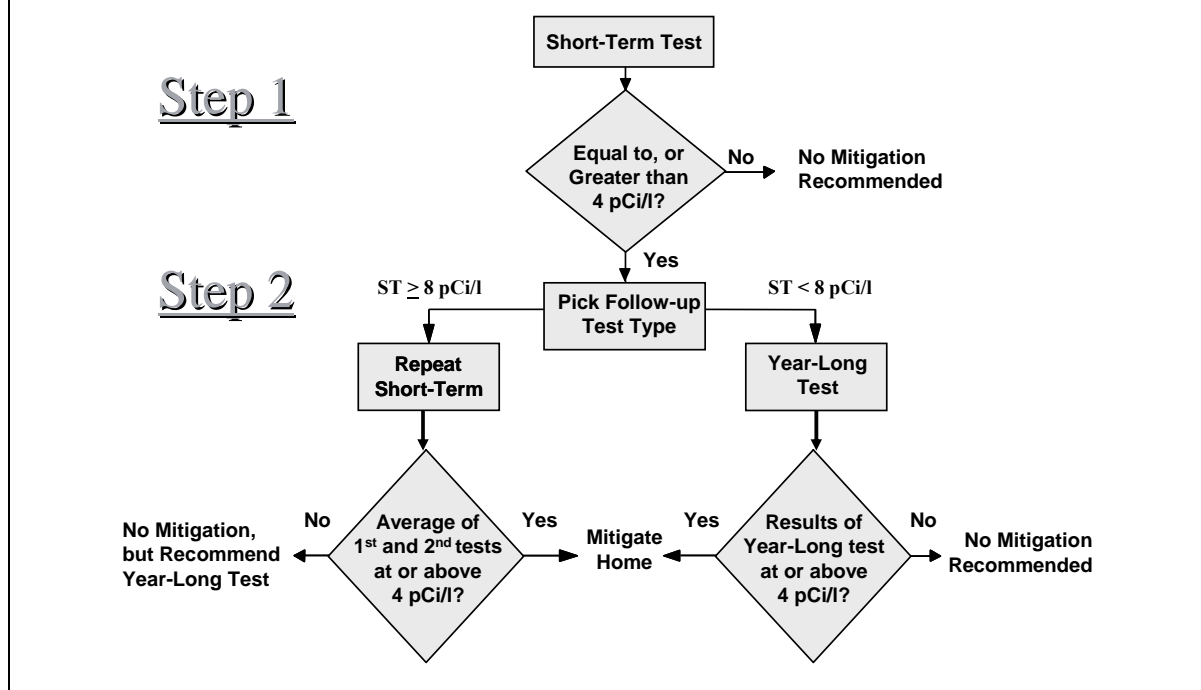


Homeowner Testing Guidance for initial Short-Term Test



NON-REAL ESTATE Transaction Related Testing Guidance with initial Short-Term tests.
(For homeowners testing their own homes, not in the process of buying or selling the home.)

EPA's *A Citizen's Guide to Radon* recommends the following testing steps:

Step 1. Take a short-term test in the lowest occupied portion of the home. Follow testing instructions enclosed in the test kit.

- If your result is 4 pCi/l* or higher, take a follow-up test (Step 2) to be sure (confirm the first test result).

Step 2. Follow up with either a long-term test or a second short-term test:

- Take a long-term test to give you a better understanding of your year-round average radon level.
 - If your first short-term test result is more than twice EPA's 4 pCi/l* (greater than or equal to 8 pCi/l), you should take a second short-term test immediately rather than a long-term test.
- Take a second short-term test if you need results quickly.
 - The higher your initial short-term test result, the more certain you can be that you should take a short-term rather than a long-term follow-up test.

Step 3.

- If you followed up with a second short-term test:
 - The higher your short-term results, the more certain you can be that you should fix your home.
 - You should fix your home if the average of your first and second test is 4 pCi/l* or higher.
- If you followed up with a long-term test:
 - Fix your home if your long-term test result is 4 pCi/l* or more. (Do not average the first short-term test with the long-term test result.)

**The EPA recommends reducing radon levels that are 4 pCi/l or higher. The measurement to determine radon levels is picocuries per liter of air. The higher the radon level in your home, the sooner you should take action to reduce your exposure. Radon levels in most homes can be reduced below 4 pCi/l with mitigation.*