British Geological Survey
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

GeoReports

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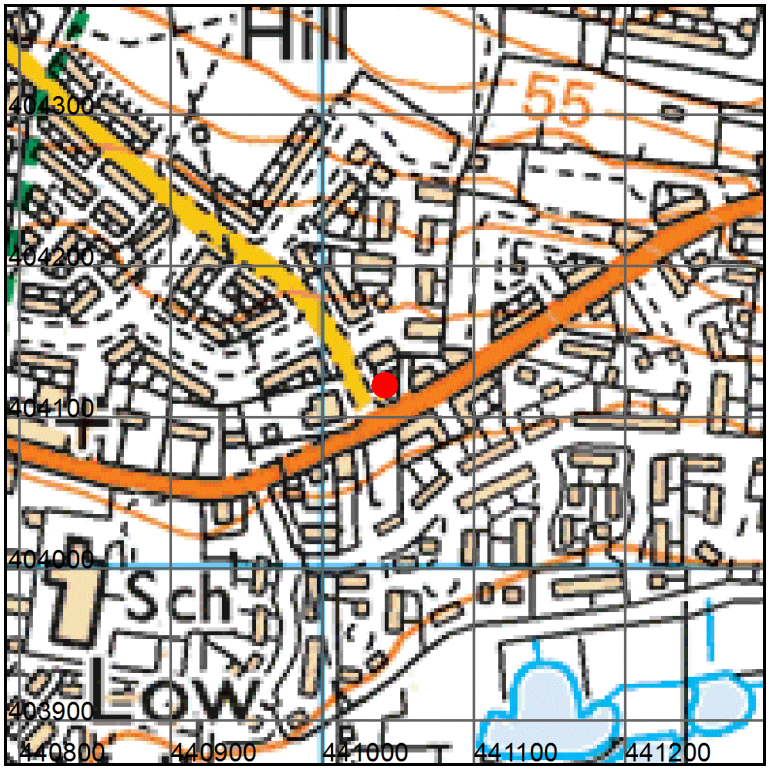
Radon Report: England and Wales

Advisory report on the requirement for radon protective measures in new buildings, conversions and extensions to existing buildings. The report also indicates whether a site is located within a radon Affected Area

Report Id: ***GR_211050/1***

Client reference: Upperwood Road, Barnsley

Search location



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Site Address:
2 UPPERWOOD ROAD
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S73 9QR
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Radon Report: England and Wales

This is an advisory report on the requirement for radon protective measures in new buildings, conversions and extensions. The report also indicates whether a site is located within a radon Affected Area

Requirement for radon protective measures
The determination below follows advice in *BR211 Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings (2007 edition)*, which also provides guidance on what to do if the result indicates that protective measures are required.

NO RADON PROTECTIVE MEASURES ARE REQUIRED FOR THE REPORT AREA.

The BGS is not able to provide advice on the technical specifications of 'basic' and 'full' radon protective measures. This information is detailed in **BRE Report BR211 Radon: guidance on protective measures for new buildings** which may be purchased from **brebookshop.com.** This report offers guidance on the technical solutions that are required to satisfy Building Regulations requirements.

Technical solutions to radon protection in new build and existing dwellings in radon affected areas are available on the BRE web site at:
http://www.bre.co.uk/page.jsp?id=1626 and http://www.bre.co.uk/radon/ and in a range of technical reports available from **brebookshop.com;** Tel: 01923 664262, email: bookshop@bre.co.uk.
Summary guidance is available on the web at:
http://www.bre.co.uk/radon/protect.html.

If you require further information or guidance, you should contact your local authority building control officer or approved inspector.

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Radon in existing buildings

Is this property in a radon affected area – NO

The answer to the standard enquiry on house purchase known as **CON29 Standard Enquiry of Local Authority 3.13 Radon Gas: Location of the Property in a radon Affected Area is NO** this property is not in a Radon Affected Area as defined by Public Health England (PHE).

The estimated probability of the property being above the Action Level for radon is: 0-1% (LOWER PROBABILITY).

The result informs you of the estimated probability that this particular property is above the Action Level for radon. This does not necessarily mean there is a radon problem in the property. The only way to determine whether it is above or below the Action Level is to carry out a radon measurement within the existing property.

Radon Affected Areas are designated by Public Health England. They advise that radon gas should be measured in all properties within Radon Affected Areas.

If you are buying a new build property in a Radon Affected Area, you should ask the builder whether radon protective measures were incorporated in the construction of the property.

If you are buying a currently occupied property in a Radon Affected Area you should ask the present owner whether radon levels have been measured in the property. If they have, ask whether the results were above the Radon Action Level and if so whether remedial measures were installed, radon levels were retested, and the that the results of re-testing confirmed the effectiveness of the measures.

In radon affected homes, the problem of radon can usually be tackled with simple, effective and relatively inexpensive measures. These measures are comparable in cost to work such as damp-proofing and timber treatment. You can get practical advice about construction work to reduce radon levels from the Building Control Officer at your local council.

For further information, advice about radon, its health risks and details of how to order the radon test, please contact the PHE Radon Helpline on 01235 822622 or go online at www.ukradon.org or write to Radon Survey, Public Health England, Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon, OX11 0RQ, email: radon@hpa.org.uk. You can obtain an information pack from the PHE free Radon answerphone on 0800 614529

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What is radon?

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas, which is produced by the radioactive decay of radium which, in turn, is derived from the radioactive decay of uranium. Uranium is found in small quantities in all soils and rocks, although the amount varies from place to place. Radon released from rocks and soils is quickly diluted in the atmosphere. Concentrations in the open air are normally very low and do not present a hazard. Radon that enters enclosed spaces such as some buildings (particularly basements), caves, mines, and tunnels may reach high concentrations in some circumstances. The construction method and degree of ventilation will influence radon levels in individual buildings. A person's exposure to radon will also vary according to how particular buildings and spaces are used.

Inhalation of the radioactive decay products of radon gas increases the chance of developing lung cancer. If individuals are exposed to high concentrations for significant periods of time, there may be cause for concern. In order to limit the risk to individuals, the Government has adopted an Action Level for radon in homes of 200 becquerels per cubic metre (Bq m^{-3}). The Government advises householders that, where the radon level exceeds the Action Level, measures should be taken to reduce the concentration.

Radon in workplaces

The Ionising Radiation Regulations, 1999, require employers to take action when radon is present above a defined level in the workplace. Advice may be obtained from your local Health and Safety Executive Area Office or the Environmental Health Department of your local authority. The BRE publishes a guide (BR293)**: Radon in the workplace.** BRE publications may be obtained from the BRE Bookshop, Tel: 01923 664262, email: bookshop@bre.co.ukwebsite: www.brebookshop.com

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