



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
 CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

**PREVENTING CHRONIC DISEASE**  
 PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND POLICY

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Volume 10 — August 08, 2013

# Radon Control Activities for Lung Cancer Prevention in National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program Plans, 2005–2011

Antonio Neri, MD, MPH; Sherri L. Stewart, PhD; William Angell, MS

*Suggested citation for this article:* Neri A, Stewart SL, Angell W. Radon Control Activities for Lung Cancer Prevention in National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program Plans, 2005–2011. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2013;10:120337. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd10.120337>.

PEER REVIEWED

## Abstract

### Introduction

Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer among smokers and the leading cause among nonsmokers. The US Environmental Protection Agency recommends that every home be tested for radon. Comprehensive Cancer Control (CCC) programs develop cancer coalitions that coordinate funding and resources to focus on cancer activities that are recorded in cancer plans. Radon tests, remediation, and radon mitigation techniques are relatively inexpensive, but it is unclear whether coalitions recognize radon as an important carcinogen.

### Methods

We reviewed 65 cancer plans created from 2005 through 2011 for the terms “radon,” “radiation,” or “lung.” Plan activities were categorized as radon awareness, home testing, remediation, supporting radon policy activities, or policy evaluation. We also reviewed each CCC program’s most recent progress report. Cancer plan content was reviewed to assess alignment with existing radon-specific policies in each state.

### Results

Twenty-seven of the plans reviewed (42%) had radon-specific terminology. Improving awareness of radon was included in all 27 plans; also included were home testing (n = 21), remediation (n = 11), support radon policy activities (n = 13), and policy evaluation (n = 1). Three plans noted current engagement in radon activities. Thirty states had radon-specific laws; most (n = 21) were related to radon professional licensure. Eleven states had cancer plan activities that aligned with existing state radon laws.

### Conclusion

Although several states have radon-specific policies, approximately half of cancer coalitions may not be aware of radon as a public health issue. CCC-developed cancer coalitions and plans should prioritize tobacco control to address lung cancer but should consider addressing radon through partnership with existing radon control programs.

## Introduction

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the United States, and smoking is the strongest risk factor for the disease (1). Exposure to radon is the second leading risk factor, causing approximately 21,000 cases of lung cancer per year (2–8). Analyses of pooled data from multiple studies of home-based radon health outcomes in China, Europe, and North America have found that people with lung cancer were more likely to be exposed to radon in their homes than those without lung cancer. Most of these studies concluded that radon is an independent risk factor for lung cancer, regardless of smoking status (9–11).

Radon is a colorless, odorless, radioactive gas that is a decay product of uranium. Radon is often found at higher concentrations in the lower levels of buildings than in upper levels. The US Surgeon General and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimate that 1 in 15 residences in the United States exceed the 4.0 pCi/L (picocuries per liter

of air, the standard US metric for radon) EPA action level for radon and recommend that every residence be tested for radon (12,13). Several states have radon-related laws (14) (Table 1). EPA funds state and tribal radon control programs to subsidize or encourage radon testing in residences and schools, mitigate residences with high radon levels, encourage radon-resistant building practices, and develop professional licensure programs ([www.epa.gov/radon/sirgprogram.html](http://www.epa.gov/radon/sirgprogram.html)). The National Radon Proficiency Program is the voluntary national certification program for radon professionals; it is currently administered through the American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists (<http://nrpp.info/>).

The National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program (NCCCP) is administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and funds Comprehensive Cancer Control (CCC) programs in 65 states, tribes, and territories to form cancer coalitions (15). These coalitions, supported through a variety of federal and nonfederal sources and volunteer activity, work to synergize efforts to prevent and control cancer in their populations (15). The objective of this study was to review current cancer plans and policies to determine whether states, tribes, and territories were aware of radon as a health issue and what radon-specific activities were planned or completed to prevent radon-related lung cancer.

## Methods

Cancer plans for all NCCCP-funded programs are publicly available on the Cancer Control P.L.A.N.E.T website (<http://cancercontrolplanet.cancer.gov>), and the search tool on this website was used to search plans. The search was conducted in January 2011, at which time 57 of the 65 NCCCP-funded programs had plans that spanned 2005 through 2010, and 8 programs had plans that spanned 2007 through 2012.

The terms “radon,” “radiation,” or “lung,” were each used independently to search plans. Each plan identified as having those terms was then reviewed by using the Adobe Acrobat Reader version 9.4.0 (Adobe Systems Inc, San Jose, California) search tool for the same terms within the document. All sections pertaining to lung cancer or environmental health were reviewed for any possible connection to radon testing or mitigation. Pertinent sections of each cancer plan were copied into a Microsoft Access (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, Washington) database. In review, each section was classified as pertaining to 1 or more of the following categories: improving awareness of radon as an important carcinogen, activities to test residences for radon, activities to mitigate existing residences with high radon levels, supporting radon policy activities, and efforts to support radon policy activities. Frequencies of each activity were calculated using the query function in Microsoft Access. One investigator (A.N.) conducted all searches and categorization of terms.

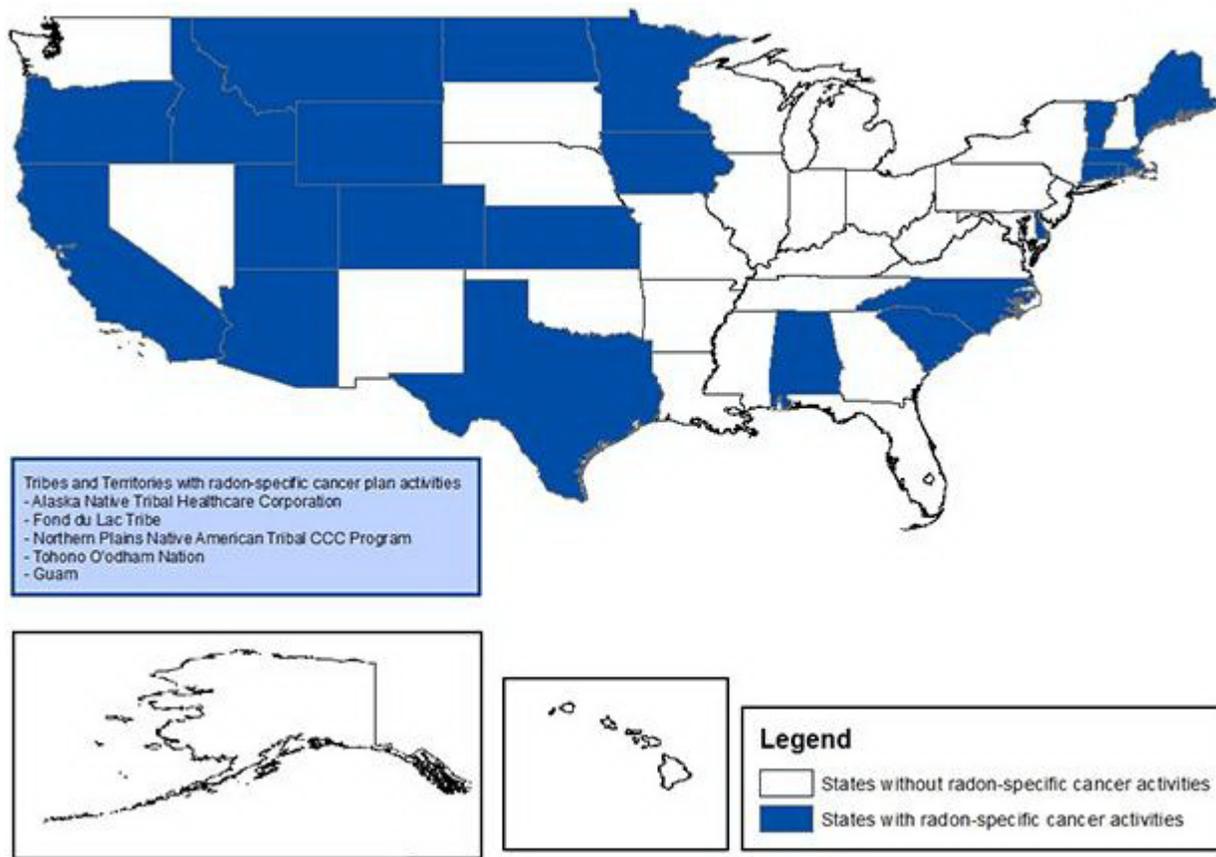
Interim progress reports from CCC programs for one 6-month period of the CDC grant cycle (June 2010 through December 2010) were also reviewed to determine whether radon-specific activities identified in plans had been or were being implemented at that time. Interim progress reports from programs with plans that identified an action pertaining to radon were reviewed for the same terms to determine which activities had been undertaken.

Finally, the 2012 Environmental Law Institute compilation of all state radon laws were reviewed to classify each state’s radon law into the following categories: state-based licensing of radon professionals; radon building codes for new residences or schools; radon testing in residences, schools, day-care facilities, and government-owned buildings; signed notification of radon testing in residence sales or leases, and general radon education. A comparison of how a state’s cancer plan activities aligned with current radon laws was made.

## Results

All 65 cancer plans reviewed contained the word “lung,” 59 plans contained the word “radiation,” and 33 plans contained the word “radon.” Investigators identified 42 plans (65% of all plans) that had terminology potentially associated with radon. Further review found that 15 plans either identified radon as a cancer-causing agent but did not discuss radon-related actions (7 plans) or had actions that were too ambiguous to classify (8 plans).

Twenty-seven plans (42%) were found to have measurable activities specific to radon (Figure 1). All 27 had activities in place to improve awareness of radon as a risk factor for lung cancer. Most of these plan activities were for education campaigns; only 3 plans mentioned partnership with state and non-government programs for increasing awareness. Twenty-one plans (32%) had activities to increase residential radon testing (Table 2). Most of these plan activities had general statements about testing, and 4 plans mentioned partnership with state and nongovernment agencies involved with radon. Eleven plans sought to promote remediation of homes with high radon levels, and 7 of these mentioned partnership with other programs engaged in radon activities. Thirteen plans supported radon policy activities, 8 of which mentioned partnership with other agencies working to address radon. Finally, 1 plan included activities to evaluate radon policies.



**Figure 1.** States with radon-specific activities in cancer plans. The tribes and territories with radon-specific activities are Alaska Native Tribal Healthcare Corporation, Fond du Lac Tribe, Guam, Northern Plains Native American Tribal Comprehensive Cancer Control Program, and Tohono O'odham Nation. [A text description of this figure is also available.]

Of the 27 cancer plans that mentioned radon, 3 (11%) noted ongoing radon-specific activities in their action plans or 2010 interim progress reports submitted to CDC. These activities were related to education, policy evaluation, and test-kit distribution. The 2010 interim progress reports for the remaining 24 CCC programs whose cancer plans mentioned radon gave no indication of completed or planned radon activities, indicating that such activities had not been undertaken in the last year.

As of February 2012, 30 states and Washington, DC, had radon-specific laws (14) (Figure 2). Most (n = 21) were related to state-based licensing of radon professionals. Other laws included radon testing in residences, schools, day care facilities, and government-owned buildings (n = 12); radon building codes for new residences or schools (n=14); and signed notification of radon testing in residential sales or leases (n = 12).



Radon interventions can be cost-effective. Although there is no US consensus on thresholds for cost-effectiveness of an intervention, the World Health Organization recommendation is that an intervention be considered highly cost-effective if it costs less than the country's per-capita gross domestic product (GDP), cost effective if it costs between 1 and 3 times the country's per-capita GDP, and not cost effective if it costs more than 3 times the country's per-capita GDP (22). If one were to use these thresholds with the 2008 US per-capita GDP (\$38,262) the cutoffs would be less than \$38,262, \$38,262 to \$114,786, and more than \$114,786, respectively (23). Estimates for radon universal identification and mitigation costs in various studies ranged from US \$25,698 to \$715,193 per life-year gained and from US \$36,837 to \$76,444 per quality-adjusted life-year gained (24–26). All reported costs here are for mitigation of existing homes, a conservative estimate when compared with lower costs for new homes. Additionally, costs are converted to US currency if necessary by using the average conversion rate of the year of study and then converted to 2008 US dollars using the Consumer Price Index (27). In more practical terms, these findings make sense: a 1-time home radon test kit costs about \$15 per home or less (2012 dollars), remediation costs vary from \$300 to \$2,500 (if needed at all as the EPA estimates that only 1 in 15 residences has elevated radon levels), and radon mitigation systems in new residences that prevent exposure have been shown to cost between \$250 to \$3,000 per structure (12). This investment in radon mitigation systems benefits current residents as well as future occupants of the house.

This study has several limitations. NCCCP-funded programs and their coalitions regularly update their cancer plans and this review only looked at a short time period. Cancer plans are an indicator of areas of interest and focus, but they do not always represent activities that have actually been undertaken. Although we were able to review 1 series of interim progress reports for a 5-year time period, activities accomplished prior to this time period may not be included in these interim progress reports for 1 year. However, most NCCCP-funded programs continue to report accomplishments within the last 5 years, and these would likely be identified by reviewing the most recent program progress report. In addition, only 1 author determined whether programs were addressing radon and categorized program activities. It is unlikely, however, that adding a second independent reviewer would have dramatically changed the results, and the methods used here are consistent with those of other NCCCP content analyses (28,29).

Radon is a well-known lung carcinogen. EPA guidelines for action exist, a low-cost radon test is available, and remediation and prevention is relatively inexpensive. However, 58% of cancer plans implemented between 2005 and 2011 did not incorporate radon-specific activities, even though EPA-funded radon control programs exist in most states. State-level radon programs and NCCCP-funded programs should consider collaborative efforts to leverage existing resources in identifying and controlling radon exposure. In addition, cancer programs should consider radon activities to prevent lung cancer as they routinely update their cancer plans. Research to identify which radon interventions and methods of implementation have the greatest effect in particular populations would greatly benefit programs working to address radon efficiently and comprehensively.

## Acknowledgments

The authors thank Barbara Wethers, Lisa Richardson, Brooke Steele, and Julie Townsend for providing guidance for this manuscript.

## Author Information

Corresponding Author: Antonio Neri, MD, MPH, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Comprehensive Cancer Control Branch, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Public Health Promotion, 4770 Buford Hwy, MS K-57, Atlanta, GA 30341. Telephone: 770-488-3288. E-mail: ANeri@cdc.gov.

Author Affiliations: Sherri L. Stewart, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; William Angell, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

## References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. United States cancer statistics — 2007 top ten cancers. Atlanta (GA): US Department of Health and Human Services; 2010. <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/toptencancers.aspx>. Accessed December 5, 2012.
2. The Indoor Radon Abatement Act of 1988, 15 USC §2661, Sect. 306; Toxic Substances Control Act Title I, Section 10(a).
3. Eisenbud M. Sources of ionizing-radiation exposure. *Environment: Science and Policy for Sustainable Development* 1984;26(10):6–33. CrossRef 
4. National Research Council. Health effects of exposure to radon: BEIR VI. Washington (DC): National Research Council Commission on Life Sciences;1999.

5. Samet JM, Avila-Tang E, Boffetta P, Hannan LM, Olivo-Marston S, Thun MJ, et al. Lung cancer in never smokers: clinical epidemiology and environmental risk factors. *Clin Cancer Res* 2009;15(18):5626–45. CrossRef PubMed
6. Méndez D, Alshanteqy O, Warner K, Lantz P, Courant P. The impact of declining smoking on radon-related lung cancer in the United States. *Am J Public Health* 2011;101(2):310–4. CrossRef PubMed
7. International Agency for Research on Cancer. Man-made fibers and radon. IARC monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risk of chemicals to humans. Lyon (FR): International Agency for Research on Cancer;1988.
8. Leffalle L, Kripke M. 2008–2009 President’s Cancer Panel: reducing environmental cancer risk, what we can do now. Washington (DC): US Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute; 2010.
9. Darby S, Hill D, Deo H, Auvinen A, Barros-Dios JM, Baysson H, et al. Residential radon and lung cancer — detailed results of a collaborative analysis of individual data on 7,148 persons with lung cancer and 14,208 persons without lung cancer from 13 epidemiologic studies in Europe. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2006;32 (Suppl 1):1–83. PubMed
10. Krewski D, Lubin JH, Zielinski JM, Alavanja M, Catalan VS, Field RW, et al. A combined analysis of North American case-control studies of residential radon and lung cancer. *J Toxicol Environ Health A* 2006;69(7):533–97. CrossRef PubMed
11. Lubin JH, Wang ZY, Boice JD Jr, Xu ZY, Blot WJ, De Wang L, et al. Risk of lung cancer and residential radon in China: pooled results of two studies. *Int J Cancer* 2004;109(1):132–7. CrossRef PubMed
12. Consumer’s Guide to Radon Reduction. Washington (DC): US Environmental Protection Agency; 2011. <http://www.epa.gov/radon/pubs/consguid.html>. Accessed December 5, 2012.
13. US Department of Health and Human Services. Surgeon General releases national health advisory on radon. US Public Health Service; 2005. <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/news/2005/01/sg01132005.html>. Accessed December 5, 2012.
14. Database of indoor air quality laws — database excerpt. Radon laws. Washington (DC): Environmental Law Institute; 2012. [http://www.eli.org/Buildings/iaq\\_databases.cfm](http://www.eli.org/Buildings/iaq_databases.cfm) Accessed December 5, 2012.
15. Given LS, Hohman K, La Porta M, Belle-Isle L, Rochester P. Special issue: comprehensive cancer control in the US. *Cancer Causes Control* 2010;21(12):1965–2057. CrossRef PubMed
16. Brambley MR, Gorfien M. Radon and lung-cancer — incremental risks associated with residential weatherization. *Energy* 1986;11(6):589–605. CrossRef
17. Cohen BL. Variation of radon levels in United States homes correlated with house characteristics, location, and socioeconomic factors. *Health Phys* 1991;60(5):631–42. CrossRef PubMed
18. Lugg A, Probert D. Indoor radon gas: a potential health hazard resulting from implementing energy-efficiency measures. *Appl Energy* 1997;56(2):93–196. CrossRef
19. Mullen RM, Nevissi AE. Home weatherization and its effects on indoor Rn-222 levels. *Health Phys* 1990;59(2):211–5. PubMed
20. HUD 203(k) Program. Washington (DC): US Department of Housing and Urban Development; 2011. <http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/203k/203kabou.cfm>. Accessed December 5, 2012.
21. Belle Isle L, Plescia M, La Porta M, Shepherd W. In conclusion: looking to the future of comprehensive cancer control. *Cancer Causes Control* 2010;21(12):2049–57. CrossRef PubMed
22. Choosing interventions that are cost effective (WHO-CHOICE) — cost-effectiveness thresholds. Geneva (CH): World Health Organization; 2012. [http://www.who.int/choice/costs/CER\\_thresholds/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/choice/costs/CER_thresholds/en/index.html). Accessed July 31, 2012.
23. US Census Bureau. The 2012 statistical abstract. <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/>. Accessed December 5, 2012.
24. Mason J, Brown MJ. Estimates of costs for housing-related interventions to prevent specific illnesses and deaths. *J Public Health Manag Pract* 2010;16(5):S79–89. PubMed
25. Ford ES, Kelly AE, Teutsch SM, Thacker SB, Garbe PL. Radon and lung cancer: a cost-effectiveness analysis. *Am J Public Health* 1999;89(3):351–7. CrossRef PubMed
26. Haucke F. The cost effectiveness of radon mitigation in existing German dwellings — a decision theoretic analysis. *J Environ Manage* 2010;91(11):2263–74. CrossRef PubMed
27. Inflation Calculator CPI. Washington (DC): US Bureau of Labor Statistics; 2012. [http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation\\_calculator.htm](http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm). Accessed September 6, 2012.

28. Momin B, Richardson L. An analysis of content in comprehensive cancer control plans that address chronic hepatitis B and C virus infections as major risk factors for liver cancer. *J Community Health* 2012;37(4):912–9126. CrossRef [PubMed](#)
29. Townsend JS, Richardson LC, Steele CB, White DE. Evidence-based interventions and screening recommendations for colorectal cancer in Comprehensive Cancer Control Plans: a content analysis. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2009;6(4):A127. [PubMed](#)

## Tables

Table 1. Radon-Related Policies by State as of 2012<sup>a</sup>



State	Radon Policies in Effect
Alabama	None
Alaska	None
Arizona	None
Arkansas	None
California	Radon professional licensing, radon building code for new homes
Colorado	Radon testing in schools
Connecticut	Radon professional licensing, radon building code for new schools, radon testing in day care centers, radon testing in schools
Delaware	Radon-specific notification during home sales
District of Columbia	Radon professional licensing
Florida	Radon professional licensing, radon building code for new homes, radon testing in schools, radon testing in day care centers, radon testing in government-owned buildings, radon-specific notification during home sales, radon-specific notification in home leasing
Georgia	None
Hawaii	None
Idaho	Radon testing in day care centers
Illinois	Radon professional licensing, radon building code for new schools, radon testing in schools, radon-specific notification during home sales, radon-specific notification in home leasing
Indiana	Radon professional licensing
Iowa	Radon professional licensing, radon testing in schools; radon testing in day care centers, radon-specific notification during home sales
Kansas	Radon professional licensing, radon-specific notification during home sales
Kentucky	Radon professional licensing
Louisiana	None
Maine	Radon professional licensing, radon building code for new homes, radon-specific notification in home leasing
Maryland	Radon professional licensing, radon testing in day care centers
Massachusetts	Radon-specific notification during home sales
Michigan	Radon building code for new homes, radon testing in day care centers
Minnesota	Radon building code for new homes, radon building code for new government-owned buildings
Mississippi	None
Missouri	None

<b>State</b>	<b>Radon Policies in Effect</b>
Montana	Radon professional licensing, radon-specific notification during home sales
Nebraska	Radon professional licensing
Nevada	Radon professional licensing, radon-specific notification during home sales
New Hampshire	Radon testing in schools, radon testing in government-owned buildings, radon-specific notification during home sales
New Jersey	Radon professional licensing, radon building code for new homes, radon building code for new schools, radon testing in day care centers, radon-specific notification during home sales, radon-specific notification in home leasing.
New Mexico	None
New York	Radon professional licensing, radon testing in schools
North Carolina	None
North Dakota	None
Ohio	Radon professional licensing
Oklahoma	None
Oregon	Radon building code for new homes
Pennsylvania	Radon professional licensing
Rhode Island	Radon professional licensing, radon building code for new schools, radon testing in day care centers, radon testing in schools, radon testing in government-owned buildings, radon-specific notification during home sales
South Carolina	None
South Dakota	None
Tennessee	None
Texas	None
Utah	Radon professional licensing
Virginia	Radon professional licensing, radon building code for new homes, radon building code for new government-owned buildings, radon testing in schools
Vermont	None
Washington	Radon building code for new homes
West Virginia	Radon professional licensing, radon building code for new schools, radon testing in schools
Wisconsin	None
Wyoming	None

<sup>a</sup> 30 states and Washington, DC, had some type of radon law in place as of February 2012 (14).

**Table 2. Radon-Related Activities for Lung Cancer Prevention in National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program Plans (N = 27), 2005–2011**

<b>Category</b>	<b>n (%)</b>	<b>Representative Quotes From Plans in the Category</b>
Improve awareness of radon	25 (38%)	"Inform people who live in radon-prone areas about the risks of radon and ways to reduce those risks"
Improve home testing	21 (32%)	"Identify homes with high radon levels through home testing."
Promote remediation of high radon homes	11 (17%)	"[Program] . . . has trained several contractors in radon home remediation."



Category	n (%)	Representative Quotes From Plans in the Category
Support radon policy activities <sup>a</sup>	13 (20%)	"Support the [Program's] Environmental Protection Agency in their efforts to . . . require radon testing for all homes, public buildings, and commercial buildings prior to being built or sold for real estate transactions."
Evaluate existing radon policy	1 (2%)	"Ensure the compatibility of state and federal information and regulations on carcinogens in the workplace, with continuing reviews of policies of all levels of government."

<sup>a</sup> To the best of the authors' knowledge, no federal funds were used to advocate for legislative or policy changes.

The opinions expressed by authors contributing to this journal do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Public Health Service, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the authors' affiliated institutions.

 The RIS file format is a text file containing bibliographic citations. These files are best suited for import into bibliographic management applications such as EndNote , Reference Manager , and ProCite . A free trial download is available at each application's web site.

For Questions About This Article Contact [pcdeditor@cdc.gov](mailto:pcdeditor@cdc.gov)

Page last reviewed: August 08, 2013

Page last updated: August 08, 2013

Content source: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA  
30333, USA  
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 - Contact CDC-INFO

