



## Environmental Resources Group

28003 Center Oaks Court • Suite 106 • Wixom, MI • 48393  
Phone: 248-773-7986 • Fax: 248-924-3108

August 8, 2013

Mr. Richard Higgins  
Norstar Development USA, L.P.  
733 Broadway  
Albany, New York 12207

**Re: Radon Testing  
Baker Commons  
106 Packard Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
ERG Project 1125.004**

Dear Mr. Higgins,

Environmental Resources Group, LLC (ERG) has completed the Radon Testing for the referenced property in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

ERG contracted Compliance, Inc. to perform the testing. The Radon Testing was performed on April 16-19, 2013 by an NSRB certified Radon Measurement Specialist in general accordance with MSHDA Guidelines. The Radon Testing focused on residential units in contact with the ground, common areas and the basement.

The results of the Radon Testing indicated that the radon level in one residential unit exceeded the U.S. EPA Recommended Action Level. Long Term (minimum of 90 days) follow-up testing is being performed. If long term testing confirms the exceedance, mitigation measures will be implemented.

Please refer to the attached Compliance, Inc. report for testing details and analytical results.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this service to you. If you have any questions, please contact us at 248-773-7986.

Sincerely,  
**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES GROUP, LLC**

Andrew J. Foerg, CPG  
Senior Project Manager

Enclosures



Mr. Andrew Foerg, CPG  
Environmental Resource Group LLC  
28003 Center Oaks Court  
Wixom, MI

June 26, 2013

**Subject: Radon Sampling Multi Family Unit Test Results**  
Baker Commons  
106 Packard  
Ann Arbor, MI

### **Introduction**

This report documents the results of the radon gas assessment conducted by Compliance, Inc., (Compliance) at the above referenced building. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the MSHDA Environmental Review Requirements. The areas of the building that were tested were the first floor residential units and common areas and the basement. This assessment was designed to determine if radon gas in the subsurface is migrating into the residential areas of the building at concentrations exceeding action levels. The areas of concern are identified as rooms in contact with the ground (Rooms 101 through 103 and Rooms 108 through 114), the basement, and staircases/elevator shafts.

### **Radon Sampling Results**

A total of 15 radon samplers were used. The activated carbon samplers are short term tests and were run for approximately 72 hours. After 72 hours the tests were retrieved and shipped over night to the laboratory. The test kits and analysis were provided by Air Chek, Inc., 1936 Butler Bridge Road, Mills River, North Carolina. The results for the radon sampling completed April 16, 2013 through April 19, 2013 are presented in the table in Attachment 1. The sample locations are depicted on the Radon Sample Location Map in Attachment 2. The laboratory test reports for the 15 radon samples are included in Attachment 3.

As seen in the attachments, one of the tests (RS-5) reported a radon level of <0.3 pCi/l. Three of the tests (RS-3, RS-10, and RS-13) reported radon levels less than 1.0 pCi/l. Seven tests (RS-1 and 2, RS-4, RS-7 through RS-9, and RS-12) reported radon levels between 2.0 to 4.0 pCi/l. Three tests (RS-11, RS-14, and RS-15) reported radon concentrations at or above U.S. EPA's recommended action level for radon of 4.0 pCi/l. The concentrations in RS-11, RS-14, and RS-15 were 5.1 pCi/l, 4.6 pCi/l, and 4.0 pCi/l, respectively. Radon test RS-11 is from Room 114 and radon tests RS-14 and RS-15 were duplicate samples from the basement of the building. Radon test RS-6 from Room 108 was destroyed by the tenant.

The Basement, Room 108 with duplicate, and Room 114 were retested May 9 through May 14, 2013, based on the results mentioned above. The short term tests were run (same as above) for 144 hours. The retest of Basement (RS-1) reported radon levels at 2.1 pCi/l. The retests of Room 108(RS-2) and duplicate (RS-3) reported radon at 0.9 and 1.0 pCi/l, respectively. The retest of Room 114 (RS-4) report radon at 3.6 pCi/l. All retests reported radon concentrations below U.S. EPA's recommended action level for radon of 4.0 pCi/l. However, the average of the initial test (RS-11) and retest (RS-4) for Room 114 was 4.4 pCi/l, which is above U.S. EPA's recommended action level for radon of 4.0 pCi/l.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the test results, radon was detected at levels above U.S. EPA's recommended action level in Room 114 of Baker Commons. The American Association of Radon professionals and technologists (ARRST) protocol for

conducting radon measurements in Multifamily Buildings recommends conducting long term follow-up testing for radon concentrations at this level. The long term testing would require a test period of a minimum of 90 days

The sampling work was performed by a National Radon Safety Board (NRSB) certified Radon Measurement Specialist, Mark R. Peterson Certification Number NRSB 13SS020. A copy of the Radon Measurement Specialist and Air Chek, Inc. laboratory certificates is included in Attachment 4. Should you have any questions concerning this report or any other aspect of this project, please do not hesitate to contact me at (810) 225-8674.

Sincerely,  
**COMPLIANCE, INC.**

Mark R. Peterson, CPG  
NRSB Certification #13SS020  
NRSB Certification #9G0008  
ARRST NRPP Certification #102675RMT

Attachments

# **Attachment 1**

Analytical Results Table

**Baker Commons Radon Sampling**  
**106 Packard**  
**Ann Arbor, Michigan**

Sample Number	Kit Number	Sample Location	Start Date	Start Time	End Date	End Time	Analytical Results pCi/l	
RS-1	4701401	ROOM 101	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	2.5 ± 0.2	
RS-2	4701382	STAIRCASE NORTH	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	2.8 ± 0.2	
RS-3	4701395	ROOM 102	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	1.0 ± 0.2	
RS-4	4701402	ROOM 103	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	2.0 ± 0.2	
RS-5	4701396	ROOM 109	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	<0.3 ± 0.2	
RS-6	4701405	SAMPLE MISSING						
RS-7	4701381	ROOM 110	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	2.8 ± 0.3	
RS-8	4701394	ROOM 111	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	2.3 ± 0.2	
RS-9	4701389	ROOM 112	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	2.1 ± 0.2	
RS-10	4701387	ROOM 113	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	1.2 ± 0.2	
RS-11	4701399	ROOM 114	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	5.1 ± 0.3	
RS-12	4701400	STAIRCASE SOUTH	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	2.2 ± 0.2	
RS-13	4701388	ELEVATOR 1ST FLOOR	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	0.7 ± 0.2	
RS-14	4701392	BASEMENT	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	4.6 ± 0.3	
RS-15	4701391	BASEMENT DUP	4/16/13	10:00 AM	4/19/13	9:00 AM	4.0 ± 0.3	

At or Above 4.0 pCi/l

**Baker Commons Retest Radon Sampling**  
**106 Packard**  
**Ann Arbor, Michigan**

Sample Number	Kit Number	Sample Location	Start Date	Start Time	End Date	End Time	Retest Analytical Results pCi/l	First Analytical Results pCi/l	Average Analytical Results pCi/l
RS-1	4703425	BASEMENT	5/9/13	10:00 AM	5/14/13	2:00 PM	2.1 ± 0.2	4.6 ± 0.2	3.2-3.6
RS-2	4703426	ROOM 108	5/9/13	10:00 AM	5/14/13	2:00 PM	NA	0.9 ± 0.2	NA
RS-3	4703420	ROOM 108 DUPLICATE	5/9/13	10:00 AM	5/14/13	2:00 PM	NA	1.0 ± 0.2	NA
RS-4	4701402	ROOM 114	5/9/13	10:00 AM	5/14/13	2:00 PM	3.6 ± 0.2	5.1 ± 0.3	4.1- 4.6

At or Above 4.0 pCi/l

# **Attachment 2**

Sample Location Maps





# **Attachment 3**

Laboratory Reports

**Radon Test Result: 2.8 ±0.3 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions maintained during test.

**Location 1st Floor**



ROOM 110 RS7  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for results in this range (2.0 to 3.9 pCi/L) is to conduct further tests to determine the true annual average, ideally with a long-term test kit. If the result remains between 2 and 4 there is little short-term risk, but you should consider fixing your home. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

## READ THIS FIRST

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

## NEXT...PLEASE...READ

everything under the heading

## INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

### Your health risk

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

### What is a picoCurie

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

\* Your state has designated a radon officer to assist citizens with questions on radon. Most offer free information on radon and radon reduction techniques, and most keep a list of qualified radon testing and mitigation businesses. Your radon officer can also provide the phone number of your regional USEPA office.

04/20/13 ACTIVATED CHARCOAL RADON TEST #4701382

Radon Test Result: 2.8 ±0.2 pCi/L

Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am  
Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am  
Closed house conditions not indicated by user.



STAIR CASE NORTH RS 2  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for results in this range (2.0 to 3.9 pCi/L) is to conduct further tests to determine the true annual average, ideally with a long-term test kit. If the result remains between 2 and 4 there is little short-term risk, but you should consider fixing your home. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your state radon officer at 800-723-6642. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

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This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

**NEXT...PLEASE...READ**

everything under the heading

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

**Your health risk**

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

**What is a picoCurie**

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

**Conducting Follow-up Measurements**

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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**Radon Test Result: 1.2 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions maintained during test.



ROOM 113 RS10  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA indicates that there is little short-term risk with test results in this range (0.6 to 1.9 pCi/L). However, because radon levels fluctuate daily, as well as seasonally, you may want to retest during another season. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

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## NEXT...PLEASE...READ

everything under the heading

## INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

### Your health risk

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

### What is a picoCurie

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### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

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**Radon Test Result: 0.7 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions not indicated by user.



ELEVATOR 1ST FLOOR RS 13  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

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You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

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**Radon Test Result: 2.1 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions maintained during test.

**Location 1st Floor**



ROOM 112 RS9  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

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**Radon Test Result: 4.0 ±0.3 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions not indicated by user.



BASEMENT RS 15  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for test results in this range (4 to 8 pCi/L) is to conduct either a short- or long-term follow-up measurement. If, however, this is a follow-up (confirming) test, it is recommended that you take remedial action to reduce these radon levels.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

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### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

\* Your state has designated a radon officer to assist citizens with questions on radon. Most offer free information on radon and radon reduction techniques, and most keep a list of qualified radon testing and mitigation businesses. Your radon officer can also provide the phone number of your regional USEPA office.

**Radon Test Result: 4.6 ±0.3 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions not indicated by user.



BASMENT RS14  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for test results in this range (4 to 8 pCi/L) is to conduct either a short- or long-term follow-up measurement. If, however, this is a follow-up (confirming) test, it is recommended that you take remedial action to reduce these radon levels.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

## READ THIS FIRST

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

## NEXT...PLEASE...READ

everything under the heading

## INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

### Your health risk

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

### What is a picoCurie

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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Radon Test Result: 2.3 ±0.2 pCi/L

Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am

Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am

Closed house conditions maintained during test.

Location 1st Floor



ROOM 111 RS8  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for results in this range (2.0 to 3.9 pCi/L) is to conduct further tests to determine the true annual average, ideally with a long-term test kit. If the result remains between 2 and 4 there is little short-term risk, but you should consider fixing your home. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

## READ THIS FIRST

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

## NEXT...PLEASE...READ

everything under the heading

## INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

### Your health risk

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

### What is a picoCurie

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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**Radon Test Result: 1.0 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions not indicated by user.



ROOM 102 RS3  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA indicates that there is little short-term risk with test results in this range (0.6 to 1.9 pCi/L). However, because radon levels fluctuate daily, as well as seasonally, you may want to retest during another season. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

## READ THIS FIRST

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

## NEXT...PLEASE...READ

everything under the heading

## INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

### Your health risk

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

### What is a picoCurie

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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**04/20/13 ACTIVATED CHARCOAL RADON TEST #4701396**

**Radon Test Result: < 0.3 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions not indicated by user.



ROOM 109 RS-5  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. Test results in this range(0.5 pCi/L or less) are, for all practical purposes, equivalent to the radon levels found in fresh air. However, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

**READ THIS FIRST**

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

**NEXT...PLEASE...READ**

everything under the heading

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

**Your health risk**

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

**What is a picoCurie**

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

**Conducting Follow-up Measurements**

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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**Radon Test Result: 5.1 ±0.3 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions maintained during test.

**Location 1st Floor**



ROOM 114 RS 11  
106 PACKARDS  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for test results in this range (4 to 8 pCi/L) is to conduct either a short- or long-term follow-up measurement. If, however, this is a follow-up (confirming) test, it is recommended that you take remedial action to reduce these radon levels.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

## READ THIS FIRST

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

## NEXT...PLEASE...READ

everything under the heading

## INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

### Your health risk

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

### What is a picoCurie

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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Radon Test Result: 2.2 ±0.2 pCi/L

Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am

Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am

Closed house conditions not indicated by user.



STAIR CASE SOUTH RS 12  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for results in this range (2.0 to 3.9 pCi/L) is to conduct further tests to determine the true annual average, ideally with a long-term test kit. If the result remains between 2 and 4 there is little short-term risk, but you should consider fixing your home. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

## READ THIS FIRST

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

## NEXT...PLEASE...READ

everything under the heading

## INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

### Your health risk

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

### What is a picoCurie

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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**Radon Test Result: 2.5 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions not indicated by user.



ROOM 101 RS1  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for results in this range (2.0 to 3.9 pCi/L) is to conduct further tests to determine the true annual average, ideally with a long-term test kit. If the result remains between 2 and 4 there is little short-term risk, but you should consider fixing your home. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

## READ THIS FIRST

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

## NEXT...PLEASE...READ

everything under the heading

## INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

### Your health risk

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

### What is a picoCurie

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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**Radon Test Result: 2.0 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 04/16/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 04/19/13 at 9:00 am**

Closed house conditions not indicated by user.



ROOM 103 RS4  
106 PACKARD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

### INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for results in this range (2.0 to 3.9 pCi/L) is to conduct further tests to determine the true annual average, ideally with a long-term test kit. If the result remains between 2 and 4 there is little short-term risk, but you should consider fixing your home. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

## READ THIS FIRST

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

## NEXT...PLEASE...READ

everything under the heading

## INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT

### Your health risk

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

### What is a picoCurie

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### Conducting Follow-up Measurements

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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**05/16/13 ACTIVATED CHARCOAL RADON TEST #4703425**

**Radon Test Result: 2.1 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 05/09/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 05/14/13 at 2:00 pm**

Closed house conditions maintained during test.

**Location Basement**

  
**BADGER BADGER COMMONS**  
106 PACKARD ST RS-1  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104-2325

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for results in this range (2.0 to 3.9 pCi/L) is to conduct further tests to determine the true annual average, ideally with a long-term test kit. If the result remains between 2 and 4 there is little short-term risk, but you should consider fixing your home. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

You may be able to obtain additional information about radon related subjects by calling your **state radon officer at 800-723-6642**. Or call the "Radon Fix-It Line" at 800-644-6999 Monday thru Friday between NOON and 8 pm EST.

This test result reflects the amount of radon measured in this sample AFTER it arrived at our laboratory. All analysis computations are automatically adjusted to reflect the length of test, the amount of moisture in the sample, time from the end of test, and the amount of radiation measured. If ALL the test instructions were carefully followed, then it is reasonable to assume this is an accurate assessment of the average level of the radon this sample was exposed to during the time indicated on the test packet.

**READ THIS FIRST**

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

**NEXT...PLEASE...READ**

everything under the heading

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

**Your health risk**

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

**What is a picoCurie**

For those interested in the numbers, a picoCurie is 0.000,000,000,001 (one-trillionth) of a Curie, an international measurement unit of radioactivity. One pCi/L means that in one liter of air there will be 2.2 radioactive disintegrations each minute. For example, at 4 pCi/L there will be approximately 12,672 radioactive disintegrations in one liter of air, during a 24-hour period.

**Conducting Follow-up Measurements**

USEPA protocol describes two general types of radon measurements: short-term tests conducted from 48 hours up to 90 days, and long-term tests that last from 90 to 365 days. Your first test (initial/screening) should be a short-term 'worst-case' screening to see if there is a potential for high exposure to radon. Screening tests should be conducted under closed-building conditions, in the lowest lived-in area in the house, because the highest concentrations of radon will usually be found in a room closest to the underlying soil. Tests made under these conditions are less likely to miss a house with a potential for high concentrations. On the other hand, if the results of worst-case screening tests are very low, there is a high probability that the average annual concentrations in the house are also low.

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**05/16/13 ACTIVATED CHARCOAL RADON TEST #4703426**

**Radon Test Result: 0.9 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 05/09/13 at 9:00 am**

**Test Ended 05/14/13 at 2:00 pm**

Closed house conditions maintained during test.

**Location 1st Floor**

  
**BAKER COMMONS**  
106 PACKARD ST APT 108 RS-2  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104-2325

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA indicates that there is little short-term risk with test results in this range (0.6 to 1.9 pCi/L). However, because radon levels fluctuate daily, as well as seasonally, you may want to retest during another season. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

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**READ THIS FIRST**

This result has been rounded to one-tenth (0.1) of a pCi/L (picoCurie per liter), the most common method of reporting radon in air.

**NEXT...PLEASE...READ**

everything under the heading

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

**Your health risk**

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

**What is a picoCurie**

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**Conducting Follow-up Measurements**

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**05/16/13 ACTIVATED CHARCOAL RADON TEST #4703420**

**Radon Test Result: 1.0 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 05/08/13 at 9:00 am**

**Test Ended 05/14/13 at 2:00 pm**

Closed house conditions maintained during test.

**Location 1st Floor**



**BAKER BAKER COMMONS**  
106 PACKARD ST RS-3 RM 108  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104-2325

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA indicates that there is little short-term risk with test results in this range (0.6 to 1.9 pCi/L). However, because radon levels fluctuate daily, as well as seasonally, you may want to retest during another season. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

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**READ THIS FIRST**

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**NEXT...PLEASE...READ**

everything under the heading

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

**Your health risk**

The primary health risk from long-term exposure to radon is lung cancer. The risk of developing a lung cancer from radon exposure depends both on how much radon is present and how long you are exposed to radon. The higher the radon level or the longer the time of exposure, even if the levels are relatively low, the greater the risk. Exposures up to 4 pCi/L may present some risk of contracting lung cancer to more sensitive occupants, especially children. Recently the US Congress set as a goal the lowering of radon levels in buildings to equal the levels of outside air.

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**05/16/13 ACTIVATED CHARCOAL RADON TEST #4703419**

**Radon Test Result: 3.6 ±0.2 pCi/L**

**Test Started 05/09/13 at 10:00 am**

**Test Ended 05/14/13 at 2:00 pm**

Closed house conditions maintained during test.

**Location 1st Floor**



BAKER

~~BAKER~~ COMMONS  
106 PACKARD ST RS-4 RM 114  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104-2325

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

This radon test was provided to you by COMPLIANCE, INC / 810-225-8674. The US EPA action level for indoor radon is 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommendation for results in this range (2.0 to 3.9 pCi/L) is to conduct further tests to determine the true annual average, ideally with a long-term test kit. If the result remains between 2 and 4 there is little short-term risk, but you should consider fixing your home. Additionally, if you make any structural changes or start to use a lower level of the building more frequently, you should test again.

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everything under the heading

**INTERPRETING YOUR TEST RESULT**

**Your health risk**

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## Conducting Follow-up Measurements

**The higher your initial (screening) tests, the sooner you should conduct follow-up measurements.** The EPA states that you should retest the same location that was tested initially. **For additional or follow-up testing,** make sure at least one test is conducted in the **lowest lived-in level** of the home. Also choose regularly used rooms, such as family rooms, dens, playrooms, or bedrooms. A bedroom on the lower level may be a good choice, because people generally spend the most time in their bedrooms (approximately one-third of the year). If there are children, it may be appropriate to test their rooms or other areas where they spend a lot of time, especially at the lower levels. All short-term follow-up tests **must** be conducted under closed-building conditions. If closed-building conditions cannot be maintained, a long-term measurement conducted under normal living conditions could be used to help estimate average annual exposures.

Tests **should not be conducted** in a kitchen or a bathroom because high humidity, exhaust fans, and other factors can adversely affect the test results. Tests **should not be conducted** in storage areas or laundry rooms, because relatively little time is spent there. Although radon in water may be a contributor to the concentration of airborne radon, radon in air should be **confirmed** before a test for radon in water is performed.

It is recommended that before spending any time or money on radon mitigation, one should conduct multiple (three or more) tests to be certain there is a need. A few more tests will most certainly cost considerably less than any mitigation work.

If follow-up measurements have **confirmed** that the average annual level of radon is equal to or greater than 4 pCi/L, the USEPA recommends that the building or home be mitigated for radon. Consider also that a future buyer is likely to demand that the building pass a radon test before purchasing.

**Variations in Radon Levels:** what can affect your test results and why it may be important to conduct confirmation tests.

When tests are performed in different seasons or under different weather conditions, the initial screening and follow-up tests may vary considerably. Radon levels can vary significantly between seasons, so different values **are to be expected**. Even during normal

weather, indoor radon levels may rise and fall by a factor of two on a daily cycle; for example, from 5 pCi/L to 10 pCi/L in 24 hours. During rapidly changing or stormy weather, the levels may change more dramatically. Because continual changes in radon levels are considered the norm, expose the testing device for as long as is practical, while following the manufacturer's recommendations. This, of course, provides a better overall average of the measurement.

If you are comparing tests, or are averaging a series of tests, bear in mind that any radon test returns only the average of the levels present during a **specific period of time** at the **precise location** of the test. Conditions during a different test period or at a different location in the building are **expected to be different**.

Test results can also vary if the radon test instructions were not carefully followed. A laboratory measuring radon in samples taken outside the lab **must rely on the person conducting the test**. For example, the wrong starting or ending date of a test will significantly affect the calculated result. The location of each radon test can also influence the result. For example, a test placed in the blowing air stream of a fan is likely to collect more radon than it would under normal conditions. Also, three tests conducted in one home, but in three different rooms, **would be expected to have at least slightly different test results**.

Test results from a properly used activated charcoal test will more closely reflect the average radon concentrations over the last three to five days of the test period. This happens because the radon collected by the activated charcoal has a radioactive half-life of only four days. This means, for example, over one-half of the radon collected during the first three days of a seven day test 'died' before the test ended. Seven day exposures of activated charcoal test devices are suggested because this allows the charcoal to equilibrate with its environment, averaging out the peaks and valleys that normally occur in real-life radon levels. Also the aspect of user convenience is considered, because most find it easier to remember to end a test on the same day of the week it was started.

If you have further questions regarding this test or need advice on follow-up testing, call fax or write to our technical service department listed below. Thank you for choosing the Air Chek test device.

## PERFORMING RADON TESTS FOR A REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

EPA guidelines recommend that at least two short-term tests should be conducted, either together or sequentially, at the same location in the building. If the average of all the tests is below 4 pCi/L, then no further action is necessary at this time. It is **highly recommended** that any property transaction tests be conducted by a **non-interested third party**. To locate a listed or certified radon tester, contact your state or regional EPA radon office or visit our website at <http://www.radon.com> to download a list of NEHA-certified testers. Ask for or download publication number EPA 402-K-00-008 **Home Buyer's and Seller's Guide to Radon**.

Limitation of Liability: While we at Air Chek, Inc. make every effort to maintain the highest possible quality control and include several checks and verification steps in our procedures, we make **NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS** with respect to any item furnished, information supplied or services rendered you by Air Chek, Inc. Before any action is taken on the basis of test results given to you by Air Chek, Inc. we recommend that further testing be done. Neither Air Chek, Inc., nor any of our employees or agents, shall be liable under any claim, charge, or demand, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, for any and all losses, costs, charges, claims, demands, fees, expenses, injuries or damages (including without limitation **INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES WHICH ARE EXCLUDED**) of any nature or kind arising out of, connected with, resulting from, or sustained as a result of any item furnished, information supplied, or service rendered to you by Air Chek, Inc.

Notice to Pennsylvania Residents: The Radon Certification Act requires that anyone who provides any radon-related service or product to the general public must be certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. You are entitled to evidence of certification from any person who provides such services or products. You are also entitled to a price list for services or products offered. All radon measurement data will be sent to the Department as required in the Act and will be kept confidential. If you have any questions, comments, or complaints concerning persons who provide radon-related services, please contact the Department of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 8469, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8469 (717-783-4594).

The radon test kit(s) used for this report is certified by the NEHA-NRPP, Lab ID: 101138, for use in all fifty states. It is also listed or certified for use in all states that have a radon program.

For technical information, call (828) 684-0893. Office hours are Mon-Fri 8:30 to 5:30 EASTERN  
You can reach us by Fax at (828) 684-8498 or write to Air Chek, Inc., Box 2000, Naples, NC 28760  
**Web Site:** <http://www.radon.com> **Email to:** [info@radon.com](mailto:info@radon.com)

# **Attachment 4**

Certifications

National Environmental Health Association  
National Radon Proficiency Program



May 24, 2011

B. V. Alvarez  
Air Chek, Inc.  
1936 Butler Bridge Road  
Mills River, NC 28759

Name of Analytical Laboratory: **Air Chek, Inc.**

NEHA Certification Number: 101138 AL

NEHA Expiration Date: 5/31/2013

*The firm and/or individual referenced above has met the requirements for certification as an Analytical Laboratory with the National Environmental Health Association's National Radon Proficiency Program. Certification has been granted for the specific measurement devices listed below. Verification of adherence to state and local regulations is advised.*

This laboratory is certified to analyze and interpret devices for certified radon professionals who will interpret results to clients.

**Devices:** femto-Tech CRM-510M "blind" Continuous Monitor

Air Chek Foil Bag Test Kit

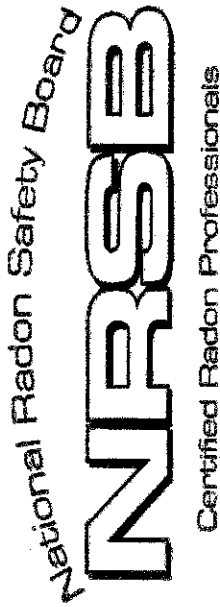
Pro Chek Foil Bag Test Kit

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Angel Anderson Price, NEHA-NRPP Executive Director

Administrative Office ~ P.O. Box 2109 ~ Fletcher, NC 28732 828.890.4117 ~  
e-mail: [angel@neha-nrpp.org](mailto:angel@neha-nrpp.org) ~ [www.radongas.org](http://www.radongas.org)

# The National Radon Safety Board



Certifies that

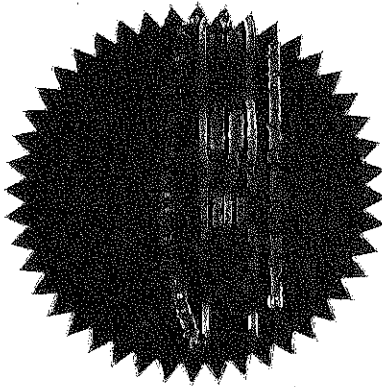
*Mark R. Peterson*

has successfully met the established and published requirements for Certification by The National Radon Safety Board as a

## **RADON MEASUREMENT SPECIALIST**

NRSB 13SS020  
Certification Number

4/30/2015  
Expiration Date



*Michelle Kunderlich*  
Executive Secretary

*This certificate is the property of The National Radon Safety Board and is not official without the raised seal.*