Radon Testing Checklist
For the Home

This checklist will help you accurately test for radon in your home’s indoor air. Follow the instructions included with the test device.

- **Test for radon in the lowest frequently occupied area of your home during the colder months (November through March).**
  - Place the test device in a room on the first floor if that is the lowest level of the home that you use regularly.
  - Place the test device in the basement if you use the space three or more hours each day or if you plan to renovate and occupy that space more often in the near future.
- **Windows should be kept closed for 12 hours before testing and throughout testing (48+ hours).**
  All doors to the outside should be kept closed as much as possible during the test (except when people are leaving or entering).
- **To BEGIN your test:**
  - Open the test device.
  - You MUST write the “start date” and “start time” on the lab form.
- **Place the test device between 2 to 6 feet above the floor and at least 3 feet away from doors and windows.**
- **Leave the test device in place for a minimum of 48 hours to a maximum of 7 days.**
  The lab cannot analyze the device unless it has been exposed for at least 2 days. The lab will NOT analyze your test if it is exposed for longer than 7 days.
- **To END your test:**
  - Close and seal tightly.
- **Complete the lab form by answering all questions.**
  - You MUST write the date and time that you closed up your test device. The lab cannot analyze the device if dates and times are missing.
- **Mail the test device with the lab form to the laboratory immediately.**

**Additional Testing Information:**

- Record your test ID number (located near the barcode) for your records.
- Do NOT test during unusual weather conditions. Heavy rain, severe snowstorms and unusually high winds can affect indoor radon levels resulting in an unreliable test result.
- Do NOT test in a kitchen, bathroom or hallway.
- Do NOT place the test device in direct sunlight, near drafts from furnaces, boilers, fireplaces, vents, or appliances.
- Do NOT move the test device after it has been placed.
- Do NOT operate exhaust fans or heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems that bring outside air into the home during testing. Systems can be left on only if they recycle air within the house. Central air, dehumidifiers, radon mitigation systems and combustion air supplies for furnaces should be operating normally.
- The CT Department of Public Health (CT DPH) maintains lists of qualified radon professionals. If you prefer to hire a professional to perform a confirmatory radon test in your home, visit the CT DPH Radon Program website for a list of radon measurement professionals.
The following flowchart is the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) recommended short-term testing protocol for residential buildings.

Place the test device in the basement or on the first floor to obtain an initial radon test result.

Is the initial result less than 2.0 pCi/L?*

Follow-up action is not needed at this time. Retest in the future if structural or mechanical modifications are made to the house or basement.

Is the initial test result equal to or greater than 2.0 pCi/L?*

Conduct a follow-up test in the same location within one month.

Average the results of both the initial and follow-up short-term test. To average, add the results of the first and second test and then divide the total by two.

Is the average test result between 2.0 pCi/L and 3.9 pCi/L?

Consider testing again in the future (Radon levels fluctuate). You may want to consider remediating or “mitigation” if levels are between 2.0 pCi/L and 3.9 pCi/L.

Is the average test result equal to or greater than 4.0 pCi/L?

A radon reduction system is needed to reduce radon levels. Hire a qualified radon mitigation professional. Visit the CT DPH Radon Program website for a list of professionals: www.ct.gov/dph/radon

* Click on “Lists of Radon Professionals” for a list of Nationally Certified Mitigation Professionals.

* Radon is measured in units called “picocuries per liter” (pCi/L)