**Radon:**

Radon is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless radioactive gas that comes from the natural decay of uranium. It can be released into the air from rock, soil, and groundwater, and it can build up in dangerous concentrations in enclosed spaces. Exposure to radon over time can cause lung cancer, and it is the second leading cause of the disease in the United States. Indoor radon concentrations are affected by geologic conditions and building construction. There is no safe level of exposure to radon. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends building owners mitigate indoor radon concentrations that have tested at or above 4.0 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) and to consider mitigation for concentrations between 2.0 and 4.0 pCi/L. The World Health Organization action level for indoor radon concentration is 2.7 pCi/L.

The radon layers displayed on this map depict locations where radon occurrence may be elevated due to geologic conditions. However, radon concentration can vary widely from building to building due to local and non-geologic factors. Areas not depicted on these map layers may have high potential for radon, and not all portions of depicted areas will have high radon levels. The only definitive way to know if you are exposed to radon is to get your home tested. The [Wyoming Department of Health](https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/cancer-and-chronic-disease-prevention-unit/cancer/radon/) offers free (while supplies last) and discounted at-home radon [test kits](https://states.aelabs.com/#/wy) for Wyoming residents. Contact the Wyoming Radon Program at (307) 777-6015 for more information.

*Radon Observation Statistics*

This layer represents statistics from accumulated radon test results provided to the Wyoming Department of Health. Radon concentrations are measured in pCi/L, and geographic data are generalized by Public Land Survey System section (roughly 1 square mile). Sections are symbolized according to the percentage of radon tests that exceeded concentrations of 4.0 pCi/L – the EPA’s action level. Sections with fewer than 10 test results are not categorized and are shown as “Low count areas.”

*Radon Source Potential*

This layer is digitized from the [Planning Guide Map for Radon Studies in Wyoming, WSGS Open File Report 86-18](https://www.wsgs.wyo.gov/wyoming-geology/mapping.aspx?PubID=OFR-86-18), which depicts geologic formations that are potential sources of radon gas. Areas depicted represent generalized potential for radon occurrence based on measurements of gamma radiation above background levels. Not all gamma radiation results from the decay of radon-producing radioactive elements; thus, not all areas depicted will have high radon levels. “High” radon potential areas show geologic formations that were measured to have high background gamma radiation. “Probable High” areas show geologic formations that were suspected, but not measured, to have high background gamma radiation. “Medium” potential areas show geologic formations that were measured to have medium or locally high background gamma radiation. “Probable Medium” areas show geologic formations that were suspected to have medium background gamma radiation. This layer is not intended for use at scales larger than 1:500,000—the scale of the original mapping from which the geologic formations were digitized.