

REQUIRED TESTING FOR RADON IN RESIDENTIAL RENTAL BUILDINGS

State law requires landlords or other lessors of a residential building to test the air of the residential building for radon every 5 years. If a residential building required to be tested for radon is not connected to a public water system, the landlord or lessor of the residential building must test both the air and the water of the residential building for radon.

If a test for radon reveals a level hazardous to human health, the landlord or lessor of the residential building must give notice of the presence of and the risk associated with radon gas to every residence in the residential building. Notice must be given by posting a sign on the residential building's exterior doors and sent by certified mail to every unit in the residential building. A sign placed on an exterior entry door of a residential building must remain until the level of radon in the residential building is reduced to a level not hazardous to human health.

A landlord or other lessor of a residential building with a test result revealing a level of radon hazardous to human health, must immediately mitigate the level of radon in the residential building until it is reduced to a level not hazardous to human health.

A person who fails to comply with required testing for radon commits a civil violation for which a fine of up to \$500 per violation may be assessed.