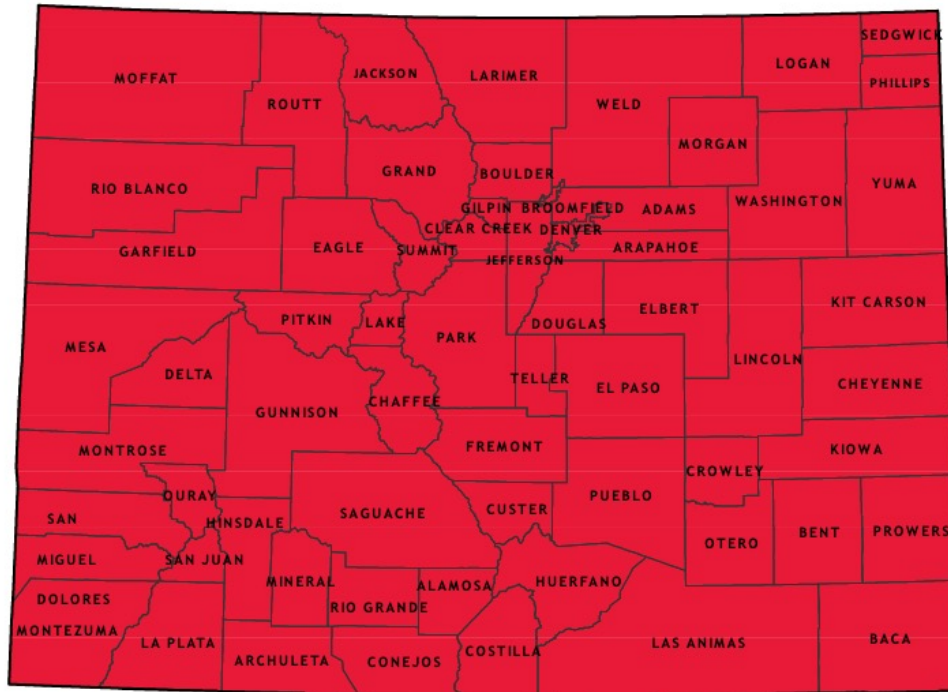


Colorado Radon Fact Sheet



Radon Program Contact: Chrystine Kelley

Radon Program Manager
Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment

4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246

Phone: 303-692-3442

Email: chrys.kelley@state.co.us

Website: <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/radon>

Legend

- Zone 1 *Highest Potential (greater than 4 pCi/L)*
- Zone 2 *Moderate Potential (from 2 to 4 pCi/L)*
- Zone 3 *Low Potential (less than 2 pCi/L)*

Radon Facts

- In Colorado, about half of the homes have radon levels higher than the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended action level of 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L)
- The average indoor radon level in the U.S. is about 1.3 pCi/L in air. In Colorado, the average indoor radon level is about 6.4 pCi/L.
 - Living in a home with average levels of radon in CO for one year is like having more than 200 chest x-rays every year.
 - That is more than three chest x-rays for every person in the house every week.
- Every year in the U.S., over 20,000 people die from radon-induced lung cancer.
 - In Colorado, approximately 500 people die annually from radon-induced lung cancer.

Colorado Radon Fact Sheet

Colorado Cancer Plan (2021 – 2025)

Goal 4: Decreased Environmental Exposures That Lead To Cancer.

- Objective 4.1: Increase knowledge and community infrastructure to decrease exposure to radon.
 1. Educate Colorado residents, home buyers and sellers, realtors and policymakers about the hazards of radon exposure, and the importance of radon testing and mitigation using credentialed radon service providers who follow consensus standards of practice.
 2. Educate builders, code officials, city councils and county commissioners on the hazards of radon exposure and the importance of adopting radon resistant new construction building codes.
 3. Promote environmental equity through radon education, free radon testing and the low income radon mitigation assistance program (LIRMA) directed at under-resourced communities.
 4. Provide radon education to the medical community, child care facilities, and schools.
 5. Support housing, finance, and insurance agencies to require radon testing and mitigation of all building types.
 6. Support policies to require radon notification and disclosure during real estate transactions.
 7. Provide radon test result data to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) National Environmental Health Tracking Network.

Colorado Pending / Enacted Legislation

Enacted: Radon test results must be disclosed upon sale of a home, all schools and daycare facilities must be tested for radon, a low income radon mitigation assistance program (LIRMA) and it is a deceptive trade practice to falsify test results and the need for mitigation.

Proposed: None

Colorado Revised Statutes § 12-61-804: Requires real estate brokers to disclose to prospective purchasers or tenants all adverse material facts actually known by the broker, including any environmental hazards affecting the property that are required by law to be disclosed. Seller's Property Disclosure Form created in State Real Estate Commission requires disclosure of environmental conditions of which seller has current actual knowledge, including the existence of radon, asbestos, methane, solvents, and whether the interior is smoke-free. Form also requires disclosure of presence of a carbon monoxide alarm. (Form available at: <https://www.colorado.gov/dora/node/95951>.)

Colorado Radon Fact Sheet

Colorado Pending / Enacted Legislation - continued

Colorado Revised Statutes § 25-1.5-101: Authorizes the Department of Public Health and Environment to establish and enforce sanitary standards for the operation and maintenance of schools. Department regulations (6 Colo. Code Regs. 1010-6:6.1 et seq.) require schools to test for radon in accordance with procedures described in the 2015 AARST Protocols for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Schools and Large Buildings and to maintain results on file at school. Newly constructed schools must test for radon within 19 months of occupancy and remodeled schools must be evaluated by the state to determine the need for radon testing. Regulations establish additional IAQ-related requirements, including installation of CO alarms, regular cleaning/replacement of ventilation system filters, and annual chemical inventories, and provide that "exposure to noise, dusts, toxic chemicals, or other hazards shall be controlled at all times including when the building or portion thereof is occupied during construction or remodeling."

Colorado Revised Statutes § 25-11-114: Requires the Department of Public Health and Environment to establish a radon education and awareness program to educate the public and to provide information on best practices for radon mitigation. Directs the Department to establish a radon mitigation assistance program to provide financial assistance for radon mitigation to low-income households. Regulations implementing the Colorado Low Income Radon Mitigation Assistance (LIRMA) Program (6 Colo. Code Regs. 1007-1 Part 21) set forth eligibility criteria and application procedures for owners of owner-occupied homes to receive funding (up to \$1,500 for radon mitigation system installation and post-installation radon testing); establish a process for becoming a "LIRMA eligible certified mitigation contractor"; and address mitigation contractor responsibilities under the program, including a provision that contractors may not be reimbursed for work unless post mitigation testing shows radon levels below 4pCi/L.

Colorado Revised Statutes § 6-1-105: Provides that it is a deceptive trade practice to knowingly make a false presentation as to the results of a radon test or the need for radon mitigation.

Colorado Statutes § 25-1.5-101: Authorizes the Department of Public Health and Environment to establish sanitary standards for licensed child care centers and certain other child care facilities. Regulations adopted by the agency (6 Co. Admin. Code 1010-7:7.14.1 et seq.) require existing child care facilities to conduct radon testing by May 1, 2017 and new facilities to conduct radon tests within six months of occupancy, pursuant to Department guidance and the AARST 2014 Protocol for Conducting Radon and Radon Decay Product Measurements In Schools and Large Buildings. Remodeled facilities must notify the Department so that the agency may assess the need for any additional radon testing. The regulations also prohibit the use of certain products, including chemical air fresheners, scent-enhanced products, toxic organic solvents, and materials with heavy metals such as lead, mercury, or cadmium.