The only known health risk associated with exposure to radon is an increased risk of developing lung cancer. The level of risk depends on the concentration of radon and length of exposure.

Health Canada, Guide for Radon Measurements in Residential Dwellings, 2007 (emphasis added)
What should you do if your home has high radon levels?

The guideline established by Health Canada recommends an action level of 200 Bq/m³ (becquerels per cubic metre of air).

If your home radon test reveals levels of 200 Bq/m³ or higher, both Health Canada and the Radiation Safety Institute of Canada recommend that you take steps to lower these radon levels.

Known as “remedial actions”, these steps don’t have to be expensive. Simple remedial actions you can take today may include:

- Sealing cracks in the foundation or at the wall/slab joint. Look also for any openings around pipes or cables entering the wall below grade.
- Improving ventilation in your house, especially in those confined spaces close to rocks and soil.
- Ensuring that if you have a sump pump it is properly sealed.

About Us

The Radiation Safety Institute of Canada is an independent, national organization dedicated to the promotion of radiation safety in the workplace and in the environment. The Radiation Safety Institute of Canada is known for the quality and effectiveness of its educational, technical and consultative services in radiation safety and in testing for radon in homes, schools and other buildings.

We are committed to the principle of “good science in plain language”. If you have any questions or concerns about radon in your home, please contact the Radiation Safety Institute of Canada directly by any of the methods listed below.

National Education Centre: (416) 650-9090
National Laboratories: (306) 975-0566
Information Hot line: 1-800-263-5803
E-mail: info@radiationsafety.ca
Website: www.radiationsafety.ca