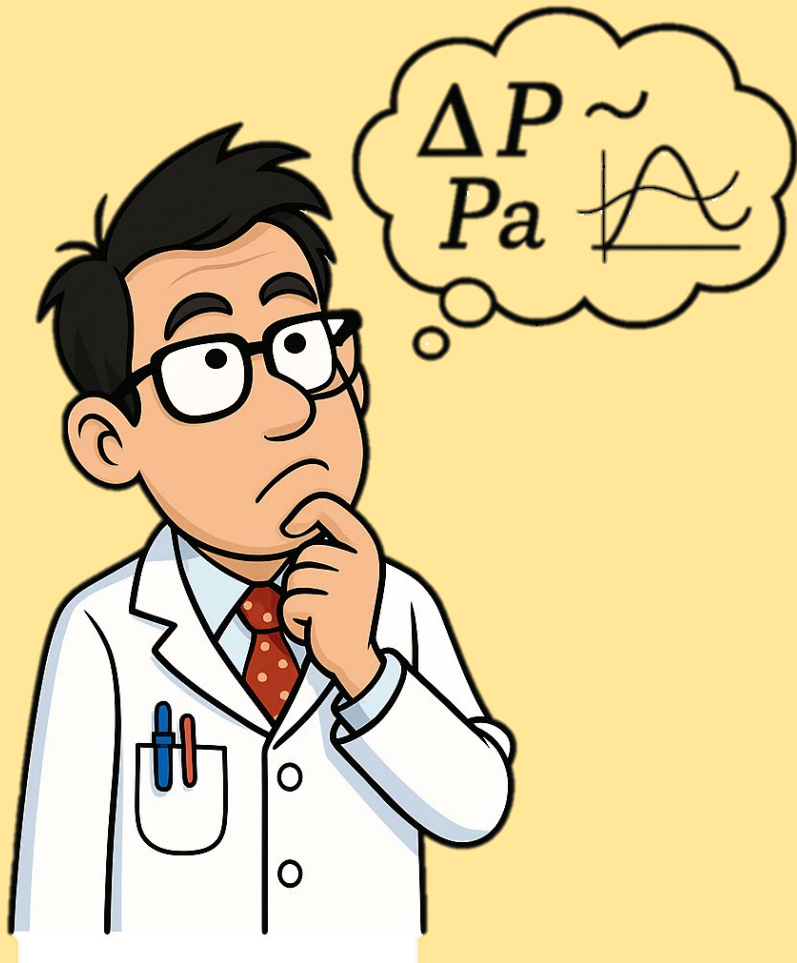


# **How to Determine Ideal Slab Pressure**

**For a Quiet, Effective and Efficient Mitigation System**

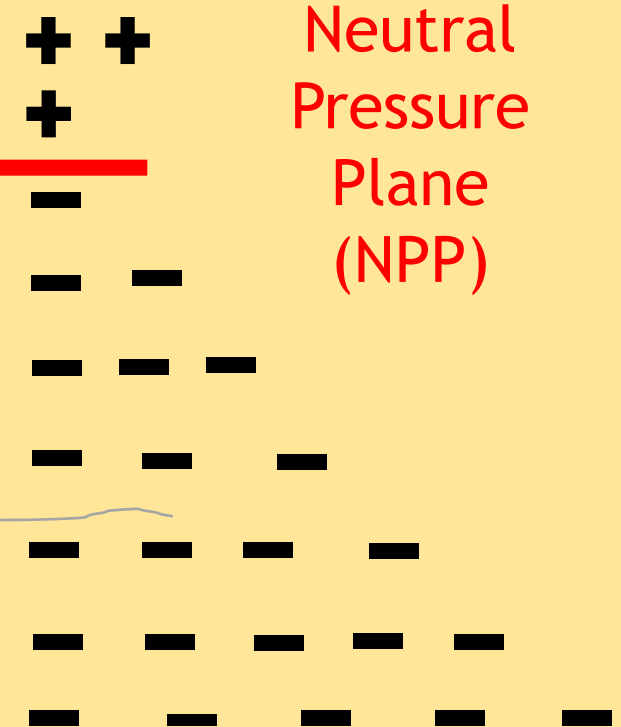
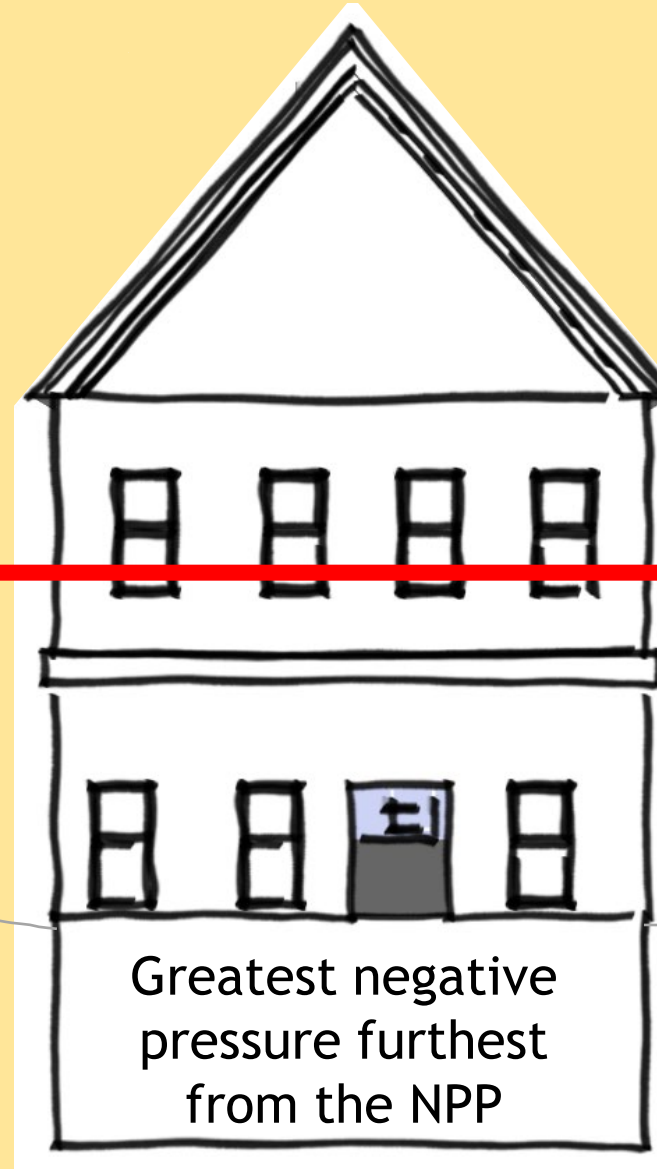
Colin Dumais, RadonWest

# What Pressure Do I Need To Achieve at the Far End?



- Do I Just need to “tickle” the pressure at the far test hole?
- Just barely negative?
- Fixed pressure e.g. -1 Pa(-.004”), -3 Pa(-.012”)
- Does your target pressure change depending on season?
- Does the house change your target? Height? Size?
- Does the radon level inform your target pressure?

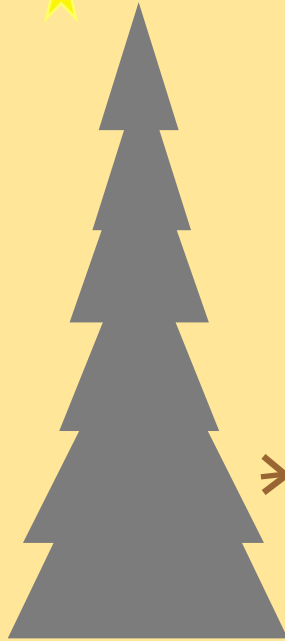
# Thermal Stack: Major Driving Factor (Convection)



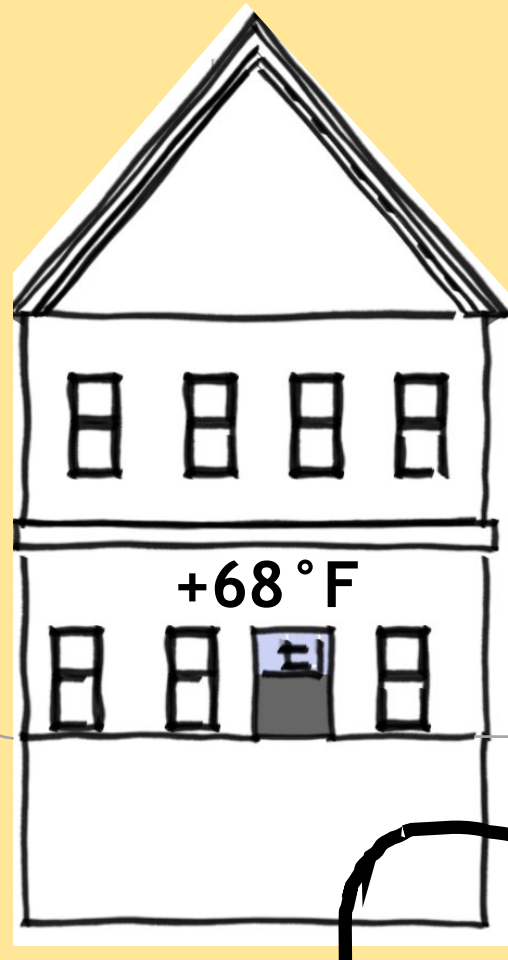
Neutral  
Pressure  
Plane  
(NPP)

Radon

# Natural Pressure (Winter)



14° F



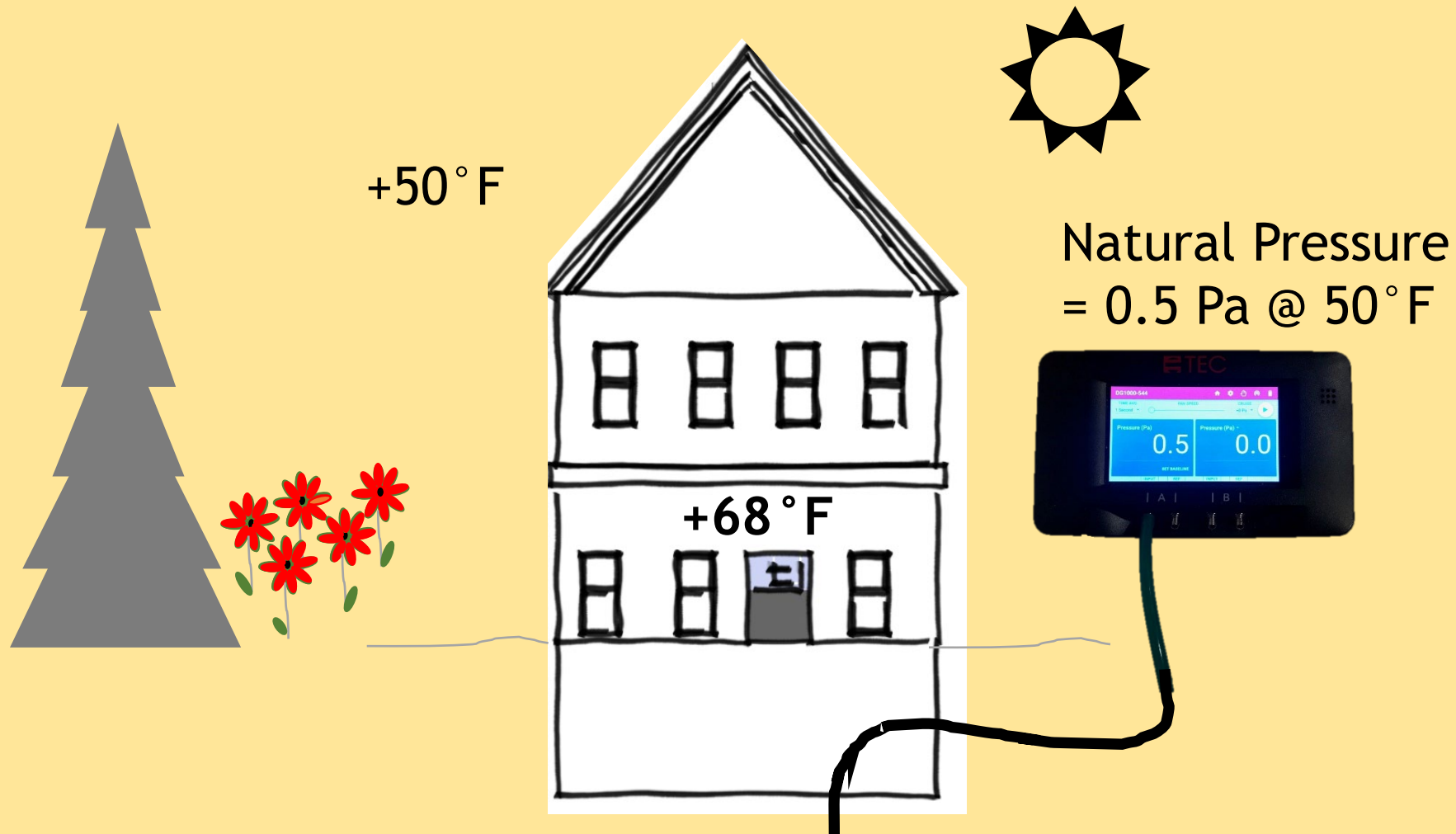
+68° F

Define  
1-Natural Pressure  
2-Design Pressure  
3-Target Pressure

Natural Pressure  
= 1.1 Pa @ 14° F

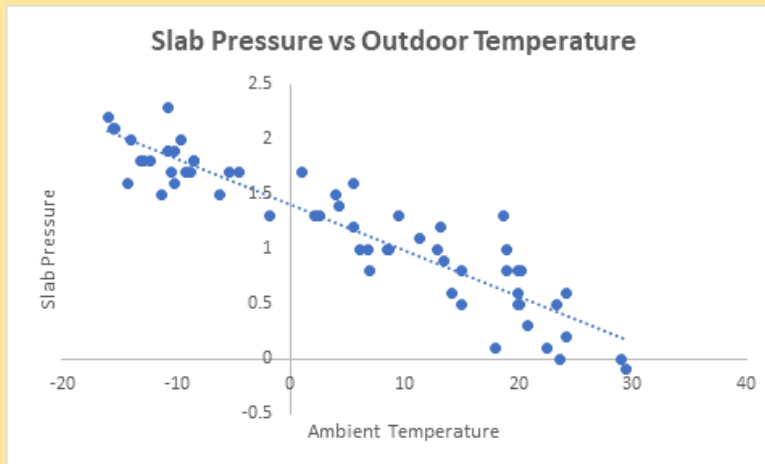


# Natural Pressure (Spring)

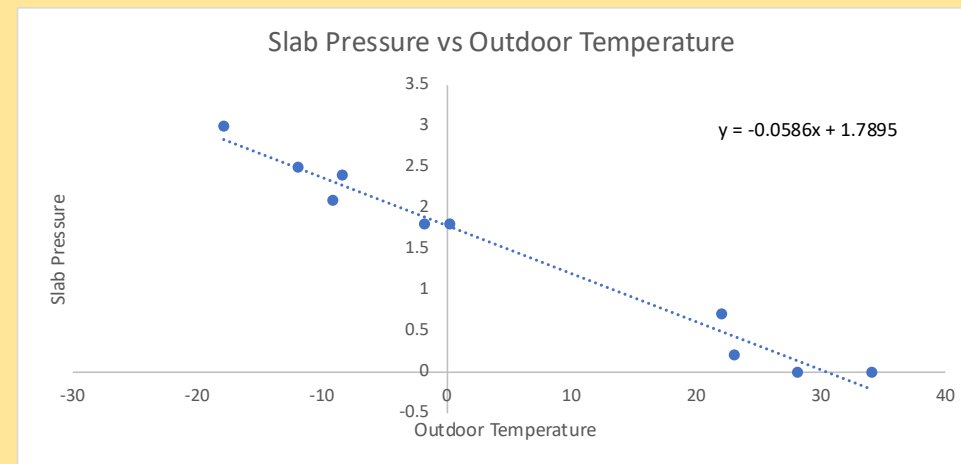


# Can We Predict Winter Stack Effect When its Not Winter?

House A



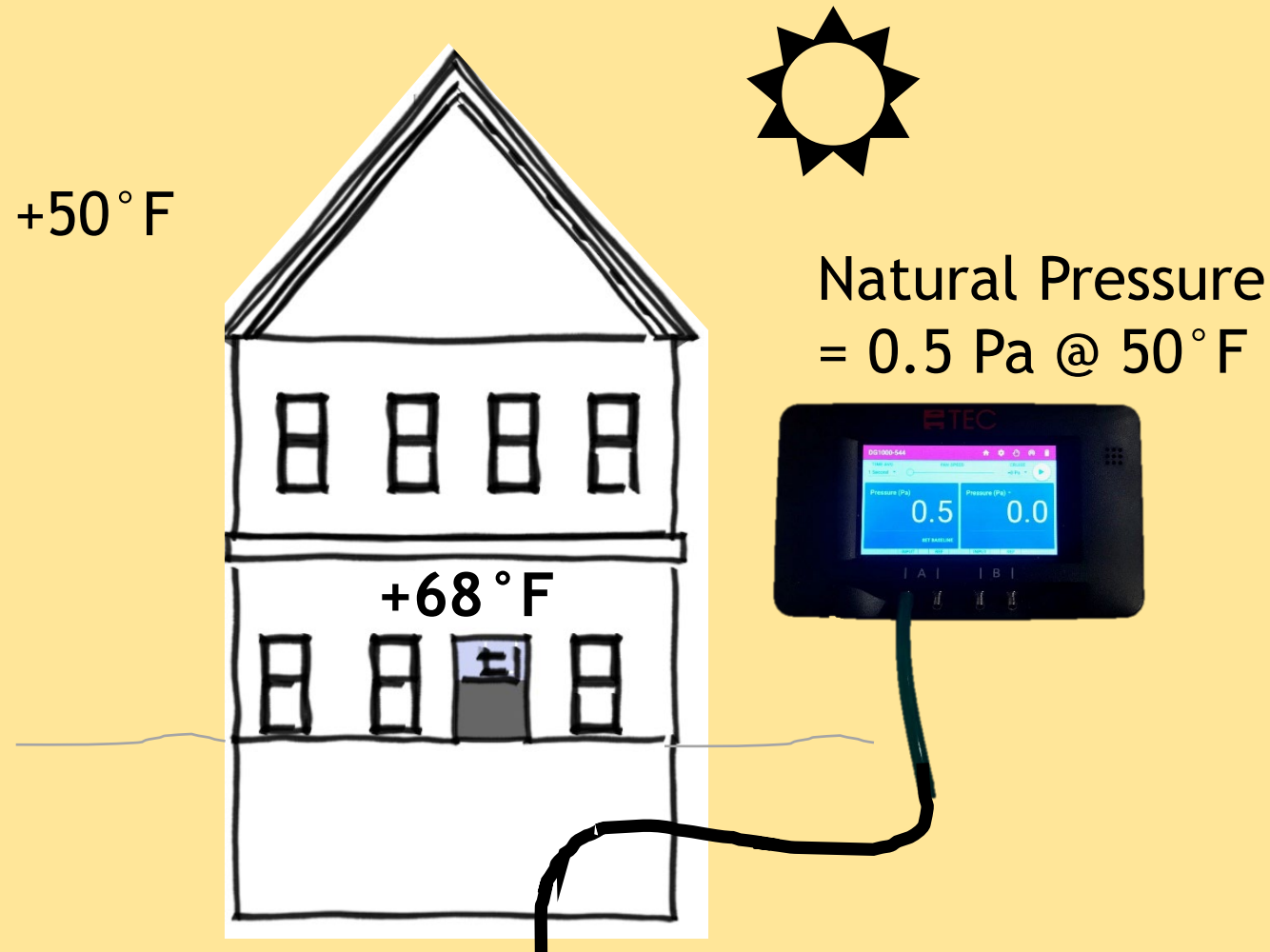
House B



The natural slab pressure is a linear function of outdoor air temperature so if we know the pressure at any given temperature, we can estimate the slab pressure at design conditions (i.e. winter)

# Natural Pressure (Spring)

How much pressure change do I need to create under the slab to fix this problem for today? For the whole year?



# Multiply Natural Pressure by Temperature Correction Factor

| Design Suction Versus Exterior Temperature |                                  |                             |                       |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Exterior Temperature During Test           | Winter Heating Degree Days (HDD) |                             |                       |
|  | Mild<br>< 6000 HDDs              | Moderate<br>6000- 7999 HDDs | Severe<br>> 8000 HDDs |
| > 32 F                                     | 2.0                              | 2.2                         | 2.5                   |
| 32 F to 14 F                               | 1.4                              | 1.5                         | 1.6                   |
| 14 F to -4 F                               | 1.0                              | 1.0                         | 1.2                   |
| <-4 F                                      | 1.0                              | 1.0                         | 1.0                   |

Source: CGSB- Existing Low Rise Residential - P29-149-012-2017

Example:

Natural pressure @ 50°F = 0.5 Pa

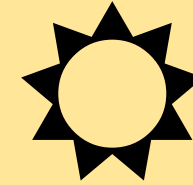
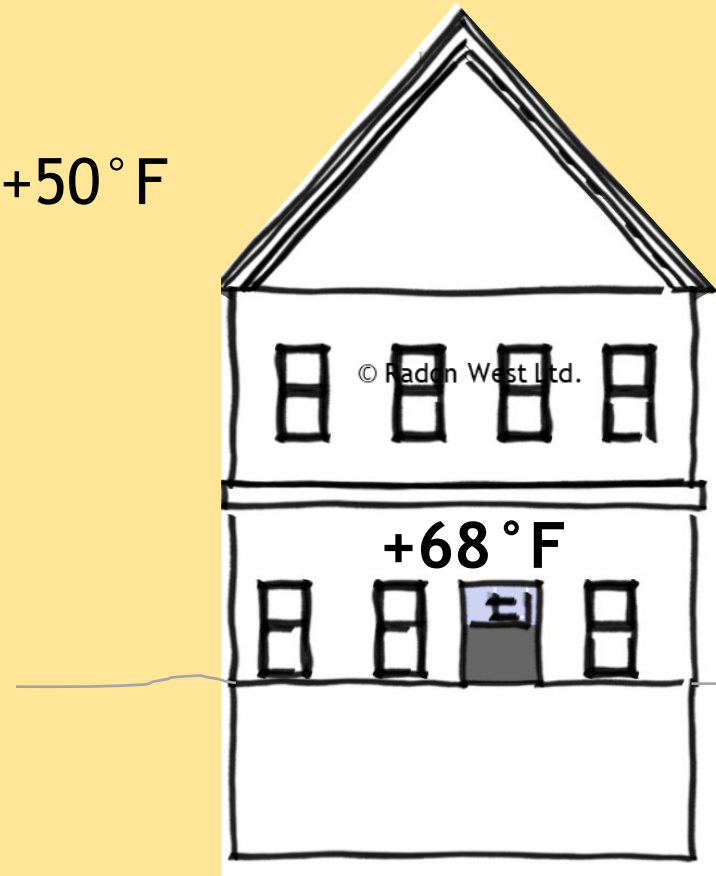
Multiply by the temperature correction factor      0.5 Pa X 2.2 = 1.1 Pa



# Natural Pressure (Spring)

If we change the pressure by 1.1 Pa then the slab pressure will be 0.5 Pa - 1.1 Pa = -0.6 Pa

+50°F



Natural Pressure  
= 0.5 Pa @ 50°F

-0.6 Pa

# Determine Target Pressure

A person wearing a dark suit and black shoes is standing on a chalkboard. The chalkboard has a white chalk drawing of a staircase. The person's right foot is on the first step, and their left foot is on the second step. The text for each step is written on the chalkboard next to the corresponding step.

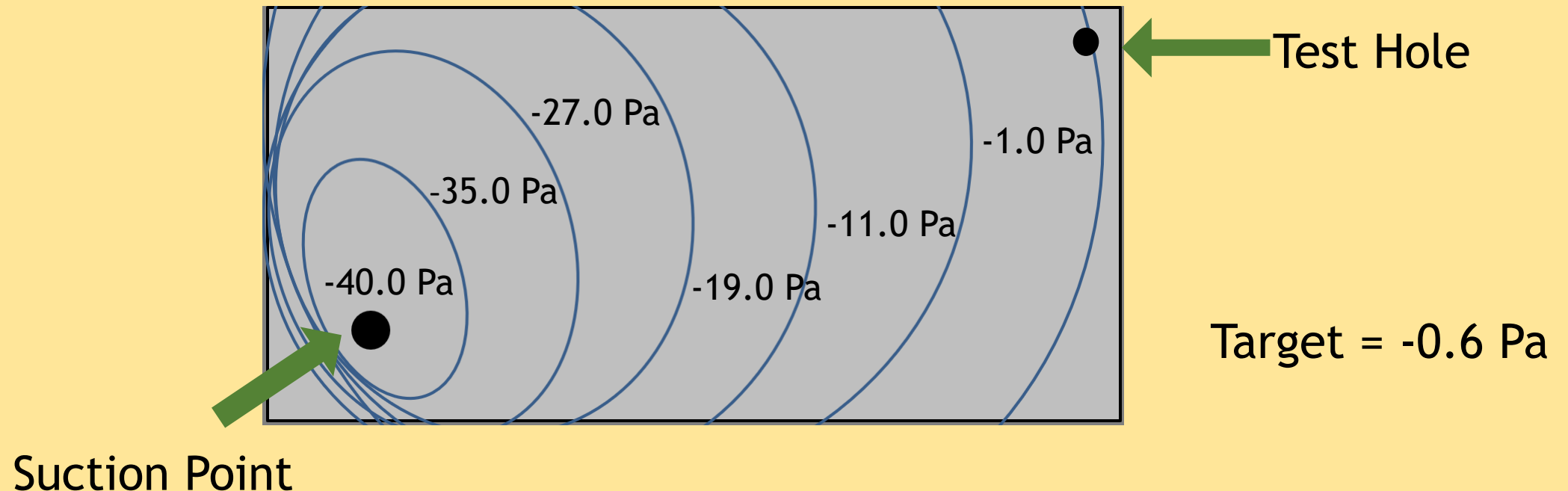
Step 3: Min Target Pressure  
 $0.5 \text{ Pa} - 1.1 \text{ Pa} = -0.6 \text{ Pa}$

Step 2: Design Pressure  
 $0.5 \text{ Pa} \times 2.2 = 1.1 \text{ Pa}$

Step 1: Natural Pressure  
 $0.5 \text{ Pa @ } 50^\circ \text{ F}$

# Protect Entire Footprint

- Need to demonstrate target pressure across entire footprint to protect all year around
- Protect entire footprint because we don't know where the radon is coming from





# Join us in May 2026



Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

- CARST 2026
- Symposium on Radon and Radiation Protection
- May 27 to 31, 2026