



## Landlords Disclosure To Tenants Of Radon Gas Hazards In A Residential Rental Property

**There are possible serious health risks due to exposure to radon. Please read the attached information.**

### Information About Your Building

Residential Rental Unit Number Or Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address (including Rental complex name if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

A radon test in the unit identified above or in other parts of your building was completed on \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_.  
(day)/(month)/(year)

A Tenant may request a re-test after 10 years from the date above, unless the landlord has installed and maintains a functioning radon mitigation system.

The radon level found in the above identified unit (or, if the unit was not tested, the highest level found during testing in other parts of the building) was \_\_\_\_\_ pCi/l. A copy of the original results report is available for viewing by the Tenant . Radon mitigation is recommended, but not required, for radon levels of 4 pCi/l or higher. However, if radon levels of 4.0 pCi/l or higher are not mitigated, the landlord or Tenant have the option to end the lease after providing at least 30 days notice.

The radon was tested by (check one): A Maine Registered Radon Tester \_\_\_/the landlord \_\_\_/a Tenant \_\_\_  
If tested by a Maine-registered radon tester, their Maine Radon ID number is \_\_\_\_\_

Under Maine law, any radon testing in residential rental buildings must be conducted according to proper protocols and in accordance with rules adopted by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services. Additionally, Maine law gives the Tenant the right to conduct radon tests in their dwelling unit. They may hire a registered radon tester or conduct the test themselves.

**A page explaining the hazards of radon, *Radon in Rental Housing-A Serious Hidden Danger to Family Health*, is attached.**

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RADON GAS HAZARDS DISCLOSURE**

The signatures below acknowledge that the landlord or their agent has disclosed to the lessee, information about radon gas as required by 14 M.R.S.A. Section 6030-D. This acknowledgement does not constitute a waiver of any rights.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Landlord or Agent (printed)                      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Landlord or Agent (signed)                      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tenant (printed)                      Date  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tenant (signed)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tenant (printed)                      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tenant (signed)                      Date

# Radon in Rental Housing

## A Serious Hidden Danger to Family Health

Radon Tipsheet #11



November 2013



Renting a home with high radon levels is a major risk for lung cancer.

Radon is the 2nd leading cause of lung cancer. Any home, including rental housing, can have a radon problem. It doesn't matter if it's old or new, or where it's located. High levels of radon gas occur naturally in Maine soil and water, and can move up into a house from the ground. The house then traps the radon in the air inside.

The only way to know if a home has a problem is to test. Landlords in Maine are required to test their rental properties for radon by March 1, 2014. This tipsheet can help you understand how radon testing in rental housing works.

### About Radon Testing in Rental Housing

Maine requires radon testing in all residential rental properties by March 1, 2014, and unless a mitigation system is installed, a tenant can request a re-test every 10 years.

Simple air tests can show whether radon levels are safe. Radon tests can be done by the landlord, the tenant occupying the unit, or a Maine registered radon tester. All radon tests must be done according to approved protocols which require the radon test devices to be placed in the basement or in ground floor units, and in some upper floor units.

### What Tenants Need to Do

- Do not touch, move, cover or otherwise interfere with the testing devices.
- For 12 hours before, and all during the test, keep windows and doors closed, except for normal entry and exit.
- **IMPORTANT:** If the test is not done the right way it must be done again, costing time and money for the landlord and tenant.
- Your landlord must show you the results for your residence. If your residence was not tested, you will get the results from the basement or the highest result found in your building.

### About High Radon Levels

A radon concentration of 4 pCi/l (picocuries per liter) or above is a high radon level. If there is a high radon level in your building, fixing this problem is recommended but not required. If the radon problem isn't fixed, the landlord or tenant can end the lease with at least 30 days notice.

If the radon problem will be fixed, the work must be done by a registered radon reduction contractor, called a radon mitigator. Radon mitigators can install the proper system to make sure that your home and all the others in your building have safe radon levels.

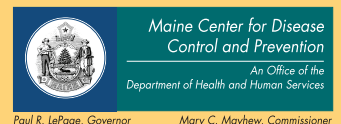
Radon treatment systems work well to bring the level down to safer levels, no matter how high the levels are to start.

### Follow-Up Testing

Once your building has a radon mitigation system, there will be another radon test and there may be periodic re-tests to make sure the system is working.

Protect your family. Learn. Test. Treat if needed.

- Check this website: [www.MaineRadiationControl.org](http://www.MaineRadiationControl.org)
- For advice: 1-800-232-0842 • [radon.dhhs@maine.gov](mailto:radon.dhhs@maine.gov) • TTY: Call Maine Relay 711



Paul R. LePage, Governor

Mary C. Mayhew, Commissioner