

# ***Building a Radon-Resistant New Home***

**Protect your family by building it right.**

**Kansas has significant radon potential with 64 Zone 1 (high potential) and 41 Zone 2 (medium potential) counties, and with a statewide average of 25% of existing homes likely to have elevated radon levels.**

**There is no way to predict radon levels before construction of a new home begins. Testing the soil will only waste money and confirm that radon is present. Whether or not radon levels are elevated when the house is complete can only be determined by testing. Fortunately, effective low-cost techniques can be installed by your builder to reduce the potential for high radon, and make the home easy to mitigate if it becomes necessary.**

**This fact sheet should help you and your builder communicate about what steps to take to build a radon-resistant new home. These steps have been developed and codified into the latest versions (2000 and 2003) of the International Residential Code building code and are described in Appendix F of that document. Check with your local code official to see if the code and Appendix F have been adopted by your city. If so, the steps described here should be accomplished as part of the builder's compliance with local codes. If not, you will need to work with your builder to incorporate the steps into the design and construction process for your new home.**

***Kansas Radon  
Program  
Engineering  
Extension  
Kansas State  
University  
800-693-5343***



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Some of the techniques may already be installed by your builder, and adopting the new steps could be minimal. The five key concepts are as follows:

- ▶ **Gas-permeable layer** – usually a 4-inch layer of clean coarse gravel is used beneath the slab to allow the soil-gas to move freely underneath the house. Other options are to install a loop of perforated pipe or soil gas collection mat if sand or other soils are used under the slab.
- ▶ **Plastic sheeting** – polyethelene sheeting is placed on top of the gas-permeable layer to help prevent the soil gas from entering the home. The sheeting also keeps concrete from clogging the gaspermeable layer when the slab is poured.
- ▶ **Vent pipe** – A 3- or 4- inch (recommended) PVC or other gas-tight pipe (commonly used for plumbing) runs from the gas-permeable layer up through the house in as straight a line as possible to safely vent radon and other soil gases above the house. Airflow through the pipe is induced by routing the pipe through warm spaces, creating a draft by natural stack effect.
- ▶ **Junction box** – An attic location near the pipe is wired with an electrical junction box in case an electric venting fan is needed later to activate the system.
- ▶ **Sealing and caulking** – All openings in the concrete foundation floor are sealed to prevent soil gas from entering the home. This is more easily done during construction than when the home is finished and occupied.

***Please contact  
Denise Dias,  
County Extension  
Agent  
Family &  
Consumer  
Sciences with any  
questions you  
might have  
regarding Radon  
and Radon  
Testing.***



***Denise Dias,  
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## How effective are the techniques?

Passive radon systems reduce radon by an average of nearly 50%, if properly installed. Common errors that reduce system effectiveness include failure to seal sump lids, running vent pipes through unheated spaces like a garage or exterior wall cavity, and having more horizontal pipe run than vertical run. Allowing for future installation of an in-line fan to activate the system is an important hedge to guarantee achieving low radon levels. A 30-inch vertical run of pipe is needed above or outside the living area of the house to enable fan installation, along with an unswitched electrical junction box. To prevent the radon vent pipe from being mistaken for a sewer system, the exposed portions of the pipe should be labeled where it exits the slab at each floor level and in the attic.

These techniques could add \$300-\$500 to the cost of a new home, depending on current construction practices. Fixing an existing home could cost \$800 to \$2000, depending on its features. This clearly makes incorporating radon-resistant construction techniques cost-effective.

For builders and their clients, a more detailed booklet provides thorough information, construction drawings, and answers to frequently asked questions. Building Radon Out is available from the Kansas Radon Program by calling 1-800-693-5343.



**Radon kits are available at the Sedgwick County Extension Office  
7001 W 21<sup>st</sup> St North**

**Radon Kits are \$6.00 per kit.**

