

Example Report  
BGS Edinburgh

## Radon Report

Advisory report on the requirement for radon protective measures in new buildings, conversions and extensions to existing buildings. The report also indicates whether a site is located within a radon Affected Area

Report Id: *GR\_999999/1*

Client reference:

## Search location



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Search location indicated in red

### **Site Address:**

British Geological Survey  
BGS Edinburgh  
Lyell Centre

Point centred at: 317894,669623

## Radon Report: UK

When extensions are made to existing buildings in high radon areas, or new buildings are constructed in these areas, the Building Regulations for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland require that protective measures are taken against radon entering the building.

This report provides information on whether radon protective measures are required. Depending on the probability of buildings having high radon levels, the Regulations may require either:

1. No protective measures
2. Basic protective measures
3. Full protective measures

This is an advisory report on the requirement for radon protective measures in new buildings, conversions and extensions. The report also indicates whether a site is located within a radon Affected Area

### **Requirement for radon protective measures**

The determination below follows advice in *BR211 Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings (2015 edition)*, which also provides guidance on what to do if the result indicates that protective measures are required.

**Is the property in an area where radon protective measures are required for new buildings or extensions to existing ones as described in publication BR211 (2015 edition) Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings?**

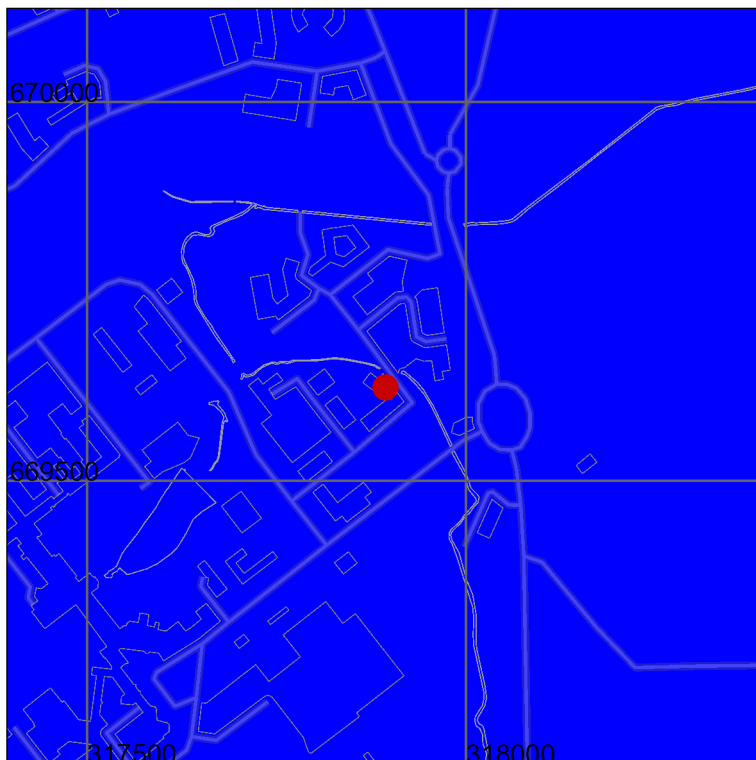
**NO RADON PROTECTIVE MEASURES ARE REQUIRED FOR THE REPORT AREA.**

More details of the protective measures required are available in *BR211 Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings (2015 Edition)*. Additional information and guidance is available from the Building Research Establishment website (<http://www.bre.co.uk/radon/>).

Whether or not the radon level in a building is above or below the radon Action Level can only be established by having the building tested. The UKHSA provides a radon testing service which can be accessed at [www.ukradon.org](http://www.ukradon.org) or by telephone (01235 822622).

If you require further information or guidance, you should contact your local authority building control officer or approved inspector.

## Radon Affected Area



	% Homes estimated to be at or above the action level
0-1%	
1-3%	
3-5%	
5-10%	
10-30%	
30-100%	

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Scale: 1:10 000 (1cm = 100 m)

Search area indicated in red

**Is the property in a radon Affected Area as defined by the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) and if so what percentage of homes are estimated to be above the Action Level? **NO****

### Additional Information

**THE PROPERTY IS IN AN AREA WHERE LESS THAN 1% OF HOMES ARE ESTIMATED TO BE AT OR ABOVE THE ACTION LEVEL. THE PROPERTY IS NOT IN A RADON AFFECTED AREA.**

The UKHSA recommends a radon 'Action Level' of 200 Becquerels per cubic metre of air ( $\text{Bq m}^{-3}$ ) for the annual average of the radon gas concentration in a home. Where 1% or more of homes are estimated to exceed the Action Level the area should be regarded as a radon Affected Area.

This report informs you whether the property is in a radon Affected Area and the percentage of homes that are estimated to be at or above the radon Action Level at this location. Being in an Affected Area does not necessarily mean there is a radon problem in the property; the only way to find out whether the radon level is above or below the Action Level is to carry out a radon measurement.

The UKHSA advises that radon gas should be measured in all properties within radon Affected Areas and that homes with radon levels above the Action Level (200 Bq m<sup>-3</sup>) should be remediated. Householders with levels between the Target Level (100 Bq m<sup>-3</sup>) and Action Level should seriously consider reducing their radon level, especially if they are at greater risk, such as if they are current or ex smokers. Whether or not a home is in fact above or below the Action Level or Target Level can only be established by having the building tested. The UKHSA provides a validated radon testing service which can be accessed at [www.ukradon.org](http://www.ukradon.org).

The information in this report provides an answer to one of the standard legal enquiries on house purchase in England and Wales, known as Law Society CON29 Enquiries of the Local Authority (2016); 3.14 Radon Gas: Do records indicate that the property is in a “Radon Affected Area” as identified by the UKHSA. The data can also be used to advise house buyers and sellers in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

If you are buying a new build property in a Radon Affected Area, you should ask the builder whether radon protective measures were incorporated in the construction of the property.

If you are buying a currently occupied property in a radon Affected Area, you should ask the present owner whether radon levels have been measured in the property. If they have, ask whether the results were above the radon Action Level and if so, whether remedial measures were installed, radon levels were re-tested, and if the results of re-testing confirmed the effectiveness of the measures.

Further information on radon is available from the UKHSA at [www.ukradon.org](http://www.ukradon.org).

## What is radon?

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas, which is produced by the radioactive decay of radium which, in turn, is derived from the radioactive decay of uranium. Uranium is found in small quantities in all soils and rocks, although the amount varies from place to place. Radon released from rocks and soils is quickly diluted in the atmosphere. Concentrations in the open air are normally very low and do not present a hazard. Radon that enters enclosed spaces such as some buildings (particularly basements), caves, mines, and tunnels may reach high concentrations in some circumstances. The construction method and degree of ventilation will influence radon levels in individual buildings. A person's exposure to radon will also vary according to how particular buildings and spaces are used.

Inhalation of the radioactive decay products of radon gas increases the chance of developing lung cancer. If individuals are exposed to high concentrations for significant periods of time, there may be cause for concern. In order to limit the risk to individuals, the Government has adopted an Action Level for radon in homes of 200 becquerels per cubic metre ( $\text{Bq m}^{-3}$ ). The Government advises householders that, where the radon level exceeds the Action Level, measures should be taken to reduce the concentration.

## Radon in workplaces

The Ionising Radiation Regulations, 1999, require employers to take action when radon is present above a defined level in the workplace. Advice may be obtained from your local Health and Safety Executive Area Office or the Environmental Health Department of your local authority. The BRE publishes a guide (BR293): **Radon in the workplace**. BRE publications may be obtained from the BRE Bookshop, Tel: 01923 664262, email: [bookshop@bre.co.uk](mailto:bookshop@bre.co.uk) website: [www.brebookshop.com](http://www.brebookshop.com)

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