



RADON DISCLOSURE

Required by Chapter 25, Title 6, Section 2572A of the Delaware Code

Property Address: _____

Seller's Disclosure

Delaware law requires that the seller of any interest in residential real property that includes a dwelling must provide the buyer with any information about any known radon. Sellers also must disclose any tests or inspections for radon in the seller's possession.

The seller(s) must answer the following questions and provide the required information:

1. Are you aware of the presence of radon in the property identified above?
Yes No (circle one)
2. Are you aware of any radon tests or inspections that have been performed on the property identified above?
Yes No (circle one)
3. If you responded "yes" to Question 2 above, have you provided the buyer(s) with copies of all radon tests and/or inspection reports in your possession? Yes No (circle one)
4. Identify each report referred to in Question 3, including the date of each report:

By signing this form, the seller(s) acknowledge(s) the following:

I/we have been informed of my/our obligation and am/are aware of my/our responsibility to comply with Delaware law regarding radon disclosure, as provided in Title 6, Chapter 25, Section 2572A of the Delaware Code.

Seller Date

Seller Date

Buyer's Acknowledgement

Delaware law requires that every buyer of any interest in residential real property that includes a dwelling must be notified that the property may present the potential for exposure to radon.

By signing this form, the buyer(s) acknowledge(s) the following:

1. I/we have received the *Radon Rights, Risks and Remedy for Home Buyer* document, which describes the potential hazards of exposure to radon, testing for radon and remediation.
2. I/we have the option to have the property identified above tested for radon.
3. I/we have received copies of all radon tests and/or inspection reports identified in Item 4 of the Seller's Disclosure above.

Buyer Date

Buyer Date



RADON Rights, Risks and Remedy for the Home Buyer

This information has been compiled by the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services' Division of Public Health (DPH) in conjunction with the Delaware Real Estate Commission to comply with Chapter 25, Title 6, Delaware Code §2572A - Radon Testing and Disclosure.

What are my rights regarding radon and purchasing a home? A buyer of a home in Delaware has the right to know if the property has been tested for radon and the results of that testing. This will be provided to you by a home seller on a Radon Testing and Disclosure form. The buyer also has the right to have the property tested for radon prior to settlement. The testing request can be added to an offer to purchase as a radon contingency.

What is radon? Radon is a radioactive gas. It is colorless, odorless, tasteless, and chemically inert. Unless a test is performed, there is no way to determine if and how much radon might be present in a home. It is formed by the natural radioactive decay of uranium in rock, soil, and water. Low levels of uranium occur widely in Earth's crust and can be found in all 50 states. Once produced, radon moves through the ground to the air above.

What health effects are associated with radon exposure? The Surgeon General has warned that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States. There is currently no conclusive data on whether children are at greater risk than adults from radon. If you smoke and you are exposed to elevated radon levels, your risk of lung cancer is elevated further.

What is the "acceptable" level of radon in air? Since radon is a known human carcinogen, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) states that any radon exposure carries some risk. EPA recommends homes be fixed if an occupant's long-term exposure will average 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/l) or higher.

Why should I test my home for radon? Any home could have radon. Nearly one out of every 12 homes in Delaware has a radon level of 4 pCi/L or greater. The chances of elevated radon are greater in the northern half of the state and slightly lower in the southern half. The U.S. average radon-in-air level in single family homes is 1.3 pCi/L. Outdoor air that is drawn into a home can contribute to the indoor radon level. The average outdoor air level is about 0.4 pCi/L and higher in some areas. The way to know if your home, or the home you wish to purchase, has radon is to test.

What can be done to reduce radon in a home? There are several methods that a contractor can use to lower radon levels in your home. In most cases, simple systems using an underground pipe and an exhaust fan are used to reduce radon. Such systems called "sub-slab depressurization" do not require major changes to your home. These systems remove radon gas from below the home and vent it above the roof where it is quickly diluted. Similar systems can also be installed in houses with crawl spaces. Radon contractors use other methods that may also work in your home.

For additional information, visit the following websites:

Delaware Division of Public Health	www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/healthyhomesradon.html
Environmental Protection Agency	www.epa.gov/radon/
National Safety Council	www.nsc.org/library/facts/radon/htm
World Health Organization	www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs291/en/
National Cancer Institute	www.cancer.org/cancertopics/factsheet/Risk/radon

Or you may contact the Delaware Division of Public Health, Health Systems Protection, Radon Program, located at 417 Federal Street, Dover, DE 19901; phone (302) 744-4546.