

ANSI/AARST

RMS-LB 2018 with 12/20 revisions



An American National Standard



Radon Mitigation Standards for Schools and Large Buildings

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AARST CONSORTIUM ON NATIONAL RADON STANDARDS
www.standards.aarst.org



RMS-LB 2018 *with 12/20 revisions*
Radon Mitigation Standards for Schools and Large Buildings

Scope Summary and Introduction

This standard specifies practices, minimum requirements and general guidance for mitigation of radon in existing schools and large buildings, including both low-rise and high-rise schools and large buildings. The techniques addressed in this standard provide whole-building consideration yet also apply when implemented to portions of a building or individual occupied spaces.

12/20 Revisions for 2021

This publication is the first in a series of mitigation standards updates that seek to harmonize and improve as many provisions as possible across ANSI/AARST SGM-SF, RMS-MF and RMS-LB. While recommended for immediate use, the effective date of this revised standard for compliance purposes is Sept. 1st, 2021.

Substantive changes: Continuous maintenance efforts have resulted in harmonized updates for most provisions in **Sections 6, 7 and 8** for *active soil depressurization (ASD)* to read the same in RMS-LB (schools and large buildings), RMS-MF (multifamily buildings) and SGM-SF (existing homes).

Editorial changes: Reconciliation for harmonized order of content, informational renderings and page layout.

Significance of Purpose

Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer among nonsmokers and the second leading cause of lung cancer in the general population.¹ For most school children and staff, the second largest contributor to their radon exposure is likely to be their school.² Thousands of classrooms nationwide have elevated radon levels, needlessly exposing hundreds of thousands of students and staff to this serious health risk.³ With similar implications, a correlation has been observed between radon levels in homes, and workplaces in the same area.⁴

Radon in U.S. homes causes approximately 21,000 U.S. lung cancer deaths each year.¹ Be it at home, work or school, an individual's exposure to radon gas combines over time to increase the risk of preventable lung cancer. This document contains minimum requirements and guidance designed to respond to the health threat in schools and large buildings.

Historical Perspective

In the 1950s, studies confirmed increased incidence of radon-induced lung cancer for workers in underground mines. In the 1980s, studies found that exposure to radon in homes can exceed exposures found in studies of mine workers. Since 1988, the Indoor Radon Abatement Act has authorized U.S. state and federal activities to reduce citizen risk of lung cancer caused by indoor radon concentrations.

Since the early 1990s, USEPA has advised all U.S. schools to test for radon and to reduce levels to below 4 pCi/L.

In 1999, with the publication of BEIR VI¹, the National Academy of Sciences confirmed that any exposure to radon holds a degree of risk. In addition, the Academy's BEIR VII committee stated that exposure to radiation, including any concentration of radon, carries risk.

In 2009, the World Health Organization's WHO Handbook on Indoor Radon confirmed the association between indoor radon exposure and lung cancer, even at the relatively low radon levels found in residential buildings.⁵

Initiated in 2010, the U.S. Federal Radon Action Plan (FRAP), followed by the National Radon Action Plan (NRAP), has highlighted an ultimate public health goal of eliminating preventable radon-induced cancer.

Designation: RMS-LB

As used for catalogue identification, "RMS-LB" stands for Radon Mitigation Standards for Large Buildings.

Normative References

Referenced publications, including those delineated as normative, are found in **Appendix A**.

¹ National Academy of Sciences, "Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation" (BEIR VI Report) 1999

² USEPA, "Radon Measurement In Schools", July 1993 (EPA-402-R-92-014)

³ USEPA, "Tools For Schools", June 2010"

⁴ Silvia Bucci, Gabriele Pratesi, Maria Letizia Viti, Marta Pantani, Francesco Bochicchio and Gennaro Venoso, "Radon in workplaces: first results of an extensive survey and comparison with radon in homes", 2011

⁵ World Health Organization, "WHO Handbook on Indoor Radon: A Public Health Perspective" 2009

Adoption

These standards of practice can be adopted as requirements for contractual relationships or adopted as recommendations or requirements of an authority or jurisdiction such as for private proficiency programs, a state radon program or other governmental body. AARST recommends that any authority or jurisdiction considering substantial modifications of this document as a condition of its use seek consensus within the consortium process at AARST Consortium on National Radon Standards prior to adopting a modified version. This provides the jurisdiction with a higher degree of expertise across diverse stakeholders and offers the Consortium on National Radon Standards an opportunity to update this document as appropriate.

AARST Consortium on National Radon Standards

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The Consortium Consensus Process

The consensus process developed for the AARST Consortium on National Radon Standards and as accredited to meet essential requirements for American National Standards by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) has been applied throughout the process of approving this document.

Continuous Maintenance

This standard is under continuous maintenance by the AARST Consortium on National Radon Standards for which the Executive Stakeholder Committee has established a documented program for regular publication of revisions, including procedures for timely consensus action on requests for change to any part of the standard. User tools are also posted online as they become available (such as templates for field notices, inspection forms).

For access to details: (www.standards.aarst.org/public-review)

Notices

Notice of right to appeal: Bylaws for the AARST Consortium on National Radon Standards are available at www.standards.aarst.org/public-review. Section 2.1 of Operating Procedures for Appeals (Appendix B) states, "Persons or representatives who have materially affected interests and who have been or will be adversely affected by any substantive or procedural action or inaction by AARST Consortium on National Radon Standards committee(s), committee participant(s), or AARST have the right to appeal; (3.1) Appeals shall first be directed to the committee responsible for the action or inaction."

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Table of Contents		Page
1.0	Scope	1
2.0	Applicability	
2.1	Mandatory Conventions	2
2.2	Prior systems	2
2.3	Adoption and Use	2
3.0	Qualified Contractors	
3.1	Trained Professionals	2
3.2	Contractors, Teams & Qualifications	2
3.3	Quality Management	3
4.0	General Practices	
4.1	Assemble Building Information	3
4.2	Proposals	4
4.3	Notification and Hazards	4
4.6	Jurisdictional Authorities	5
5.0	System Design	
5.1	Health and Safety	5
5.2	Long-Term Considerations	5
5.3	Appropriate Systems	5
5.4	Nondestructive Investigations	7
5.5	Diagnostic Investigations	11
5.6	Design Decisions	12
	<i>Design Decision Flowcharts</i>	13-14
6.0	ASD System Installations	
6.1	ASD Suction Points	15
6.2	ASD Piping	18
6.3	ASD Pipe Sizing	22
6.4	ASD Exhaust Discharge	24
6.5	ASD Fan Installation	28
7.0	Sealing	
7.1	Background and Accessibility	30
7.2	Sealant Materials	30
7.3	Accessible Cracks	30
7.4	Other Accessible Openings	31
7.5	Sumps and Pits	31
7.6	Membranes Over Open Soil	32
7.7	Sub-membrane Depressurization	33
7.8	Drains	33
7.9	Sealed Isolation Assemblies	34
8.0	For All Systems and Methods	
8.1	Long-Term OM&M Plan	35
8.2	System Monitors	35
8.3	Electrical	36
8.4	Labeling	37
8.5	Inspection for Compliance	40
8.6	Retention of Records	40
9.0	Post-Mitigation (All Systems)	
9.1	Functional Evaluation	41
9.2	Initial Radon Test After Mitigation	41
10.0	Documentation	
10.1	Essential Information	43
10.2	When Owner-Occupied	44
10.3	Non-ASD Systems	44
10.4	Inadvertent Collateral Mitigation	44
10.5	When Not Owner-Occupied	45
	<i>Table 10.5 OM&M Plan Details</i>	46
11.0	Health and Safety	
11.1	Mitigation Installers	47
11.2	Workers and Occupants	48
12.0	Non-ASD Systems and Methods	
12.1	For All Non-ASD Methods	50
12.2	Sources of Air	51
12.3	Indoor Air Pressurization	52
12.4	Soil Air Pressurization	53
12.5	Indoor Air Dilution	54
12.6	Soil Air Dilution	54
12.7	Controls for Variable Activation	55
12.8	HVAC Repairs and Modifications	55
12.9	Building Material Sources	55
12.10	Radon from Water	55
12.11	Source Removal	55
12.12	Air Cleaning	56
12.13	Passive Methods and Systems	56
13.0	Description of Terms	58
Exhibit A	<i>Sample Notices</i>	61-63
Exhibit B	<i>Sample Posted Notice (Caulk)</i>	64
Exhibit C	<i>Temporary Label / Risk Chart</i>	65
Appendix A	Referenced Publications	66
Appendix B	Consensus Body Members	67
Informative	RMS-LB Companion Guidance	
A	Guidance for property owners	
B	Guidance when considering Non-ASD	
C	Heating, Cooling and Ventilation Systems	
D	Quality Management	
E	Average Building Operating Conditions	
F	Example Maintenance Logs	

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Note—12/20 revisions (Sections 1 -5 do NOT contain changed requirements)

1.0 SCOPE

- 1.1** This standard specifies practices, minimum requirements and general guidance for *mitigation* of *radon* in existing low-rise and *high-rise* schools and large buildings. This standard addresses a wide range of schools and large buildings including, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof for:
- a) Business occupancies (Group B⁶) including for offices, educational and training facilities, professional services or service-type transactions; and
 - b) Educational occupancies (Group E) including for religious and educational purposes through the 12th grade and day care facilities; and
 - c) Multi-use buildings or structures that are divided into any combination of occupancies including educational, commercial or residential⁷ within Multi-use buildings or occupancies.
- 1.1.1** *The scope of this standard includes:*
- a) Techniques that are applicable to whole building considerations yet also apply when implemented to portions of a building or individual occupied spaces; and
 - b) Practices that are applicable to structures or a portion thereof be they rented, leased or owned including co-op owned buildings.
- 1.1.2** *The scope of this standard also includes:*
- Assembly occupancies (Group A) including for the gathering of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions; Factory occupancies (Group F) including for fabrication or manufacturing, repair or processing; High-hazard occupancies (Group H); Institutional occupancies (Group I) including for where people are cared for or live in a supervised environment be it under restraint or security, detained in a penal institution, or for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, custodial care or for child care facility purposes; and, Mercantile occupancies (Group M) including for the sale of merchandise, goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public.
- 1.2** **Limitations**
- 1.2.1** *Water and building materials*
- This standard does not address all *mitigation* techniques such as may be needed for airborne *radon* that results from *radon* in water, building materials or other less common sources of *radon* gas.
- 1.2.2** *Mitigation of other soil gasses*
- When applying *radon mitigation* techniques herein for other hazardous soil gasses such as for chemical vapor intrusion into buildings. Applicable requirements are found in ANSI/AARST SGM-SF "Soil Gas Mitigation for Existing Homes" to include **Section 11** (Health and Safety) and **Section 13** (Additional Requirements).
- 1.2.3** *Jurisdictional compliance*
- This standard does not contain all code or other requirements of the jurisdictions where the *radon mitigation* system is being installed. Although the provisions in this standard have been reviewed for potential conflicts with other regulatory requirements, adherence to this standard does not guarantee or supersede compliance with the applicable codes or regulations of any federal, state or local agency with jurisdiction.

⁶ As point of reference, see the International Building Code (IBC) (as published by the International Code Council).

⁷ For residential dwellings, see ANSI/AARST RMS-MF "Radon Mitigation Standards for Multifamily Buildings".