

Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier Provides Superior Protection from Radon.

Learn How...

Radon in Your Building

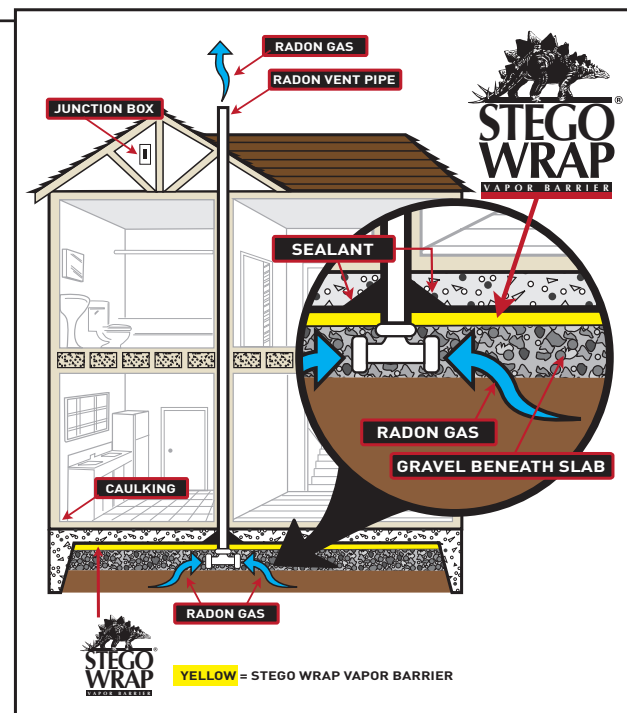
Radon kills. It's that simple. Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer behind smoking. Approximately 21,000 deaths occur each year as a result of radon-induced lung cancer, of these deaths 2,900 involve people who have never smoked. The EPA asserts dangerous concentration levels of radon (4 picoCuries/liter (pCi/L) or greater) have been found in 1 out of every 5 schools and in 1 out of every 15 homes in the United States. While deadly, radon is preventable and new construction is the ideal time to implement a cost-effective radon mitigation system to help reduce radon build up in your building.



Radon Mitigation Systems

There are two common types of sub-slab depressurization systems that can be employed to mitigate radon levels in buildings; passive and active. The passive system prevents radon from entering the building by using barriers placed during construction, and the radon exits the building using the building's own natural airflow and pressures and strategically placed pipe. An active system uses the same barriers and pipe but also adds a low-voltage fan to proactively remove radon from the building. Both passive and active systems involve the same basic elements as required by the EPA, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the International Residential Code (IRC), and by many local building codes to keep radon levels below 4 pCi/L. The basic elements of both the passive and active systems are the following:

- 1) A gas permeable layer under the building, such as a layer of gravel, to allow gas to move freely
- 2) Plastic sheeting installed over the gas permeable layer to prevent the gas from entering the building
- 3) A vent pipe that directs gas up and out over the building, rather than into it
- 4) Sealing and caulking around all openings in the foundation floor to prevent gas from leaking into the building



Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier's Role in Radon Mitigation Systems

Both passive and active radon mitigation systems require plastic sheeting, however, generic polyethylene, which is commonly used as the plastic sheeting, is ineffective as a radon barrier. Generic polyethylene has a high transmission rate and because it is frequently composed of recycled resins it will degrade over time leaving your building exposed to radon gas.

Unfortunately, no industry standard currently exists to measure the effectiveness of generic polyethylene used in radon mitigation systems. However, independent testing reveals Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier has a radon diffusion coefficient of $1.3 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2/\text{second}$ and when used in radon mitigation systems has been proven to bring radon levels below 4 pCi/L.

Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier's unique composition makes it the ultimate defense against moisture vapor transmission, soil contaminants, and harmful gases like radon. Stego Wrap far exceeds the minimum requirements of ASTM E 1745, the industry standard for plastic vapor retarders/barriers used under concrete slabs. Most generic polyethylene does not meet the minimum requirements of this important standard.

Stego Wrap can withstand rugged conditions, will not easily puncture or tear, and will impede the movement of harmful gases and vapor for the life of your building.

Incorporate reliable, lasting protection into your radon mitigation system with Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier.