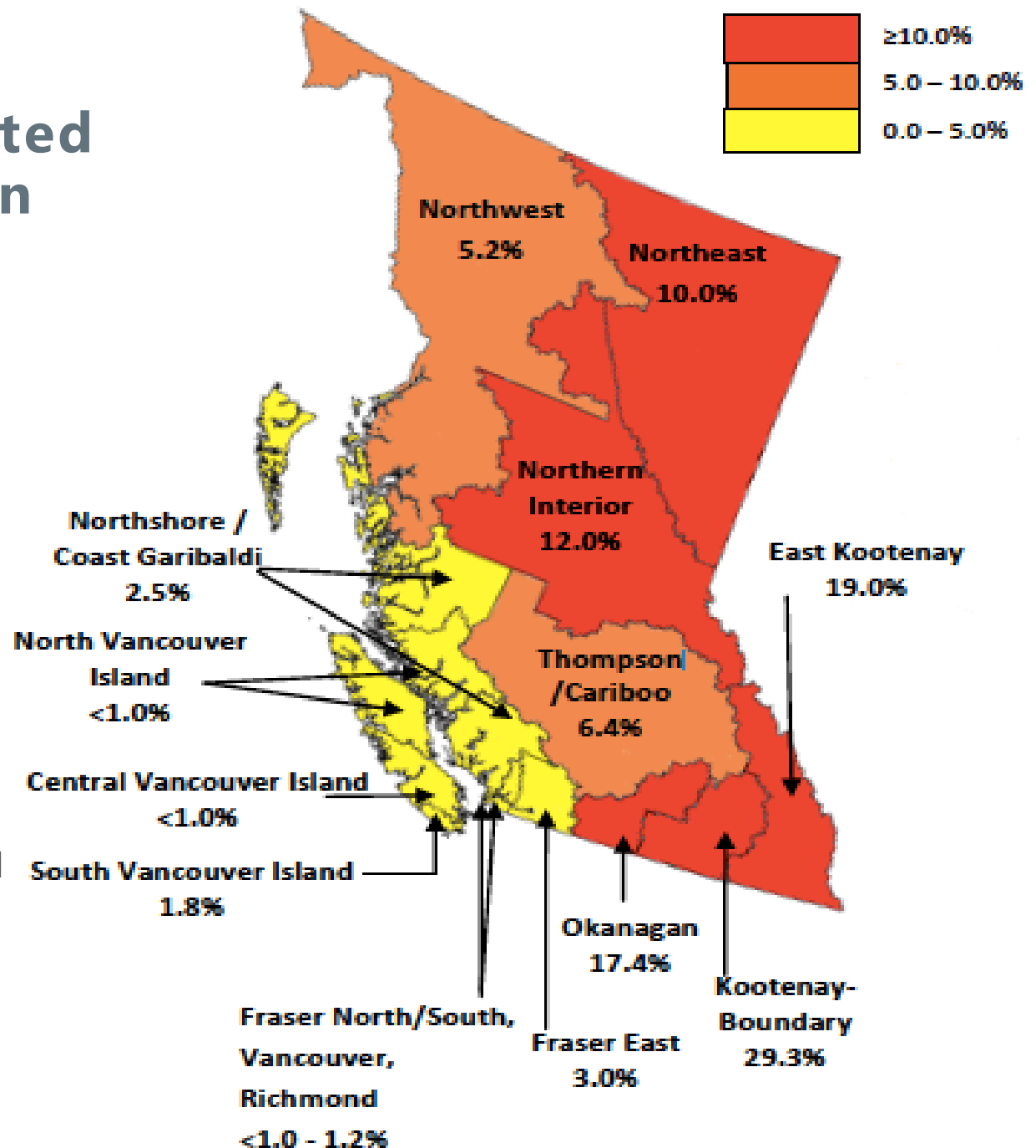


Homes that tested above the radon guideline in BC

Percent of Measurements Above 200 Bq/m³

The survey revealed that:

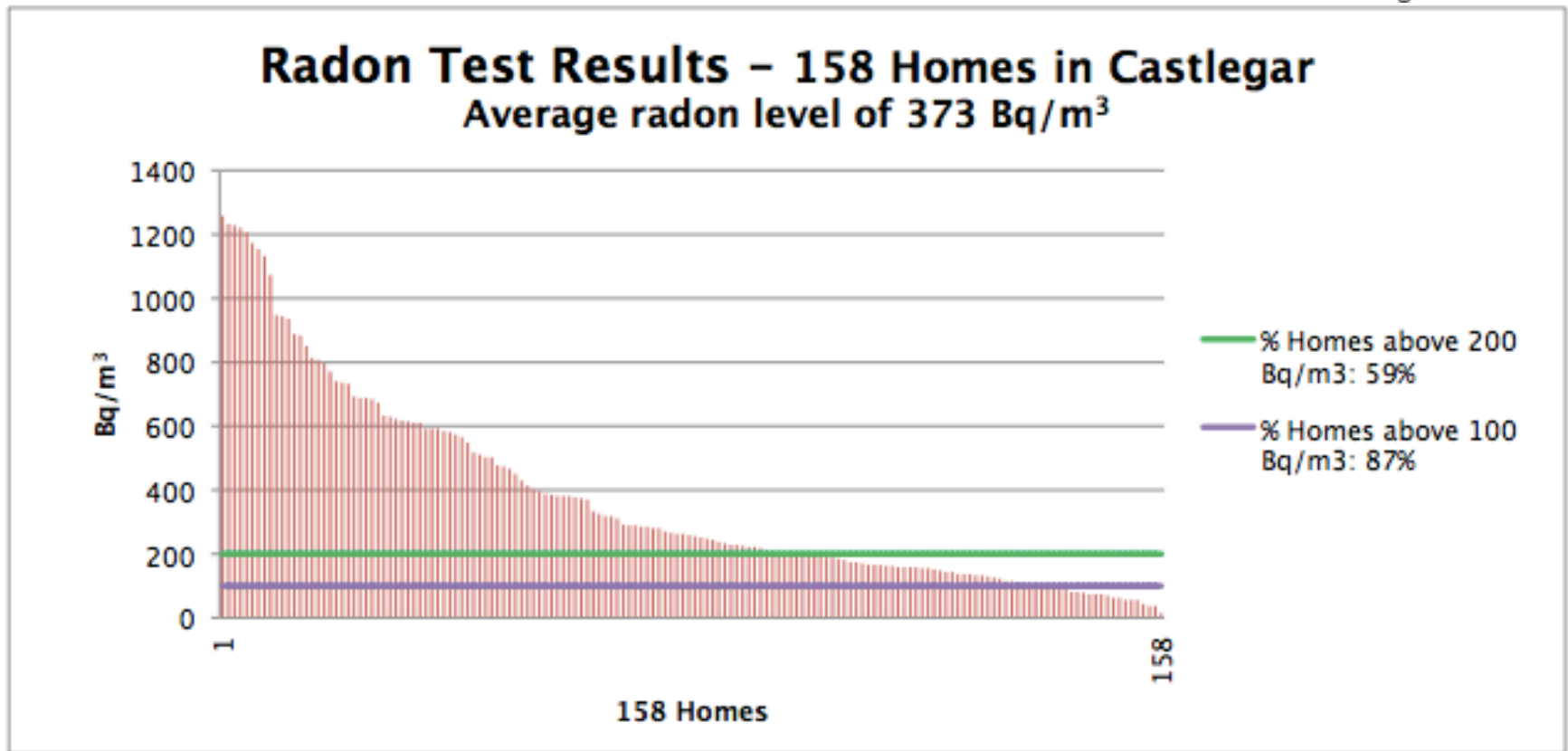
- 29.3% of homes in **Kootenay-Boundary region** tested had indoor radon levels above 200 Bq/m³
- 17.4% of homes in **Okanagan region** tested had indoor radon level above 200 Bq/m³



BC Community Radon Testing Projects

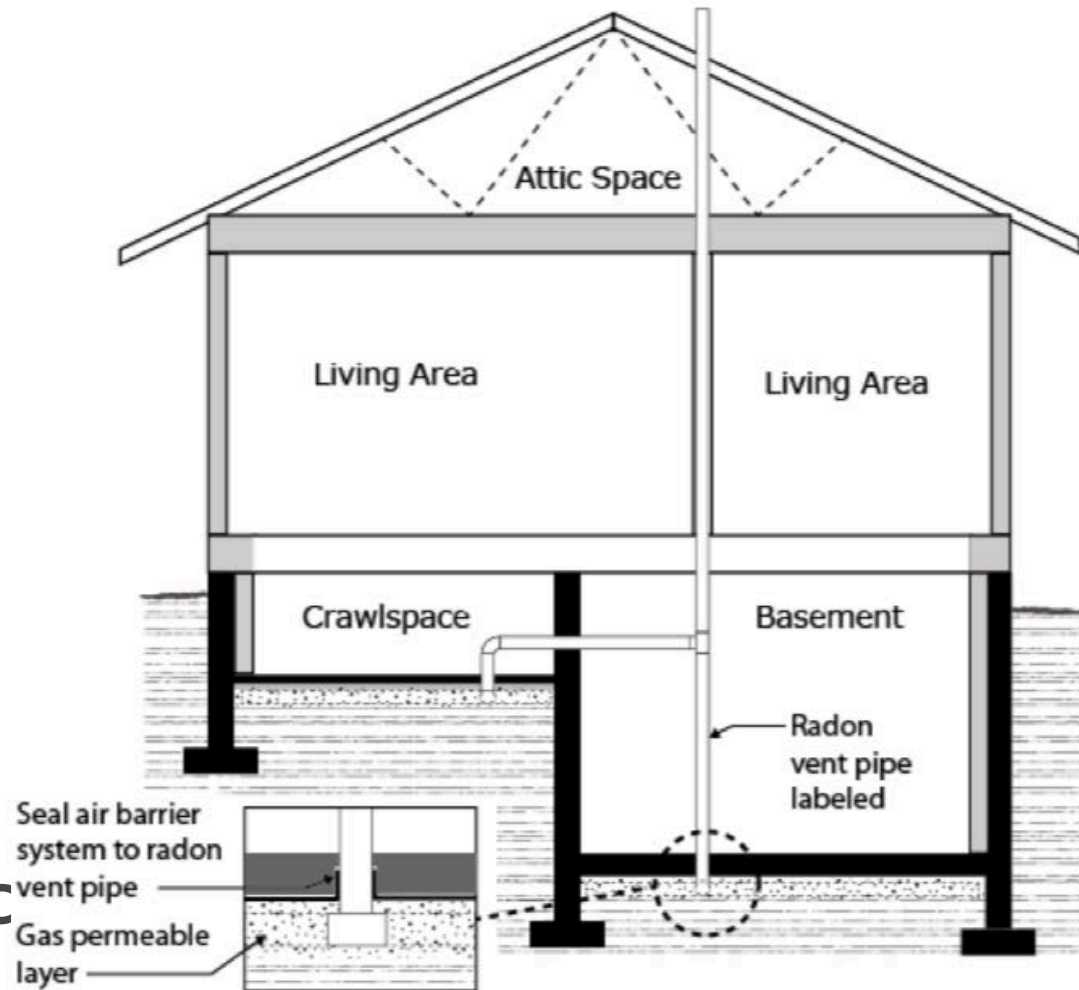
Chart 1 - Radon Test Results: All Homes in Castlegar

RADON**AWARE**
the lung association



BC Building Code Changes 2018

- Part 9 of BC Building Code requires some buildings to have a radon rough-in for a subfloor depressurization system, in some locations in the province outlined in [Bulletin B14-07](#)
- **Building Inspectors play a role in supporting the enforcement of the BC Building Code**



Radon in Columbia-Shuswap region

- High uranium content in the soil makes this risk area for radon
- High radon can be found in all types of buildings:
 - Residences, schools, workplaces
 - Buildings with no basements or crawlspaces
 - Old drafty buildings and new well sealed buildings
- In Revelstoke over 35% of residences are testing above 200 Bq/m³
 - Some Revelstoke homes have measured radon levels more than 20 times the Federal Radon Guideline



Radon Mitigation: How to reduce radon levels

- All buildings can be effectively mitigated
- Minimally invasive techniques
- Almost immediate results

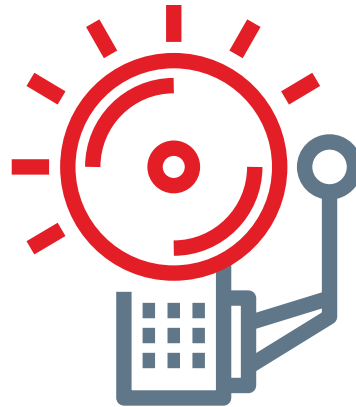


Take Action on Radon

- Take Action on Radon is a national initiative to bring together stakeholders and raise awareness on radon across Canada
 - www.takeactiononradon.ca
- The advisory team includes (CARST), Canadian Cancer Society and CAREX Canada
- Many activities happening across Canada
 - [100 Radon Test Kit Challenge](#)



Questions?



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