



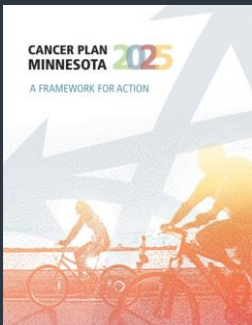
Minnesota Radon Fact Sheet

MINNESOTA RADON PROGRAM

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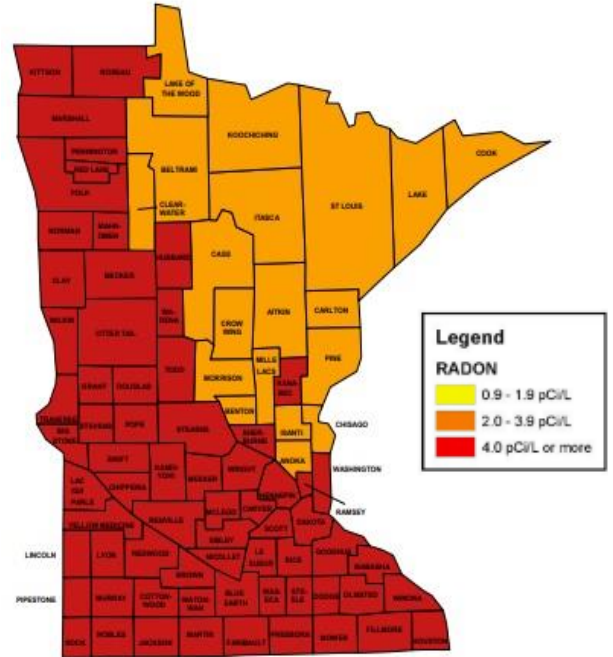
Minnesota Cancer Plan

mncanceralliance.org/cancer-plan

The Minnesota State Indoor Radon Program is operated by the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH). State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) funds allow MDH to conduct outreach, education and research that contributes to over 34,000 radon tests and 5,000 mitigations annually in Minnesota. Minnesota provides matching funds (40% of total budget). MDH activities include:

- supporting partners with test kits, training and resources;
- educating public, including mass media campaigns;
- training professionals (radon professionals, real estate, builders, schools, child care); and
- studying radon in buildings.

In 2019, MDH started licensing the radon industry.



Minnesota Radon Facts:

- High radon levels exist in every state in the US. In Minnesota, nearly 80% of counties are rated high radon zones.
- Minnesota has a higher radon risk than almost every other state due to its geology and the way homes are built and operated in the state.
- All homes in Minnesota are at risk for high levels of radon regardless of age or location of the home.
- About 40% of radon tests in Minnesota homes are above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 4.0 pCi/L.
- An estimated 500 - 700 radon-related lung cancer deaths occur each year in Minnesota. These deaths are preventable by radon testing and mitigation

Cancer Control Plan 2025

Prevention – Objective #15 – Reduce exposure to radon in residential properties and other buildings

- Develop partnerships that will promote and increase testing and mitigation in residential properties and other buildings.
- Secure funding or policies that offset the cost of radon mitigation in low income neighborhoods.
- Require landlords in rental properties to test for radon and notify renters about radon levels in their building.
- Require building owners to test for and disclose radon in non-residential buildings such as schools and child care locations.
- Enhance data collection to compare the impact of radon in different geographic and socioeconomic communities.
- Build public awareness about the link between radon and lung cancer.



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Minnesota Enacted Legislation

Radon Licensing Act (§ 144.4961)

Professionals, companies, and laboratories that measure, mitigate or perform analysis must be licensed and use system tags, effective 1/1/19.

Radon Awareness Act (§ 144.496)

Sellers of most residential real property must disclose radon testing and mitigation, provide a 'Radon Warning Statement' and provide the MDH 'Radon in Real Estate' publication to buyers.

Radon Building Code (§ 362B.106)

Builders must construct new residential buildings with radon control methods according to rules that incorporate the International Residential Code Appendix and other Minnesota construction codes.

School District Facilities Plans (§ 123B.595)

School districts may use funding for radon testing and mitigation of an elevated radon hazard.

School Radon Testing (§ 123B.571)

Schools eligible for certain revenue that have chosen to test for radon must follow the state's radon testing plan and school districts must report results.

Sustainable Building Guidelines (§ 16B.325)

New construction and major renovations of state buildings funded from bond proceeds must follow the state's building design guidelines, which currently include radon control requirements.

Radon Testing and Mitigation Data (§ 13.3805)

Data maintained by MDH that identify the address of a radon testing or mitigation site, and the name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of residents and residential property owners of a radon testing or mitigation site, are private data on individuals or nonpublic data.