

South Carolina Radon Fact Sheet

SOUTH CAROLINA RADON PROGRAM

<http://www.scdhec.gov/radon/>
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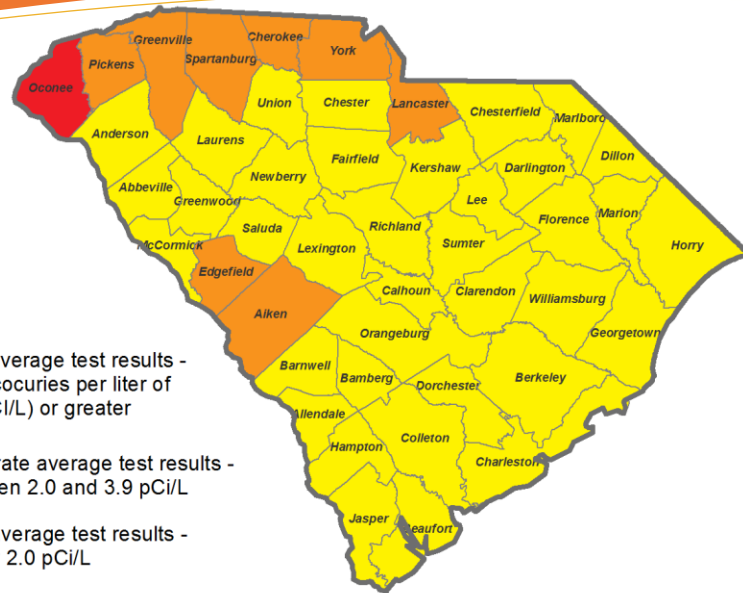
South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201






South Carolina Cancer Plan
2017-2021

South Carolina Cancer Control and Research Plan

ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Publications/Cancer/ccs/south_carolina_ccc_plan.pdf



-  High average test results - 4.0 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or greater
-  Moderate average test results - between 2.0 and 3.9 pCi/L
-  Low average test results - below 2.0 pCi/L

High test results have been found in most South Carolina counties. The only way to know if your home has a radon problem is to test.

The South Carolina State Indoor Radon Program is operated by the South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control (DHEC) and funded by the EPA State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG). South Carolina meets the SIRG matching funds requirement of forty percent. The primary objective of the South Carolina Radon Program is to reduce the number of radon-induced lung cancer cases. The program uses a combination of measures to help achieve this objective, including: free radon test kits, radon-resistant building awareness, sponsoring professional training courses, and partnership development.

South Carolina Radon Facts:

- Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer among nonsmokers and the 2nd leading cause of lung cancer, second only to cigarette smoking.
- Radon is a naturally occurring, radioactive gas. It can be found all over the United States, including in South Carolina. DHEC has found elevated levels in almost every county in South Carolina.
- DHEC developed the *Building Radon Out* brochure, which is a resource for home buyers who have purchased or are looking to purchase a new home that was built with the features of radon-resistant construction. (See www.scdhec.gov/radon for more information.)

Cancer Control Plan 2017 – 2021:

The South Carolina Cancer Alliance has a goal to increase the number of South Carolinians who are diagnosed with cancer at its earliest (local), most curable stage. In South Carolina, approximately 3,780 people are diagnosed with lung cancer and 2,850 people die from the disease each year. Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of lung cancer, and exposure to secondhand smoke, asbestos, and radon contributes to lung cancer for non-smoking adults. Per the EPA, exposure to elevated radon levels is the number one cause of lung cancer among nonsmokers.