

OAKWOOD SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY
State Certified Bacteriological Water Testing



7102 Pole Green Road
Mechanicsville, VA 23116

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1-800-582-5211



Date: 8/23/2000

Examination of Water for Radon

Sample Number: 081923-9 Doe

Requested by: Inspector Name

Sample Origin: John Doe
530 Southlake Rd.
Midlothian, VA 23113

Results: 540 pCi/L (picocuries per liter) radon

EPA method 913 Liquid Scintillation method. Also APHA Standard Methods, 19th ed., pp. 7-25-35, method 7500 Ra (1995).

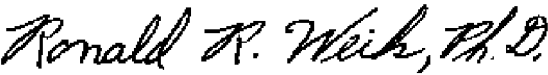
Virginia State Health Dept. and USEPA max. contaminant level (mcl) is 10,000 pCi/L. Lowest levels measured in Virginia is around 300 pCi/L.


Radon is a naturally occurring, colorless, odorless radioactive gas. Radon 222 is formed from the decay of radium 226. Although there are other forms of radon (radon 219 and radon 220), radon 222 is the only form that is stable for a long enough time to survive transport through a drinking water distribution system and thus be considered a potential threat. Because it is a gas, it is not found in surface water (it evaporates into the atmosphere). In groundwater, the average concentration in community drinking water systems is approximately 420 pCi/L (picocuries per liter).

Radon is a human carcinogen. Inhalation is more toxic than ingestion; associated with lung cancer. Use of water (showering, washing clothes and dishes) can release radon to air, where it can pose a health threat from inhalation. Granular activated carbon adsorption is used for removal.

The above services were performed and the report prepared in accordance with accepted laboratory practices, and makes no other warranties, either expressed or implied, as to the professional advice provided herein.

Respectfully,


Dr. Ronald R. Weik, Ph.D.
Director, Microbiology


Simonetta M. Weik
Assistant Director

This sample meets Virginia State Health Department advisories.