

Radon in Canada – Protecting Canadians in their Indoor Environment

9th International Conference NORM IX







Radon in Canada:

Protecting Canadians in their Indoor Environment

Overview:

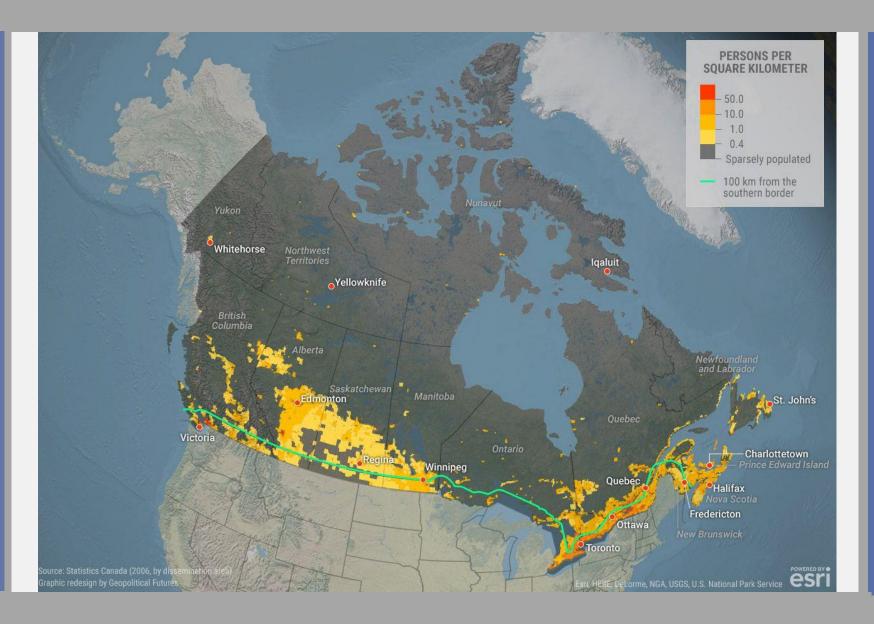
- Canada 101
- Radon from our perspective; buildings/radon levels
- Growing a strong Foundation
 - Strong collaboration
 - Measurement in Existing Buildings Workplaces
 - Measurement in Existing Buildings Homes
 - Unique perspectives Working with the Real Estate Community
 - Mitigating existing building stock
 - New Construction







You may know a little about Canada.







- Large Land Mass
- Sparsely populated areas with large remote areas

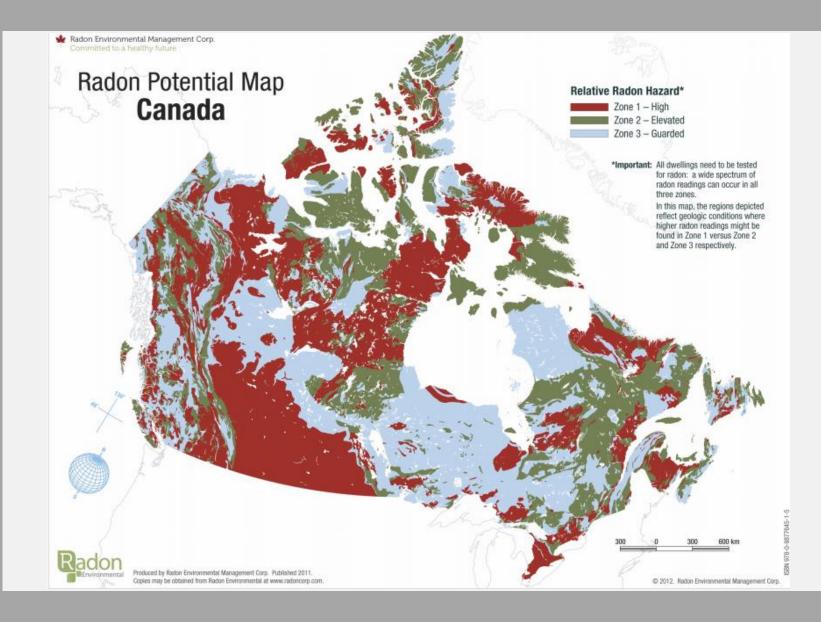
Canada vs USA 35.8 million vs 321 million







 Broad range of geographical and Physical conditions





Radon from our perspective

Geological Radon Potential





Radon from our perspective

Measurement

- Canada's Radon Action level is 200 Bq/m³
 - Currently, Canada Labour Code is legislated at 800 Bq/m³ (will be harmonized with Health Canada level of 200 Bq/m³)
- Long-term radon tests 91 days or longer (alpha track) during the heating season

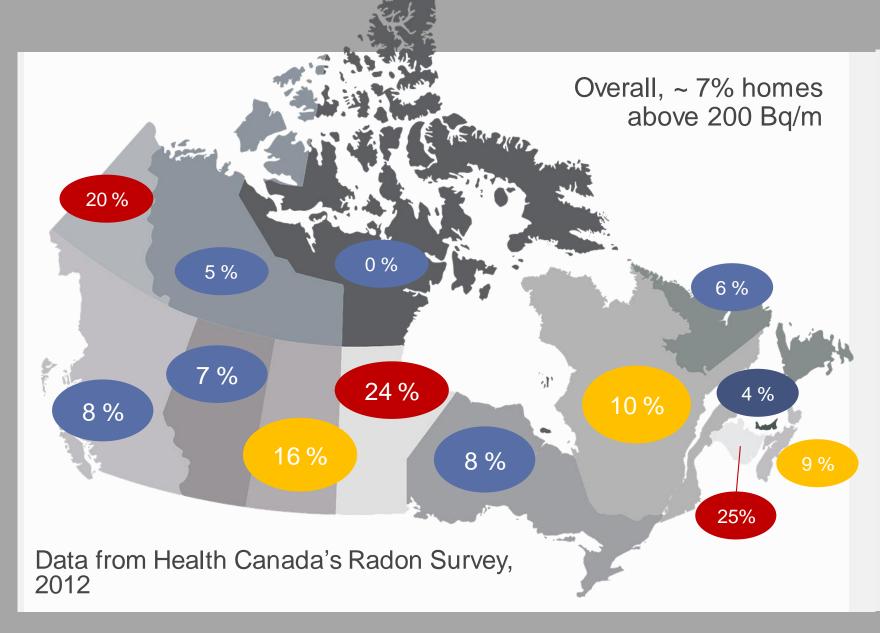






Radon from our perspective

Canada's Radon Levels



Collaboration – A Canadian Success Story



- Represents, supports and assists radon professionals
- Provides outreach and awareness to all Canadians
- A certification program that establishes guidelines, standards of excellence and best practices
- Created National Radon Program and Survey
- Developed guidance on measurement and mitigation
- Established the C-NRPP
- Provides funding to C-NRPP
- Maintains communication and provides input on direction





Growing a strong Foundation

Collaboration





Growing a strong Foundation

Collaboration



National Stakeholder Program funded by Health Canada

Recruit, motivate, engage and bring together stakeholders to increase radon awareness

Motivate Canadians to take action to reduce radon and to promote radon action month.

Collaboration – A Canadian Success Story

Government Organizations (Federal, Provincial/Territorial and Municipal)

























Health-based Organizations











Other Industry Associations







Not-for-Profit Organizations











Private Sector Companies

Driving forces...Why do Canadians care about radon? - Workplaces

Motivations:

- Legislation (limited)... Canadian Labour Code
- Reduce liability/Risk averse companies
- Strong health and safety policy/culture
- Strong union presence
- BOMA Best and LEEDS certification points





Growing a strong
Foundation –
Measurement in
Workplaces



Driving forces...Why do Canadians care about radon? - Workplaces

Challenges:

- Lack of awareness
- Cost
- Deciding how to prioritize a large number of buildings
- Cooperation with employees, access to spaces or disappearing detectors





Growing a strong
Foundation –
Measurement in
Workplaces



Driving forces...Why do Canadians care about radon? - Workplaces

Of Note:

- Action level
 - It's their choice...100 or 200 Bq/m3.
 - Some still abide by Canada Labour Code level of 800 Bq/m³
- Use certified professionals to conduct testing to limit liability and reduce potential for failure





Growing a strong
Foundation –
Measurement in
Workplaces









Driving forces...Why do Canadians care about radon? - **HOMES**

Motivations:

- Personal health
- Protect ones they love (Grandkids, children, pets)







Driving forces...Why do Canadians care about radon? - **HOMES**

Challenges:

- Lack of awareness
- Indifference
- Cost
- "If I have a high level then I'll have to fix it"







Driving forces...Why do Canadians care about radon? - **HOMES**

Of Note:

- Community testing projects successful at a municipal level
- Real estate agents







CARST Real Estate Assessment Guideline

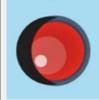
Short-term test, minimum 4 days, closed-house conditions



• **Green** – result ≤75 Bq/m³ (50 in summer) suggests annual average below 200 Bq/m³

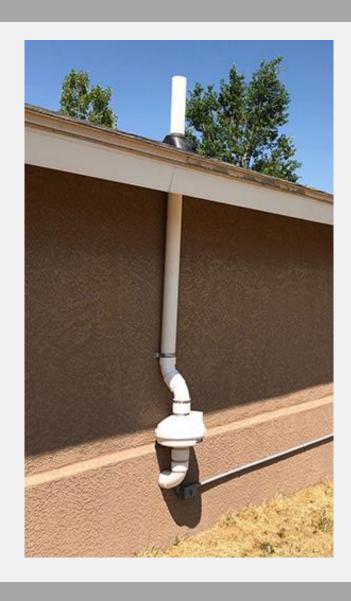


Yellow – 75 Bq/m³ (50 in summer) to 400 Bq/m³ suggests annual average above 200 Bq/m³



Red – 400 Bq/m³ and above, suggests annual average below 200 Bq/m³

- Yellow/Red funds in escrow
- Always recommends follow-up long-term test in next heating season





- No Canadian Guidance
- Relied on NRPP for guidance

Photo credit:
Utah.gov:





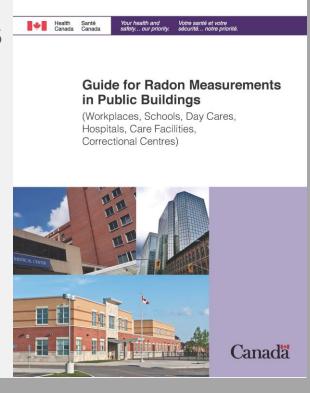
Canadian Mitigation

History

In 2010 Health Canada created our first mitigation guideline

Canadian Approach:

- A design process to address unique Canadian climate
- Priority on quiet, energy efficient systems
- Priority on reducing radon levels to as low as possible





Installation Process:

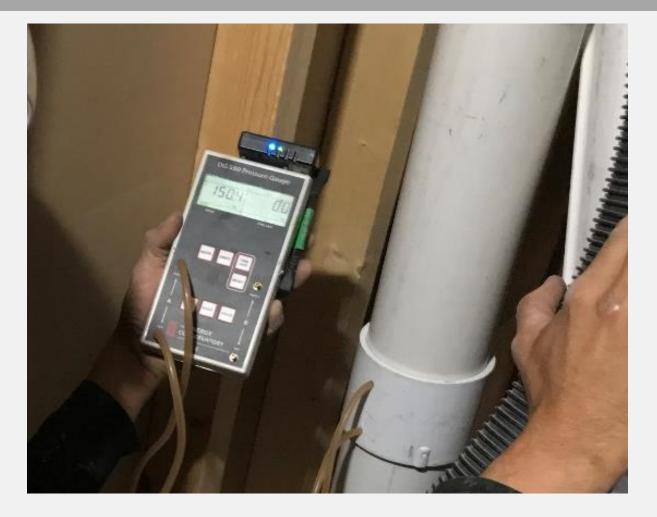
- Fan is allowed indoors
- Sidewall exhaust allowed







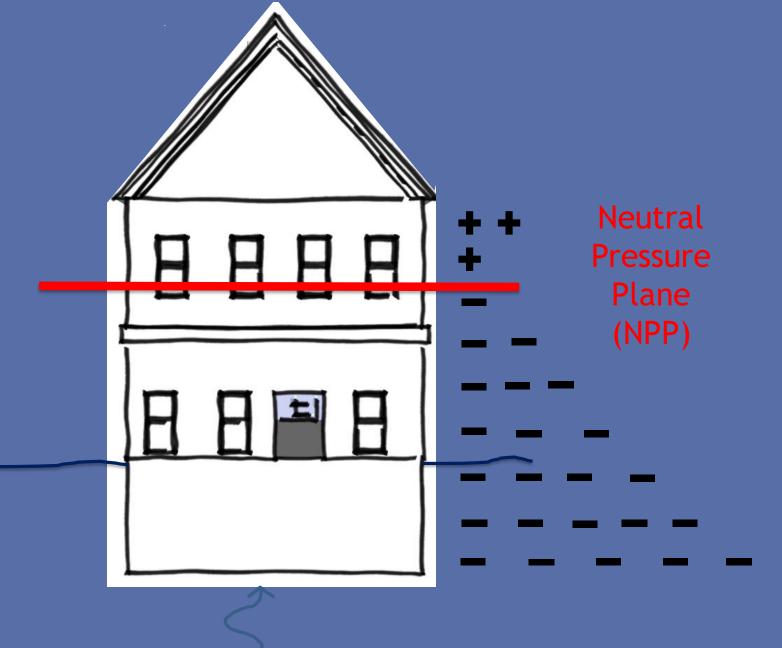






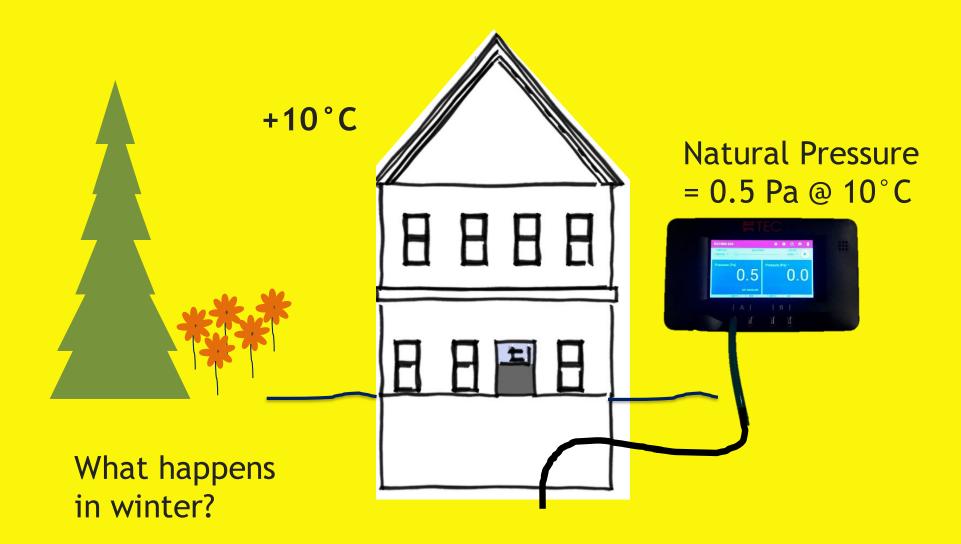




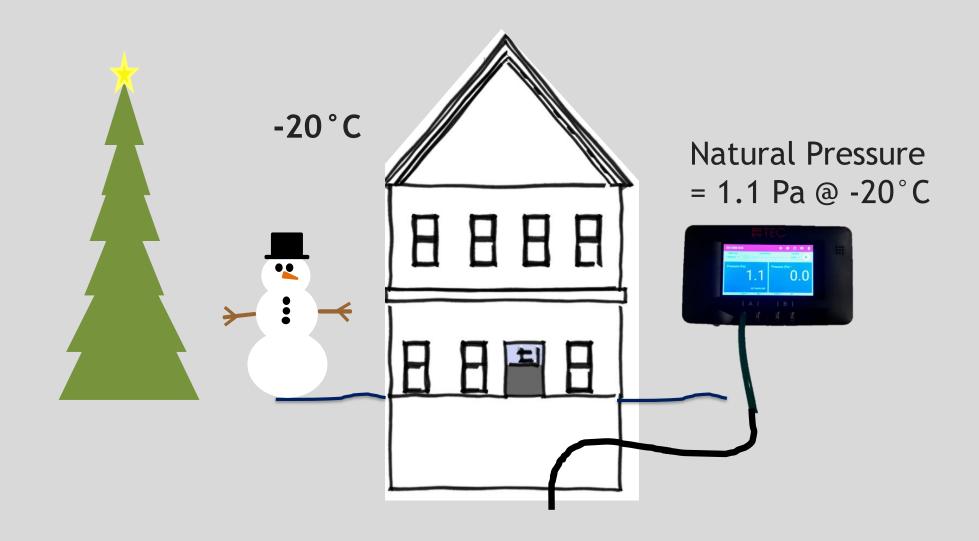




Natural Pressure (Spring)



Natural Pressure (Winter)





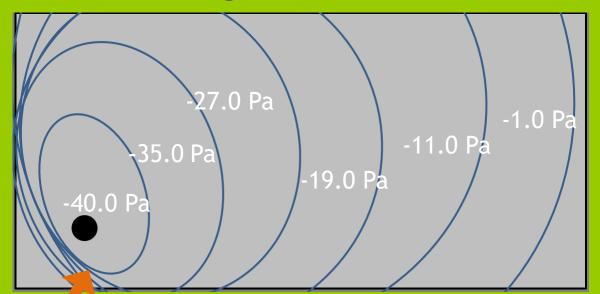
Step 3: Target Pressure 0.5 Pa - 1.1 Pa = -0.6 Pa

Step 2: Design Pressure 0.5 Pa X 2.2 = 1.1 Pa

Step 1: Natural Pressure 0.5 Pa @ 10° C

Pressure Field Extension

- Need to demonstrate target pressure across entire footprint to protect all year around
- Protect entire building because we don't know where the radon is coming from



Target = -0.6Pa

- Calculation factor to compensate for Stack Effect in various season of installation
- Soil resistance
- 3. Pipe resistance
- 4. Total system resistance (Soil + Pipe + Stack Effect)
- 5. Overlay radon fan curves and determine operating points
- 6. Choose the fan that meets the minimum air flow target







- 1. Calculation factor to compensate for seasonal effect on STACK EFFECT
- 2. Soil resistance
- 3. Pipe resistance
- 4. Total system resistance (Soil + Pipe + Stack Effect)
- 5. Overlay radon fan curves and determine operating points
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 Calculation factor to compensate for seasonal effect on STACK EFFECT

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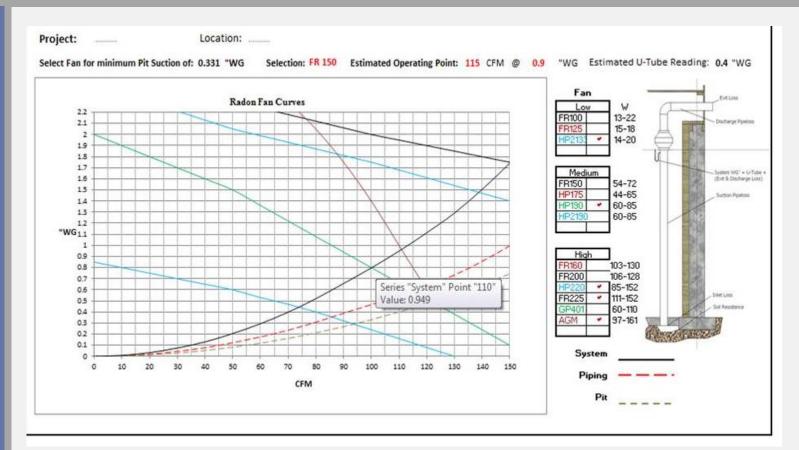


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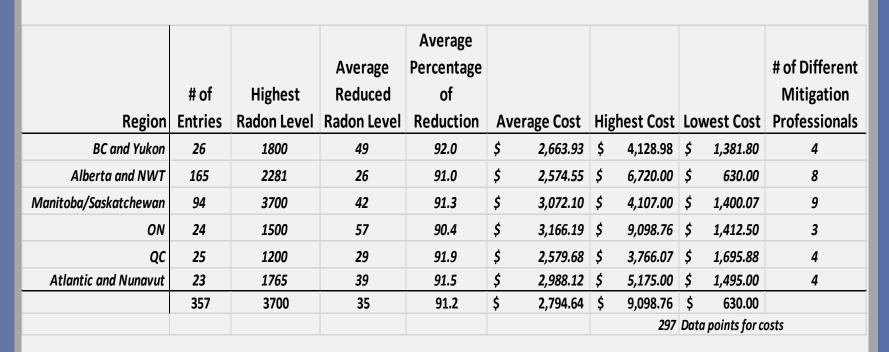


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Data from CARST Radon Sweepstakes mitigation program

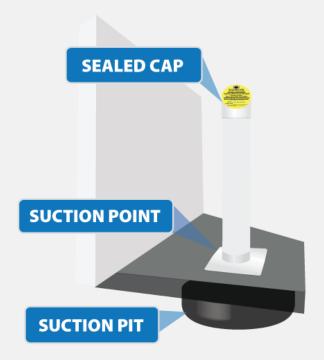






The National Building Code addresses radon

- Gravel under the slab
- Sealed sump pit
- Well-sealed liner
- Radon rough-in for future installation







New Construction









New Construction

- National Building Code is adopted by provinces
- Municipalities can amend

Thank you....Questions?

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