

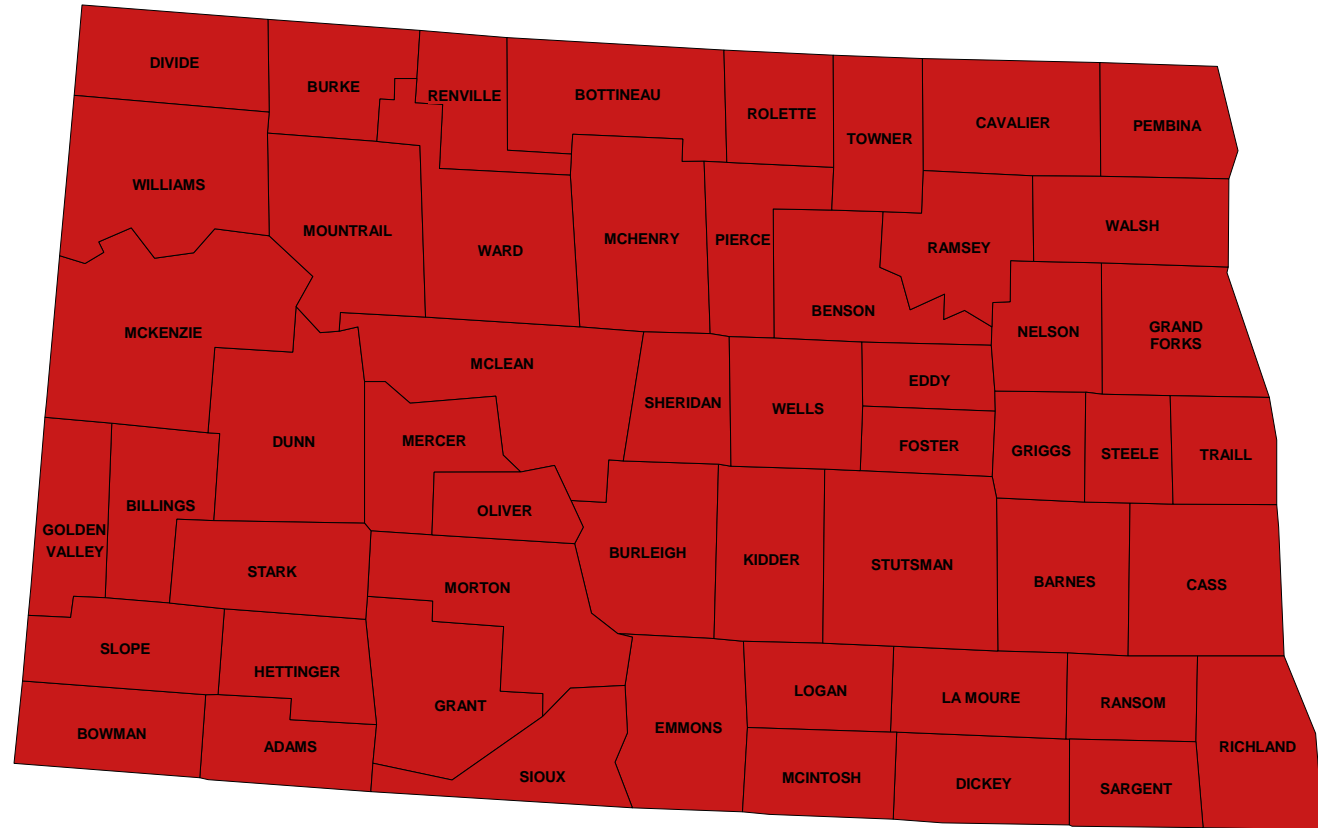
NORTH DAKOTA - EPA Map of Radon Zones

<https://www.epa.gov/radon/epa-map-radon-zones>




The Map of Radon Zones was developed in 1993 to identify areas of the U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels. The map is intended to help governments and other organizations target risk reduction activities and resources. The Map of Radon Zones should not be used to determine if individual homes need to be tested. No matter where you live, test your home for radon—it's easy and inexpensive. Fix your home if your radon level is 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) (150 becquerels per meter cubed (Bq/m³)) or higher. Consider fixing if your level is between 2 and 4 pCi/L (75 - 150 Bq/m³).

The Map of Radon Zones was developed using data on indoor radon measurements, geology, aerial radioactivity, soil parameters, and foundation types. The EPA recommends that this map be supplemented with any available local data to further understand and predict the radon potential for a specific area.

All homes should be tested, regardless of zone designation.



What do the colors mean?

Zone	Zone 1 (red zones)	Zone 2 (orange zones)	Zone 3 (yellow zones)
Color			
Description	<p>Highest potential</p> <p>Counties have a predicted average indoor screening level > (Greater than) 4 pCi/L (picocuries per liter) (150 Bq/m³ (becquerels per meter cubed))</p>	<p>Moderate potential</p> <p>Counties have a predicted average screening level ≥ (Greater than and equal to) 2 pCi/L (75 Bq/m³) and ≤ (less than and equal to) 4 pCi/L (150 Bq/m³)</p>	<p>Low potential</p> <p>Counties have a predicted average indoor screening level < (Less than) 2 pCi/L (75 Bq/m³)</p>

IMPORTANT: Consult the publication entitled "Preliminary Geologic Radon Potential Assessment of North Dakota" (USGS Open-file Report 93-292-H) before using this map. See <https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr93292H>. This document contains information on radon potential variations within counties. The EPA also recommends that this map be supplemented with any available local data in order to further understand and predict the radon potential of a specific area.