



The printed portions of this form, except differentiated additions, have been approved by the Colorado Real Estate Commission .
(TD20-10-19) (Mandatory 1-20)

DIFFERENT BROKERAGE RELATIONSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE WHICH INCLUDE LANDLORD AGENCY, TENANT AGENCY OR TRANSACTION-BROKERAGE.

BROKERAGE DISCLOSURE TO TENANT

DEFINITIONS OF WORKING RELATIONSHIPS

For purposes of this document, landlord includes sublandlord and tenant includes subtenant.

Landlord's Agent: A landlord's agent works solely on behalf of the landlord to promote the interests of the landlord with the utmost good faith, loyalty and fidelity. The agent negotiates on behalf of and acts as an advocate for the landlord. The landlord's agent must disclose to potential tenants all diverse material facts actually known by the landlord's agent about the property. A separate written listing agreement is required which sets forth the duties and obligations of the broker and the landlord.

Tenant's Agent: A tenant's agent works solely on behalf of the tenant to promote the interests of the tenant with the utmost good faith, loyalty and fidelity. The agent negotiates on behalf of and acts as an advocate for the tenant. The tenant's agent must disclose to potential landlords all diverse material facts actually known by the tenant's agent, including the tenant's financial ability to perform the terms of the transaction and, if a residential property, whether the tenant intends to occupy the property. A separate written tenant agency agreement is required which sets forth the duties and obligations of the broker and the tenant.

Transaction-Broker: A transaction-broker assists the tenant or landlord or both throughout a real estate transaction by performing terms of any written or oral agreement, fully informing the parties, presenting all offers and assisting the parties with any contracts, including the closing of the transaction, without being an agent or advocate for any of the parties. A transaction-broker must use reasonable skill and care in the performance of any oral or written agreement, and must make the same disclosures as agents about all diverse material facts actually known by the transaction-broker concerning a property or a tenant's financial ability to perform the terms of a transaction and, if a residential property, whether the tenant intends to occupy the property. No written agreement is required.

Customer: A customer is a party to a real estate transaction with whom the broker has no brokerage relationship because such party has not engaged or employed the broker, either as the party's agent or as the party's transaction-broker.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BROKER AND TENANT

Broker and Tenant referenced below have NOT entered into a tenant agency agreement. The working relationship specified below is for a specific property described as:

or real estate which substantially meets the following requirements:

Tenant understands that Tenant is not liable for Broker's acts or omissions that have not been approved, directed, or ratified by Tenant.

CHECK ONE BOX ONLY:

Multiple-Person Firm. Broker, referenced below, is designated by Brokerage Firm to serve as Broker. If more than one individual is so designated, then references in this document to Broker shall include all persons so designated, including substitute or additional brokers. The brokerage relationship exists only with Broker and does not extend to the employing broker, Brokerage Firm or to any other brokers employed or engaged by Brokerage Firm who are not so designated.

One-Person Firm. If Broker is a real estate brokerage firm with only one licensed natural person, then any references to Broker or Brokerage Firm mean both the licensed natural person and brokerage firm who shall serve as Broker.

CHECK ONE BOX ONLY:

- Customer.** Broker is the landlord's agent landlord's transaction-broker and Tenant is a customer. Broker intends to perform the following list of tasks: Show the premises Prepare and Convey written offers, counteroffers and agreements to amend or extend the contract. Broker is not the agent or transaction-broker of Tenant.
- Customer for Broker's Listings – Transaction-Brokerage for Other Properties.** When Broker is the landlord's agent or landlord's transaction-broker, Tenant is a customer. When Broker is not the landlord's agent or landlord's transaction-broker, Broker is a transaction-broker assisting Tenant in the transaction. Broker is not the agent of Tenant.
- Transaction-Brokerage Only.** Broker is a transaction-broker assisting the Tenant in the transaction. Broker is not the agent of Tenant.

If Broker is acting as a transaction-broker, Tenant consents to Broker's disclosure of Tenant's confidential information to the supervising broker or designee for the purpose of proper supervision, provided such supervising broker or designee shall not further disclose such information without consent of Tenant, or use such information to the detriment of Tenant.

THIS IS NOT A CONTRACT.

If this is a residential transaction, the following provision applies:

MEGAN'S LAW. If the presence of a registered sex offender is a matter of concern to Tenant, Tenant understands that Tenant must contact local law enforcement officials regarding obtaining such information.

TENANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

Tenant acknowledges receipt of this document on _____.

Tenant

Tenant

Tenant

Tenant

BROKER ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

On _____, Broker provided _____ (Tenant) with this document via email and retained a copy for Broker's records.

Brokerage Firm's Name: Action Team Realty



Broker

Action Team Realty
By Scott Hawker



Dear Applicant:

Thank you for considering renting a property from Action Team Realty. We have outlined below our policies and procedures and the criteria we use to select a tenant for the properties we manage.

Our Policies and Procedures:

1. Action Team Realty, its agents, and employees adhere to Fair Housing requirements and guidelines and do not discriminate against protected classes. These classes include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability and the presence of children.
2. Each person who is 18 years of age or older, who will be residing in the property, must make an application with Action Team Realty.
3. Applications are made through our website www.ActionTeamRentals.com. Applicants.
4. Each applicant must pay \$65.00 to Action Team Realty prior to our processing the application. Online applications must provide information of their bank account and authorize the withdrawal/charge of \$65.00 from that account for the applicant. Applicants who apply in office must pay \$65.00 in cash, money order, or certified funds for each applicant.
5. Action Team Realty will not consider an application until all individuals who will be living in the property, 18 years of age and older, have submitted their individual application.
6. Action Team Realty will not process any applications until all applicants have signed the Brokerage Disclosure, ATR Requirements, and any rental verification forms if applicable.
7. If your application is denied for any reason and you are applying with co-applicants, you may not later apply on your own.
8. Action Team Realty pulls a Hard Credit inquiry directly from Transunion. Scores that Action Team Realty receives may differ from other credit reporting websites that provide credit tracking. No other reports will be considered except the one that Action Team Realty receives directly from Transunion.

Our Criteria for Selecting an Applicant:

Action Team Realty is looking for a tenant who will pay their rent on time; maintain the property; and abide by the terms of the lease, as well as the HOA rules and regulations if applicable, and be a good neighbor and citizen. Since there is no guarantee that any applicant will maintain the property, Action Team must rely on an applicant's past performance as well as their current financial situation. Therefore, we will consider the following items when reviewing any applicant's request:

1. Do you have a good rental history? We will require information from your current landlord as well as any other landlord to cover the past three years of your rental history.
2. Do you have good credit? We will obtain a credit report and determine whether you pay your bills on time. Your credit report allows us to see the history of whether you pay your obligations on time. We require a minimum 700 credit score. We will consider 650+ with a double deposit, however, below 700 requires owner approval and may require additional prepaid rent.
3. Are you currently employed and does your combined income equal approximately two times the amount of the monthly rent? We require two (2) months' worth of pay stubs in addition to employment verification from your employer.



4. Do you have a criminal record? We will obtain a Criminal Background Report, which does contain arrest and conviction records as well as evictions, foreclosures, bankruptcies, etc. (We require a government-issued Photo ID card.)

5. Do you have pets? We do not allow pets in most of our properties. Having a pet will either disqualify you automatically or will greatly diminish your chance of our accepting you.

6. Do you smoke? We do not rent to individuals who smoke. Neither do we rent to individuals who grow, sell, use, or possess Federal illegal drugs, regardless of whether they are legal in Colorado.

Because no two applicants are the same, we use our best judgment, based on the information we have been able to verify in selecting our tenants. Applicants are accepted on the most-qualified basis, not on a "first come, first served" basis. Until we have approved your application and you have given us certified funds in the amount required for the security deposit, which will be no less than the equivalent of one full month's rent, we will continue to market the property and accept applications. Based on current market conditions, we may accept an applicant which falls short of our standard requirements. In such cases, we may require a higher security deposit. We do accept Section 8 applicants, but they must meet the rest of our minimum requirements.

1. A prospective tenant has the right to provide to the landlord a portable tenant screening report, as defined in section 38-12-902(2.5), Colorado Revised Statutes; and

2. If a prospective tenant provides the landlord with a portable tenant screening report, the landlord is prohibited from:

Charging the prospective tenant a rental application fee; or

Charging the prospective tenant a fee for the landlord to access or use the portable tenant screening report.

Fees (if applicable):

\$65 application fee for every individual 18 years of age or older who will be living at the property. Occasionally a property we manage will allow pets; in that circumstance there is a refundable pet deposit of \$300 per pet, and the greater of \$35 or 1.5% of the rent per pet as a monthly fee. Carpets must be cleaned every year by a vendor of Action Team's choosing. Tenants for all properties are required to retain trash and utilities services. Once the Holding Fee is received, Action Team Realty will cease marketing the property and prepare a lease. should applicant fail to sign a lease for any reason, the Holding Fee will be forfeited as liquidated damages. Once a lease is signed, the hold is considered complete, and the Holding Fee will transfer to the Deposit.

I confirm that I have read and understand the above requirements. If I have any questions, I will contact Action Team Realty for clarification.

Name: Date

Name: Date

COLORADO RADON DISCLOSURE – RENTAL PROPERTIES

(Note: This Disclosure must be signed by Prospective Tenant(s) Prior to the execution of the Lease)

RADON WARNING STATEMENT: THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT STRONGLY RECOMMENDS THAT ALL TENANTS HAVE AN INDOOR RADON TEST PERFORMED BEFORE LEASING RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY AND RECOMMENDS HAVING THE RADON LEVELS MITIGATED IF ELEVATED RADON CONCENTRATIONS ARE FOUND. ELEVATED RADON CONCENTRATIONS CAN BE REDUCED BY A RADON MITIGATION PROFESSIONAL.

RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY MAY PRESENT EXPOSURE TO DANGEROUS LEVELS OF INDOOR RADON GAS THAT MAY PLACE THE OCCUPANTS AT RISK OF DEVELOPING RADON-INDUCED LUNG CANCER. RADON, A CLASS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN, IS THE LEADING CAUSE OF LUNG CANCER IN NONSMOKERS AND THE SECOND LEADING CAUSE OF LUNG CANCER OVERALL. A LANDLORD IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE THE TENANT WITH ANY KNOWN INFORMATION ON RADON TEST RESULTS OF THE RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY.

Lessor's/Landlord's Disclosure:

Presence of radon (*check only one box*)

- 1. Lessor (Landlord) has no knowledge of a radon test(s) having been conducted on the residential real property in the housing.
- 2. Lessor (Landlord) knows of a radon test(s) having been conducted on the residential real property in the housing. *If this box is checked, A, B, and C below must be completed.*
 - A. The most current records and reports pertaining to the radon concentrations within the residential real property are located (*describe location of records*):
_____.
 - B. The radon concentrations detected, and mitigation or remediation performed, if any:
_____.
 - C. The following mitigation system is installed in the residential real property (*describe, if applicable, and attach documentation regarding the system*):
_____.
- 3. Lessor (Landlord) has attached a copy of the most recent brochure published by the Department of Public Health and Environment in accordance with C.R.S. § 25-11-114(2)(a) that provides advice about radon in real estate transactions. Prospective Tenant(s) Email Address(es):
_____.

Prospective Lessee's (Tenant's) Acknowledgment (Initial):

_____ If Box 2 above is checked, Prospective Lessee/Tenant has received copies of all information listed above.

Lessee/Tenant has received the radon brochure published by the DPHE.

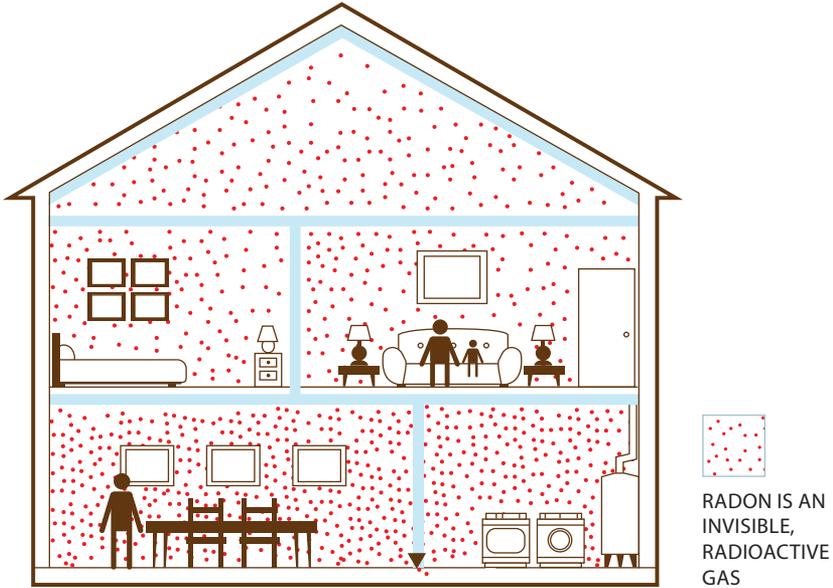
ACCURACY CERTIFICATIONS and TENANT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT. Lessor (Landlord) and any agent named below certify that to the best of their knowledge the above information and statements made or provided by them, respectively, are true and accurate. The person who signs for the Lessor (Landlord) may be (1) the owner himself or herself; (2) an employee, officer or partner of the owner; or (3) a representative of the owner's management company, real estate agent or locator service, if such person is authorized to sign for the Lessor (Landlord). The person who signs for the Lessor (Landlord) may be: (1) the Lessor (Landlord) himself or herself; or (2) an employee, officer or partner of the agent if such person is authorized to sign for the Lessor (Landlord).



RADON  **N**
and
**REAL ESTATE
TRANSACTIONS**
in Colorado

November 2022

More often, informed buyers are having radon tests performed when purchasing a home. Discovering elevated radon concentrations doesn't mean you need to walk away from the deal! Testing for and mitigating radon is easy and affordable.



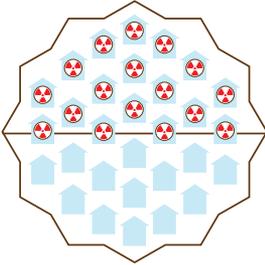
Understanding Radon

RADON OCCURS NATURALLY

Radon is an invisible, radioactive gas created from natural deposits of uranium and radium in the soil. Radon is easily drawn into homes through cracks and gaps in the foundation and can reach concentrations that increase the potential for developing lung cancer.

Although there are rare cases where radon comes from building materials, the major source of radon in Colorado homes comes from natural deposits of uranium and radium commonly found in Colorado's soil. It is rarely caused by mankind like other environmental concerns.

About **50%**
of homes in Colorado
have high radon levels



RADON LEVELS ARE HIGH IN COLORADO

Data collected by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment indicates that approximately 50% of homes in Colorado have radon levels higher than the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-recommended action level of 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L). All of Colorado – not just the mountains or foothills – is considered to be at high risk for elevated indoor radon levels.

Radon levels can be elevated in a variety of structures, including:

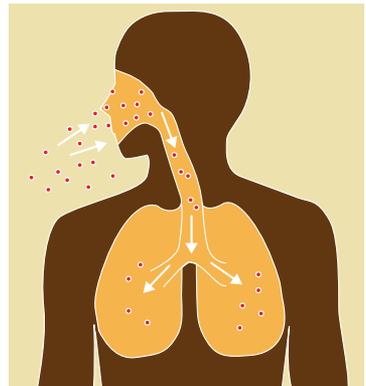
- New and old homes.
- Homes built on all types of foundations, including slab-on-grade, crawlspaces, and basements.

RADON EXPOSURE CAUSES LUNG CANCER

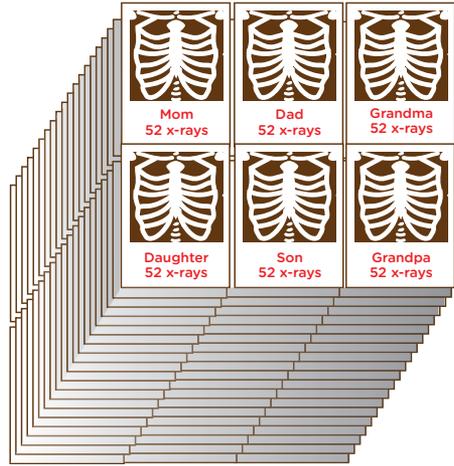
As uranium and radium breaks down in the soil, radon gas is created. Radon is then pulled into homes by a natural stack effect, releasing solid radioactive particles that can be inhaled into your lungs. These particles are referred to as radon decay products. This radiation can damage your lungs and increase your risk of developing lung cancer.

Residential case-control studies, as well as carefully controlled studies on animals and miners, have shown that prolonged exposure to radon decay products can significantly increase a person's potential for lung cancer.

- Radon is a Class A carcinogen; that is, it is known to cause cancer in humans with prolonged exposure. It is in the same class as tobacco products.



- The average indoor radon level in the U.S. is about 1.3 pCi/L in air. In Colorado, the average indoor radon level is about 6.4 pCi/L. Living in a home with average levels of radon in Colorado for 1 year is like having more than 200 chest x-rays every year. That's more than 3 chest x-rays per week, per person, per year.



- The United States Surgeon General, the American Lung Association, and the Environmental Protection Agency recommend that people avoid long-term radon exposure at or above 4 pCi/L.
- Every year in the U.S., over 20,000 people die from radon-induced lung cancer. In Colorado, approximately 500 people die annually from radon-induced lung cancer. Long-term residential radon exposure is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the general population (cigarette smoking is the first).

(Field, R. William. 'A Review of Residential Radon Case-Control Epidemiologic Studies Performed in the United States.' Reviews on Environmental Health 16.3 (2001): 151-67. Print.)

Real Estate Transaction Requirements

RADON DISCLOSURE IS REQUIRED IN COLORADO REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

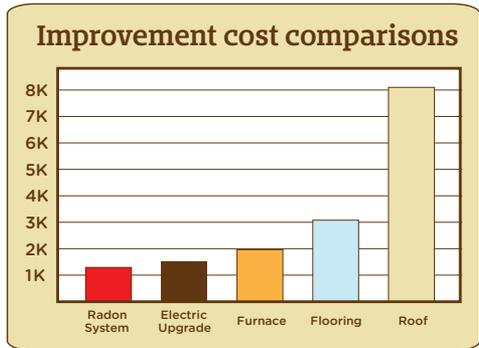
Section N of the Environmental Conditions portion of the Colorado Seller's Property Disclosure Form specifically lists radon as a hazard that, if known by the seller to exist or ever have existed, must be disclosed. This is true even if previous test results were less than 4 pCi/L. In all cases, sellers should provide copies of any test results to potential buyers. If a radon mitigation system exists, it should also be disclosed, as it is presumed that radon had existed previously, and that if the system were to fail, the radon level would return to its original level.

SPD19-6-17. SELLER'S PROPERTY DISCLOSURE (RESIDENTIAL)			
N.	ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS If you know of any of the following EVER EXISTING on any part of the Property check the "Yes" column:	Yes	Comments
1	Hazardous materials on the Property such as radioactive, toxic, or biohazardous materials, asbestos, pesticides, herbicides, wastewater sludge, radon , methane, mill tailings, solvents or petroleum products	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Radon section on Seller's Property Disclosure document

RADON LEVELS CAN BE FIXED

If radon concerns are discovered during the home inspection process, they can be fixed through mitigation. Normal real estate negotiation procedures can be used to resolve the costs associated with radon mitigation.



Testing

TEST FOR RADON DURING THE INSPECTION PROCESS

At the time of resale, it is important to know what the radon exposure risk could be, independent of how someone else operates or lives in a home. Reliable testing devices and methods exist and are readily available to determine indoor radon levels.

SELECT CERTIFIED AND LICENSED RADON CONTRACTORS

Lists of these individuals can be found at www.coloradoradon.info under the "testing and mitigating your home" link. Certified contractors have been trained in the proper placement of radon measurement devices and the interpretation of the results. They use high-quality testing devices that can accurately determine the radon risk of the home.

Follow these steps to ensure that your new home will keep your family safe and healthy for years to come:

- 1 Find the house you want to buy.
- 2 As part of the home inspection process, request a short-term radon test using a certified and licensed radon measurement contractor. Your home inspector may or may not be qualified to conduct radon testing.
- 3 If the short-term test result is less than 4 pCi/L, the EPA does not recommend any immediate action; however, consider conducting a long-term test (90 days up to a year) after your family moves into the home, as there is still some risk at exposures less than 4 pCi/L.
- 4 If the short-term test result is 4 pCi/L or higher, consider asking the seller to pay for a mitigation system. The seller is not legally required to pay for mitigation; this is a negotiation between the buyer and seller, just like any other home repair.

You can consider purchasing the property and reducing the radon levels after moving into the home. All homes can be fixed!

- 5 Once you decide to install a mitigation system in the house, seek bids from certified and licensed mitigation contractors who are willing to guarantee the results to below 4 pCi/L. A
- 6 Use bids from certified contractors as a basis for negotiations with the seller.
- 7 If the seller is willing to pay for a mitigation system, work with your real estate professional to determine the best way to obtain the funding from the seller and have the system installed by a certified and licensed contractor after taking possession of the property. This will help to ensure that you are happy with the system design.

TESTING TYPES, PURPOSE, AND CONDITIONS

Potential for Radon Exposure

- Short-term test, typically 2-5 days.
- Conduct test under closed-house conditions 12 hours prior to start of test and throughout test.
- Test lowest potentially livable level of home, even if it is unfinished.
- Commonly used at time of resale.

Risk of Exposure Living in Home

- Long-term test, typically 91 days up to 1 year.
- Conduct test under normal day-to-day living conditions.
- Test lowest potentially livable level of home, even if it is unfinished.
- Commonly used outside of a real estate transaction or as a basis of escrow fund release.

IF YOU LOVE THE HOUSE, BUY IT

Buyers should not be reluctant to buy a home with elevated radon levels. They should take action to reduce radon after they move in. If the radon test results show a potential radon concern, consider doing a long-term test after you move in and before you install a radon mitigation system.

The amount of radon exposure you have depends on where you spend your time. Doing a long-term test after you move in allows you to control the test conditions to better measure your actual radon exposure. If needed, you can then decide with your certified and licensed contractor about the need for mitigation. A long-term test should be placed for a minimum of 91 days up to 1 year after you move into the home.

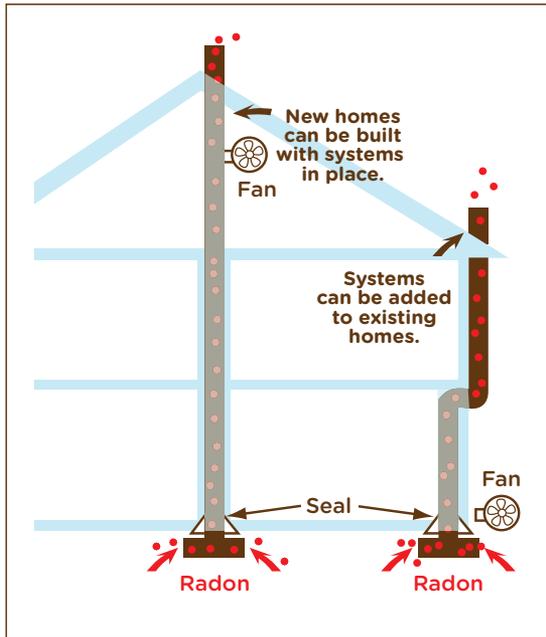
Mitigation

REDUCING RADON IS EASY AND INEXPENSIVE

Considerable research has been conducted by educational institutions and private industries in Colorado and elsewhere that provides evidence-based practices for mitigating radon in homes, schools, and commercial buildings. The techniques are straightforward and reliable.

However, mitigation requires more than trying to seal openings in the foundation. In fact, caulking and sealing of foundation openings, on its own, has proven NOT to be a suitable method for reducing radon levels.

Mitigation should be done by a certified and licensed contractor who will install the system according to Radon Mitigation Standards and local building codes. A list of certified and licensed radon mitigation contractors is available at www.coloradoradon.info.



Mitigation Systems

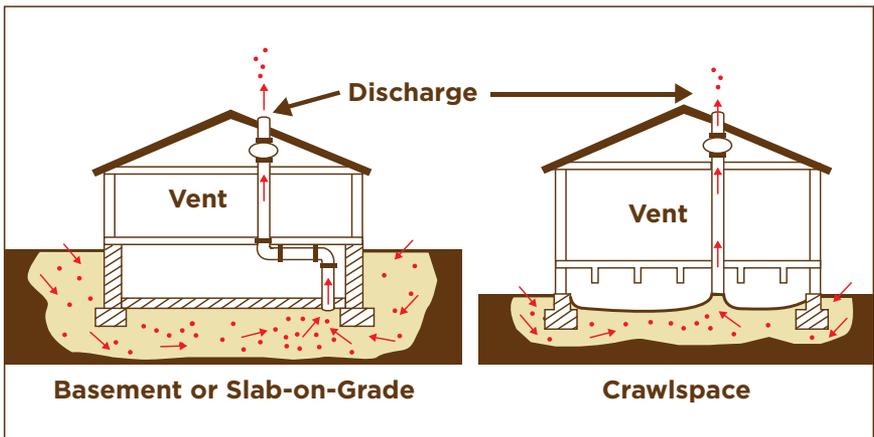
Radon systems are designed and installed based on the construction of a home, not on the existing radon levels. Radon is mitigated when a system is installed that pulls radon-laden soil gas from underneath the foundation or crawlspace and exhausts it outside of the building, far enough away from windows and other openings that it will not re-enter the home.

A mitigation system usually consists of plastic pipe connected to an air pocket surrounded by the soil, either through a hole in the slab, via a sump lid connection, in a perimeter drain, or from beneath a plastic sheet in a crawl space. A quiet, continuously operating fan is attached to the pipe and discharges the radon outdoors.

A home with more than one foundation can present challenges to collecting the soil gas from under all portions of the building. However, qualified mitigation contractors typically can connect multiple systems together so that only one fan is required.

Crawlspace Systems

For crawlspace mitigation systems, contractors need to lay perforated pipe, install plastic sheeting over the piping, seal it to the walls, and then route the piping to the fan. These systems can be more costly; however, the added benefit of reducing moisture in the crawlspace, in addition to reducing radon, can be a significant benefit.



Costs

It's best to get involved in how the radon mitigation system will be installed if you will be the future occupant of the property. Costs depend on the amount of effort it takes the contractor to conceal the system and maintain the visual appeal of the home. Although a system routed up the outside of the building will reduce radon quite well, it may not be as visually appealing as one that is routed through the interior of the home.

Average U.S. installation cost: \$1,500

Average operating cost in Colorado: \$3/month

Expected life span of fan: 8-10 years

Fan replacement cost: \$145-\$300

Periodic maintenance: Test every 2 years

Key Elements of Mitigation Systems

U.S. EPA recommends standards for radon mitigation systems. Your qualified contractor should understand and follow these standards. standards.aarst.org

- 1 The discharge point of the system must:
 - Be at least 10 feet above grade;
 - Be at least 10 feet away or 2 feet above any opening to the interior of the home; AND
 - Terminate above the eave of the roof.
- 2 System fans should not be located inside a home, building, or in a crawlspace. They can be in an attic, on the outside of the house, or in the garage (provided there is no living space above the garage).
- 3 There should be a gauge (manometer) located in a prominent location (inside the home) that will easily show the occupant that the system is functioning properly.
- 4 Power to the fan should be run in accordance with local electric codes, including permits where required.
- 5 All portions of the system should be labeled and a simple instruction manual, with warranties, provided to the homeowner.

- 6 All homes with mitigation systems should be retested no sooner than 24 hours (no later than 30 days) after installation to verify radon mitigation is working and has lowered radon levels to below 4 pCi/L. The home should be retested every two years to make sure the mitigation system is operating properly.
- 7 If purchasing a home or building with an existing radon mitigation system, it should be tested prior to purchase and every two years to confirm it's working properly.

SELECT CERTIFIED AND LICENSED RADON MITIGATION CONTRACTORS

Lists of these individuals can be found at www.coloradoradon.info under the "testing and mitigating your home" link.

In addition to contractor selection, homeowners should always:

- 1 Ask for references.
- 2 Get several bids, as with any home repair.
- 3 Require proof of certification and licensure.
- 4 Ask for proof of liability insurance, being bonded, and having all necessary licenses to satisfy local requirements.
- 5 Ask for a clear contract with a guarantee below 4 pCi/L and a warranty.

ASK FOR A RADON MITIGATION SYSTEM IN NEW HOMES

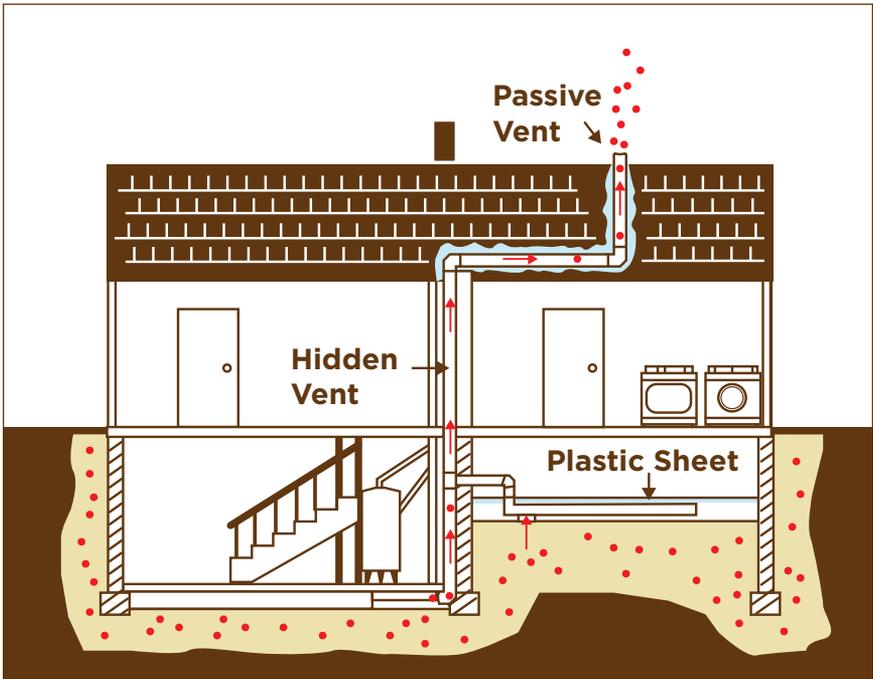
A considerable number of Colorado homebuilders routinely put mitigation systems in homes during the building process. In many locations in Colorado, local building codes require that a radon system be installed in all new homes. Check with your local building department. In areas where it is not a building code requirement, it may be offered as an additional option by the builder.

If you're building a new home:

- Ask your builder to install a radon system during construction.
- Test the home or building after completion to ensure it reduces the radon levels below 4 pCi/l.

Installing a system while a house or building is being constructed can be advantageous because:

- The piping can be easily concealed.
- The vent pipe can exit the roof and appear as a normal roof penetration.
- The sub-grade can be prepared to collect radon easily.
- Multiple foundations (such as in a basement and a crawl space) can be hooked up to a single vent, which also can be concealed in walls.
- When done correctly, the system often works passively, without the need of a fan. (A contractor will route the system vent pipe in such a manner that after the home is tested, if the radon levels are not acceptable, a fan can easily be installed on the vent pipe within the attic to make the system more effective.)



Radon in Water

RADON FROM GROUNDWATER IS A LOW RISK

Radon can dissolve in the groundwater and be released into the air of a home when it is used for showers, laundry, and other purposes. Radon in water is not widespread and is primarily an issue with homes whose water supplies are from private wells that use groundwater.

The major concern is not with drinking the water, but rather the increased amount of radon added into the indoor air in addition to radon coming from the soil. Normal radon-in-air tests will measure this contribution if the house is occupied during testing. It takes a lot of radon in the water to have a measurable effect on indoor radon concentrations. As a rule, it takes 10,000 pCi/L in the water to add 1 pCi/L of radon to the air in the home. Always test the air first before testing or becoming concerned about radon in the water.

Radon in water test kits may be purchased online or at most home improvement stores. For a list of contractors who mitigate radon in water, refer to www.coloradoradon.info.

Find Out More

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT RADON IS AVAILABLE AT:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
www.coloradoradon.info

United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/radon

Your local health department
<https://cdphe.colorado.gov/public-information/find-your-local-public-health-agency>



COLORADO

**Hazardous Materials
& Waste Management Division**

Department of Public Health & Environment

4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530
1-800-846-3986

www.coloradoradon.info