

Sweden – radon reference levels

- **Reference level of 200 Bq/m³ (5.4 pCi/L) for both dwellings and workplaces.** In 2004, the reference level was lowered from 400 Bq/m³ (10.8 pCi/L) to 200 Bq/m³ (5.4 Ci/L).
- For single-family dwellings with several floors with living areas, the average value of the floors should be compared with the reference level. For instance, a house with 310 Bq/m³ (8.4 pCi/L) in the living room on the ground floor and 70 Bq/m³ (1.9 pCi/L) in a bedroom on the upper floor would get an average of 190 Bq/m³ (5.2 pCi/L) and would be below the reference level.

Sweden – reference levels & radon concentrations

- Average value for dwellings in Sweden as reported to WHO: 83 Bq/m³ (2.2 pCi/L)
- For single-family houses, the national average estimate is about 120 Bq/m³ (3.2 pCi/L) with about 16 % of the houses above the reference level.
- However, new-build houses has an average less than 50 Bq/m³ (1.4 pCi/L) and with only about 2 % of the houses above the present reference level.

A general reference level of 100 Bq/m³ (2.7 pCi/L) would not be possible to implement in Sweden considering "normal" radon levels in houses.

However, the low radon levels in new-built buildings might motivate this level for new-built buildings.

Sweden – lower reference levels for new-built buildings?

- The Swedish Radon Association has tried to convince the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning that new-built building could have a lower reference/action level. The authority has said NO to this question.
- However, to get a “gold-marked” environmental standard for a building, a requirement of radon levels below 100 Bq/m³ (2.7 pCi/L) exists.