

# Main findings

## ASN NRPA Workshop

Paris, 2.10.2014

# Radon is a public health problem

A national action plan for radon should aim to

- reduce the individual risk by reducing high concentrations
- reduce the overall population risk by reducing the average concentration in a country

Long-term goal is to reduce lung cancer risk for smokers and never-smokers

# Cooperation – imperative for success

- Cooperation between the authorities that work with different issues related to radon
  - Local, regional and national level
- Cooperation with NGOs
- One authority should lead the implementation and coordination of the action plan
- Identify and account for important subject areas which no authority has a principal responsibility for

# Action plans – based on knowledge

- Surveys of indoor concentrations in different types of building
- Surveys of radon awareness

# Regulations

- National recommended reference levels should be established
- Regulation should be considered
- Introduction of legislation with legally binding limit values may
  - Affects the public's attitude towards radon
  - Increased awareness
- Voluntary and non-voluntary approach
- New build – preventive measures are very cost-effective
- Legislation may be considered for schools, kindergartens, workplaces, buildings with public access, rental accommodation

# Communication

- Encourage homeowners to measure and reduce high levels
- Clear message – easy to understand
- Pre-identified target groups – customized information
- Different authorities – coordinated and consistent messages
- Channels – media, web etc.

# Mitigation and prevention

- Guidelines and/or standards
- Education and training programs for professionals
- Radon and energy efficient constructions
- Financial support
- Encourage people – easy to contact a radon professional and get help
- Dwellings with extremely high radon levels – strong incentives

# Evaluation

- A national action plan should be evaluated and updated regularly