Testing your home for Radon!

The American Lung Association of the Mid-Atlantic offers free radon test kits to Pennsylvania residents. Each radon test is designed to work as an initial screening test. You should use it in the lowest lived-in level of your home, such as a basement or a living room.

To receive your free radon kit, please visit www.lunginfo.org/freeradonkit

For more information on Radon and local resources to help you test and fix your home, see below:

Pennsylvania Radon Program:
Bureau of Radiation Protection
1-800-23RADON (1-800-237-2366)
www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/radiation_protection/6004

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Indoor Air Quality Information by state
www.cdc.gov/ncenh/airpollution/indoor_air.htm

NIH National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
P30ES013509

Who We Are: COEC

About Us

The Community Outreach and Engagement Core (COEC) at the Center of Excellence in Environmental Toxicology at the University of Pennsylvania works to provide research information from the Center's research team to community, professional, and Public Health decision-makers in order to improve clinical and public health. Concerned with the effects on vulnerable populations including children, the elderly, and underserved populations, the COEC develops models and approaches to community environmental health. The COEC brings community concerns to the Center to spark environmental research ideas that affect the community’s health.

For more information find us on Social Media!

Like Us on Facebook/COECatCEET
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What is Radon?
Radon is an odorless, colorless, radioactive gas. It is also the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States - 20,000 lung cancer deaths each year.

Homes with high levels of radon have been found in every state, and radon levels can vary greatly from home to home.

Since there are no immediate symptoms related to radon exposure, it may take years before cancer appears. Radon can enter workplaces, homes, or schools. Learning how Radon gets into buildings can help you find ways to reduce its levels.

For more information, see: ceet.upenn.edu

CEET at University of Pennsylvania
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How does Radon enter my home?
Radon is a gas that occurs naturally from the breakdown – or the radioactive decay – of uranium. Rocks, soil, and in some cases groundwater can all contain uranium.

Because radon comes from so many sources, people are easily exposed to it. Radon gas can seep through cracks in buildings and expose people to radiation, which can lead to cancer.

Is my home safe?
Testing your home for radon is the only way to know if you and your family are at risk from radon. The amount of radon in the air is measured in picocuries per liter of air, or pCi/L. If the radon level in your home is higher than 4 pCi/L, the EPA recommends that you take corrective measures to reduce the exposure in your home.

Your risk of lung cancer increases with exposure to higher radon levels.