

## **Buildings and radon**

### **It is important to measure radon regardless of where you live**

There are many radon maps that classify areas according to their radon exposure. Consequently, many people do not measure radon because they think they live in a radon-free area, but that is wrong. Radon exposure affects almost all people and considerable local differences can exist within the residential areas. Studies carried out by Radonova confirm this throughout results that examine the same residential. That is why it is always important to measure radon and not to rely on radon maps. Radon measurements must be carried out with an [ISO 17025 accredited laboratory](#)

### **Why are there such large local differences in radon content?**

It is due to variations in radon in the ground and building construction techniques, what maintenance they have had and whether rebuilding has taken place.

[The levels of radon in the ground](#) depend on factors such as the extent to which the elements uranium and radium are present in our rock types and therefore also our soil types. Radon gas comes from these elements and moves through the soil layer with the aid of air and groundwater. This means, for example, that there is a greater risk of radon in buildings constructed on sand and gravel. These highly porous soil types contain large amounts of air that can easily transport radon up into buildings.

### **Where does radon leak into houses?**

Radon from the ground leaks into houses and apartment blocks in many different ways. Unsealed penetrations in the form of incoming electricity and water supplies enable radon to leak into the building. A concrete pad with cracks can also allow radon to leak in.

These causes mean that there are considerable local variations in the radon content in residential areas. It is therefore always important to measure the radon content in the indoor air, regardless of where you live and how you live – in a house or in an apartment building.