

# *Radon In Private Well Water Mitigation*

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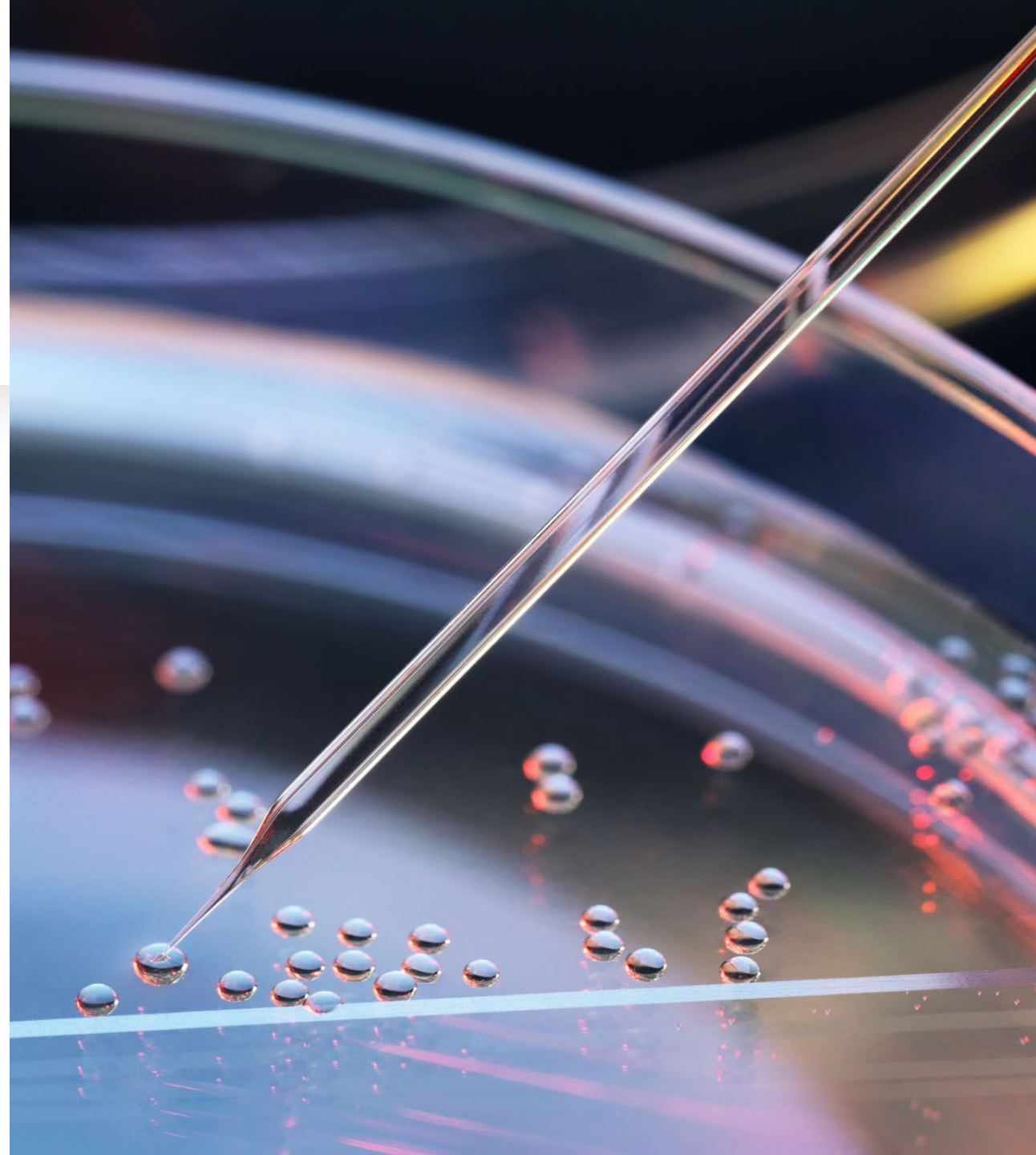
# Mitigation Techniques

- Storage Tanks
- Blending
- Reverse Osmosis
- Activated Charcoal
- Aeration Units



# What's In The Water?

- Radon
- Radionuclides
- Microorganisms
- Hardness
- Corrosivity
- Total Dissolved Solids
- pH
- O<sub>2</sub>
- Metals
- Turbidity



# What is the Radon Level?

Minimum of Two Samples: ANSI/AARST MW-RN-2020

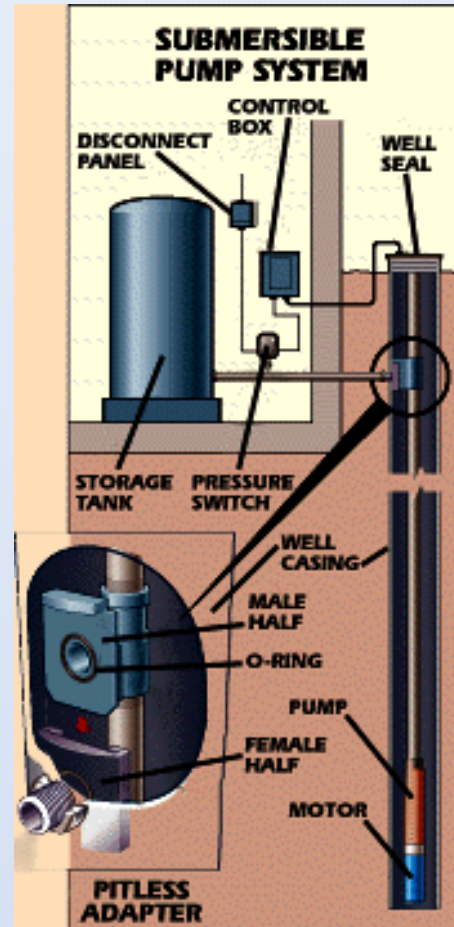
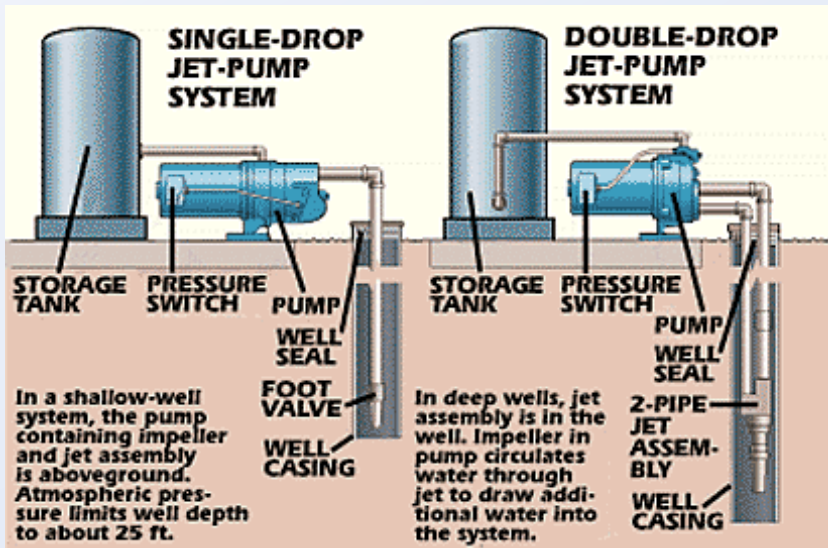
Best Practice: Samples From Different Times During The Year

Radon Levels Will Vary

Treat The Highest Level

Treatment Goal

# Well Characteristics



- **Shallow well:**  
single drop jet pump
- **Medium well:**  
double drop jet pump
- **Deep well:**  
submersible pump



# Flow Rate

## Recommended Flow Rates for Home Water System (Gallons/Minute)

No of Bedrooms	Number of Bathrooms in Home			
	1	1.5	2	3
2	6	8	10	12
3	8	10	12	14
4	10	12	14	16
5	12	13	15	17
6	13	15	16	18
Flow rate in Gallons per Minute				

(Modified from Private Water Systems Handbook)



# Determining Gallons/Minute

- Ensure no one is using water
- Tank should be at full pressure with pump off
- Shut off pump
- Drain water into bucket of known volume
- Calculate gallons drained
- Turn off water and close drain valve
- Turn on well pump and time until shutoff
- Convert seconds to minutes =  
gallons/minute

# Water Pressure Requirements

**Water Pressure/Pipe Size/GPM**

Size of:		Water Pressure (PSI)							
Water Meter	Service Line	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
		Gallons Per Minute (GPM)							
5/8"	1/2"	2	3.5	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8
5/8"	3/4"	3.5	5	7	8.5	9.5	10	11	11.5
3/4"	3/4"	5	7	8	9	11	12	14	15
3/4"	1"	7.5	10	11.5	13.5	15	16	17.5	18.5
1"	3/4"	6	7.5	9	10	12	13	15	16
1"	1"	9	12	13.5	17	19	20	21	21



# Checking Pressure

- Turn on water near system
- Note when pumps turns on and goes off
- Low pressure is when pump goes on (20-35 psi)
- High pressure when pump goes off (40-60 psi)
- On/Off pump cycle should take about 45 seconds







Well Room Characteristics

## Codes

- Check local codes
- Follow local codes, e.g.
  - ***No placement within 3 feet of electrical panel***
  - ***No placement that blocks other systems***
- Licensed plumber
- Licensed electrician (treatment specific)
- Certified water treatment professional
- Certified radon professional
  - Waterborne radon training is available



# Pretreat The Water

- Contaminants can foul/damage the radon system
  - Iron
  - Hardness
  - Manganese
  - Bacteria
  - PH
- A blended treatment approach may be necessary





# Radon System Placement

- Locate equipment:
  - After other treatment systems
    - Before disinfection equipment
  - Before final pressure tank
  - By-pass outdoor spigots and sprinklers



# Residential Mitigation Systems

- Activated Charcoal
- Aeration Units



**BEST  
AVAILABLE  
TECHNOLOGY**

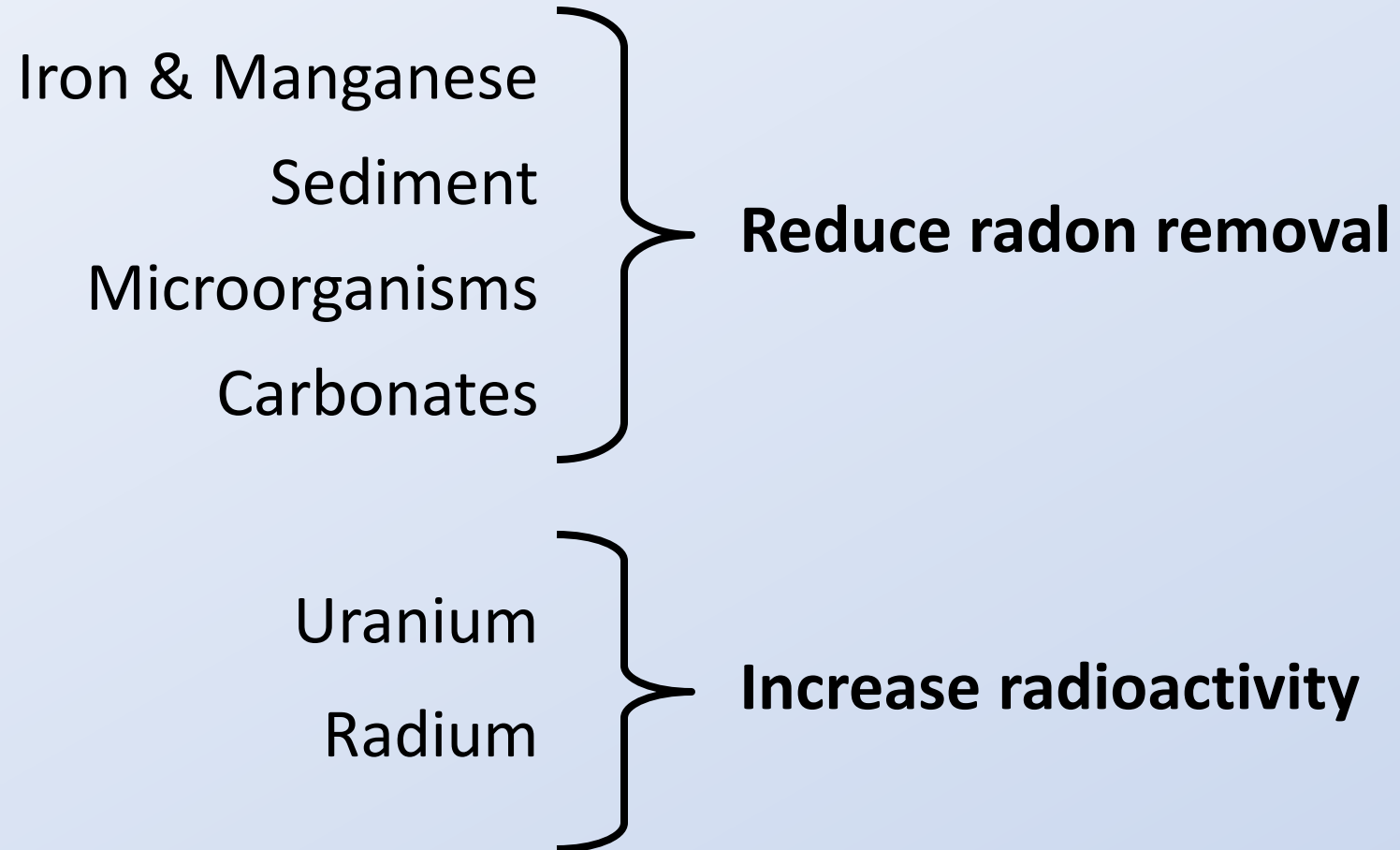
- Best Available Technology based on:
  - Large removal efficiencies
  - Compatibility with other treatment processes
  - Availability of treatment technologies

# Granular Activated Carbon (GAC)

- The GAC system adsorbs radon from the water without the use of mechanical components
- GAC systems, when properly sized and installed, can yield 90+% reduction of radon when initially installed. Other contaminants in the water can adversely affect the radon removal efficiency of the GAC system over time



# Carbon Fouling



# Carbon Cautions

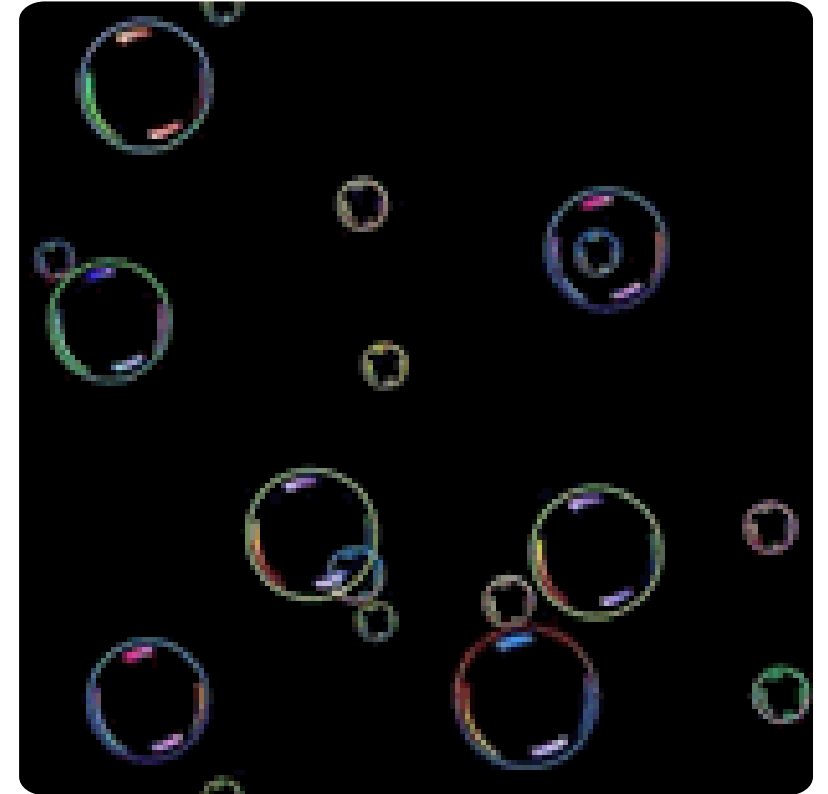
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- Fouling maintenance
- Gamma emanations
- Carbon disposal
- Collection of radioactivity on pre-filters



# Aeration Principles

- Radon has high Henry's Constant (easily released from water)
- “Air-stripping”: Increases surface area of air: water contact
- Allows radon to off-gas
- Lots of small bubbles in small amount of water releases more radon



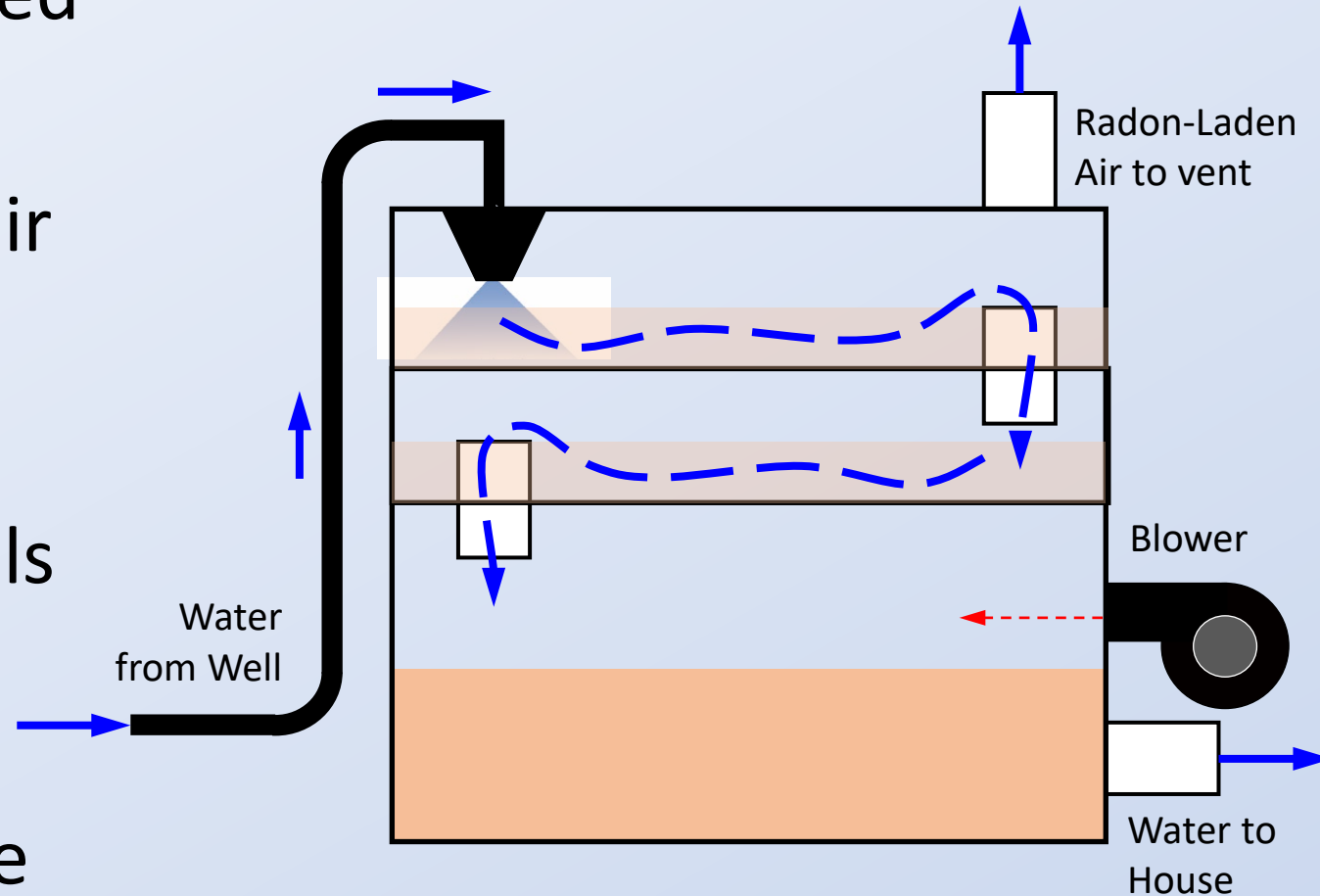


# Common Residential Aeration

- Spray
- Packed Tower
- Shallow Tray
- Air Sparging
- Diffused-bubble
- Combination of techniques

# Shallow Tray Aeration

- Well water sprayed into shallow tray
- High volume of air pumped through water in tray
- Treated water falls to reservoir on bottom and is pumped to house



# Shallow Tray Cautions

- Uses 100 ft<sup>3</sup>/minute of air
- Can depressurize basement and/or back draft appliances
- Vent Line requires an inline fan

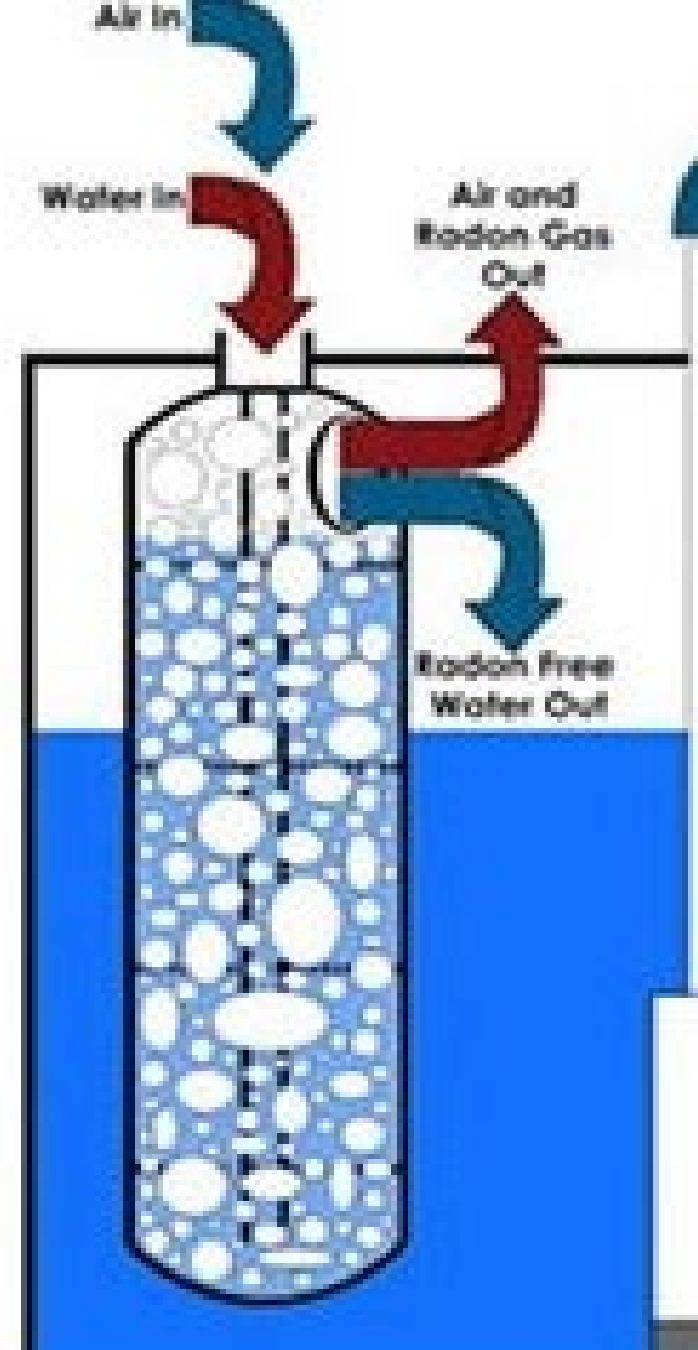






# Bubble Aeration

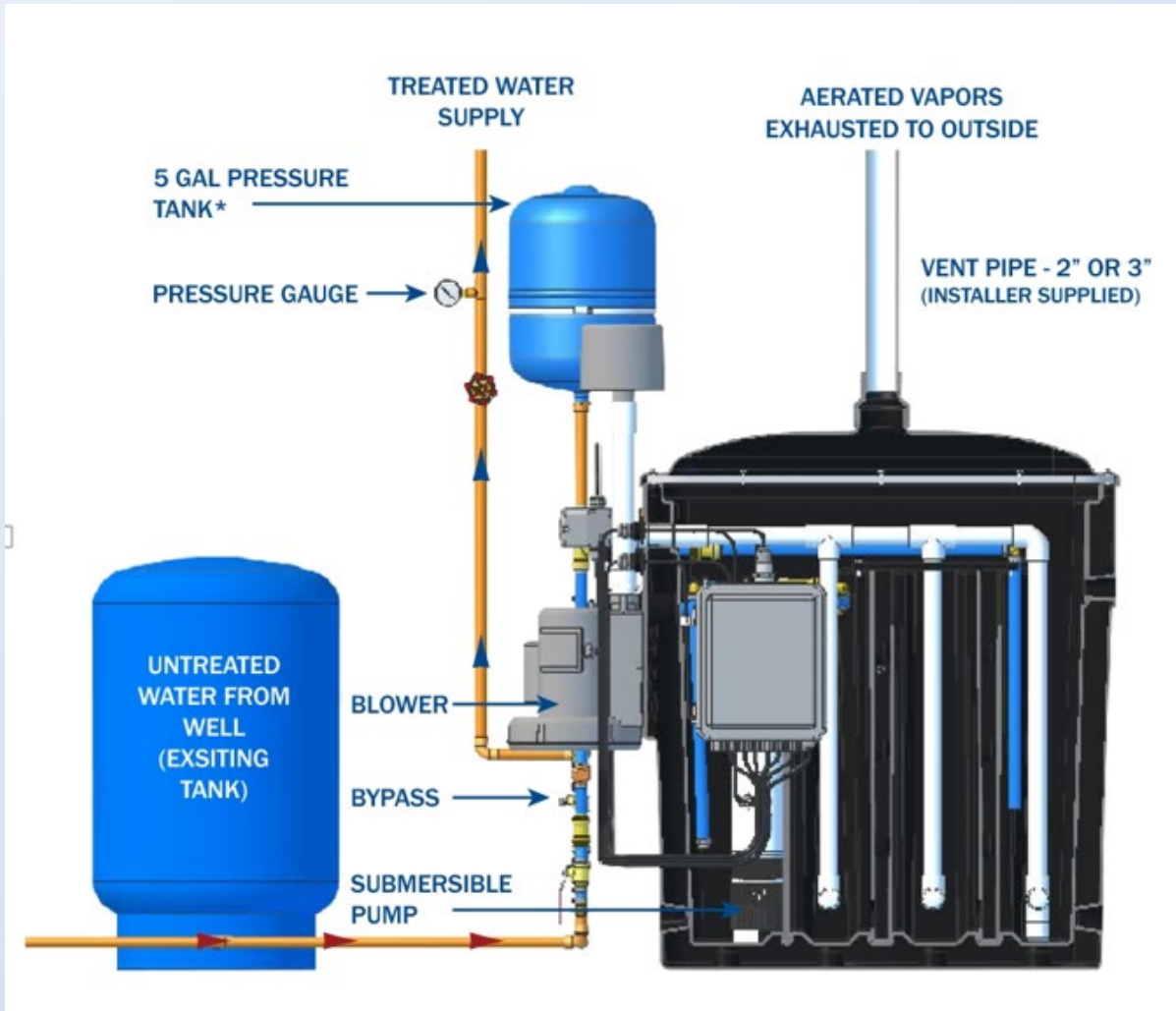
- Combination of spray/jet and air sparging
- Water sprayed into chamber
- Air pumped into bottom of the chamber
- Radon vented to outside





# Diffused-Bubble Aeration

- Water enters the bottom of the first aeration chamber
- High pressure air is pumped through diffusers
- Flows in a cascade pattern from aerated chamber to aerated chamber
- Radon vented to outside



A photograph of a wastewater treatment tank with three vertical diffusers. Each diffuser is releasing a column of fine, white bubbles that rise through the dark water. The bubbles are most concentrated at the bottom of each diffuser and become more dispersed as they rise. The background is dark, and the overall scene is dimly lit, emphasizing the white bubbles.

# Diffused-Bubble Aeration

# Aeration Comparison

Treatment Method	Removal Efficiency, %	Flow Range, m <sup>3</sup> d <sup>-1</sup>	Unit Construction Cost, \$ m <sup>-3</sup> d <sup>-1</sup>
I. Aeration Methods			
1. Packed tower	79 to >99%	49 to 102,740	18 to 481
2. Diffused bubble			
a. Single-stage	93	431	312
b. Multi-stage	71 to >99	65 to 6,540	11 to 433
3. Spray Aeration	~88 <sup>a</sup> (est)	1,025	5.3
4. Slat tray	86 to 94	1,989 to 2,453	5.3 to 124
5. Cascade aeration	~88 <sup>a</sup> (est)	5,450	7.9
II. Granular Activated Carbon	20 to >99	11 to 981	77 to 365
<sup>a</sup> Estimated. Source: Drago (1998), Pontius (1998).			

# Aeration Installation Challenges

No Standards For Radon In  
Water Mitigation Yet...

System Must Be Sealed

Mechanical Components  
Can Fail

Venting High Levels of  
Radon

- Follow Venting Standards For Air

Electrical Connection  
Should Be A Dedicated  
Circuit

Multiple Professional  
Skills/Licenses Needed

- Radon
- Electrical
- Plumbing
- Water Treatment

# Venting Challenges







Point of Entry Systems Must Be Sealed

# Operation, Maintenance, & Monitoring

- Retesting Is a Must
- Operational manual must be left with system
- Label All Components For Future Servicing
- Annual Service Is a Requirement

**ANNUAL SERVICE AND TESTING IS A REQUIREMENT!**

# Thank you

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