

## RADON TEST REPORT

**Certification C-NRPP: CRT# 201040**

**Report #: 202003-XXXXX**

**Client :** John Doe  
123 Street  
Town, Qc.  
J1J 1J1

**Test site :** John Doe  
123 Street  
Town, Qc.  
J1J 1J1

The E-PERM electret chamber was used for a long term radon measurement which was performed at the test site cited above by: Enspeco Inc, C-NRPP.

Electret serial #	Type	Location	Test start date / time		Test stop date / time		Result Bq/m3
			dd/mm/yy	hh:mm	dd/mm/yy	hh:mm	
LW9064	SLT	Basement	10-03-2020	1:38:00 PM	24-07-2020	9:15:00 AM	55.7

**Measured radon level in : Basement**

**55.7 Bq/m3**

Canadian annual average concentration limit :

200 Bq/m3

**Deployed by :** Pascal Blanchette - certification PNCR-C #201040

**Retrieved by :** Pascal Blanchette - certification PNCR-C #201040

**Analysed by :** Pascal Blanchette - certification PNCR-C #201040

**Test conditions :** No special conditions

**Falsification :** No tampering observed

**Comments :**

### Radon information

Radon is a colorless, odorless and tasteless radioactive gas. It is formed by the degradation of uranium, a naturally occurring radioactive material found in soil, rock and groundwater. The only known health risk associated with radon exposure is an increased risk of developing lung cancer.

Corrective action should be taken in a home if the average annual radon concentration exceeds 200 Bq / m3 in the normal area of occupancy.

If it turns out that the average annual radon concentration is less than 200 Bq / m3, Health Canada recommends that no action be taken. However, even a low level of radon can cause health problems. It is best to reduce the radon concentration to the lowest possible level, even if it is already below 200 Bq / m3.

If the radon concentration is found to be between 200 Bq / m3 and 600 Bq / m3, the corrective actions should be completed in less than two years.