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[www.greenvillecounty.org](http://www.greenvillecounty.org)

## Memorandum

To: Mr. Curt McGahhey, Chairman, Roads, Infrastructure, and Public Works Committee  
Mr. Joseph Kernell, County Administrator

Via: Hesha Gamble, Assistant County Administrator of Public Works, Planning &  
Development

From: Darren Brock, Director of Code Compliance

Date: February 23, 2026

Reference: Adoption of Appendix 'BE' - Residential Code for One and Two Family  
Dwellings

The attachment with this memorandum is a request required by the South Carolina Building Codes Council that authorizes a representative of the County of Greenville to appear before the Building Codes Council.

In the past three building code change cycles we have requested permission of the South Carolina Building Codes Council for the ability to adopt Appendix 'BE' of the Residential Code for One and Two Family Dwellings, *Radon Control Methods*, to be implemented in Greenville County.

Table BE101.1 has designated Greenville County as the only county in South Carolina to have a "high radon potential". In order to mitigate the effects of radon in new residential construction, the Radon Control Methods outlined in the Residential Code, have been in force in the County for a number of years. The action before the Building Codes Council is simply a continuation of those practices already approved by the Building Codes Council and by County Council.

The formal adoption of the Appendix will occur in the administrative code adoption ordinance which will be presented to Council later in 2026.

We thank you for your consideration of this matter.

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Date: February 23, 2026

State of South Carolina  
The South Carolina Building Codes Council  
Molly Price, Administrator  
Post Office Box 11329  
Columbia, SC 29211-1329

Reference: Request for Appearance at May Meeting

Dear Members of the Council,

Please accept this letter as a request to appear before the South Carolina Building Codes Council at the May 2026 meeting to bring forth to the Council the following issues;

- The continuation of the implementation of Radon Mitigation Controls in Greenville County, pursuant to a request for Local Code Modification based on physical factors, SCCL §6-9-105; Appendix 'BE' Residential Code, One and Two Family Dwellings

*“SECTION 6-9-105. Variations based on physical or climatological conditions; description of boundaries.*

*(A) If a municipality or county contends that the codes authorized by this chapter do not meet its needs due to local physical or climatological conditions, the proposed variations and modifications must be submitted to the council.*

*(B) The council may issue an approval after a finding on the record that the variation or modification provides a reasonable standard of public health, safety, and welfare.*

*(C) Where a boundary for a physical or climatological condition is referenced in a code, the council, upon adoption of the code, is required to define the boundary so that it approximates the physical or climatological area, using logical geographic features such as major highways, waterbodies, or ridgelines. Political boundaries may not be used unless they approximate the physical area.”*

A submittal of documentation regarding this item is enclosed.

We thank you for your kind consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Darren Brock, CBO, SC-CFM

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## Appendix **BE** Radon Control Methods

*The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.*

### **User notes:**

**About this appendix:** *Appendix BE contains provisions that are intended to mitigate the transfer of radon gases from the soil into dwelling units. Radon is a radioactive gas that has been identified as a cancer-causing agent. Radon comes from the natural breakdown of uranium in soil, rock and water.*

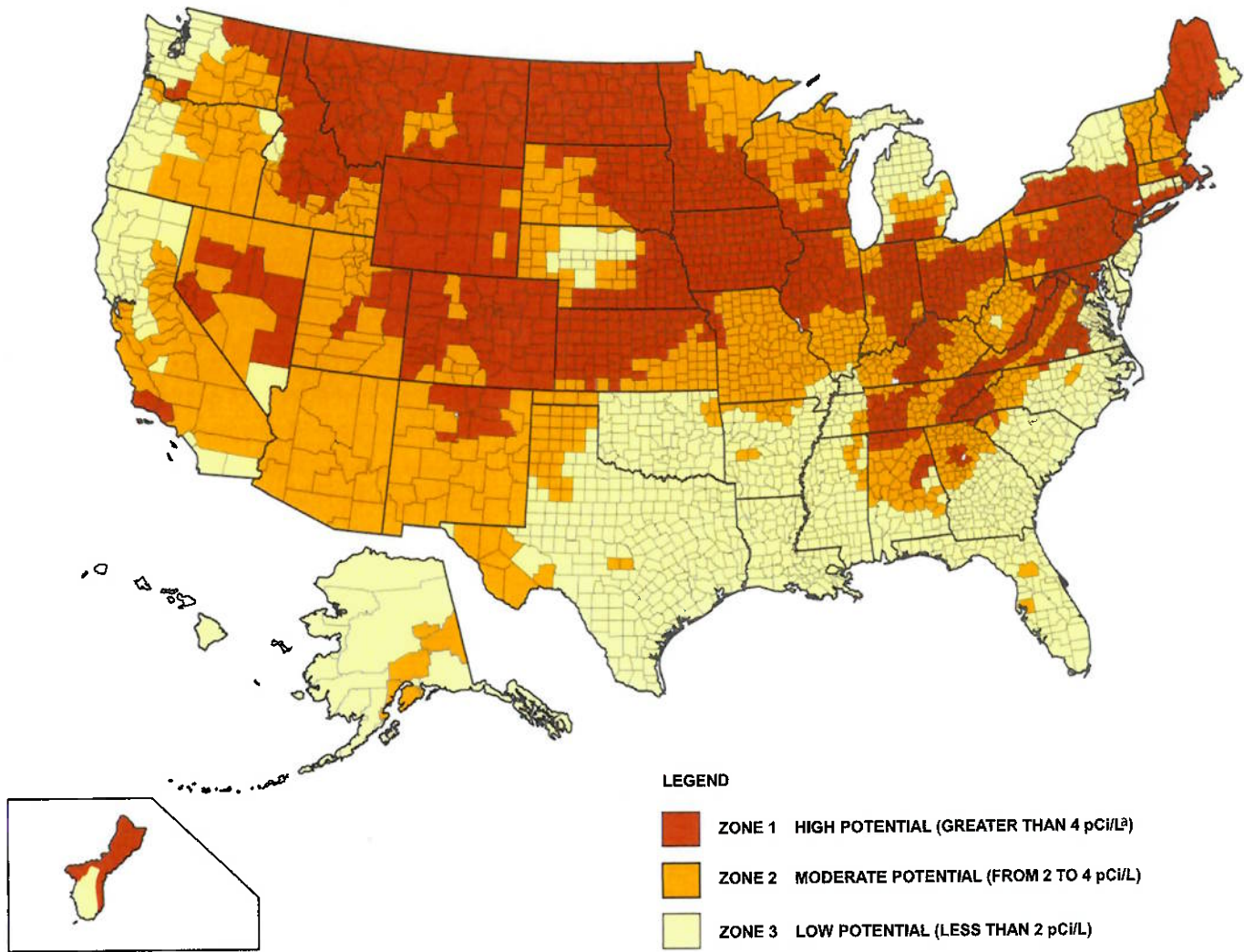
## Section **BE101** Scope

### **BE101.1 General.**

This appendix contains requirements for new construction in *jurisdictions* where radon-resistant construction is required.

Inclusion of this appendix by *jurisdictions* shall be determined through the use of locally available data or determination of Zone 1 designation in [Figure BE101.1](#) and [Table BE101.1](#).

## FIGURE BE101.1 EPA MAP OF RADON ZONES



- a. pCi/L stands for picocuries per liter of radon gas. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends that homes that measure 4 pCi/L and greater be mitigated.

The EPA and the US Geological Survey have evaluated the radon potential in the United States and have developed a map of radon zones designed to assist building officials in deciding whether radon-resistant features are applicable in new construction.

The map assigns each of the 3,141 counties in the United States to one of three zones based on radon potential. Each zone designation reflects the average short-term radon measurement that can be expected to be measured in a *building* without the implementation of radon-control methods. The radon zone designation of highest priority is Zone 1. [Table BE101.1](#) lists the Zone 1 counties illustrated on the map. More detailed information can be obtained from state-specific booklets (EPA-401-R-93-021 through 070) available through the State Radon Offices or from the EPA Regional Offices.

**TABLE BE101.1 HIGH RADON-POTENTIAL (ZONE 1) COUNTIES<sup>a</sup>**

<b>ALABAMA</b>
Calhoun
Clay
Cleburne
Colbert
Coosa
Franklin
Jackson
Lauderdale
Lawrence
Limestone
Madison
Morgan
Talladega
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>
Santa Barbara
Ventura
<b>COLORADO</b>
Adams
Arapahoe
Baca
Bent
Boulder
Chaffee
Cheyenne
Clear Creek
Crowley
Custer
Delta
Denver
Dolores
Douglas
El Paso
Elbert
Fremont

Garfield
Gilpin
Grand
Gunnison
Huerfano
Jackson
Jefferson
Kiowa
Kit Carson
Lake
Larimer
Las Animas
Lincoln
Logan
Mesa
Moffat
Montezuma
Montrose
Morgan
Otero
Ouray
Park
Phillips
Pitkin
Prowers
Pueblo
Rio Blanco
San Miguel
Summit
Teller
Washington
Weld
Yuma
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>
Fairfield
Middlesex
New Haven
New London

<b>GEORGIA</b>
Cobb
De Kalb
Fulton
Gwinnett
<b>IDAHO</b>
Benewah
Blaine
Boise
Bonner
Boundary
Butte
Camas
Clark
Clearwater
Custer
Elmore
Fremont
Gooding
Idaho
Kootenai
Latah
Lemhi
Shoshone
Valley
<b>ILLINOIS</b>
Adams
Boone
Brown
Bureau
Calhoun
Carroll
Cass
Champaign
Coles
De Kalb
De Witt
Douglas

Edgar
Ford
Fulton
Greene
Grundy
Hancock
Henderson
Henry
Iroquois
Jersey
Jo Daviess
Kane
Kendall
Knox
La Salle
Lee
Livingston
Logan
Macon
Marshall
Mason
McDonough
McLean
Menard
Mercer
Morgan
Moultrie
Ogle
Peoria
Piatt
Pike
Putnam
Rock Island
Sangamon
Schuyler
Scott
Stark
Stephenson

Tazewell
Vermilion
Warren
Whiteside
Winnebago
Woodford
<b>INDIANA</b>
Adams
Allen
Bartholomew
Benton
Blackford
Boone
Carroll
Cass
Clark
Clinton
De Kalb
Decatur
Delaware
Elkhart
Fayette
Fountain
Fulton
Grant
Hamilton
Hancock
Harrison
Hendricks
Henry
Howard
Huntington
Jay
Jennings
Johnson
Kosciusko
LaGrange
Lawrence

Madison
Marion
Marshall
Miami
Monroe
Montgomery
Noble
Orange
Putnam
Randolph
Rush
Scott
Shelby
St. Joseph
Steuben
Tippecanoe
Tipton
Union
Vermillion
Wabash
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Wells
White
Whitley
<b>IOWA</b>
All Counties
<b>KANSAS</b>
Atchison
Barton
Brown
Cheyenne
Clay
Cloud
Decatur
Dickinson
Douglas

Ellis
Ellsworth
Finney
Ford
Geary
Gove
Graham
Grant
Gray
Greeley
Hamilton
Haskell
Hodgeman
Jackson
Jewell
Johnson
Kearny
Kingman
Kiowa
Lane
Leavenworth
Lincoln
Logan
Marion
Marshall
McPherson
Meade
Mitchell
Nemaha
Ness
Norton
Osborne
Ottawa
Pawnee
Phillips
Pottawatomie
Pratt
Rawlins

Republic
Rice
Riley
Rooks
Rush
Saline
Scott
Sheridan
Sherman
Smith
Stanton
Thomas
Trego
Wallace
Washington
Wichita
Wyandotte
<b>KENTUCKY</b>
Adair
Allen
Barren
Bourbon
Boyle
Bullitt
Casey
Clark
Cumberland
Fayette
Franklin
Green
Harrison
Hart
Jefferson
Jessamine
Lincoln
Marion
Mercer
Metcalfe

Monroe
Nelson
Pendleton
Pulaski
Robertson
Russell
Scott
Taylor
Warren
Woodford
<b>MAINE</b>
Androscoggin
Aroostook
Cumberland
Franklin
Hancock
Kennebec
Lincoln
Oxford
Penobscot
Piscataquis
Somerset
York
<b>MARYLAND</b>
Baltimore
Calvert
Carroll
Frederick
Harford
Howard
Montgomery
Washington
<b>MASS.</b>
Essex
Middlesex
Worcester
<b>MICHIGAN</b>
Branch

Calhoun
Cass
Hillsdale
Jackson
Kalamazoo
Lenawee
St. Joseph
Washtenaw
<b>MINNESOTA</b>
Becker
Big Stone
Blue Earth
Brown
Carver
Chippewa
Clay
Cottonwood
Dakota
Dodge
Douglas
Faribault
Fillmore
Freeborn
Goodhue
Grant
Hennepin
Houston
Hubbard
Jackson
Kanabec
Kandiyohi
Kittson
Lac Qui Parle
Le Sueur
Lincoln
Lyon
Mahnomen
Marshall

Martin
McLeod
Meeker
Mower
Murray
Nicollet
Nobles
Norman
Olmsted
Otter Tail
Pennington
Pipestone
Polk
Pope
Ramsey
Red Lake
Redwood
Renville
Rice
Rock
Roseau
Scott
Sherburne
Sibley
Stearns
Steele
Stevens
Swift
Todd
Traverse
Wabasha
Wadena
Waseca
Washington
Watsonwan
Wilkin
Winona
Wright

Yellow Medicine
<b>MISSOURI</b>
Andrew
Atchison
Buchanan
Cass
Clay
Clinton
Holt
Iron
Jackson
Nodaway
Platte
<b>MONTANA</b>
Beaverhead
Big Horn
Blaine
Broadwater
Carbon
Carter
Cascade
Chouteau
Custer
Daniels
Dawson
Deer Lodge
Fallon
Fergus
Flathead
Gallatin
Garfield
Glacier
Granite
Hill
Jefferson
Judith Basin
Lake
Lewis and Clark

Madison
McCone
Meagher
Missoula
Park
Phillips
Pondera
Powder River
Powell
Prairie
Ravalli
Richland
Roosevelt
Rosebud
Sanders
Sheridan
Silver Bow
Stillwater
Teton
Toole
Valley
Wibaux
Yellowstone
<b>NEBRASKA</b>
Adams
Boone
Boyd
Burt
Butler
Cass
Cedar
Clay
Colfax
Cuming
Dakota
Dixon
Dodge
Douglas

Fillmore
Franklin
Frontier
Furnas
Gage
Gosper
Greeley
Hamilton
Harlan
Hayes
Hitchcock
Hurston
Jefferson
Johnson
Kearney
Knox
Lancaster
Madison
Nance
Nemaha
Nuckolls
Otoe
Pawnee
Phelps
Pierce
Platte
Polk
Red Willow
Richardson
Saline
Sarpy
Saunders
Seward
Stanton
Thayer
Washington
Wayne
Webster

York
<b>NEVADA</b>
Carson City
Douglas
Eureka
Lander
Lincoln
Lyon
Mineral
Pershing
White Pine
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>
Carroll
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>
Hunterdon
Mercer
Monmouth
Morris
Somerset
Sussex
Warren
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>
Bernalillo
Colfax
Mora
Rio Arriba
San Miguel
Santa Fe
Taos
<b>NEW YORK</b>
Albany
Allegany
Broome
Cattaraugus
Cayuga
Chautauqua
Chemung
Chenango

Columbia
Cortland
Delaware
Dutchess
Erie
Genesee
Greene
Livingston
Madison
Onondaga
Ontario
Orange
Otsego
Putnam
Rensselaer
Schoharie
Schuyler
Seneca
Steuben
Sullivan
Tioga
Tompkins
Ulster
Washington
Wyoming
Yates
<b>N. CAROLINA</b>
Alleghany
Buncombe
Cherokee
Henderson
Mitchell
Rockingham
Transylvania
Watauga
<b>N. DAKOTA</b>
All Counties
<b>OHIO</b>

Adams
Allen
Ashland
Auglaize
Belmont
Butler
Carroll
Champaign
Clark
Clinton
Columbiana
Coshocton
Crawford
Darke
Delaware
Fairfield
Fayette
Franklin
Greene
Guernsey
Hamilton
Hancock
Hardin
Harrison
Holmes
Huron
Jefferson
Knox
Licking
Logan
Madison
Marion
Mercer
Miami
Montgomery
Morrow
Muskingum
Perry

Pickaway
Pike
Preble
Richland
Ross
Seneca
Shelby
Stark
Summit
Tuscarawas
Union
Van Wert
Warren
Wayne
Wyandot
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>
Adams
Allegheny
Armstrong
Beaver
Bedford
Berks
Blair
Bradford
Bucks
Butler
Cameron
Carbon
Centre
Chester
Clarion
Clearfield
Clinton
Columbia
Cumberland
Dauphin
Delaware
Franklin

Fulton
Huntingdon
Indiana
Juniata
Lackawanna
Lancaster
Lebanon
Lehigh
Luzerne
Lycoming
Mifflin
Monroe
Montgomery
Montour
Northampton
Northumberland
Perry
Schuylkill
Snyder
Sullivan
Susquehanna
Tioga
Union
Venango
Westmoreland
Wyoming
York
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>
Kent
Washington
<b>S. CAROLINA</b>
Greenville
<b>S. DAKOTA</b>
Aurora
Beadle
Bon Homme
Brookings
Brown

Brule
Buffalo
Campbell
Charles Mix
Clark
Clay
Codington
Corson
Davison
Day
Deuel
Douglas
Edmunds
Faulk
Grant
Hamlin
Hand
Hanson
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jerauld
Kingsbury
Lake
Lincoln
Lyman
Marshall
McCook
McPherson
Miner
Minnehaha
Moody
Perkins
Potter
Roberts
Sanborn
Spink
Stanley

Sully
Turner
Union
Walworth
Yankton
<b>TENNESSEE</b>
Anderson
Bedford
Blount
Bradley
Claiborne
Davidson
Giles
Grainger
Greene
Hamblen
Hancock
Hawkins
Hickman
Humphreys
Jackson
Jefferson
Knox
Lawrence
Lewis
Lincoln
Loudon
Marshall
Maury
McMinn
Meigs
Monroe
Moore
Perry
Roane
Rutherford
Smith
Sullivan

Trousdale
Union
Washington
Wayne
Williamson
Wilson
<b>UTAH</b>
Carbon
Duchesne
Grand
Piute
Sanpete
Sevier
Uintah
<b>VIRGINIA</b>
Alleghany
Amelia
Appomattox
Augusta
Bath
Bland
Botetourt
Bristol
Brunswick
Buckingham
Buena Vista
Campbell
Chesterfield
Clarke
Clifton Forge
Covington
Craig
Cumberland
Danville
Dinwiddie
Fairfax
Falls Church
Fluvanna

Frederick
Fredericksburg
Giles
Goochland
Harrisonburg
Henry
Highland
Lee
Lexington
Louisa
Martinsville
Montgomery
Nottoway
Orange
Page
Patrick
Pittsylvania
Powhatan
Pulaski
Radford
Roanoke
Rockbridge
Rockingham
Russell
Salem
Scott
Shenandoah
Smyth
Spotsylvania
Stafford
Staunton
Tazewell
Warren
Washington
Waynesboro
Winchester
Wythe
<b>WASHINGTON</b>

Clark
Ferry
Okanogan
Pend Oreille
Skamania
Spokane
Stevens
<b>W. VIRGINIA</b>
Berkeley
Brooke
Grant
Greenbrier
Hampshire
Hancock
Hardy
Jefferson
Marshall
Mercer
Mineral
Monongalia
Monroe
Morgan
Ohio
Pendleton
Pocahontas
Preston
Summers
Wetzel
<b>WISCONSIN</b>
Buffalo
Crawford
Dane
Dodge
Door
Fond du Lac
Grant
Green
Green Lake

Iowa
Jefferson
Lafayette
Langlade
Marathon
Menominee
Pepin
Pierce
Portage
Richland
Rock
Shawano
St. Croix
Vernon
Walworth
Washington
Waukesha
Waupaca
Wood
<b>WYOMING</b>
Albany
Big Horn
Campbell
Carbon
Converse
Crook
Fremont
Goshen
Hot Springs
Johnson
Laramie
Lincoln
Natrona
Niobrara
Park
Sheridan
Sublette
Sweetwater

Teton
Uinta
Washakie

- a. The EPA recommends that this county listing be supplemented with other available state and local data to further understand the radon potential of a Zone 1 area.

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## Section **BE102** Definitions

### **BE102.1 General.**

For the purpose of these requirements, the terms used shall be defined as follows:

**DRAIN TILE LOOP.** A continuous length of drain tile or perforated pipe extending around all or part of the internal or external perimeter of a *basement* or *crawl space* footing.

**RADON GAS.** A naturally occurring, chemically inert, radioactive gas that is not detectable by human senses. As a gas, it can move readily through particles of soil and rock, and can accumulate under the slabs and foundations of homes where it can easily enter into the *living space* through construction cracks and openings.

**SOIL-GAS-RETARDER.** A continuous membrane of 6-mil (0.15 mm) polyethylene or other equivalent material used to retard the flow of soil gases into a *building*.

**SUBMEMBRANE DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM.** A system designed to achieve lower submembrane air pressure relative to *crawl space* air pressure by use of a vent drawing air from beneath the *soil-gas-retarder* membrane.

**SUBSLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM (Active).** A system designed to achieve lower subslab air pressure relative to indoor air pressure by use of a fan-powered vent drawing air from beneath the slab.

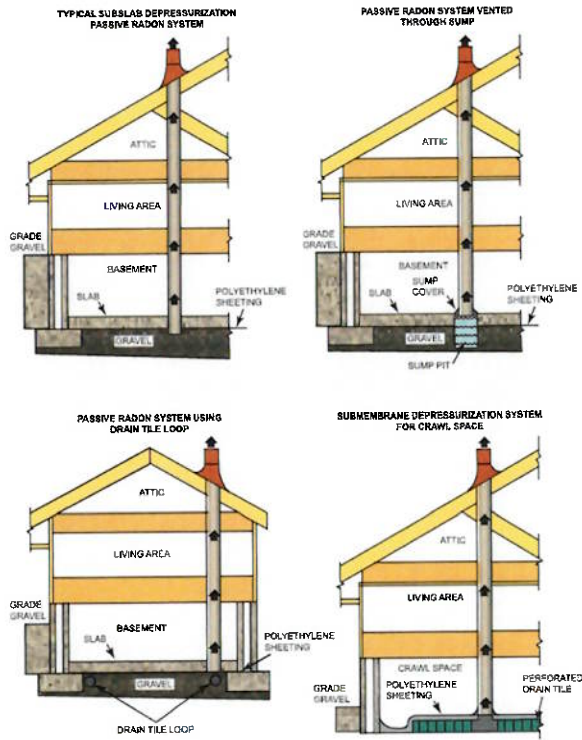
**SUBSLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM (Passive).** A system designed to achieve lower subslab air pressure relative to indoor air pressure by use of a vent pipe routed through the *conditioned space* of a *building* and connecting the subslab area with outdoor air, thereby relying on the convective flow of air upward in the vent to draw air from beneath the slab.

## **Section BE103 Requirements**

### **BE103.1 General.**

The following construction techniques are intended to resist radon entry and prepare the *building* for post-construction radon mitigation, if necessary (see [Figure BE103.1](#)). These techniques are required in areas where designated by the *jurisdiction*.

# FIGURE BE103.1 RADON-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FOR FOUR FOUNDATION TYPES



### **BE103.2 Subfloor preparation.**

A layer of gas-permeable material shall be placed under all concrete slabs and other floor systems that directly contact the ground and are within the walls of the *living spaces* of the *building*, to facilitate future installation of a *subslab depressurization system*, if needed. The gas-permeable layer shall consist of one of the following:

1. A uniform layer of clean aggregate, not less than 4 inches (102 mm) thick. The aggregate shall consist of material that will pass through a 2-inch (51 mm) sieve and be retained by a 1/4-inch (6.4 mm) sieve.
2. A uniform layer of sand (native or fill), not less than 4 inches (102 mm) thick, overlain by a layer or strips of geotextile drainage matting designed to allow the lateral flow of soil gases.

**Exception:** A sand base course is not required under geotextile drainage matting where the concrete slab is installed on well-drained ground or sand-gravel mixture soils classified as Group 1 according to the United Soil Classification as detailed in Table R401.4.1(2).

3. Other materials, systems or floor designs with demonstrated capability to permit depressurization across the entire subfloor area.

**BE103.3 Soil-gas-retarder.**

Flexible sheeting material complying with [Section R506.3.3](#) shall be placed on top of the gas-permeable layer prior to casting the slab or placing the floor assembly to serve as a *soil-gas-retarder* by bridging any cracks that develop in the slab or floor assembly, and to prevent concrete from entering the void spaces in the aggregate base material. The sheeting shall cover the entire floor area with separate sections of sheeting lapped not less than 12 inches (305 mm). The sheeting shall fit closely around any pipe, wire or other penetrations of the material. Punctures or tears in the material shall be sealed or covered with additional sheeting.

**BE103.4 Entry routes.**

Potential radon entry routes shall be closed in accordance with [Sections BE103.4.1](#) through [BE103.4.10](#).

**BE103.4.1 Floor openings.**

Openings around bathtubs, showers, water closets, pipes, wires or other objects that penetrate concrete slabs, or other floor assemblies, shall be filled with a polyurethane caulk or equivalent sealant applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

**BE103.4.2 Concrete joints.**

Control joints, isolation joints, construction joints, and any other joints in concrete slabs or between slabs and foundation walls shall be sealed with a caulk or sealant. Gaps and joints shall be cleared of loose material and filled with polyurethane caulk or other elastomeric sealant applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

**BE103.4.3 Condensate drains.**

Condensate drains shall be trapped or routed through nonperforated pipe to daylight.

#### **BE103.4.4 Sumps.**

Sump pits open to soil or serving as the termination point for subslab or exterior drain tile loops shall be covered with a gasketed or otherwise sealed lid. Sumps used as the suction point in a *subslab depressurization system* shall have a lid designed to accommodate the vent pipe. Sumps used as a floor drain shall have a lid equipped with a trapped inlet.

#### **BE103.4.5 Foundation walls.**

Hollow block masonry foundation walls shall be constructed with either a continuous course of *solid masonry*, one course of masonry grouted solid, or a solid concrete beam at or above finished ground surface to prevent the passage of air from the interior of the wall into the *living space*. Where a brick veneer or other masonry ledge is installed, the course immediately below that ledge shall be sealed. Joints, cracks or other openings around all penetrations of both exterior and interior surfaces of masonry block or wood foundation walls below the ground surface shall be filled with polyurethane caulk or equivalent sealant. Penetrations of concrete walls shall be filled.

#### **BE103.4.6 Dampproofing.**

The exterior surfaces of portions of concrete and masonry block walls below the ground surface shall be dampproofed in accordance with [Section R406](#).

#### **BE103.4.7 Air-handling units.**

Air-handling units in *crawl spaces* shall be sealed to prevent air from being drawn into the unit.

**Exception:** Units with gasketed seams or units that are otherwise sealed by the manufacturer to prevent leakage.

**BE103.4.8 Ducts.**

Ductwork passing through or beneath a slab shall be of seamless material unless the air-handling system is designed to maintain continuous positive pressure within such ducting. Joints in such ductwork shall be sealed to prevent air leakage.

Ductwork located in *crawl spaces* shall have seams and joints sealed by closure systems in accordance with Section M1601.4.1.

**BE103.4.9 Crawl space floors.**

Openings around all penetrations through floors above *crawl spaces* shall be caulked or otherwise filled to prevent air leakage.

**BE103.4.10 Crawl space access.**

Access doors and other openings or penetrations between *basements* and adjoining *crawl spaces* shall be closed, gasketed or otherwise filled to prevent air leakage.

**BE103.5 Passive submembrane depressurization system.**

In *buildings* with *crawl space* foundations, the following components of a passive *submembrane depressurization system* shall be installed during construction.

**Exception:** *Buildings* in which an *approved* mechanical *crawl space ventilation system* or other equivalent system is installed.

**BE103.5.1 Ventilation.**

*Crawl spaces* shall be provided with vents to the exterior of the *building*. The minimum net area of ventilation openings shall comply with Section R408.1.

### **BE103.5.2 Soil-gas-retarder.**

The soil in *crawl spaces* shall be covered with a continuous layer of minimum 6-mil (0.15 mm) polyethylene *soil-gas-retarder*. The ground cover shall be lapped not less than 12 inches (305 mm) at joints and shall extend to all foundation walls enclosing the *crawl space* area.

### **BE103.5.3 Vent pipe.**

A plumbing tee or other *approved* connection shall be inserted horizontally beneath the sheeting and connected to a 3- or 4-inch-diameter (76 or 102 mm) fitting with a vertical vent pipe installed through the sheeting. The vent pipe shall be extended up through the building floors, and terminate not less than 12 inches (305 mm) above the roof in a location not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) away from any window or other opening into the *conditioned spaces* of the *building* that is less than 2 feet (610 mm) below the exhaust point, and 10 feet (3048 mm) from any window or other opening in adjoining or adjacent *buildings*.

### **BE103.6 Passive subslab depressurization system.**

In *basement* or slab-on-grade buildings, the following components of a passive *subslab depressurization system* shall be installed during construction.

#### **BE103.6.1 Vent pipe.**

A minimum 3-inch-diameter (76 mm) ABS, PVC or equivalent gastight pipe shall be embedded vertically into the subslab aggregate or other permeable material before the slab is cast. A "T" fitting or equivalent method shall be used to ensure that the pipe opening remains within the subslab permeable material. Alternatively, the 3-inch (76 mm) pipe shall be inserted directly into an interior perimeter *drain tile loop* or through a sealed sump cover where the sump is exposed to the subslab aggregate or connected to it through a drainage system.

The pipe shall be extended up through the building floors, and terminate not less than 12 inches (305 mm) above the surface of the roof in a location not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) away from any window or other opening into the *conditioned spaces* of the *building* that is less than 2 feet (610 mm) below the exhaust point, and 10 feet (3048 mm) from any window or other opening in adjoining or adjacent *buildings*.

### **BE103.6.2 Multiple vent pipes.**

In *buildings* where interior footings or other barriers separate the subslab aggregate or other gas-permeable material, each area shall be fitted with an individual vent pipe. Vent pipes shall connect to a single vent that terminates above the roof or each individual vent pipe shall terminate separately above the roof.

### **BE103.7 Vent pipe drainage.**

Components of the radon vent pipe system shall be installed to provide positive drainage to the ground beneath the slab or *soil-gas-retarder*.

### **BE103.8 Vent pipe accessibility.**

Radon vent pipes shall be accessible for future fan installation through an *attic* or other area outside the *habitable space*.

**Exception:** The radon vent pipe need not be accessible in an *attic* space where an *approved* rooftop electrical supply is provided for future use.

### **BE103.9 Vent pipe identification.**

Exposed and visible interior radon vent pipes shall be identified with not less than one *label* on each floor and in accessible *attics*. The *label* shall read: "Radon Reduction System."

### **BE103.10 Combination foundations.**

Combination *basement/crawl space* or slab-on-grade/*crawl space* foundations shall have separate radon vent pipes installed in each type of foundation area. Each radon vent pipe shall terminate above the roof or shall be connected to a single vent that terminates above the roof.

### **BE103.11 Building depressurization.**

Joints in air ducts and plenums in unconditioned spaces shall meet the requirements of [Section M1601](#). Thermal envelope air infiltration requirements shall comply with the energy conservation provisions in [Chapter 11](#). *Fireblocking* shall meet the requirements contained in [Section R302.11](#).

**BE103.12 Power source.**

To provide for future installation of an active submembrane or *subslab depressurization system* , an electrical circuit terminated in an *approved* box shall be installed during construction in the *attic* or other anticipated location of vent pipe fans. An electrical supply shall be accessible in anticipated locations of system failure alarms.

**Section BE104 Testing**

### **BE104.1 Testing.**

Where radon-resistant construction is required, radon testing shall be as specified in Items 1 through 11:

1. Testing shall be performed after the dwelling passes its air tightness test.
2. Testing shall be performed after the radon control system and HVAC installations are complete. The HVAC system shall be operating during the test. Where the radon system has an installed fan, the dwelling shall be tested with the radon fan operating.
3. Testing shall be performed at the lowest occupied floor level, whether or not that space is finished. Spaces that are physically separated and served by different HVAC systems shall be tested separately.
4. Testing shall not be performed in a closet, hallway, *stairway*, laundry room, furnace room, bathroom or *kitchen*.
5. Testing shall be performed with a commercially available radon test kit or testing shall be performed by an *approved* third party with a continuous radon monitor. Testing with test kits shall include two tests, and the test results shall be averaged. Testing shall be in

accordance with this section and the testing laboratory kit manufacturer's instructions.

6. Testing shall be performed with the windows closed. Testing shall be performed with the exterior doors closed, except when being used for entrance or exit. Windows and doors shall be closed for not fewer than 12 hours prior to the testing.
7. Testing shall be performed by the builder, a *registered design professional* or an *approved* third party.
8. Testing shall be conducted over a period of not less than 48 hours or not less than the period specified by the testing device manufacturer, whichever is longer.
9. Written radon test results shall be provided by the test lab or testing party. The final written test report with results less than 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) shall be provided to the code official.
10. Where the radon test result is 4 pCi/L or greater, the fan for the radon vent pipe shall be installed as specified in Sections BE103.9 and BE103.12.
11. Where the radon test result is 4 pCi/L or greater, the system shall be modified and retested until the test result is less than 4 pCi/L.

**Exception:** Testing is not required where the *occupied space* is located above an unenclosed open space.