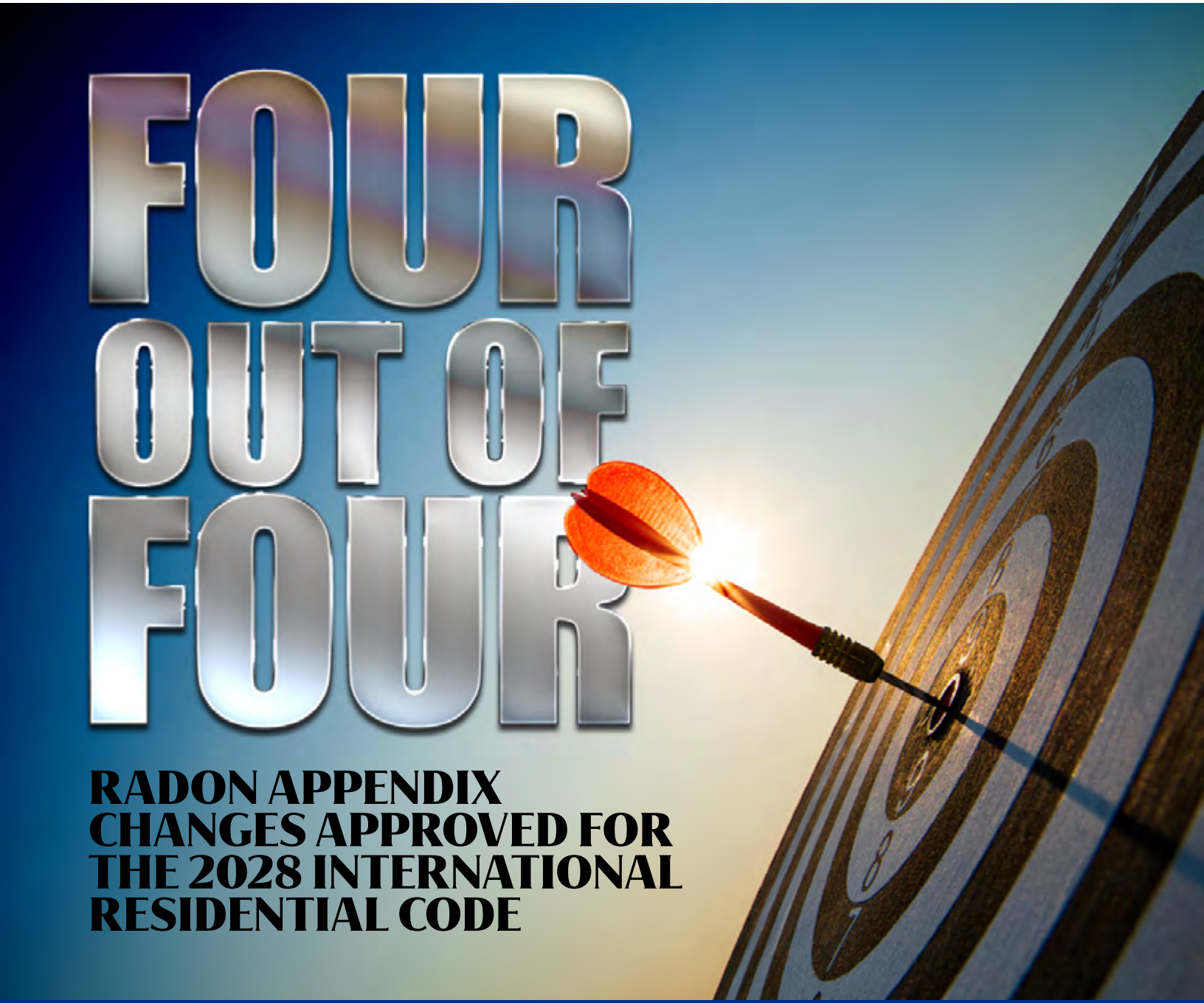
INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER 2025

THE RADON REPORTER

Practical Information for Your Success



RADON APPENDIX CHANGES APPROVED FOR THE 2028 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

AARST National Standards Committee Updates

NRPP Certification Revalidation | 2025 Industry Survey Results

INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Dave Hill
dhill@spruce.com

VICE PRESIDENT: Kyle Hoylman
kyle@protectenvironmental.com

VICE PRESIDENT: George Schambach
george@professionalhome.com

SECRETARY: Phil McDonnell
pmcdonnell@swatradon.com

TREASURER: Dan Potter
danpotter@dupageradon.com

NATIONALLY ELECTED DIRECTORS

Nate Burden, Jr. / nateburden@msn.com
Myca Bruno / mbruno@bbgres.com
Bob Coffee / bob@yeslabsllc.com
Aaron Friedrich / aaron.friedrich@erm.com
Annie-Laurie Hunter / annie-laurie@ardenthomeinspections.com
Dawn Oggier / doggier@spruce.com
Shawn Price / sprice@spruce.com
Kim Steves / ksteves@crcpd.org
Kevin Stewart / Kevin.Stewart@lung.org
Duane West / duane@3rsgroup.com

CHAPTER COUNCIL DIRECTORS

Michael Christophides /michael@gigrp.com
Zan Jones / zan.jones@radonova.com

STAFF

IT Manager, Software Developer
Mike DeVaynes/admin@indoorenvironments.org

NRPP Credentialing Manager
Christina Johnson/certification@indoorenvironments.org

National Policy Director
Jane Malone/nationalpolicy@indoorenvironments.org

Director of Proficiency
Amy Roedl/proficiency.director@indoorenvironments.org

Finance Director
Andika Susanti/administrator@indoorenvironments.org

Executive Director
Diane Swecker/director@indoorenvironments.org

Membership Coordinator
Holly Tabano / membership@indoorenvironments.org

Copyright © 2025 American Association of Radon Scientists & Technologists. All rights reserved.

Reproduction in whole or in part of any text, photograph, or graphic without written permission from the publisher is strictly prohibited.

TABLE of CONTENTS

AD INDEX

Please submit content, comments, or questions to editor@aarst.org.

Indoor Environments Association™ is a nonprofit, professional organization of members who are dedicated to the highest standard of excellence and ethical performance of hazard identification and abatement of radon, chemical vapor intrusion, and other contaminants of concern in the built environment. The organization primarily strives to advance the interests of its members through developing industry standards, certifying technical proficiency, enabling advancement of public policy, and communicating health risks to the public.

Letter from the Executive Director

National Radon Action Month: Building on Momentum

Each January, National Radon Action Month (NRAM) provides a powerful opportunity to spotlight the importance of radon awareness and mitigation. In January 2025, several IEA chapters secured official proclamations from governors' offices and state houses, underscoring the growing recognition of radon as a critical public health issue. These proclamations elevated awareness while reinforcing the importance of testing, mitigation, and professional engagement. Looking ahead, we anticipate continuing this tradition in 2026, expanding our reach and ensuring radon remains a visible priority across the nation.

NRAM is more than a symbolic observance, it is a vital time for our industry. It shines a spotlight on the work we do every day: protecting families, advancing science, and strengthening professional practice. Looking ahead to 2026, we aspire to build on the progress of 2025 with new certifications supported by NRPP. In addition to revalidating four existing certifications, NRPP is planning three new credentials to meet emerging needs: **Commercial Radon Mitigation Specialist**, **Commercial Radon Measurement Professional**, and **Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Specialist**. These certifications will recognize professionals who have the tools and recognition needed to address increasingly complex radon and vapor intrusion challenges.

Our standards work also continues with updated ANSI/AARST publications, including: **CCAH**: *Soil Gas Control in New Construction of 1 & 2 Family Dwellings and Townhouses,* **CC-1000**: *Soil Gas Control Systems in New Construction of Multifamily, School, Commercial, and Mixed-Use Buildings,* and **SG-OMM**: *Long-Term Stewardship of Radon and Soil Gas Hazards.* These standards represent the cutting edge of radon and vapor intrusion practice, ensuring that professionals have clear, evidence-based guidance for both new construction and long-term stewardship. Together, they reinforce the integrity of our field and provide a roadmap for safer, healthier indoor environments.

Policy leadership is central to our mission. IEA advances standards and the profession by promoting certification requirements for radon professionals. At the state level, this includes supporting laws that mandate credentialing, building code provisions for radon-reducing new construction, and notification requirements for homebuyers and tenants. At the federal level, we provide input to Congress and agencies such as EPA and HUD to strengthen national initiatives. By aligning certification with regulation, we ensure a qualified workforce, consistent standards, and lasting protection for public health.

We recognize that challenges remain in sustaining resources and expanding technical capacity. Yet these challenges remind us why our work matters. Radon and vapor intrusion continue to pose pressing environmental health concerns, and our collective efforts are essential to reducing risks and protecting communities.

As we prepare for the year ahead, IEA remains committed to supporting our members, advancing standards, and amplifying awareness during NRAM and beyond. Together, we will strengthen our profession, elevate public health, and ensure radon and vapor intrusion remain at the forefront of environmental protection.

2025 Board Election Results

Voting for the 2025 Indoor Environment Association election opened October 10 and concluded Monday, October 27 at 12 PM ET. During this period, members exercised their voting rights to elect the Association's President-Elect, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Nationally Elected Directors for two-year terms.

OFFICERS:

Dave Hill (President-Elect), Kyle Hoylman (Vice President), Phil McDonnell (Secretary), and Dan Potter (Treasurer).

NATIONALLY ELECTED DIRECTORS:

Myca Bruno, Nate Burden, Bob Coffee, Annie-Laurie Hunter, and Kevin Stewart for two-year terms.

CONTINUING CURRENT TERMS:

Officers: Dave Hill (President), George Schambach (Vice President).

Nationally Elected Directors: Aaron Friedrich, Dawn Oggier, Shawn Price, Kim Steves, and Duane West.

Chapter Council Directors: Zan Jones, Mike Christophides

AIRTHINGS

CORENTIUM PRO

Rental options available

1.833.776.2767

CAUTION

Several IEA members have been targeted by **scam emails,** with fake email addresses of IEA leaders, that are seeking funds for emergencies, issuing invitations to fictitious events, and more.

IEA, its board members and chapter leaders will never ask an industry member to send money "immediately" or "today" or "now" for any reason.

All official solicitations for events involve advance registrations through legitimate organizational websites.

Payment of the association's and chapters' legitimate expenses is handled exclusively by the IEA office.

Some general advice:

- One way to spot if an email is coming from a fake address: hit "Reply" and inspect what's in the "To" field.
    1. If it doesn't match the email address of the person who you thought emailed you, it's likely a scam.
    2. If you receive an email you suspect is not legitimate, email the person who has been impersonated, through a new email message (not a forward), to let them know. It is possible that their account has been hacked.
    3. Never click a link or button, download anything, or provide personal or private information, without verifying the message is real.
- Additional guidance **here.**

Believe the Numbers

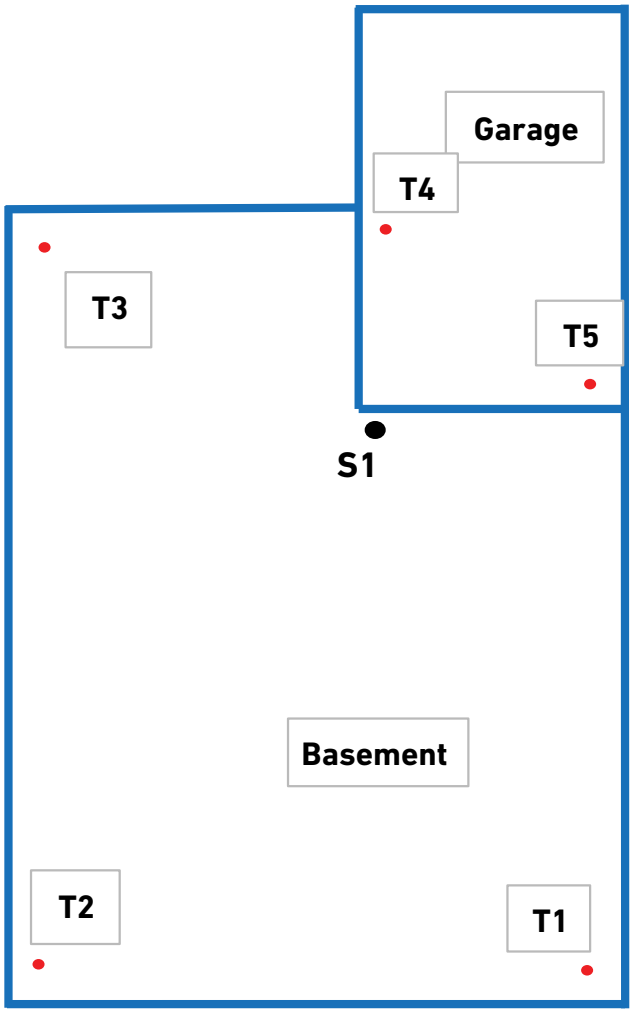
Chad Robinson, Building Performance Company

Data, numbers, are the backbone of radon mitigation. This is especially true in difficult to fix buildings. All too often in our industry, mitigators get lucky and their systems reduce radon concentrations without measuring any pressures. These systems, even though they are "working" are most likely oversized, creating unnecessary energy penalties and unnecessary noise. According to Brian Hanson, Kansas State University Engineering Extension, one of the National Radon Hotline's most common calls is about noisy radon systems. The National Radon Hotline also fields calls from mitigators that are having trouble with "buildings from heck". The most common reason the building is a problem to fix is because of lack of pressure field extension (PFE) data.

In my experience, we could get lucky (poke and hope) and "fix" 8-9 out of 10 single family residences. If we loosened our definition of "fix" to mean 1) get radon concentrations to 3.9pCi/l, 2) fan energy use does not matter, 3) added ventilation does not matter, 4) noise, significant enough that home owners notice it, does not matter, and 5) we become slightly selective on jobs we take (weed out the difficult ones), we could probably get that number to around 9.5 out of 10. But that is still a 5% failure rate and a lot of noisy, expensive to operate systems.Five in 100 failures, in my opinion, is terrible results. And I believe the failure rate would be closer to 20 in 100, if we tried to optimize systems for effectiveness, energy efficiency, and noise, without data.

Anyone that has heard myself, or Josh Kerber and I, give a presentation in the last few years, knows that we have been trying to bring awareness to the epidemic surrounding the lack of data-driven decisions in radon mitigation. I have been fortunate enough to work with Josh, Bruce Snead, and many other conscientious mitigators from around the country over the last few years. I think I can speak for all of us when I say, it is incredibly frustrating to see mitigators struggling to fix houses, oversizing systems regularly, and installing ERV/HRV's when they are not needed. For me, the great and hopeful thing is that there are some conscientious mitigation professionals in the industry that care about maximum radon reduction while properly sizing systems. These same professionals fix 100% of the homes they work on with active soil depressurization (ASD) (unless there is a water or emanation source).

What follows are a couple examples of houses that I would have had to give up on if I had not had data to direct my decisions. I think they highlight the importance of understanding how to collect and interpret PFE, sniffer, and radon concentration measurements.

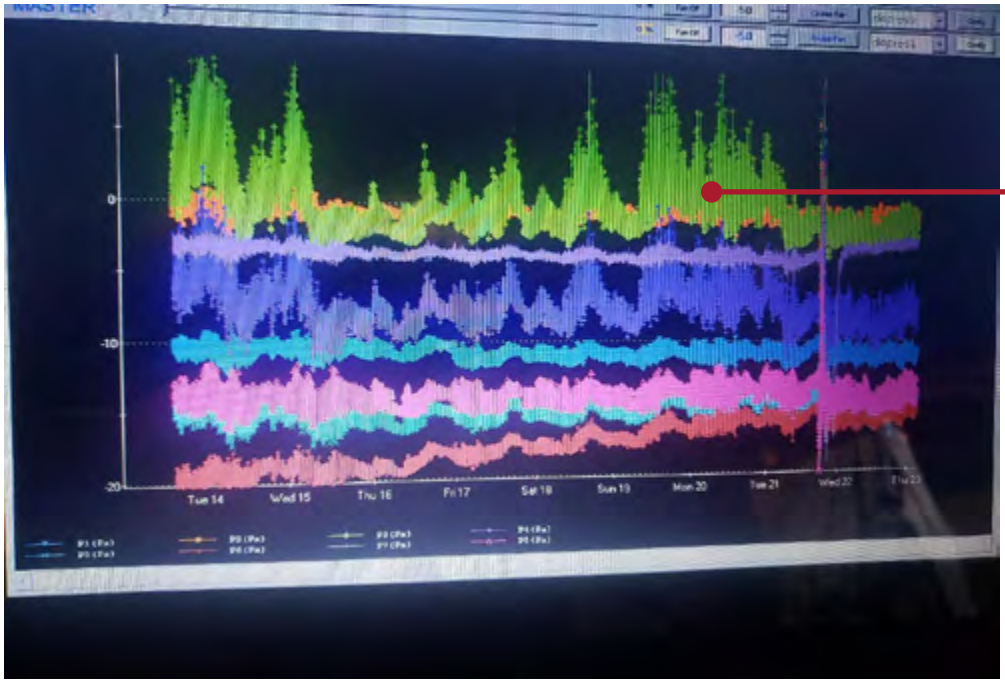


EXAMPLE 1
Weakest test point T2 = -5Pa

When I Was on Site

Simple house, right? We had good PFE. We should be good to go, right? Unfortunately, we were not good to go. Radon concentrations were still elevated. For clarity, T4 and T5 are in a main floor garage, and we did have great PFE up there from the suction point in the basement. We could have put a second suction point at T2, since that was the weak point. However, there appeared to be enough pressure differential between the basement and sub-slab that a second suction point there would not have helped. So, we measured the pressures over time.

The next image is the pressure vs time graphed. The green line represents the pressure differential between the sub-slab and the basement at T2. It goes above the zero line a significant amount of time and goes as high as 8 Pa positive. It also spends some time below zero, where we want it to be. When I had measured this pressure differential previously it was when the pressure differential was below the zero line. We measured radon concentrations while we were taking these pressure differential measurements. As expected, radon concentrations were elevated when the pressure differential was above the zero line. A second suction point was added near T2 and the problem was solved. This is the only time we have needed to overcome this much baseline pressure differential, so it did not make sense to us to add another pipe run to this basement without knowing it was needed.



Green Line: Pressure Differential at T2

EXAMPLE 2

Another simple ranch house. The difference is, this one had a few more possible complicating factors. After the original system was installed, the radon concentrations went up. It was established that we had PFE under the basement slab and under the crawl space membrane over time. The fact that the radon concentrations went up did not seem too unexpected. It was the end of fall, and the weather was getting cooler. We knew that if we did not address the source, it would be more likely for more radon to enter the house, since the stack effect would be stronger. The standard pathways were addressed, so the mystery became, where is the unaddressed radon entry pathway? * We first put temporary systems on the 3 adjacent slabs (garage, front patio, back patio). Those systems did not fix the problem, so we knew there was a pathway that was somehow disconnected from the house. We sniffed the sewer system, freshwater system, and underground electrical line to see if they were hot spots around those pathways into the house. Nothing showed off, boring. I thought we were going to have to pull up all the carpet and scope all the exterior wall cavities to look for a well or pipe that was causing this disconnected pathway. The homeowners were not completely opposed to this idea, but I wanted to bounce ideas off some of the professionals I mentioned earlier, first. They all gave me great advice and suggested we were on the right path. One of them encouraged me to talk to the original homeowner. I had previously talked to the realtor that spoke with the original owner. I wanted to know if the original owners knew about a well or some other pipe that might convey soil gas into the house. At that time, I was told there was nothing like that. So, with encouragement from others, I bugged the realtor again for the contact information of the original owner. This time I got it. I called and the original owner of this early 1960s house answered. She was an amazing older lady. Super clear mind and what appeared to be (and was later confirmed to be) a great memory. She told me there was a well in the basement by the water softener. I asked if she was talking about the well in the back yard. She confirmed there was also one in the house...by the water softener. I had been in that corner of the basement 10's of times and had even had a radon monitor setting on the brine tank. The radon concentrations on the brine tank were less than in the middle of the basement. I was skeptical. We ended up finding the open well head under the threshold of the door to the water softener closet. It was blowing 1700 pCi/l air into the house at approximately 10CFM. We capped the well head and put a suction point through the cap, and that solved the radon problem.

My PFE data did not help me directly solve radon mystery in this house, but it did tell me where to stop looking, and that is the crux of fixing difficult houses. Get numbers and over time understanding how to interpret them becomes second nature. Believe the numbers and the numbers will set you free.

**Story condensed to help prevent drowsiness*

Radon and Lung Cancer: A Hidden Risk

Alison Wallace, MD PhD FRCSC
Associate Professor, Department of Surgery, Division of Thoracic Surgery, Dalhousie University
Thoracic Surgeon, QEII Health Sciences Centre, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Introduction: Who I Am and Why This Matters

As a thoracic surgeon in Halifax, Nova Scotia, I have spent my career treating patients with lung cancer, many of whom have never smoked a single cigarette. Their stories are heartbreaking and, sadly, increasingly common. These statistics are not just numbers. They represent lives cut short and families devastated. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death in Nova Scotia and nationwide. Yet one of its most significant contributors, radon gas, remains largely invisible to the public and under-addressed in policy.

At the Indoor Environments 2025 Symposium, I shared what I have learned from clinical practice, research, and collaboration with the Evict Radon National Study. My goal was simple: to make radon visible, urgent, and actionable.

When Lung Cancer Appears Without a Smoking History

I remember a 50-year-old woman who came to medical attention after falling from her horse. She had never smoked, was active and healthy, and had no obvious cancer risk factors. A computed tomography (CT) scan done for trauma revealed a lung abnormality initially thought to be a scar. Further evaluation confirmed lung adenocarcinoma, and she underwent a minimally invasive lung surgery to remove the cancer. Her story is no longer exceptional. While tobacco remains the leading cause of lung cancer, one in five people diagnosed have never smoked. This rising incidence challenges assumptions about disease risk and calls for closer examination of environmental factors. One of the most important of these factors is radon.

The Atlantic Canada Lung Cancer Burden

Nova Scotia has among the highest lung cancer incidence and mortality rates in Canada, and outcomes here are poorer than the national average. Many patients are diagnosed at advanced stages, when curative treatment options are limited. High rates of lung cancer in never-smokers, multiple primary cancers, and late-stage presentations suggest that tobacco alone does not explain our regional burden. The emerging concept of an "Atlantic Canadian Cancer Syndrome" points to genetic and environmental factors unique to our region. Radon exposure is a leading suspect.

Radon as a Major Environmental Contributor

Radon is a radioactive gas released from soil and rock. It is invisible, odorless, and tasteless. When it accumulates indoors, especially in modern, energy-efficient homes, it can reach levels that significantly increase lung cancer risk. Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer in never-smokers, the second leading cause overall, and a major contributor to lung cancer deaths in high-exposure regions.

Findings from the Cross-Canada Radon Survey show that one in three homes in Atlantic Canada have radon levels at or above Health Canada's guideline of 200 Bq/m^3 (≈5.4 pCi/L), and in Nova Scotia the proportion rises to nearly 37 percent. Many homes built since 2000 have even higher radon levels due to tighter construction and reduced ventilation. These findings have profound public health implications.

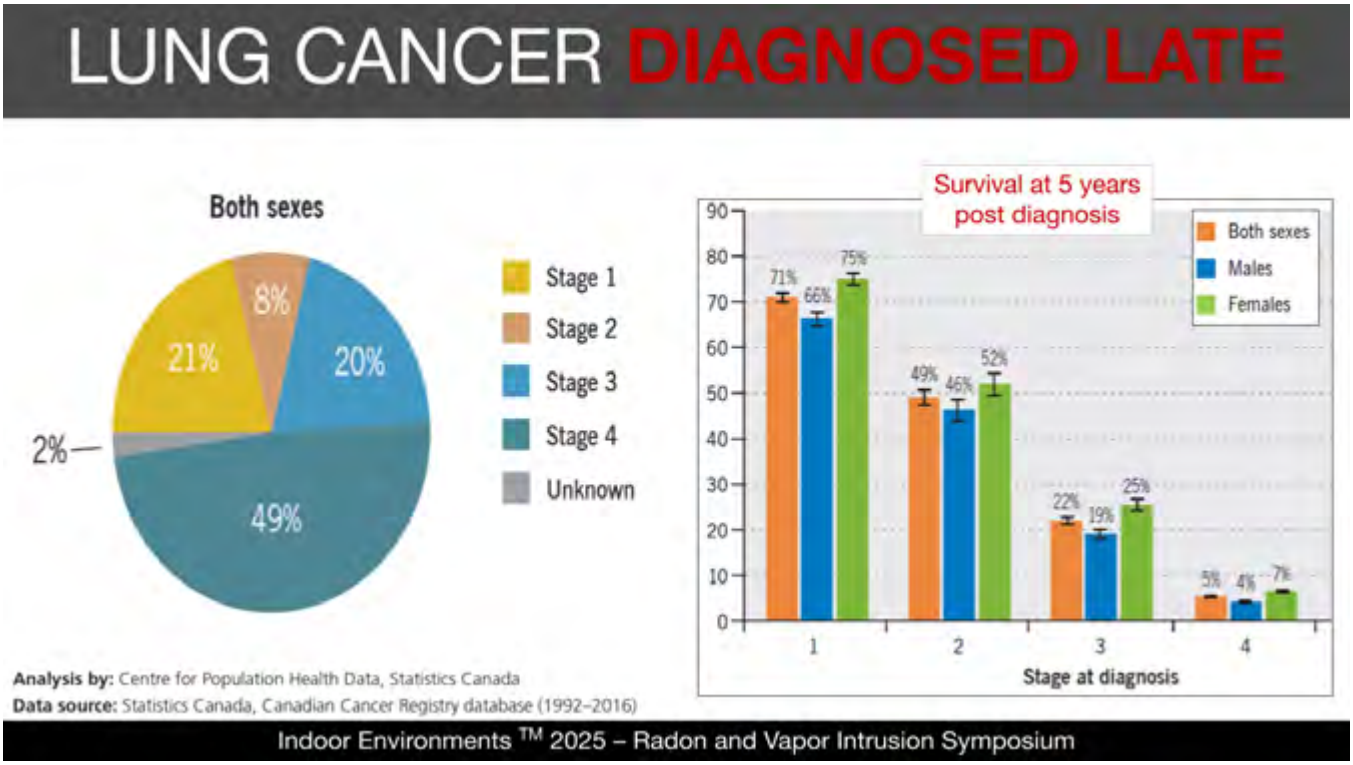
How Radon Causes Lung Cancer

When inhaled, radon decays into radioactive particles that lodge in the airway and lung tissue. These particles emit alpha radiation, which damages DNA, causes chromosomal instability, and triggers mutations over time. This type of damage is strongly linked to adenocarcinoma, the same form of lung cancer increasingly seen in never-smokers. Emerging biomarker research from the Evict Radon National Study is helping identify molecular signatures in lung tissue and toenails of chronic radon exposure. These tools may allow clinicians to assess cumulative radon exposure, integrate environmental risk into screening decisions, and better stratify lung cancer risk beyond smoking history.

Screening Limitations and Missed Diagnoses

Low-dose CT screening reduces lung cancer mortality, but eligibility is mostly based on age and smoking history. People at high risk from environmental exposures such as radon are often excluded. As a result, many cancers are diagnosed at advanced stages, when treatment is less effective. Expanding screening criteria to include environmental risk factors is an important step in early detection and saving lives.

Continued on next page



Prevention is Achievable

Radon exposure is both measurable and modifiable. Testing a home is simple, inexpensive, and widely accessible. Mitigation systems are highly effective and cost between one thousand and two thousand dollars on average. In contrast, treating lung cancer can cost over seventy thousand dollars per patient, not including the profound personal and societal toll of the disease. Supporting testing and mitigation in high-exposure regions offers a clear path to prevention.

Policy and Public-Health Action

Reducing radon-related lung cancer requires coordinated action. Public education campaigns must raise awareness about testing and mitigation. Housing and building standards should ensure radon-resistant construction. Financial support, through subsidies or tax credits, is essential to help homeowners reduce risk. Screening policies must integrate environmental exposures to ensure high-risk individuals are not overlooked.

A Call to Action

As I emphasized in my keynote, radon is invisible, but our response to it should not be. As a thoracic surgeon, I see the consequences of inaction every day, but I also see hope. With awareness, evidence-based policy, and prevention, we can change the trajectory of lung cancer in Canada. We must make radon testing a routine part of homeownership and tenancy, provide financial support for mitigation in high-risk regions, expand lung cancer screening to include environmental risk factors, and educate clinicians, policymakers, and the public about radon's role in cancer.

Radon-induced lung cancer is preventable. We have the data, the tools, and the clinical insight. What we need now is commitment from individuals, communities, and governments to test, mitigate, and educate.

Let us make radon visible.
Let us make it urgent.
And let us make it actionable.

AARST National Standards Committees Updates

The AARST National Standards Committees have continued to make remarkable progress in 2025, strengthening the technical foundation for radon and vapor intrusion (VI) professionals nationwide. Through the collaborative work of volunteer committee members, chairs, and the Consortium Secretariat, Gary Hodgden, the Association is ensuring that standards remain current, science-based, and responsive to industry needs.

Progress Toward 2026 Publications

Several major standards are slated for publication in 2026, including:

- **CCAH (Soil Gas Control in New Construction of 1 & 2 Family Dwellings and Townhouses) –** Fully revised to incorporate vapor intrusion considerations. The committee worked more than two years to produce this document with harmonization back and forth with CC-1000. The last public review that ended August 4, 2025, received no negative comments. The Consortium Executive Stakeholder Committee (ESC) voted to approve CCAH to be published as a revised ANSI/AARST American National Standard.
- **CC-1000 (Soil Gas Control Systems in New Construction of Multifamily, School, Commercial, and Mixed-Use Buildings) –** The committee worked almost four years to produce several incremental updates that now include harmonization with the new CCAH. The last public review that ended September 1, 2025, received no negative comments. The Consortium ESC voted to approve CC-1000 to be published as a revised ANSI/AARST American National Standard.
- **SG-OMM (Long-term Stewardship of Radon and Soil Gas Hazards) –** A new standard focused on property owners and stewardship responsibilities.

These publications mark significant progress in harmonizing radon and VI standards and in expanding their applicability across different building types.

Mitigation and Measurement Standards Committees continue to work through public comments for the **SGM-SF** and **SGM-MFLB** mitigation standards, with incremental updates expected through 2026 and 2027. Likewise, measurement committees are working on revisions to **MAH and MA-MFLB**, the core protocols for conducting radon and radon decay product measurements in homes, multifamily, and commercial buildings. Updates are also underway for the **MS-QA** standard to be published in 2026 that include labeling blanks and spikes as "QA/QC" when sending to analysis labs. An exploratory new project is also underway for **MS-PC** that entails evaluating performance specifications for consumer grade radon measurement instrumentation.

Radon in Water The **MW-RN** standard *(Protocol for the Collection, Transfer, and Measurement of Radon in Water)* is undergoing important updates for publication in 2026, alongside new work on **RMS-W,** which will define radon mitigation practices for water systems.

Vapor Intrusion and Integrated Standards The **MAVI** project *(Vapor Intrusion Measurement and Sampling of Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Soil Gas*), which is registered with ANSI, will establish a consistent framework and methodologies to be used in risk assessments, regulatory compliance, and informed decision-making.

Leadership and Appreciation Special recognition is due to **Gary Hodgden,** the Consortium Secretariat, for his exceptional coordination and leadership through another demanding year. The work of volunteer committee chairs, including Shawn Price, Bill Angell, Mike Kitto, Bob Coffee, and others, along with staff support from Kim Steves has been invaluable in keeping projects on track and maintaining high professional standards.

The AARST National Standards Committees continue to ensure that radon and vapor intrusion practices are grounded in science, shaped by transparency and collaboration, and dedicated to advancing public health while strengthening trust in the professionals who safeguard indoor environments.

AARST National Standards Committees

Thank you to all members of the AARST National Standards Committees for their dedication and expertise in advancing the science and consistency of radon and vapor intrusion standards. Special appreciation goes to **Gary Hodgden**, Consortium Secretariat, for his tremendous effort in coordinating this process and supporting the strong leadership of the committee chairs.

The consortium is an ANSI-accredited standards developer, which means standards are developed and maintained through AARST's procedures to ensure openness, balance and due process through. We are deeply grateful for the time, collaboration, and expertise each individual contributes to this vital work.

Bill Angell
NCSG & MIT Chair

Bob Coffee
Device QA Committee Chair

Mike Kitto
Radon in Water Committee Chair

Kyle Hoylman
ESC Chair

Gary Hogdgen
Committee Facilitator

Shawn Price
Radon MEAS Committee Chair

MIT: Standing Soil Gas Mitigation Committee

CHAIR	Bill Angell	
FACILITATOR	Gary Hodgden	
Group	**Delegate**	**Alternate Delegate**
Educators Rn	Chad Robinson	Dawn Oggier
Non-regulated Rn States	Lexi Brown	Mike Gustafson
Building Inspectors	Daisy Rezende	
Regulated States Rn	Josh Kerber	LeAnna Norquest
Regulated State VI	Aaron Berndt	
Proficiency Program	Kyle Hoylman	
Federal EPA Rn	Tommy Bowles	
Federal HUD	Warren Friedman	
Home Measurement Prof.	James Fraley	Charlie Huntoon
Lg Bldg Measurement Rn	Victoria Storner-Bhatt	
VI Measurement	Keri Hallberg	
Home Mitigation	Fred J. Ellrott	Shane Barr
Lg. Bldg. Mitigation	Dave Wilson	Shawn Swallow
VI Mitigation	Rachel Saari	Eric Lovenduski
Environmental Consultant	Mike Walther	
Fan Manufacturer	Dave Hill	Rick Soulen

QA: Standing Device Quality Assurance Committee

CHAIR	Bob Coffee	
FACILITATOR	Gary Hodgden	
Group	**Delegate**	**Alternate Delegate**
Educators Rn	Terry Howell	Melinda Ronca-Battista
Non-regulated Rn States	Rebecca Davis	
Regulated States Rn	Ryan Fox	Margaret Horton
Proficiency Program	Ashley Falco	Nancy Bredhoff
Federal EPA Rn	Katrin Kral	
Home Measurement	Annie-Laurie Hunter	
Multifamily Measurement	Winifred Cheuvront	
Scientist	Michael LaFontaine	Mike Kitto
Reference Chambers	Alexandra Bahadori	
Charcoal Detectors	Peter Mellott	
CRM Instruments	Dallas Jones	
Electret Detectors	Lorin Steiff	
Alpha Track Detectors	Tryggve Ronnqvist	

WATER: Standing Radon in Water Committee

CHAIR	Mike Kitto	
FACILITATOR	Gary Hodgden	
Group	**Delegate**	**Alternate Delegate**
Educators Rn	David Grammer	Jim Burkhart
Non-regulated Rn States	Jenny Goodman	
Regulated States Rn	Jonathan Dyer	
USGS	Philip Harte	
Health Canada	Mathieu Brossard	
Radon Measurement Prof.	Bob Coffee	Ralph Quin
Radon Mitigation	Randy Paquette	Peter Crowley
Water Filtration	Robin Gelinas	
Water Mitigation	Will Chappell	
Scientist	Steve Spayd	Eric Roberts
Laboratories	Uttam Kumar Saha	Shawn Price
Test Device Mfg	Lorin Stieff	
Mitigation System Mfg	Dave Hill	Tate Burchardt
Water Treatment	David Innes	

ESC: Executive Stakeholder Committee

CHAIR	Kyle Hoylman	Vice Chair - John Mallon
FACILITATOR	Gary Hodgden	
Group	**Delegate**	**Alternate Delegate**
Educators Rn	Bruce Snead	Brian Hanson
Non-regulated Rn States	Les Smith	Paul Goodfellow
Regulated States Rn	Josh Kerber	LeAnna Norquest
Proficiency Program	Ashley Falco	Nancy Bredhoff
Federal EPA Rn	Tommy Bowles	
Public Health (NGO)	Kevin Stewart	
Building Inspectors	Michael Smit	
Consumer Advocate	David Gillay	
Measurement Rn	Winifred Cheuvront	
Mitigation Rn	David Grammer	Shawn Swallow
Laboratories	Shawn Price	Chris Ferguson

NCSG: Standing Soil Gas in New Construction Committee

CHAIR	Bill Angell	
FACILITATOR	Gary Hodgden	
Group	**Delegate**	**Alternate Delegate**
Educators Rn	Chad Robinson	
Regulated States Rn	Josh Kerber	
Regulated State VI	Jennifer Borski	
Federal EPA Rn	Tommy Bowles	
Federal EPA VI	Alana Lee	
Public Health (NGO)	Kevin Stewart	Jonathan Wilson
Federal HUD	John Schneider	
Measurement Rn	David Metzger	
Mitigation Rn	Leo Moorman	
Mitigation VI	Rachel Saari	
Construction Installers	Tony McDonald	
Design Professionals	Keith Hoylman	Ted Waldron
Building Scientist	Dave Wilson	
Home Builders	Dan Buuck	Gary Ehrlich
Commercial Builders	Naomi Marx	Mark Quimby
Building Remodelers	Duane West	
Quality Control (Intall))	Chris Heckle	
Fan Products	Dave Kapturowski	
Passive Products	Tom Marks	

MEAS: Standing Radon Measurement Committee

CHAIR	Shawn Price	
FACILITATOR	Gary Hodgden	
Group	**Delegate**	**Alternate Delegate**
Educators Rn	David Metzger	
Non-regulated Rn States	Amanda Parkins	Michael Gustafson
Building Inspectors	Tom Chartrand	Nate Burden
Regulated States Rn	Deb Madsen	Stacy Sowers
Proficiency Program	Kyle Hoylman	
Federal EPA Rn	Tommy Bowles	
Public Health NGO	Kevin Stewart	
Consumer Interests	Derek Cooper	
Home Measurement Prof.	Maria Stinger	Tom Wilson
Lg Bldg Measurement Rn	Ken Deemer	
Multifamily Measurement	Kim Dingledine	Jessica Karns
Mitigation Professional	David Coffey	
Scientists	Bruce Fergusson	
Radon Chambers	Brian Hanson	
Health Science	Michael LaFontaine	John Neuberger
Environmental Consultant	Myca Bruno	Rusty Vaughn
Device Manufacturer	Alex Stieff	Carlos Avery


Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Homes


Soil Gas Mitigation Standards for Existing Homes


Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Multifamily, School, Commercial and Mixed-Use Buildings


Soil Gas Mitigation Standards for existing Multifamily, School, Commercial and Mixed-Use Buildings

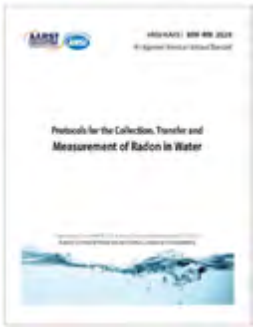

Radon Measurement Systems Quality Assurance


Performance Specifications for Instrumentation Systems Designed to Measure Radon Gas in Air


Reducing Radon in New Construction of 1 & 2 Family Dwellings and Townhouses


Soil Gas Control Systems in New Construction of Multifamily, School, Commercial and Mixed-Use Buildings


Rough-in of Radon Control Components in New Construction


Protocols for the Collection, Transfer and Measurement of Radon in Water


CERTI
Leading Provider of Online Education for
Indoor Air Quality Professionals
Over 55,000+ Courses Taken!
Industry-Driven Education
Multiple Learning Styles Employed
Bulk Enrollment Option
Student Monitoring Available
Accessible 24/7, 365!
At Your Own Pace
New Courses Added Regularly
NRPP/NRSB Approved Courses
Real Life Examples & Studies
Over 45 Continuing Education Courses
Current Standards & Codes Recognized
Lifetime Access to Course Material
Call or Sign Up Online Today!
800-513-8332
WWW.CERTI.US

Celebrating Excellence: Leaders in Radon and Vapor Intrusion at 2025 Symposium

The Indoor Environments Association held its annual awards gathering on Tuesday, October 28 during its annual meeting during Indoor Environments 2025, Radon and Vapor Intrusion Symposium.

The ceremony opened with a special presentation from the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors (CRCPD), where Kim Steves awarded the Suzie Shimek Radon Hero Award to Joshua Kerber and Gary Hodgden.

CRCPD Suzie Shimek Radon Hero Award: Joshua Kerber

Josh Kerber has positioned Minnesota as a national and international leader in radon protection and regulation. Serving on the E-25 Committee on Radon since 2013 and chairing it for the past four years, he has dedicated hundreds of volunteer hours to advancing radon risk reduction and building technical capacity. His leadership includes guiding E-25's symposium programming, developing comments on federal and international guidance, and supporting state and tribal radon programs. Josh also serves on the National Radon Action Plan leadership council, represents CRCPD on the President's Moonshot Roundtable on Cancer Prevention, and chairs the SSR-R Regulations for Radon Committee. His work with IAEA and CRCPD continues to strengthen radon policy, education, and collaboration, making him a trusted leader in the field.

CRCPD Suzie Shimek Radon Hero Award: Gary Hodgden

Gary Hodgden has been a steadfast advocate for radon awareness and protection, dedicating decades of service to advancing public health and professional practice. His leadership has been instrumental in building technical capacity and strengthening collaboration across states and organizations. Gary has contributed to numerous CRCPD initiatives, offering guidance on radon program development, regulatory improvements, and outreach strategies that have expanded testing and mitigation nationwide. He is widely respected for his mentorship of professionals and his ability to translate technical expertise into practical solutions for communities. Through his commitment, Gary has helped shape national radon policy, fostered stronger partnerships, and ensured that radon risk reduction remains a priority at both the state and national levels.

CRCPD Executive Director Lisa Bruedigan, Radon Heroes Josh Kerber and Gary Hodgden, CRCPD Associate Kim Steves.

IEA President Dave Hill presented IEA's awards, recognizing individuals who have demonstrated outstanding excellence in advancing radon and vapor intrusion awareness, mitigation, and professional practice.

IEA Music Video Award Winner: Rachel Peterson

Rachel Peterson was honored for her creative and engaging entry in IEA's second annual Music Video Contest. Rachel performed vocals while playing mandolin, accompanied by her husband on banjo. Their submission paired spirited music with lyrics that emphasized radon testing, education, and the importance of mitigation. By blending creativity, traditional bluegrass style, and public health messaging, Rachel and her husband brought radon awareness to new audiences and demonstrated how innovative outreach can make a lasting impact.

IEA Radon Community Impact Award – Public Ally: Carolee Cooper

Carolee Cooper was recognized for her outstanding leadership in expanding radon awareness and mitigation across Idaho and the Northwest. As part of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and co-chair of the Northwest Radon Coalition, she has recruited qualified

professionals, facilitated training, and distributed thousands of free radon test kits. Her outreach extends across three states, including a regional coloring contest that engages families and raises awareness. Carolee's perseverance, creativity, and commitment to public health have made her a driving force in community-level radon advocacy and a model for regional collaboration.

IEA Radon Community Impact Award – Public Ally: Phillip Gibson

Phillip Gibson was honored for his long-standing public service and leadership in North Carolina's radon program. Through his role at the NC Department of Health and Human Services, Phillip has developed and distributed radon resources, led public webinars, and maintained strong engagement with radon professionals statewide. He serves on multiple health and radon-related committees and is a key ally to the IEA North Carolina Chapter. His collaborative approach and dedication to public education have elevated radon awareness and professional practice throughout the state, making him a respected voice in the radon community.

IEA President's Leadership Award: Daisy Rezende

Daisy Rezende was recognized for her visionary leadership and creative energy in launching The Indoor Environments Project podcast and chairing the IEA Social Media Committee. In just a few months, she conceived, branded, and produced a dynamic outreach platform that highlights IEA's mission and amplifies its voice. Daisy also played a central role in promoting the 2025 Symposium, producing engaging video content and expanding IEA's online reach. Her work has connected IEA with new audiences and elevated its visibility, making her a standout leader in digital engagement and strategic communication.

IEA Chapter Leadership Award: Rachel Peterson

Rachel Peterson received the Chapter Leadership Award for her exceptional guidance and impact within her IEA chapter. Known for her clarity, organization, and collaborative style, Rachel helps her chapter set clear goals and achieve them with efficiency and teamwork. Her leadership is described as both productive and enjoyable, creating an environment where progress feels possible and rewarding. Rachel's commitment to advancing IEA's mission has strengthened her chapter's effectiveness and inspired others to lead with the same integrity and drive. She exemplifies what chapter leadership should be—focused, reliable, and results-oriented.

IEA President's Leadership Award: Rachel Saari

Rachel Saari, P.E., was honored for her technical expertise and sustained leadership in vapor intrusion mitigation. As a principal engineer at Arcadis and NRPP-certified professional, Rachel has contributed to multiple ANSI/AARST standards and IEA initiatives. Her work spans the MIT and NCSG Standing Committees, SG-OMM Long-Term Stewardship initiative, and radon standards for large buildings and new construction. Since joining the IEA Vapor Intrusion Stakeholder Team in 2023, she has helped guide strategic planning and technical direction. Rachel's depth of knowledge and commitment to advancing soil gas mitigation make her a vital contributor to the field.

IEA Policy Leadership Award: Jane Malone

Jane Malone received the Policy Leadership Award for her decade of service as IEA's National Policy Director. Her strategic insight and deep understanding of legislative and regulatory processes have shaped radon and vapor intrusion policy nationwide. Jane leads IEA's Policy Pillar and serves as staff lead for the Government Affairs Committee, Advocacy Committee, Indoor Environments Foundation, and PAC. She also coordinates Advocacy Day on Capitol Hill and supports strategic planning, chapter councils, and the national data collaborative. Her tireless commitment and ability to translate policy into action have made IEA stronger, more resilient, and better positioned for the future.

IEA Governance Award: Amy Roedl

Amy Roedl was honored for her transformative leadership as Director of Proficiency at IEA. Since joining in 2023, she has led a major overhaul of the NRPP certification exam process, including a full rewrite and transition to a new proctoring provider. She is currently guiding a comprehensive update of all Job Task Analyses (JTAs), a meticulous and collaborative effort that reflects her deep subject matter expertise. Amy also manages disciplinary inquiries and ensures adherence to ethical standards, bringing structure, clarity, and accountability to IEA's operations. Her professionalism and strategic insight have strengthened IEA's governance and certification framework.

IEA Governance Award: Kyle Hoylman

Kyle Hoylman was recognized for his contributions to IEA governance and standards development. A longtime advocate for radon and vapor intrusion best practices, Kyle has supported the evolution of industry standards and professional accountability. His leadership on committees and collaborative initiatives has helped shape the future of the profession, ensuring that IEA's governance remains strong, transparent, and responsive to member needs. Though not present at the ceremony, Kyle's impact continues to be felt across the organization and the broader indoor environments community.

International Code Council Committee Approves Changes to Radon Appendix: FOUR OUT OF FOUR

At Committee Action Hearings in Orlando in May and Cleveland in October, the 11-member International Residential Code – Building (IRC-B) committee considered radon-related proposals. It approved the following changes:

1. To **remove the EPA radon zone map and Zone 1 county list** from the appendix, because restricting localities as to when or how they may require compliance with the appendix conflicts with local authority. Appendices address what to require, not where to require it. The IRC-B committee supported this change. IRC-B also deleted "in jurisdictions where radon-resistant construction is required" from the sentence beginning "This appendix contains requirements for new construction," clarifying that the appendix applies wherever radon control is included.
2. To **allow compliance with ANSI/AARST RRNC** Rough-in of Radon Control Components in New Construction of 1 & 2 Family Dwellings and Townhouses as an alternative to the appendix's radon control protocol. The committee approved this proposal because the standard provides an option for radon control, recognizing that the standard's requirements exceed current appendix requirements.
3. To **require the installation of a minimum of 4.5' perforated pipe on each side of the tee fitting below the slab or vapor barrier**. The proposal for 5' pipe was amended under the theory that an inexact half-cut of a 10' pipe would cause a code violation for the shorter piece.
4. To **require that the radon pipe in the attic be located in an unobstructed cylindrical space** having a height of not less than 36 inches (91 cm) and a diameter of not less than 21 inches (53 cm)" to reserve adequate space for future installation of a radon fan and eliminate the abandonment of existing vent pipes at the time of system activation.

The next step in the ICC code development process is the Public Comment Hearings in April in 2026. Since it is unlikely that comments objecting to these changes will be submitted, these changes shall be published in the 2028 International Residential Code's Radon Appendix BE.

Thanks to IEA's partners in this effort - American Lung Association, Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Environmental Protection Agency, and National Center for Healthy Housing - and especially to Laura Armul, Josh Kerber (pictured below), Dawn Oggier, and Kim Steves for participating in the long slog of ICC's in-person hearing process in 2025.

The IEA Podcast Leading the Conversation on IAQ and Radon

By Daisy Rezende, Producer, The Indoor Environments Project Podcast, Indoor Environments Association

When it comes to the air we breathe, there's always more to learn — and now, there's a new way to stay informed. Earlier this year, the **Indoor Environments Association (IEA)** launched *The Indoor Environments Project* podcast, a series dedicated to exploring the science, policy, and people shaping the field of indoor environmental quality.

Launched in **July 2025**, the podcast brings together leading voices from across the industry to discuss critical topics such as radon, vapor intrusion, certification, and ethics — while also providing accessible, public-friendly discussions that answer the everyday questions professionals hear again and again. Whether you're a certified professional, regulator, property manager, or simply someone curious about what's in the air around you, the podcast offers something for everyone.

Better air starts with better professionals. This guiding idea is at the heart of every episode — empowering listeners to deepen their understanding, refine their practice, and raise the standards that protect communities.

"The goal of *The Indoor Environments Project* is to keep conversations open," says producer **Daisy Rezende.** "We wanted to create a space where professionals, policymakers, and the public can all learn from each other — because awareness starts with understanding."

A Platform for Connection and Understanding

Hosted by **Diane Swecker**, *The Indoor Environments Project* blends thoughtful dialogue with practical insights, inviting listeners to think deeply about the systems and standards that affect public health and the indoor spaces where we live and work.

The first season includes a compelling lineup of episodes that span technical expertise, personal stories, and thought-provoking discussions:

Episode 1: **"Houses from Heck"** — Guests **Josh Kerber** and **Chad Robinson** unpack real-world cases of what can go wrong when radon systems are installed incorrectly, illustrating why consistent standards and proper diagnostics matter.

Episode 2: **"From Discovery to Direction – The Radon Journey"** — Featuring **Zan Jones**, this episode explores how far the industry has come — and where it's headed next.

Episode 3: **"The Cost of No Standards"** — **Jane Malone** and **Kyle Hoylman** dive into the consequences of unregulated work, shedding light on how certification and licensing can protect both professionals and the public.

Episode 4: **"When No One is Watching"** — **Amy Roedl** and **Mark Ungerer** examine ethics and accountability within our industry, looking at what it truly means to serve with integrity.

Episode 5: **"Standards – Why They Matter" - Myca Bruno** and **Shawn Price** review how evidence-based ANSI/AARST standards increase safety, consistency and public trust, the importance of adherence, and how to get involved in the process

(continued next page)

Behind the mic, each episode is produced by **Daisy Rezende**, with collaborative editing by **Myca Bruno** and **Holly Tabano**. The result is a seamless blend of professional production and genuine conversation — a hallmark of the IEA's mission to promote knowledge and quality across the environmental health community.

Reaching a Global Audience

Since its launch, **The Indoor Environments Project** has already reached listeners on every continent, reflecting the universal relevance of indoor environmental quality and the IEA's growing global community. Its reach across every continent highlights the increasing international collaboration among professionals dedicated to improving indoor air quality and harmonizing standards worldwide. The podcast is available on **Apple Podcasts, Spotify, Podcast Index, Deezer, Player FM**, and many other directories — making it easy for anyone, anywhere, to tune in.

"It's exciting to see how strongly the podcast has connected with listeners — not just across the U.S., but around the world," says host **Diane Swecker**.

A Space for Every Voice

While the show delves deep into professional topics, it also takes time to address the fundamentals — those common questions the industry hears daily: *What is radon? How do you test for it? Why does mitigation matter?* Episodes designed for public awareness are interwoven with those for industry peers, ensuring that the podcast remains both educational and approachable.

IEA also welcomes participation from the community. **Guest and discussion topic ideas** can be shared directly with the production team at **info@aarst.org**.

Looking Ahead

Future episodes will continue to explore topics that advance the industry's collective understanding — from emerging building codes and testing protocols to public communication strategies that empower informed decision-making. Each conversation builds on the IEA's mission to connect research, standards, and real-world practice in ways that inspire continuous improvement.

Join the Conversation

The IEA continues to lead efforts in education, research, and advocacy — and now, through *The Indoor Environments Project*, it's bringing those conversations straight to your ears.

Better air starts with better professionals — and better professionals start by staying informed.

Tune in, subscribe, and be part of the dialogue shaping the future of indoor air quality and radon safety. Listen now at **indoorenvironments.org/podcast.**

Chapter Corner

Indiana Chapter Pub Crawl

The Indiana Chapter of the Indoor Environments Association hosted its 2025 Chapter Social and Pub Crawl fundraiser on August 13, 2025 from 6pm - 9pm during the EPA Region 5 Radon Stakeholders Meeting in Indianapolis. The event drew over 30 participants and 11 generous sponsors, raising more than $4,000 to support legislative initiatives and radon awareness efforts across the region. To see a video of the fundraiser performance visit: https://in.aarst.org/

Region 5 Stakeholder Meeting Indianapolis IN August 14

The EPA Region 5 Stakeholders meeting was held August 14th and 15th, 2025 in Indianapolis, Indiana. Region 5 encompasses the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. The meeting welcomed over 60 attendees and featured speakers from EPA Region 5, the American Lung Association, state health departments, and the Indiana Department of Health Radon Program. The gathering engaged education, outreach, and professional networking, with the aim to help strengthen regional collaboration to reduce radon exposure and promote healthy indoor environments.

Region 3 Stakeholder Meeting Newark, DE, September 26

The Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia chapters of IEA and IEA National were represented at the EPA Region 3 meeting held in Newark, Delaware on September 26. Well-facilitated by Amanda Lacklen with the DE Radon Program, the meeting included presentations on mapping (Longxiang Li - Emory) and Homeowners Associations (HOAs) and Mitigation (John Mallon, PA Radon Detection and Control) plus updates from the chapters (Daisy Rezende, Nate Burden and John Davis), IEA and NRPP.

Regions 8,9,10 Stakeholder Meeting Laramie WY, September 9

The Region 8, 9, and 10 Stakeholder meeting was held on September 9 in Laramie, Wyoming. Regions 8, 9, and 10 encompass Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming (Region 8), Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada, along with the Pacific Islands and 148 tribal nations (Region 9), and Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington (Region 10). The Rocky Mountain Chapter of IEA had two speakers and four board members in attendance. The attendees heard information about using the proper vocabulary when speaking to other trades, how to win more bids, and the geology of Wyoming as it relates to radon.

Daisy Rezende presenting for the Maryland IEA Chapter at the Region 3 meeting. Credit: Zan Jones

Chad Smith, Rachel Peterson, Zan Jones, and Brent Ulbert attending the Regions 8, 9, and 10 EPA Stakeholders Meeting.

Rocky Mountain GO2 Summit

The Rocky Mountain of IEA chapter was in attendance at the GO2 Centers of Excellence Summit in Denver, CO on October 9 - 11. Representatives Brent and Natalie Ulbert helped spread radon awareness in conjunction with White Ribbon Project and the Denver Department of Public Health and Environment. The Rocky Mountain of IEA chapter team talked to dozens of doctors, clinicians, researchers, and other stakeholders - spotlighting radon as a significant cause of lung cancer. The GO2 Summit is an annual multi-day event for lung cancer professionals across the country.

Brent Ulbert, Heidi Nafman-Onda (White Ribbon Project), and Natalie Ulbert attending theGO2 Summit

Rocky Mountain Chapter Golf Outing

The Rocky Mountain Chapter of the IEA held its 6th Annual Golf Tournament on September 30 at Arrowhead Golf Course in Littleton, Colorado. More than 100 golfers, along with dedicated volunteers and generous sponsors, came together to enjoy a day of perfect weather, fun hole challenges, great prizes, delicious food, and valuable industry updates—all in support of raising radon awareness and preventing lung cancer. A portion of the proceeds was donated to The White Ribbon Project.

RadonAway

PROUD TO BE YOUR DIAMOND SPONSOR

YOUR ONE STOP SHOP FOR ALL THINGS RADON & VI

- RADON FANS & SYSTEM COMPONENTS
- RADON TESTING & LAB SERVICES
- VAPOR INTRUSION
- PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

RADONAWAY.COM | 800-767-3703

NRPP Certification Revalidation: Progress Report

NRPP has been working diligently over the past year revalidating its measurement and mitigation certification programs. The revalidation process involved regular meetings of committees of subject matter experts to review the content and format of NRPP's certification examinations, the requirements for initial certification, the recertification interval, and the recertification activities. The process included a validation survey, which many industry members completed. Survey results were used to guide the development of the 2025 programs.

Because NRPP's certifications are designed to identify individuals who possess the knowledge and skills necessary to protect the public from the harmful effects of radon, the revalidation process occurs at regular intervals to ensure that certification assesses candidates against essential, job-related competencies.

2025 Measurement Certification Update

NRPP's Certification Council recently voted to approve the 2025 measurement programs (RMFT & RMP) and will be reviewing the 2025 mitigation certification programs during its next scheduled meeting. The changes outlined in this article reflect changes in the measurement profession and requirements for safe and effective practice. Once the new mitigation certification programs have been approved, updates will be provided on the NRPP website and in the next issue of Radon Reporter. NRPP is aiming to implement all changes in mid-2026.

Changes to the Radon Measurement Field Technician Certification

Radon Measurement Field Technicians are responsible for deploying and retrieving approved radon measurement devices and ensuring proper device placement, which involves identifying appropriate locations for placement and/or placing devices at specified locations within a building. They document adherence to protocols including locations of device placement, closed building conditions, and statement of noninterference and other observations, and they address any issues with the device during the testing setup, such as replacing faulty devices. They also interact with building occupants as related to proper radon testing procedures, and work under the general supervision and QA/QC oversight of a Certified Radon Measurement Professional.

For initial certification under the revalidated program, RMFTs will complete an 8-hour training course, pass a 60-item examination, report to NRPP the Radon Measurement Professional (RMP) who will be supervising their work, and complete a two-hour training on the NRPP approved device(s) their supervising RMP authorizes them to use. RMFTs will also agree to the ***NRPP Code of Ethics/Certification Terms Agreement***.

RMFTs will recertify every two years by completing eight hours of NRPP-approved continuing education. Of these eight hours, a four-hour review course covering the MAH standard is required. The remaining four hours of continuing education may be earned from category I or category II activities with a limit of two CEs for the latter. RMFTs will also renew their agreement to the ***NRPP Code of Ethics/Certification Terms Agreement*** and again notify NRPP of their current supervising RMP.

Differences between the current and the new RMFT certification include the following:

- The RMFT certification focuses on the essential job responsibilities of RMFTs and the knowledge and skills they need to measure radon.
- RMFTs must complete the 8-hour training course before registering for the examination. In the past, the course was required for certification but was not a prerequisite for sitting for the exam. (Although most individuals currently complete the course prior to registering for the exam, the requirement has become official and will apply to all NRPP certifications.)
- The examination has been reduced from 85 scored questions to 60 and assesses knowledge of the tasks RMFTs perform before the test and during device placement and retrieval. A new section on chain of custody has been added.
- RMFTs will now need to complete a two-hour training on the standard or analytical device(s) they will be using (as authorized by their supervising RMP). The addition of device-specific training for RMFTs is designed to ensure understanding and correct usage of the device before using it to measure radon. These courses will provide instruction on topics such as how to properly store and handle the device, how to initiate and stop the test, how to tell when the device has malfunctioned, and how to identify interference. Although device-specific training will be required whenever use of a new device type is initiated, no additional device requirements or further training will be needed for recertification.
- RMFTs will now be eligible for category II continuing education for recertification. RMFTs have traditionally been limited to category I CE, which includes traditional lecture-type courses with a quiz to demonstrate proficiency. Under the new certification, RMFTs may earn a maximum of 2 CEs from category II which

includes professional activities such as attending radon-related conferences, meetings or events, delivering radon-related presentations, and authoring radon-related articles. The addition of category II continuing education promotes engagement in the profession and an opportunity to enhance the RMFT's knowledge through nontraditional methods.

- Upon recertifying, RMFTs must agree to the *NRPP Code of Ethics/Certification Terms Agreement* and must confirm the RMP they reported for initial certification is still their supervisor (or report a new one). Traditionally these have only been required for initial certification. Requiring individuals to sign the *NRPP Code of Ethics/Certification Terms Agreement* for recertification reminds them of their responsibility for professional conduct. And, reconfirming the supervising RMP is a way to ensure that certification requirements continue to be fulfilled and that RMFTs are adequately supervised and working within the scope of their certification.

Changes to the Radon Measurement Professional Certification

Radon Measurement Professionals deploy and retrieve, or supervise the deployment and retrieval of, radon measurement devices. They follow specific protocols and standards to ensure that the measurements are accurate and reliable. They analyze and interpret test results to determine the radon concentration in the tested area, prepare and present detailed reports on radon levels and provide recommendations. They maintain QA/QC plans and documents, ensure that equipment is properly calibrated and functioning, and provide general supervision and QA/QC oversight to Radon Measurement Field Technicians.

For initial certification under the revalidated program, RMPs will complete a 16-hour training course, pass a 94-item examination, agree to a revised *NRPP Code of Ethics/Certification Terms Agreement* and *QA/QM Attestation Form,* and register the devices they will be using to take radon measurements.

RMPs will recertify every two years by completing 12 hours of NRPP-approved continuing education. Of these 12 hours, a four-hour review course covering the MAH standard is required. The remaining eight hours of continuing education may be earned from category I or category II activities with a limit of four CEs for the latter. RMPs may earn up to 2 CEs for completing nontechnical coursework. RMPs will also agree to the *NRPP Code of Ethics/Certification Terms Agreement* and the *QA/QM Attestation Form*.

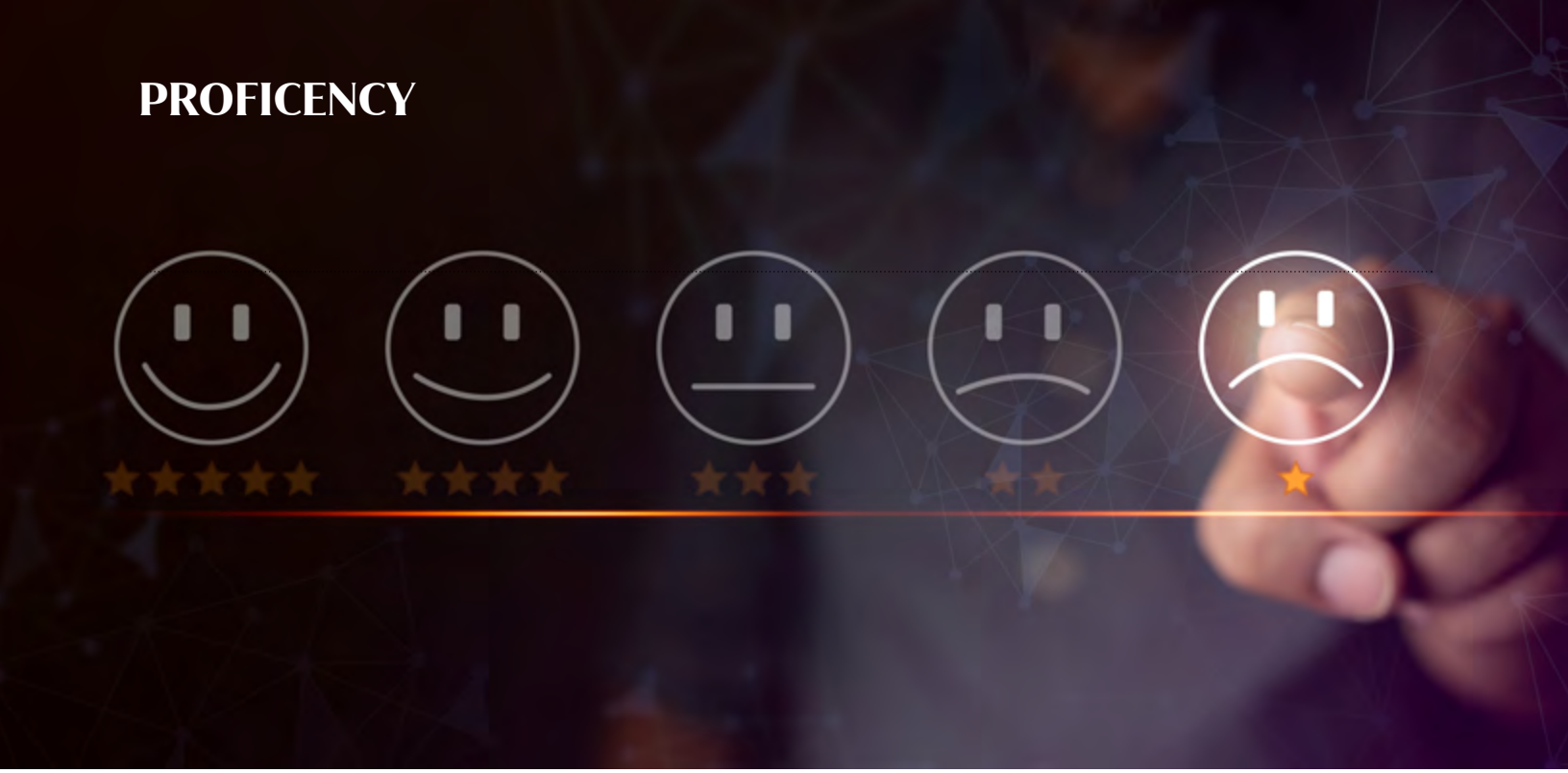
Differences between the current and the new RMP certification include the following:

- RMPs must complete a 16-hour training course prior to registering for the examination. Again, although most people complete the course before taking the exam, the course is a certification requirement and is not required to sit for the exam. Now, it's a formalized prerequisite for taking the exam.
- The exam has been reduced from 150 scored items to 94 and is no longer a two-part exam. Currently, part 1 of the exam consists of 85 RMFT questions and part 2 has the RMP-specific questions. Under the new certification program, candidates must pass one exam that focuses on the RMP's responsibilities before the test, during device placement and retrieval, and after the test. In addition, one section has been dedicated to quality assurance and another to chain of custody.
- RMPs will still register the devices they are or will be using. This currently entails providing NRPP with evidence of a successful device performance test and recent calibration certificate (if using an analytical device) or a photo of (or receipt showing purchase of) a standard device. These requirements will remain under the new certification program, however in addition, and as with the RMFT certification, both analytical and standard device users will complete a two-hour device specific training course covering topics such as the process for properly storing and handling the device, initiating and stopping the test, identifying interference, and interpreting data, including unique results.

As is currently required, the above is to be completed for initial certification and any time a new device type is registered to an RMP's certification. The good news though, aside from having to submit an annual calibration certificate for each analytical device, is that there are no device requirements for recertification. After a device is initially registered and the above activities are completed, RMPs do not need to submit any further device-related evidence for that specific registered device.

RMPs may currently claim up to four hours of category II continuing education credits, which can include professional activities such as attending radon-related conferences, meetings or events, delivering radon-related presentations, and authoring radon-related articles. This will remain in effect with the new certification, however RMPs may also earn up to two hours of continuing education by completing nontechnical courses that are designed to assist radon professionals in operating their businesses and contribute to a more well-rounded professional. Topics in this category include such things as sales and marketing, using social media, writing proposals and contracts, insurance, and business ethics.

Upon recertifying, RMPs must agree to the *NRPP Code of Ethics/Certification Terms Agreement* and the *QA/QM Attestation Form*. Traditionally these have only been required for initial certification. Requiring individuals to sign the *NRPP Code of Ethics/Certification Terms Agreement* for recertification reminds them of their responsibility for professional conduct. And, by signing the *QA/QM Attestation Form* again they are confirming that they operate under a QA program, maintain quality control records, are responsible for the work of subordinates, and understand that NRPP may audit the QA plan and other records as a condition of certification.



NRPP Complaints

In late 2024, NRPP's Certification Council approved revisions to its compliance policy, which included:

- Clarifying the policy and process for filing complaints against NRPP-certified professionals;
- Classifying various types of infractions and associated disciplinary actions for each class;
- Creating a new policy and procedures for filing complaints against NRPP and its certification programs; and
- Defining various categories of appeals and clarifying the policy and procedures for filing an appeal.

The detailed complaints and appeals policies, including timelines and forms for filing and handling complaints and appeals, types of complaints and appeals NRPP handles, and classes of violations and associated sanctions can be found on NRPP's website. The revised policies were posted on NRPP's website in December 2024 and since then, although not substantial, NRPP has seen an influx of complaints and appeals.

This article provides a summary of the complaints received against certified professionals and appeals received in 2025 as compared to those received in 2024.

NRPPs compliance office handles two types of complaints: complaints against certified professionals and complaints against its certification activities. The latter type of complaint provides individuals with a mechanism for formally filing a complaint against NRPP when they believe that certification policies and requirements are unfair or restrictive or that decisions were not made impartially and against objective criteria. Although this article will focus on complaints against certified professionals, it's worth noting that NRPP received three complaints about its certification activities in 2025 and one in 2024. All three filed in 2025 pertained to NRPP-approved devices and the one filed in 2024 pertained to NRPP's timelines for responding to inquiries.

Complaints Against Certified Professionals

Complaints again certified professionals are categorized as either technical violations, where one or more of the ANSI/AARST standards have been violated, or conduct violations, which occur when the individual's conduct doesn't align with the ***NRPP Code of Ethics/Certification Terms Agreement***, which is signed when initially certified. Although technically not about a ***certified*** professional, complaints about exam misconduct (when the test-use agreement is violated) are considered this type of complaint. NRPP's Compliance Office received one such complaint in 2024.

The number of complaints received in 2024 and 2025 are listed by month in the table below. In December 2024 the policies were placed in a more prominent location on the NRPP website and may have contributed to the increased number of complaints filed in early 2025. At the time this article is being written, four additional complaints and one appeal have been received.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov*	Dec	Total
2024	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	10
2025	3	3	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	1			15

In 2024 all complaints were about mitigation system installations and in 2025 of the 15 received, three were measurement-related and 12 were about mitigation systems.

When a complaint is received, NRPP determines if the complaint is about an NRPP certified professional and whether the complainant provided enough information for NRPP's Disciplinary Panel to make a determination. Complaints about individuals who are not NRPP certified are dismissed immediately. If the subject of the complaint is NRPP certified, the Compliance Office reviews the complaint materials to ensure the form is complete, that there's a clear summary of the issue and that evidence to support the claim is provided. If the complaint form is incomplete or if information or evidence is lacking, NRPP's Compliance Office will notify the complainant that, to proceed, additional information is needed. Specific evidence may be requested from the complainant, such as pictures of specific parts of the mitigation system, a copy of the warranty or contract, or copies of emails or text messages.

Often complainants don't respond to NRPP's request, in which case the complaint is dismissed; NRPP cannot proceed if there is no support for the complainant's allegations or if there is no solid evidence that a violation occurred.

In 2024, five of the 10 received complaints were dismissed because the subject of the complaint was not NRPP-certified. In 2025, seven of the 15 complaints received were dismissed: two because the individual was not NRPP-certified and five because the complaint was incomplete and, when additional information was requested, the complainant did not respond.

Types of Complaints Received

The following tables include the type of complaint filed (standards versus conduct) and the topic (issue being complained about) for all complaints received in 2024 and 2025, including the ones that were dismissed. Please note that NRPP did not take action on all of these and many did not lead to disciplinary action.

2024 Complaints	
Standards violations	**5**
• Complainant said that her system installed incorrectly and her cancer retuned	
• Pipes leaking/not sealed correctly	
• Exhaust termination too close to operable opening	
• No post-mitigation testing	
Conduct violations	**5**
• Mitigator sold the homeowner services that were not needed	
• Mitigator was working without a license	
• Mitigator did not honor warranty and ghosted client	
• Exam misconduct – using profanity towards exam proctor	
• Submitted falsified recertification documents	

2025 Complaints	
Standards violations	**9**
• Using uncalibrated device	
• Measurement violated closed-building conditions and device was improperly placed	
• Installed exterior outlet without state-required license	
• Installed fan and broke (?) pipe	
• Exhaust point below roof and justification not noted in OM+M plan	
• Exhaust point too close to operable opening	
• No information packet provided	
• Crawlspace membranes unsealed	
• Excessive noise and vibration	
Conduct violations	**5**
• Guaranteed work but not responding to emails/calls	
• Avoiding client – not responding to emails and calls	
• Not honoring terms of contract	
• Criminal conviction for improper testing/banned from practicing in state	
• Noncompliance with device requirement for certification	
Unknown/Unclassified	**1**
• Complainant stated "they've come out 5 times and radon is still high"	

Sanctions

NRPP's disciplinary policy is progressive. With lower-level infractions, discipline involves supporting, informing and educating certified professionals to improve technical proficiency and promote professional practice. The first line of sanctions for lower-level violations includes returning to the residence to resolve the issue that is being complained about within 30 days (or immediately if the issue places the health and wellbeing of the resident at risk). Multiple (or repeated) lower-level violations include 4 hours of continuing education in addition to resolving the violation. If appropriate action is not taken or is not taken by the deadline established by the Compliance Office, if the certified professional ignores or fails to assist with a compliance investigation, is convicted of criminal activity, engages in gross misconduct, or blatantly disregards the ANSI/AARST Standards, the sanctions are more severe and include suspension of certification, revocation of one or more NRPP certifications, and a possible ban from ever becoming certified with NRPP. In addition, state radon offices are notified which can often result in loss of state credential as well.

NRPP does not take the imposition of severe sanctions lightly. Withdrawing an individual's certification is a serious decision and may have a far-reaching impact on the professional. Fortunately, few individuals have had their certification(s) suspended or revoked or have been banned from NRPP certification. Although the disciplinary process is available to the public on NRPP's website, complainants are often discouraged when they file a complaint and the individual's profile remains available in NRPP's *Find a Professional* directory of certified professionals. They falsely believe that if they file a complaint against an individual that NRPP immediately and permanently withdraws the person's certification.

Appeals

NRPP's Certification Management Committee serves as the body that hears all appeals. Committee members may not participate in the appeals process if they have a conflict of interest with the appellant or appellant's place of employment or were involved in the decision being appealed.

Appeals may be submitted for the following:

- Reconsideration of certification decision
- Reconsideration of recertification decision
- Reconsideration of disciplinary decision
- Reconsideration of other adverse certification decisions

The number, type of appeal, and outcome of appeals handled by the Certification Management Committee in 2024 and 2025 are tabled below.

Type of Appeal	2024	2025
Reconsideration of Certification Decision	1 granted 1 denied	2 - both granted
Reconsideration of Recertification Decision	0	3 – all granted
Reconsideration of Disciplinary Decision	3 – all denied	2 – both denied
Reconsideration of Other Adverse Certification Decision	0	1 - denied

Reconsideration of certification decision appeals are submitted when initial certification has been denied and the individual would like this decision overturned. Appeals of this type received in 2024 and 2025 involved requests for extensions to submit all certification requirements and requests that NRPP allow specific coursework for initial certification. As seen in the table below, in 2024 one appeal in this category was denied and one was granted and both appeals were granted in 2025.

Reconsideration of recertification decision appeals are filed when recertification has been denied and the individual would like this decision overturned. No appeals of this type were received in 2024. In 2025 three were submitted, all appealing NRPP's decision to deny continuing education coursework, and all three were granted. Interestingly, the subject of these appeals was brought before NRPP's Certification Council, the certification governing body, and resulted in a policy change.

Reconsideration of disciplinary decision appeals are submitted when an individual disagrees with a disciplinary decision and would like the sanction overturned. All three disciplinary appeals received in 2024 and both received in 2025 were denied. The disciplinary decisions being appealed involved suspensions, revocations and bans from testing and/or certification, which are not administered lightly or without cause. NRPP's disciplinary policy is progressive, meaning that sanctions for lower classes of violations are meant to inform, educate, and improve professional practice. Suspensions, revocations and bans are used for gross misconduct, blatant disregard for the ANSI/AARST Standards, continued compliance issues, or ignoring NRPP's attempts to resolve lesser violations.

Reconsideration of other adverse certification decision appeals are submitted when a decision has been made that adversely impacts certification, unrelated to the above. The one appeal of this type received in 2025 was denied. It pertained to an exam termination because the examinee was not following the testing rules.

As seen from the table, the Certification Management Committee fully considers all appeals and does not automatically side with NRPP. Many original decisions were reconsidered and overturned and some led to a policy change, suggesting the process is fair, unbiased and impartial.

INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS 2025 RADON AND VAPOR INTRUSION SYMPOSIUM

When professionals from across the globe come together with one shared mission — **to make indoor environments healthier, safer, and better for all** — magic happens. This year's Indoor Environments Symposium in Fort Worth, Texas, gathered experts, innovators, and friends of the industry for an informative, fun, and productive sharing of knowledge and networking.

The Symposium officially kicked off with the Opening Reception on Sunday evening, with more than 75 exhibitors' representatives promoting their products and services while engaging current and new customers. Pre-symposium, Spruce and Kansas State University offered additional Continuing Education Courses throughout the day on Sunday.

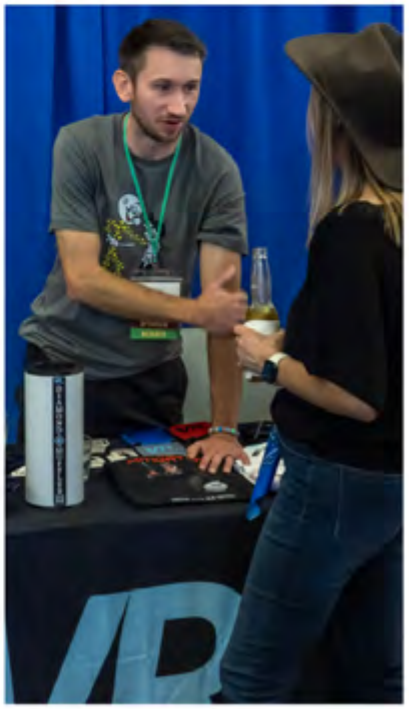
With 320 attendees, 47 States, 6 Tribes, 90 speakers, and over 70 sessions, this year's Symposium was a success; groundbreaking research, real-world experience, and forward-thinking ideas. Their expertise, paired with the openness of attendees, created an atmosphere that was both intellectually powerful and deeply inspiring.


OMNI


RadonAway
RADON & VI FANS
MITIGATION
PRODUCTS


OMNI
FORT WORTH


Purpose



DIAMOND

RadonAway

GOLD

eurofins

fantech®
a systemair company

PDS RADON SUPPLY

SILVER

adeptplus WEB MARKETING

CERTI

FESTA RADON

radonova

BRONZE

AIRTHINGS

ecosense

National Radon Program Services

THANK YOU TO OUR SPONSORS & EXHIBITORS!

PLASTEC VENTILATION

InspectorPro

GEM marketing

Radon Environmental

SciWise SOLUTIONS

STEGO

BOWSER MORNER

JUSTRADONCOM
Radioactive Gas Testing & Abatement

Radon Chamber
Kansas State University

CRCPD

LOWE'S PRO

RADON SKETCH

aranet

femto-TECH, INC.
(937) 746-4427

OBAR SYSTEMS, INC.

SunRADON

Rad Elec Inc.

NATIONAL RADON DEFENSE

ISI BUILDING PRODUCTS

National Radon Safety Board
NRSB
Certified Radon Professionals

United Infrared, Inc.

BREEZE

SERVICE BOOSTER

THANK YOU TO OUR CO-CHAIRS & LEADS

Duane West

Dawn Coffee

Co-Chairs

Jane Malone

Wes Hodgden

Merritt Gantt

Practice & Policy Leads

Kim Steves

Josh Kerber

States & Tribes Leads

Mike Kitto

Science & Research Lead

Daisy Rezende

Social Media Lead

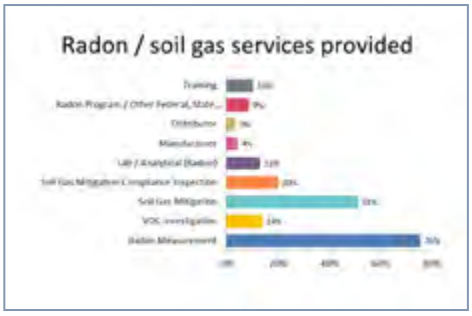
Rachel Peterson

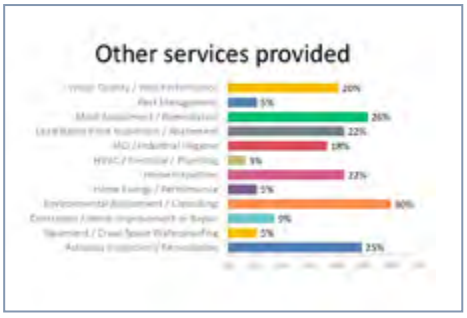
Volunteer Coordinator

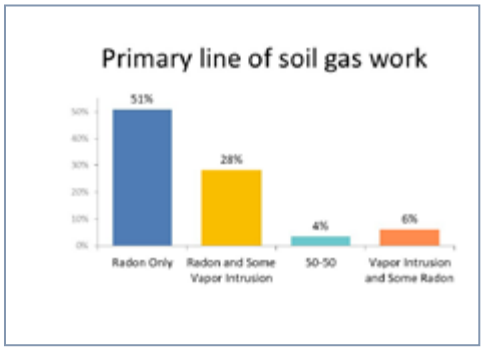
2025 Industry Survey Results

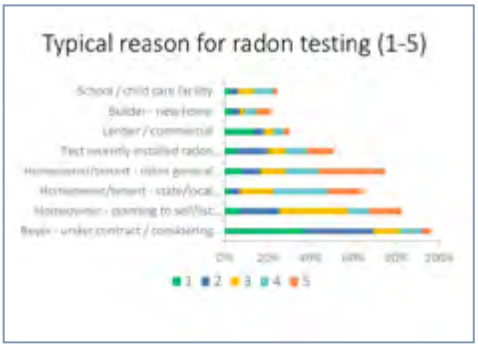
In September, IEA checked in with industry members to better understand their businesses, services and interests. The results are presented here.

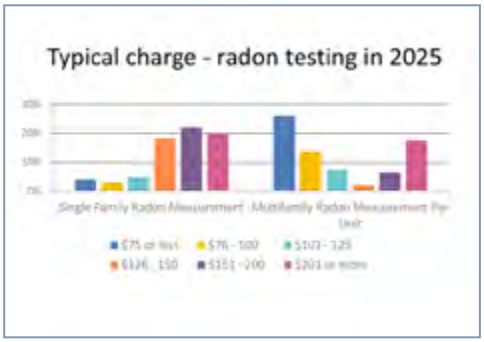
Industry Services

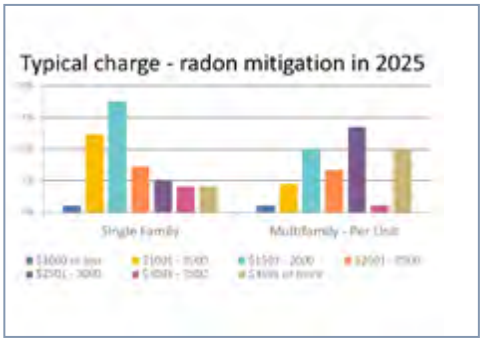


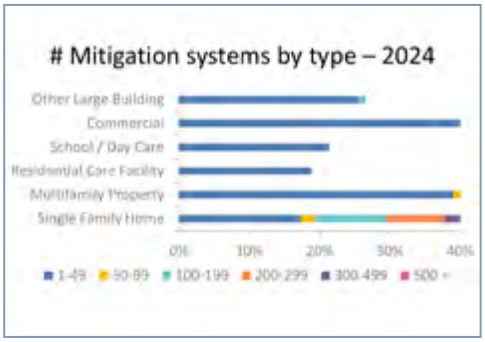




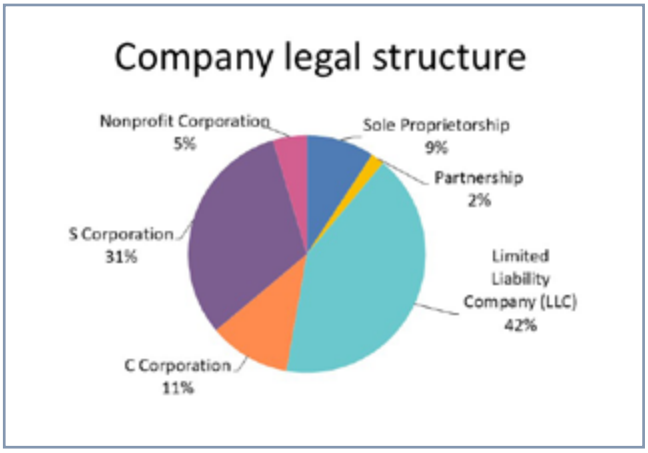


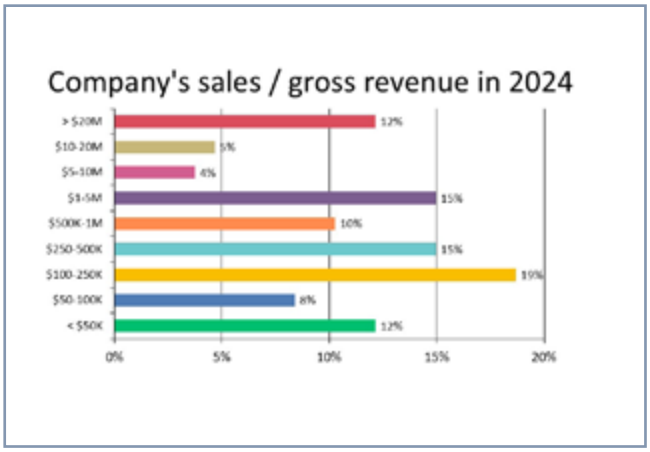


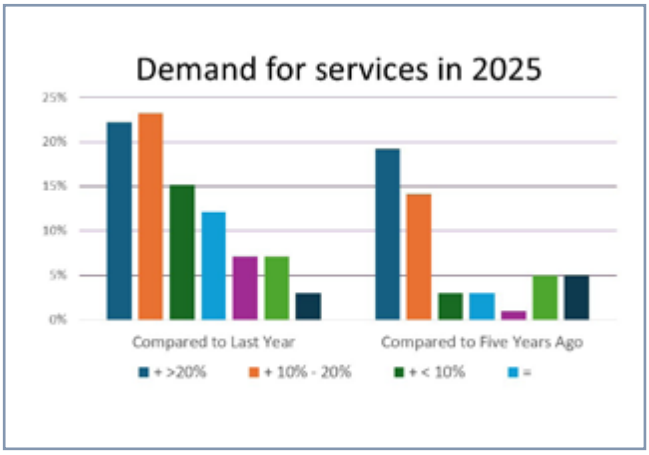


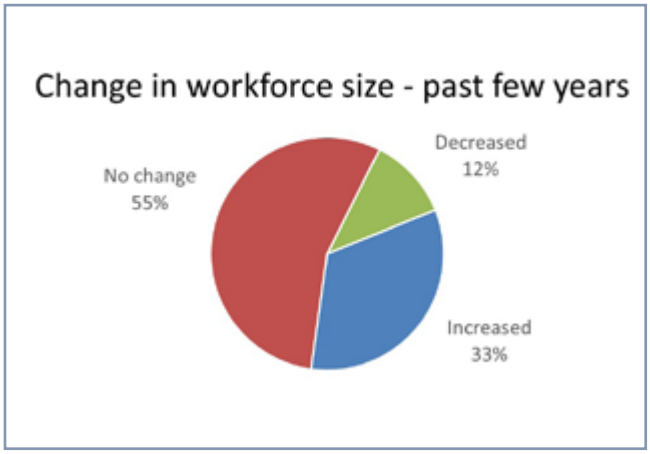


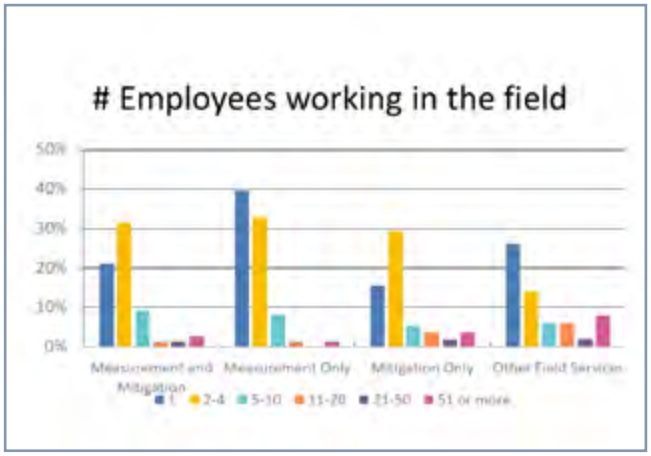
Industry Businesses



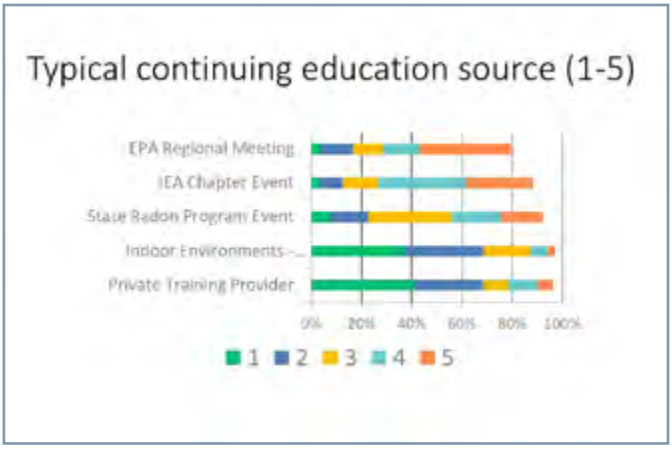


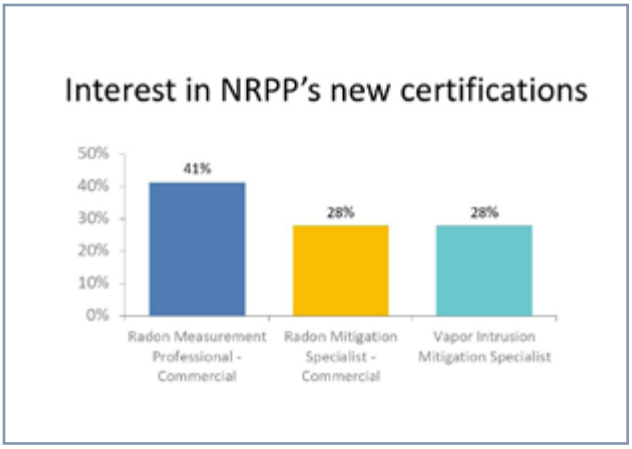


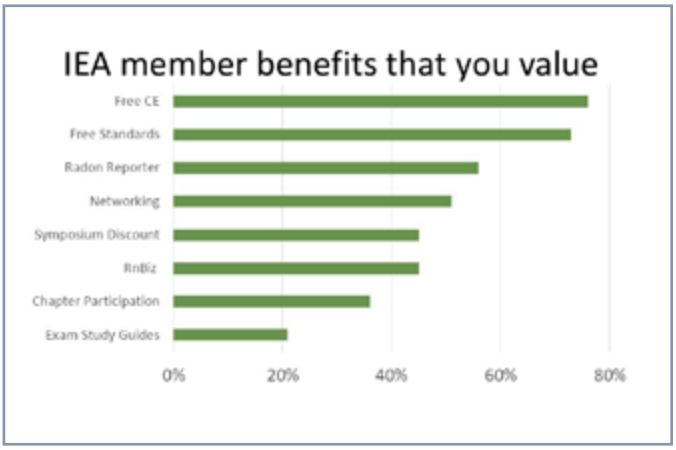


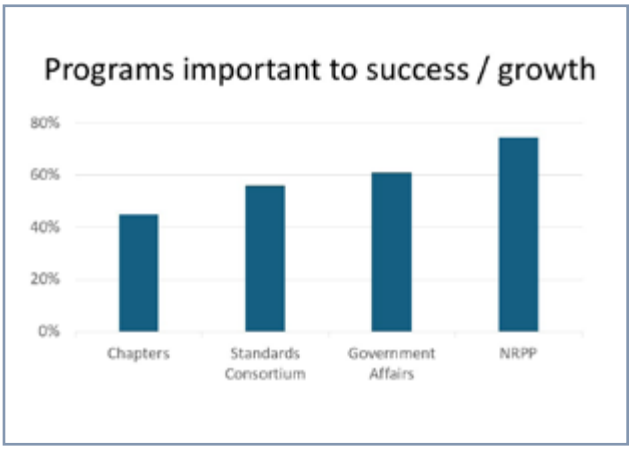


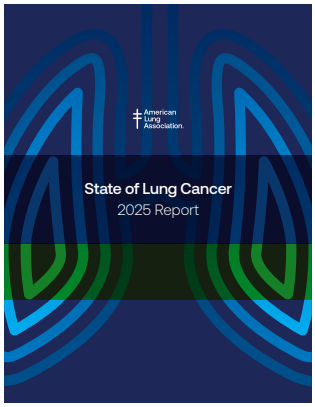
Industry Member Interests











New "State of Lung Cancer" Report Details Radon Risk By State

By Jennifer Folkenroth, Jennifer Folkenroth, BA, CTTS, NCTTP, NCNTT, CPAHA-TT, Senior Director, Nationwide Tobacco Programs for the American Lung Association

A new report details how the rate of radon dramatically varies by state, which can help inform residents about their risk for exposure to cancer-causing gas. The American Lung Association's new "State of Lung Cancer" report examines national and state-by-state rates of new cases, survival, early diagnosis, surgical treatment, lack of treatment, screening, insurance coverage of comprehensive biomarker testing, and radon.

Overall, the report finds that great strides have been made in efforts to end lung cancer—the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the U.S. This year, nearly 227,000 people in the U.S. will be diagnosed with lung cancer. The good news is that physicians are detecting lung cancer earlier when it is more likely to be curable, and people are living longer after diagnosis.

Along with key lung cancer indicators, the report reviews the leading risk factors of lung cancer, smoking, radon and pollution, by state. The report examines the percentage of radon test results that were at or above the action level of 4 picoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L) recommended by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and also ranks the states from lowest to highest.

The report finds that the states with the lowest percentage of radon test levels that were at or above the EPA's action level were:

Hawaii 0.4%
Louisiana 3.1%
Mississippi 5.2%
Texas 7.7%
California 8.2%

On the other end of the spectrum, the five states in the country with the highest percentage of radon test levels that were at or above the EPA's action level were:

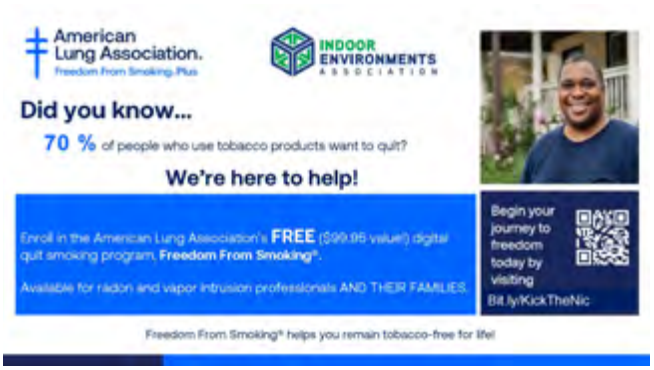
47. Ohio 48.8%
48. Nebraska 55.8%
49. Iowa 57.9%
50. North Dakota 58.0%
51. South Dakota 59.8%

Since radon and cigarette smoking are both causes of lung cancer, people who smoke and are exposed to radon are even more at risk. Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of lung cancer and exposure to radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the U.S. Smoking is directly responsible for approximately 80-90% of lung cancer deaths and radon-related lung cancers are responsible for an estimated 21,000 deaths annually in the U.S.

According to the "State of Lung Cancer" report, the states with the highest smoking rates are West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Since West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee also have higher than average percentage of radon test levels that were at or above the EPA's action level, it is even more important for residents in those states to take action.

To reduce the risk of lung cancer, it is critical to work to reduce exposure to the two biggest risk factors for the disease. The American Lung Association urges radon testing, as well as encourages people who smoke to start their journey to quit.

If you use tobacco or nicotine products and want to quit the American Lung Association's nicotine cessation program Freedom From Smoking® Plus is now available to you for **FREE** ($99.95 value). Through a special partnership of the American Lung Association and the Indoor Environments Association (formerly AARST), this digital quit tobacco program is available to all IEA members, radon and VI professionals, and their families. Create a personalized quit plan and receive a full year of support with expert guidance and resources. Learn more about the program and how to enroll at aarst.org/ala-ffs/ or scan the QR code to begin your quit journey today.



News from Ohio: Investigative Reporting on Radon

Reporters Max Filby, Danae King, and Samantha Henderson with the ***Columbus Dispatch*** researched radon risk and trends in Ohio and reported the facts through "Invisible Killer," a series of articles published November 20 that portrayed the lack of effective action on, and awareness of, the problem.

- "In radon's ground zero, leaders have failed to protect Ohioans from deadly gas for decades" told the stories of several people who have experienced radon-induced lung cancer, including Patti Busch, who resided in Newark's 43055 zip code, which per a 2025 Harvard University study has the highest concentration of radon in the US.
- "A killer in the classroom" exposed the gross negligence of school districts that do not test for radon and therefore fail to protect children who attend, and teachers who work in, the schools under their care and control.
  - Although Ohio Department of Health advises school districts (SDs) to test every five years every five years as well as after renovations or when HVAC systems are replaced, most districts fail to regularly test.
  - The spokesperson for one SD indicated it had not conducted radon testing because its schools are well-ventilated.
  - Another SD's spokesperson stated that they only investigate strange smells.
  - Yet another SD's spokesperson said it only tests the school that has a basement.
  - Ohio legislators have failed to approve recent proposals to fund school testing.
- "Public housing authorities fail to test" reported on the dismal record of landlords who fail to protect renters from radon in rental properties -
  - Local housing authorities (HA) and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development do not require radon testing for public housing and Section 8 voucher units for radon
    - yet Ohio landlords are required by state law to maintain rental properties in "fit and habitable" and "safe and sanitary" condition.
  - While home sellers in Ohio must notify potential buyers of previous radon testing, the state fails to mandate that landlords notify tenants about past radon test results
    - and doesn't offer protection to renters who want to break their lease due to unmitigated radon, as do Colorado and Illinois.
  - Although lack of funds is often an excuse for HA inaction on radon, one HA spent $5,000-6,000 per mitigation to hide a mitigation within a unit's interior walls because the HA "doesn't like" the appearance of a pipe and a fan attached to the outside wall of the building.

Columbus Dispatch Editorial Board Recommendations

In an editorial published December 1st, Executive Editor Michael Shearer presented the board's recommendations, which called for lawmakers "to address radon in the coming year and consider adopting common-sense laws to help protect Ohioans," through -

- Statewide requirements for radon testing for home sales, with -
  - Help for buyers who need mitigation systems, through tax exemption or grant - or
  - A mandate for sellers of homes with unsafe radon levels to have radon mitigation systems installed.
- Mandatory testing and mitigation of schools.
- Mandatory testing and mitigation of ground-level rental units in private and public housing.
- Prompt analysis and release of radon test data by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH).
- Proactive citizen education by ODH.

The editorial board also recommended that all school districts, landlords, and business owners have their buildings tested for radon, and have mitigation systems installed if needed.

CRCPD Publication 25-4

Advisory: Radon Testing with Consumer Digital Radon Monitors

*Any home can have dangerous levels of **radon gas**. It is the number one cause of lung cancer for people who never smoked and the second leading cause of lung cancer overall. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends all homes be tested for radon and provides information on how it may impact your health: Health Risk of Radon | US EPA.*

The EPA recommends either hiring a certified/licensed radon professional or using a test kit to measure radon in your home.

To locate a professional in your state, visit: How can you find a qualified radon service provider in your area? | US EPA.

*To test for radon yourself, there are **two types of devices** you can use:*

1

A **Radon Test Kit** is sent to a laboratory for analysis after the kit has been placed for the minimum amount of time. Test kits need to be approved for use by an independent third-party.

To learn more about these kits, how often to test, and how to place one in your home, visit *A Citizen's Guide to Radon: The Guide to Protecting Yourself and Your Family from Radon*.

To obtain an approved test kit, visit *Purchase a test kit | National Radon Program Services* or *Radon | American Lung Association*. Test kits may also be purchased through retail stores.

2

A **Consumer Digital Radon Monitor** measures radon continuously and is available for purchase online and in retail stores. The accuracy and reliability of these monitors have not been verified by an independent third-party. However, these monitors provide continuous results in real-time so may be beneficial.

If you use a Consumer Digital Radon Monitor, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions paying special attention to:

- Where and how to **place the monitor**.
- The recommended length of time to test. The minimum length for any radon test is **48 hours**.
- When and how to **read the results**. Some Consumer Digital Radon Monitors have different time frames for radon results.

***Note:** If you share your monitor with others, reset the monitor and provide the manufacturer's instructions to the next user.*

To begin the test, place the monitor in the lowest lived-in level of the home.
DO NOT MOVE THE MONITOR until the test is complete.

For tips on how to place your monitor, visit ***EPA's A Citizen's Guide to Radon***.

After reviewing results, users should verify results using an approved testing method by:

- Hiring a certified/licensed radon professional, or
- Using an approved test kit to measure radon in your home.

- ***If you are considering whether your home needs mitigation:***

  Because the accuracy and reliability of these monitors have not been evaluated by an independent third-party, results may be higher or lower than actual radon levels. Long-term testing is advised for mitigation decisions due to seasonal changes and other conditions.

- ***If you are checking whether your radon mitigation system is continuing to work properly:***

  Because monitors may lose their accuracy and reliability over time, users should verify radon levels periodically using an approved method.

- ***If you are considering selling your home:***

  Due to time constraints and the need for reliable results, Consumer Digital Radon Monitors should never be used in real estate transactions. Some states require, and real estate agents expect, the test for a real estate transaction be performed using an approved method.

Key Messages:

Visit ***Health Risk of Radon | US EPA*** to understand the health risks associated with different radon levels and recommendations on when to mitigate your home.

Consumer Digital Radon Monitors are **NOT** for testing during real estate transactions.

Consumer Digital Radon Monitors are **NOT** for making radon mitigation decisions.

CRCPD
https://crcpd.org/radon/
info@crcpd.org

National Radon Action Plan (NRAP)

NRAP is a strategy anchored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to increase action on radon. The NRAP Leadership Council unites different perspectives on the challenge of finding and fixing preventable radon exposures. The Leadership Council has sustained its collaboration to guide national radon action since 2015.

Several key themes are central to the NRAP, including:

- A commitment to enhancing occupant protections, including building codes
- Leveraging available sources of funding and recognizing opportunities to seek additional funding for testing and mitigation.
- Building capacity for effective radon service delivery systems
- And finally, a commitment to address disparities in radon risk reduction.

The NRAP Leadership Council invites leaders who are serious about saving lives, building in health protection where we live, work, and learn; eliminating preventable disease; and realizing a high return on investment in a healthier future to support the NRAP.

A NATIONAL PLAN TO SAVE LIVES

A national effort is underway to implement strategies for preventing lung cancer deaths annually by reducing high radon levels in homes, apartments, schools, and childcare centers. Representatives of federal agencies, state and tribal radon programs, nonprofit organizations, and the radon services industry have worked together to develop and implement this coordinated plan to reduce radon risk.

The National Radon Action Plan: A Strategy for Saving Lives sets out strategies to drive the changes needed to reduce exposure to radon. Strategies include requiring radon testing and reduction systems as a standard practice in housing finance and insurance programs, and institutionalizing radon risk reduction through building code requirements.

The 2025 strategies in the National Radon Action Plan (NRAP) reflect the strongest potential to effectively reduce radon risk through institutionalizing risk reduction. The coalition of NRAP members has formed committees to execute all strategies, with a particular focus on those strategies most likely to result in systems change. Building on the framework for planning action that the federal government had started, the four key strategies in the NRAP are the following

Build in radon risk reduction: Approaches that embed radon risk reduction as standard practice across the entire housing sector.

Provide incentives and support for radon risk reduction: Approaches that motivate individuals to pay for testing, mitigation, and radon-resistant construction with financial encouragement and provide direct financial support for radon testing and risk reduction for people who cannot pay.

Test and mitigate using professional radon services: Approaches that promote the use of certified radon services and help to build demand to sustain a high-quality industry.

Increase visibility: Approaches that garner broad public attention for the radon issue and demonstrate the importance of radon risk reduction.

The NRAP builds on the work of the Federal Radon Action Plan adopted in 2011. Under that plan, federal agencies made several key steps using available authority and resources to advance the battle against radon.

Key federal partners leading the way in the National Radon Action Plan are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Eight national organizations are also active leaders in the NRAP: American Lung Association, which convenes the Leadership Council; American Society of Home Inspectors; Children's Environmental Health Network; Citizens for Radioactive Radon Reduction; Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors; Environmental Law Institute; Indoor Environments Association, and National Center for Healthy Housing.

Reprinted from Radon Leaders Saving Lives

NATIONAL RADON ACTION PLAN—STRATEGIES FOR SAVING LIVES:
Eliminating Preventable Radon-Induced Lung Cancer in the United States

The National Radon Action Plan (NRAP) is the public-private framework guiding nationwide action to eliminate preventable lung cancer from radon in the U.S. through protections in all communities and buildings. The Plan's goals and strategies aim to identify, fix, and prevent high indoor radon levels. Representatives of federal agencies, state and tribal radon programs, nonprofit organizations and the radon services industry have worked together to develop and implement this coordinated plan to reduce radon risk.

Goal Area	NRAP Strategies	Outcomes We Seek
Build In Radon Risk Reduction	1.1 Embed comprehensive radon notification and health risk warning statements and radon test result disclosure in real estate sales and rental transactions.	Prospective buyers, renters and loan borrowers receive and acknowledge receipt of information that equips them to take self-protective actions, including obtaining radon testing and mitigation.
	1.2 Work with lending entities to adopt radon testing and mitigation requirements.	Lending entities require radon testing and mitigation in all residential, educational and commercial buildings.
	1.3 Promote radon control within building codes.	State and local building codes require radon control in new buildings.
	1.4 Seek local, state and federal policies and codes that require existing buildings to be tested for radon and mitigated as needed.	Building owners and managers, employers, and school districts ensure that the radon levels in their buildings are protective of occupant health.
Support Radon Risk Reduction	2.1 Increase access to government-backed and other sources of housing financing and financial incentives for property owners of affordable housing to cover radon testing and mitigation.	Property owners of affordable housing are able to obtain financing and financial incentives for radon testing and mitigation from new and existing funding sources.
	2.2 Integrate radon testing and as-needed mitigation into existing federal, state, tribal and local programs to upgrade existing housing.	Radon testing and mitigation is routinely integrated into housing rehabilitation, home repair, energy upgrade, weatherization and similar programs.
	2.3 Support state cancer control programs to include radon indicators and interventions.	All state cancer control programs include radon risk-reduction interventions in their primary prevention strategies for lung cancer.
Build Capacity to Test and Mitigate Using Professional Radon Services	3.1 Expand the scope and usability of radon-related data in the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network and elsewhere.	Decision-makers nationwide have access to robust data for use in characterizing radon exposures, quantifying risk reduction actions and informing further research.
	3.2 Continue to promote adherence to consensus standards for testing, mitigating and measurement device accuracy.	Quality professional standards to support the effectiveness of radon services are widely recognized, disseminated, adopted and used.
	3.3 Support issuance and implementation of a federal framework to align private and state radon credentialing programs.	A clear standard of quality for assessing radon service provider competencies and skills is widely recognized and adopted, and credentialing programs are more consistent in standards and practices used to license and certify service providers.
	3.4 Promote the adoption of radon credentialing by states that do not currently regulate radon service providers.	Radon testing, mitigation and laboratory services nationwide are provided by credentialed professionals.
	3.5 Expand the availability of credentialed radon practitioners through outreach, recruitment, training, and certification.	Credentialed radon professionals are available nationwide to meet increasing demand.
Increase Awareness of Radon Risk and Control Strategies	4.1 Promote integration of radon into coordinated messaging to decision-makers about health risks in housing, schools and workplaces.	Decision-makers with responsibility for occupant health in housing, schools and workplaces include radon risk reduction in their policies and practices.
	4.2 Promote radon awareness through nontraditional radon stakeholders.	Nontraditional radon stakeholders educate and equip individuals to take radon risk-reduction action.
	4.3 Tailor radon messaging to effectively reach all communities.	Community-relevant information about radon risk reduction is accessible throughout the nation.

2023 Fan Prices

We've lowered minimums!

Minumum 20 Fans

PDS RADON SUPPLY

NRPP Certification Spotlight: **Rudy Curatolo**

Location :
Raleigh Durham, North Carolina

Company:
Advanced Radon & Home Inspections

WHAT CERTIFICATION DO YOU HAVE?
Radon Measurement Professional (RMP)

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN WORKING IN RADON?
Since 2014

DESCRIBE YOUR PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AND HOW YOU GOT INTO RADON MITIGATION/ MEASUREMENT?
My family comes out of a Pest Control & Home Inspection background. My father-in-law, who mentored me, was one of the first with Analytical Certification through NRPP in our area in the 1980s.

DESCRIBE WHAT A TYPICAL WORKDAY LOOKS LIKE.
Always interesting. On any work day, I could be testing a multimillion dollar mansion, a flip home that is in its pre-renovated rough state, a real mid-century modern treasure designed by NC State's nationally famous modernist architects, and /or a new construction row tract-built home ***all in the same day***. Some days are spent auditing whether or not a home needs to be mitigated, to put a contentious situation to rest. Other days are spent testing multifamily buildings, high-rise buildings, schools.....

WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT WORKING IN THE RADON PROFESSION?
I especially like informing the public so that they can make ***clear*** decisions without fear and without worry due to lack of understanding. I appreciate when others have a sense of comfort and confidence that they are being taken care of, and not being taken for a ride.

ANY CHALLENGES SO FAR? IF SO, EXPLAIN.
Yes, the biggest challenge I run into is misperceptions realtors, builders, and home inspectors have about what radon is generally and what is proper/correct in radon measurement practices.
Taking the high quality-control, integrity road is not easy, especially when people are used to non-credentialed and/or low-quality radon testing being performed by others. Radon is a dangerous, silent killer, and when people are putting their trust in your work to protect their health and their family's health, it's not something to take lightly and cut corners.

WHEN DID YOU FIRST GET CERTIFIED?
2014

WHY DID YOU GET CERTIFIED?
Our State, NC does not have a government regulated radon program. Anyone can purchase radon monitors or charcoal packs and offer radon testing to the public here without government oversight. I wanted to offer a quality control-oriented alternative and was encouraged to do so by my father-in-law who mentored me. In order to distinguish our services, the way a ***quality-oriented*** gourmet coffee shop distinguishes itself from a ***quantity-oriented*** chain, I decided to get full Analytical Certification through NRPP as well as additional education and experience.

WHY NRPP?
NRPP's certification program & IEA's involvement in the development and maintenance of the national standards for radon testing in the United States distinguished them from any other.

WHAT BENEFIT(S) DID CERTIFICATION BRING?
The first benefit was being recognized on the NRPP site, visible to anyone who was doing their diligence to find a properly credentialed Radon Measurement Professional.

Second, I am able to navigate tricky situations daily, where split second decisions need to be made (when you're untrained, you don't take into account variables which will influence the test adversely). With an analytical radon measurement credential, I can offer guidance to consumers, realtors, even builders that are in the middle of contentious situations. The credential gives me an extra level of credibility when helping my clients with their contentious situations. I have the know-how to give them what they need to win the argument,

have the upper hand. This continues to this day when others try to victimize my clients and they seek my help in overwhelming the other side with evidence to win the argument and get the other party to rectify the radon problem.

ANY ADVICE FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE CONSIDERING A CAREER IN RADON?

It's VERY rewarding work if it's done with honesty and integrity.

ANY ADVICE FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE CONSIDERING CERTIFICATION?

Yes, do it right. Don't do it halfway, and don't cheat the public. Get every radon technician working underneath you properly trained, properly certified, maintaining quality control, and above all, accountable.

Professional Spotlight Survey:

TELL US YOUR STORY!

If you are interested in being highlighted in an issue of the Radon Reporter, please copy and paste the below questions with answers into an email, along with a current head shot, and return it to certification@nrpp.info

New IEA Members

August

Abigail L Eipert (KY), Bradley Ratliff (MI), Douglas Brookes (NC), Gary Ringer (MI), Hunter B Coates (FL), Terrence Jones (IL)

September

Eric Soma (MN), Frederik Innes (BC), Mariano Llorian (FL)

October

Andrew Mason (IA), Dimitrios Dimitriades (WI), Jason D Ribaudo (NY), Jed Smith (AK), Lisa Henderson (CA), Mark Farnsworth (AK), Paul Lotridge (MI), Thomas Justin Cole (GA)

New NRPP Professionals

November

Adam Simiele (IA), Allison Burleigh (NH), Ann McDowell (IN), Anthony G Esposito (IN), Benjamin L Mitchell (ID), Benjamin T Schlanger (VA), Brian Johnson (NY), Christian Coleman (CO), Cole M Martin (GA), Cruz Trujillo (AR), David A Fletcher (TN), David Krajicek (CO), David Rhea (CA), Deontae Dodd-Hrobowski (IL), Erik Pile (AR), Falco J. Bruno (VA), Gary L Horwood (MI), Jacob Landfair (MO), Jake Griffith (IN), James Stanton (TN), Jeffrey Burlison (UT), Johann Bates (CO), Jorge L. Gonzalez (FL), Justin D Webster (CO), Kelvin R Franklin (TX), Kerestyn N Hall (IL), Kevin Rex Cayaon Clay (NC), Lanie J Dakin (NV), Lori A Bullock (MO), Lucas Mouttet (CO), Matthew J Koegler (IL), Nicholas G Sapio (VA), Nicholas J Guyett (NY), Nicholas Proia (TN), Owen E Griess (CO), Paul Baumann (MA), Ramon Escamilla (CO), Raul Rodriguez (CO), Ryan Mandel (CA), Rylee G Hiles (IN), Samuel E Surette (IN), Steven Maloney (KS), Thomas S Knouse (CA), Todd Kennedy (TN), William Strasburg (CO)

December

Aaron M Mauck (IN), Abe Mendez (NC), Arthur Hohenberger (NC), Arthur Taufen (CO), Chad Warhold (PA), Christopher D Rust (IN), Christopher Davis (CO), Christopher K Barbeau (NM), Conner Newton (MN), Emmanuel Ortiz-Soto (TX), Garrett A Ward (CO), Garrett S Monty (NJ), Hunter B Coates (FL), James E Maher (IN), Jason Burt (ID), Jay Cudmore (CA), Julia Mercier-Lords (CO), Justin G Davis (VA), Kailee M McCoy (AZ), Katherine Hall-Wurst (NC), Keiani Smith (TX), Logan Loftus (IA), MARTHA CAROLINA CORTES ORTIZ (AZ), Martha H Lahti (CO), Martin M Ivey (NC), Matthew Scheffler (TN), Mouhammad Alharis (MI), Natalie M Pangilinan (CA), Patrick Hayes (VA), Peter Soriano (NJ), Phoenix T Dorr (CA), Robert Pantoja (CO), Robert W Smith (KY), Ryan E Luther (NH), Stephen Villoldo (FL), Trevor Michaelis (UT), Veronica Meij (CO), William C House (NC)

January

Alexander Wozniak (CO), Amy Muller (CT), Andrew Nishio (CA), Andrew R Budway (MA), Andrew Reiblein (IN), Anthony Mileto (NY), Arthur Taufen (CO), Benjamin Engleman (AL), Brandon G Thomson (NC), Brandon L Teets (VA), Brian Walker (MI), Casey S Laudick (CO), Claire W Asmussen (CO), Cristina Q Singleton (TX), Cyndi Meadors (TX), Daniel Frayman (CA), David M Aldridge (KY), Devin E Clary (AZ), Douglas Macdonald (WY), Elijah Bammann (IN), Gared L Edmunds (KY), George Haas (TN), Greg Orr (IN), Hunter Davidson (CO), Hunter R Hendricks (TN), Jack Cutler (NC), James D Sherman (CO), James Thomas (TN), Jeffrey Spivack (FL), Jellay Welder (MN), John Sullivan (MT), Joshua Hilton (MD), Joshua M Kimbrough (IN), Krzysztof Kaczor (IL), Lane Ward (CO), Louis Tiggas (MN), Lucas w Morgan (MI), Mary Goeke (VA), Matthew D Barber (NY), Matthew K Heid (IL), Max Schindler (FL), Michael D Baldwin (CA), Molly M McCorcle (CO), Nathan Higgins (NO), Nathan L Manaugh (TN), Paul M Barry (NM), Peter Grabel (CO), Peter Hill (IN), Randall Hoepker (CO), Robert Annis (FL), Ronald T Stauffer (MI), Ryan B Farley (NH), Scott Hardin (KY), Stephanie Leenstra (NJ), Teodora Momirovska (MI), Trevor Michaelis (UT), Walker Russek (MN), William R Hooper, Jr (TN), Zachary Greenfield (CA), Zachary Pittman (IL), Zhen Chen (MD)

Rethinking Vapor Intrusion: How Conduit Pathways Are Reshaping Site Assessments

Indoor Environments 2025 - Symposium Recap

At Indoor Environments 2025, Lila Beckley, Senior Associate of GSI Environmental Inc. in Austin TX, delivered a compelling presentation that challenged conventional assumptions about vapor intrusion (VI). Her session, *"Methods to Identify and Address Conduit Vapor Intrusion Preferential Pathways,"* offered a technically rich and timely exploration of how volatile organic compounds (VOCs) can bypass traditional soil gas pathways and enter buildings through overlooked infrastructure—particularly sewer and utility conduits.

Beckley's insights underscored the importance of evolving conceptual site models to match the complexity of real-world sites. Her presentation combined regulatory context, historical perspective, multiple lines of evidence data interpretations, and a detailed case study to illustrate how conduit pathways are reshaping the field of VI assessment and mitigation.

Vapor Intrusion: A Growing Priority

Beckley began by outlining the regulatory, business, and community drivers that have elevated VI as a critical concern in environmental site assessments:

Regulatory pressure is increasing nationwide. More than 40 U.S. states now have draft or final VI guidance in place. Federal oversight also remains central. USEPA's 2015 *Technical Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the Vapor Intrusion Pathway* continues to shape national practice. VI is also a factor in the Hazard Ranking System and CERCLA five-year reviews.

Business drivers include due diligence obligations under ASTM E1527 (Phase I Environmental Site Assessments) and ASTM E2600 (Vapor Encroachment Screening).

Community concerns and litigation have further elevated the profile of VI.

Beckley emphasized that vapor intrusion is no longer a niche technical issue—it is a mainstream environmental and public health concern with implications for land use, redevelopment, and occupant safety.

A Historical Lens on Vapor Intrusion

To contextualize current challenges, Beckley provided a brief history of vapor intrusion:

- In the 1980s, the focus was on radon intrusion.
- The 1990s saw increased attention to VOCs, with the development of the Johnson and Ettinger model.

The 2000s brought expanded federal and state guidance, along with key studies such as those conducted in Redfield, Colorado.

Between 2008 and 2013, ASTM formalized vapor encroachment and VI considerations in its standards.

In 2015, USEPA finalized its VI guidance.

In that timeframe, the scientific community also began recognizing the importance of sewer and conduit systems as preferential pathways, changing the way VI is conceptualized and investigated. This evolution reflects growing recognition that vapor intrusion is a dynamic phenomenon influenced by infrastructure, building design, and site-specific subsurface conditions.

Conceptual Models: From Conventional to Complex

Beckley's presentation highlighted the limitations of the conventional vapor intrusion conceptual site model (CSM), which assumes VOCs migrate from contaminated soil or groundwater through the vadose zone and into buildings via cracks in foundations. This model emphasizes diffusion and advection through porous media.

Beckley presented more nuanced CSMs that can include preferential pathways such as sewer lines, utility conduits, and storm drains, which can act as low-resistance channels for vapor migration; direct infiltration, where contaminated media enters buildings through plumbing or structural breaches; and other scenarios. Different testing approaches and multiple lines of evidence may be needed to develop accurate CSMs. Accurate CSMs, in turn, are critical for effective mitigation.

Case Study: Diagnosing a Conduit Pathway

To illustrate these concepts, Beckley shared a case study involving a building located within 100 feet of a trichloroethylene (TCE) groundwater plume. Initial sampling using conventional methods—indoor air, outdoor air, and subslab soil gas—showed no detections of concern.

However, when the building was tested under depressurized conditions, elevated concentrations of TCE, cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-DCE), and vinyl chloride (VC) were detected in indoor air, particularly in a garage with large floor drains.

This prompted a deeper investigation using:

- On-site analysis
- Sewer video surveys
- Revised conceptual modeling

The data pointed to a conduit pathway as the likely source of vapor intrusion. Sewer vapor concentrations in a nearby manhole exceeded 1,000 µg/m^3 for both TCE and cis-DCE—strong evidence that the sanitary sewer system was acting as a vapor conduit to the building.

Further investigation revealed that the sanitary sewer line ran near an old waste disposal area, and that intermittent vapor intrusion events were likely driven by contaminant migration through this infrastructure.

Mitigation Strategy: Targeting the True Pathway

One of the most important takeaways from Beckley's presentation was that standard mitigation approaches may not be effective when conduit pathways are involved.

In this case, a traditional sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) was deemed inappropriate. Instead, the team focused on interrupting the VOC transport route, targeting three key points:

- Entry of VOCs into the sewer/conduit
- Migration of VOCs within the sewer line
- Migration of VOCs from the sewer into the building

Mitigation actions included:

- Identifying and **abandoning historical sewer laterals near the disposal area**
- **Replacing a portion of the sewer main**
- **Lining the remaining sewer main and manholes** in the area to prevent VOC infiltration

The results were dramatic. Post-mitigation testing showed:

Location	Pre-Mitigation TCE	Post-Mitigation TCE
Sewer vapor (downstream manhole)	up to 3,000 µg/m^3	ND (<0.3 µg/m^3) — a 10,000x reduction
Sewer liquid (downstream manhole)	up to 15 µg/L	2 µg/L

These outcomes underscore the importance of understanding the true source and pathway of vapor intrusion before selecting a mitigation strategy.

Practical Implications for Environmental Professionals

Beckley concluded with a series of practical insights:

Most regulatory frameworks and testing protocols are still based on conventional CSMs, which may miss critical pathways.

Site- and building-specific factors matter in data interpretation, including indoor sources, sewer configurations, and pressure differentials.

Non-standard testing methods (e.g., building pressure control testing, sewer gas sampling) may be necessary to fully characterize VI risk.

Mitigation is unlikely to succeed unless the source and pathway are correctly identified.

These insights challenge practitioners to move beyond one-size-fits-all approaches. Vapor intrusion is a site-specific phenomenon, and investigative and mitigation strategies must reflect that complexity.

Conclusion

Beckley's presentation at the Indoor Environments 2025 Symposium was a masterclass in integrating evolving science, regulatory expectations, and field experience into actionable strategies. Her emphasis on conduit pathways, especially sewer systems, adds a critical dimension to how vapor intrusion is assessed and mitigated.

For environmental professionals, the message is clear: the right tools, data, and conceptual framework are critical to protecting occupants more effectively and designing smarter, site-specific solutions.

Beckley's work reinforces a central truth: understanding the pathway is essential to solving the problem. As vapor intrusion continues to gain attention across regulatory, business, and community domains, her insights offer a roadmap for more accurate diagnosis and more effective mitigation.

IEA Sponsors & Advocates Program

Become a Sponsor:

For those seeking strategic brand visibility through our publications, events, and digital platforms. Tiered opportunities (Supporter up to Diamond) allow you to position your business as a leader in the radon and vapor intrusion industries, with benefits including logo placement, ads, and recognition across events and publications.

Become an Advocate:

For partners committed to policy change. These partners actively support policy change to enact and strengthen regulatory programs, mainstream ANSI-AARST standards into laws, building codes and professional practices, and protect occupants, ensuring that radon risk reduction remains a public policy priority.

CLICK HERE to join the movement today!