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Results of the 2016 PHE Intercomparison of Passive Radon Detectors

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Results of the 2016 PHE Intercomparison of Passive Radon Detectors

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ABSTRACT

Intercomparison exercises for passive radon detectors have been held regularly by PHE and its predecessor organisations over many years. In 2016, 29 laboratories from 14 countries, took part in the exercise. Some laboratories submitted more than one set of detectors. A total of 32 sets of detectors were exposed in the PHE radon chamber.

The detectors were exposed to 5 different radon concentrations ranging between 50 to 3000 kBq m^{-3} h. After exposure, the detectors were returned to the originating laboratories for processing. Each participant was asked to return results for each detector in terms of exposure to radon. A parameter referred to as measurement error, was used to evaluate the performance for each exposure separately and to classify results. Results have been reported to individual participants and are presented here.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Radon is the largest and most variable contributor of radiation dose to the general population. For more than 20 years, countries in Europe and elsewhere have carried out surveys in order to determine both individual and average exposures and identify where excessive exposures might occur. Most of these measurements have been carried out using passive etched track radon detectors exposed for periods of months. Activated charcoal and electret radon detectors have also been used, mainly for shorter term measurements. In addition, all 3 types of detector are used for experimental and research work.

Intercomparisons provide information about the accuracy of measurements. By allowing different detectors to be compared side by side, an objective assessment of the accuracy of measurements can be made. The results of intercomparisons have been used by individual laboratories to identify and rectify problems, as well as providing calibrations for their detectors traceable to international standards.

The Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards of Public Health England (CRCE) carries out international intercomparisons of passive radon detectors each year. For this intercomparison laboratories were invited to submit sets of detectors that were randomised into 6 groups at CRCE. 5 of these groups were exposed in the CRCE radon chamber to 5 different radon concentrations ranging from 50 to 3000 kBq m^{-3} h and the sixth group was used to determine transit exposures. The detectors were then returned to the laboratories who were asked to report the integrated exposure result for each detector. The laboratories were not informed of the details of the exposures or which detectors were in which group until all the results had been submitted.

This report considers the results for the intercomparison carried out in 2016, for which a total of 29 laboratories from 14 countries submitted 32 sets of detectors. Analysis of the results allows each exposure group in each set to be classified from A (best) to F (worst). Both etched track and electret detectors can be found in each class, demonstrating the point that, in measuring radon, stringent quality assurance is vital irrespective of the measured technique.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

Passive detectors, of varying designs have been used for many years to make measurements of integrated radon exposures. The 3 most common methods are outlined below:

- Etched track detectors are referred to as such because alpha particles from the decay products of radon damage the surface of the plastic detection medium producing microscopic tracks. These tracks are subsequently made visible by chemical or electrochemical etching. The most popular etched track materials are cellulose nitrate (LR-115), polycarbonate (Makrofol) and polyallyl diglycol carbonate (CR-39). In the open type of etched track detector the plastic material is exposed to the ambient atmosphere. Open etched track detectors record alpha particles originating from radon decay products and from radon isotopes. For these detectors, the radioactive decay equilibrium factor, *F*, for Rn-222 has to be taken into account to estimate the proportion of alpha particles that arise from radon-222 decay. In the closed type, the detection material is enclosed in a chamber that excludes entry of ambient radon decay products and only allows entry of radon gas by diffusion.
- Activated charcoal detectors work by retaining adsorbed radon in a charcoal volume. The radon is subsequently measured in the originating laboratory.
- Electret detectors consist of an air chamber above an electret. Ionisation of air in the chamber by radon gradually discharges the electret. Measurement of the charge on the electret by the laboratory before and after radon exposure allows the average radon concentration during exposure to be calculated.

Passive radon detectors are quite simple to produce and process but each is subject to sources of error. It is, therefore, appropriate for laboratories that use these detectors to undertake regular checks against reference exposures carried out in relevant radon exposure facilities. The present laboratory intercomparison programme, which was developed with broad international participation, following standard and agreed test and interpretation protocols, has been designed to provide participants with a routine benchmark performance standard. The intercomparison programme was established by the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB)[*], now the PHE Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE), and has operated regularly since 1982.

Operational procedures and equipment have been described previously (Howarth, 2009).

2 LABORATORY EXPOSURE AND MEASUREMENT FACILITIES

The exposures in this intercomparison were carried out in the CRCE radon chamber. This 43 m^3 walk-in chamber is of the static type, in which radon is continuously released from dry radium-226 radon sources. There is no air flow through the chamber during operation.

* The NRPB was subsequently incorporated into the Health Protection Agency (HPA). On 1 April 2013 the HPA was abolished and its functions transferred to Public Health England.

The radon atmosphere in the chamber can be varied from around 200 to 8000 Bq m^{-3}. Table 1 shows the parameters measured and controlled in the chamber.

The radon concentration in the chamber was continuously monitored using an ATMOS 12 DPX ionisation chamber and with an Alphaguard ionisation chamber as a second primary transfer standard. A daily cross-calibration between the Atmos12 DPX and Alphaguard was carried out throughout the intercomparison exercise. Both instruments are calibrated regularly using a radon gas source supplied by Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Germany.

During exposures, radon decay products were sampled approximately 4 times per day onto a Millipore AA filter and their concentrations determined using an alpha spectrometry system. All chamber-monitored data was automatically transferred to a database. Radon and radon decay product exposures were calculated subsequently.

3 LOGISTICAL ARRANGEMENTS

In total, 29 laboratories from 14 countries, took part in the 2016 PHE intercomparison. Some laboratories submitted more than one set of detectors, so 32 sets of detectors were exposed in the radon chamber. Following exposure, the detectors were returned to the originating laboratories for processing. Each participant was asked to return results for each detector in terms of exposure to radon. Participants are not told any details of the exposures delivered in the exercise. Results were not reported by the originating laboratory for some sets, so the results for 30 sets of detectors from 28 laboratories are presented in this report.

4 RADON EXPOSURES

Appropriate conditions for typical domestic radon exposure were established in the chamber before introducing the detectors. An equilibrium factor, *F*, of about 0.40 between radon and its decay products was maintained in the chamber for the 5 intercomparison exposures. The chamber exposures were calculated after the deadline for return of results by participants and are shown with exposure durations in Table 1. Radon and EER (equilibrium equivalent of radon) concentrations during the exposures are shown in Figures 1–5.

The radon concentration in the laboratory outside the exposure chamber was monitored during the exposures using an Alphaguard ionisation chamber. The daily average concentrations ranged from 12 to 37 Bq m^{-3}, with an overall average of 26 Bq m^{-3}. The estimated additional exposure of the detectors caused by leaving them exposed in the laboratory for 3 days to allow radon to diffuse out of them was less than 1% of the exposure in the chamber in all cases. This value was excluded for the purpose of calculating the reference exposures. Transit detectors were used to monitor radon exposure received in transit.

5 PERFORMANCE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

A performance classification scheme was introduced in 2011 based on the following parameters:

- percentage biased error, which measures the bias of the measurement;
- percentage precision error, which measures the precision of the measurement;
- percentage measurement error, which takes into account their combined effect.

The measured mean is obtained by subtracting the mean transit exposure from the mean reported exposure.

The parameters are given below:

$$\%\ \text{biased error} = \frac{\text{Measured mean} - \text{Reference value}}{\text{Reference value}} \times 100$$

where the reference value is the reference radon exposure,

$$\%\ \text{precision error} = \frac{\text{Standard deviation}}{\text{Measured mean}} \times 100$$

$$\%\ \text{measurement error} = \sqrt[2]{\%\ \text{biased error}^2 + \%\ \text{precision error}^2}$$

Since the percentage measurement error combines the biased error and precision error, a result can have low measurement error only if both bias and precision errors are low. Measurement errors are reflected as a performance classification from A (best) to F (worst) for each exposure separately. Each participating laboratory is assigned a classification, between A and F, for each exposure. The criteria for each of the classification groups are given below.

Range of measurement error (%)	Performance classification
< 10%	A
≥ 10% and < 20%	B
≥ 20% and < 30%	C
≥ 30% and < 40%	D
≥ 40% and < 50%	E
≥ 50%	F

6 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results reported by the laboratories are given in Table 2. In these tables, the 'mean' is the mean result of 10 exposed detectors (5 for electret and charcoal) after subtracting the mean transit exposure. The standard deviation, '1 SD', is for 10 reported results (5 for electrets). Results for % biased error; % precision error and % measurement error are also provided.

The mean results and their standard deviations, as reported by participants, are depicted in Figures 6–10. The mean of all transit exposures is shown in Figure 11.

The mean, μ, and standard deviation, σ, of all reported results, calculated for each exposure, are given in Table 3. The distributions of the mean exposure results given in Table 3 are depicted in Figure 12.

The characteristics of the detectors such as material, detector holder design, detector type and material supplier are provided in Table 4.

The mean of all transit exposures is 49 kBq m^{-3} h (Figure 11). Most of the reported transit exposures were below 50 kBq m^{-3} h, 3 laboratories reported a value between 50 and 100 kBq m^{-3} h, while one laboratory reported values above 100 kBq m^{-3} h.

Results, using the performance classification scheme, are given in Table 4. This table is sorted according to performance classification with the first order of sort being the lowest exposure. The position of a laboratory in the table reflects the performance classification of the different exposures and should not be interpreted as a criterion of their total performance. The results in the table are informative and can be used by laboratories to review their procedures and to identify problems at different exposure levels.

3 laboratories participating with 3 sets of detectors (10%) achieved 5 class A results, meaning that they have a measurement error of under 10% for all 5 exposures. This is a decrease on previous years. Approximately 35% of all sets of detectors achieved class A for at least 3 exposures – a figure also lower than that seen in recent intercomparisons. There was also similar performance to 2014 at measuring the lowest exposure (145 kBq m^{-3} h): 32% of laboratories achieved class A.

It should be noted that the laboratories participating with the same type of detectors and detector material can achieve quite different performance classifications, possibly reflecting each laboratory's own quality assurance (QA) protocols and staff experience.

In order to identify sources of errors, the laboratories should take into account changes in various parameters such as: calibration factor, sensitivity and background. Reviews of sources of errors for etched track detectors are given in Ibrahimi et al (2009), Hanley et al (2008) and Hardcastle and Miles (1996).Constant monitoring of detector performance and strict QA protocols should be established and maintained to identify and manage the above sources of errors.

The proportion of sets achieving each performance classification (A-F) is given in Figure 13.

7 CONCLUSION

In total, 29 laboratories from 14 countries participated in the 2015 PHE intercomparison of passive radon detectors. A six-band (A-F) classification scheme was used to evaluate the performance of the detectors across a range of exposures. 3 laboratories achieved 5 class A ratings, a decline on previous intercomparisons.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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10 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS SUBMITTING RESULTS

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11 TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLE 1 Exposure parameters

Etched track detectors

Exposure	1	2	3	4	5
Duration (h)	451.0	220.9	24.8	67.1	143.6
Radon exposure (kBq m^{-3} h)	2678	1271	140	384	782
Uncertainty (%) at 68% CL	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
EER exposure (kBq m^{-3} h)	1071	508	68.6	154	613
Uncertainty (%) at 68% CL	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
F, equilibrium factor	0.40	0.40	0.49	0.40	0.40

Notes
EER is equilibrium equivalent of radon.
CL is the confidence level.

Charcoal detectors

Exposure	1	2	3
Duration (h)	138.9	97.0	49.5
Radon exposure (kBq m^{-3} h)	760	536	267
Uncertainty (%) at 68% CL	3.0	3.0	3.0

TABLE 2 Analysis of all reported results
Exposure 1 2678 kBq m^{-3} h

Set ID	Mean (kBq m^{-3} h)	1 SD (kBq m^{-3} h)	% biased error	% precision error	% measurement error
1-1	2610.6	91.0	-2.5	3.5	4.3
5-1	2450.1	67.8	-8.5	2.8	8.9
12-1	2685.1	53.5	0.3	2.0	2.0
14-1	2323.6	71.4	-13.2	3.1	13.6
16-1	2485.2	40.9	-7.2	1.6	7.4
19-1	2408.2	59.1	-10.1	2.5	10.4
20-1	2388.0	104.0	-10.8	4.4	11.7
23-1	2523.5	77.3	-5.8	3.1	6.5
32-1	2863.9	63.4	6.9	2.2	7.3
40-1	3045.4	318.8	13.7	10.5	17.3
62-1	2663.0	72.0	-0.6	2.7	2.8
94-1	2612.5	90.7	-2.4	3.5	4.2
129-1	2635.9	51.7	-1.6	2.0	2.5
141-1	2882.6	110.1	7.6	3.8	8.5
150-1	2318.7	65.0	-13.4	2.8	13.7
153-1	2390.9	61.8	-10.7	2.6	11.0
160-1	2943.2	75.3	9.9	2.6	10.2
163-1	2734.5	12.1	2.1	0.4	2.2
168-1	2726.8	54.7	1.8	2.0	2.7
168-2	2875.6	111.1	7.4	3.9	8.3
171-1	2561.5	394.8	-4.4	15.4	16.0
173-1	3112.8	61.1	16.2	2.0	16.4
174-1	2875.1	116.4	7.4	4.0	8.4
177-1	2253.8	138.5	-15.8	6.1	17.0
178-1	2968.5	50.1	10.8	1.7	11.0
182-1	2571.8	89.0	-4.0	3.5	5.3

TABLE 2 Analysis of all reported results *(continued)*
Exposure 2 1271 kBq m^{-3} h

Set ID	Mean (kBq m^{-3} h)	1 SD (kBq m^{-3} h)	% biased error	% precision error	% measurement error
1-1	1233.6	28.7	-2.9	2.3	3.8
5-1	1162.4	55.2	-8.5	4.7	9.8
12-1	1286.9	27.8	1.3	2.2	2.5
14-1	1116.4	30.4	-12.2	2.7	12.5
16-1	1207.0	48.2	-5.0	4.0	6.4
19-1	1143.8	30.0	-10.0	2.6	10.3
20-1	1120.3	78.2	-11.9	7.0	13.8
23-1	1178.3	31.4	-7.3	2.7	7.8
25-1	1210.4	108.4	-4.8	9.0	10.1
25-2	1173.2	142.4	-7.7	12.1	14.4
32-1	1286.0	23.6	1.2	1.8	2.2
40-1	1597.4	166.8	25.7	10.4	27.7
45-1	1173.5	161.1	-7.7	13.7	15.7
62-1	1266.1	42.9	-0.4	3.4	3.4
94-1	1228.8	60.5	-3.3	4.9	5.9
129-1	1238.4	61.5	-2.6	5.0	5.6
141-1	1337.7	56.4	5.2	4.2	6.7
150-1	1157.5	44.4	-8.9	3.8	9.7
153-1	1140.5	27.8	-10.3	2.4	10.6
160-1	1325.1	67.9	4.3	5.1	6.7
163-1	1330.7	4.6	4.7	0.3	4.7
168-1	1326.6	12.5	4.4	0.9	4.5
168-2	1433.8	43.6	12.8	3.0	13.2
171-1	1523.4	71.9	19.9	4.7	20.4
173-1	1527.9	42.8	20.2	2.8	20.4
174-1	1330.5	65.8	4.7	4.9	6.8
177-1	1119.9	62.5	-11.9	5.6	13.1
178-1	1349.7	29.6	6.2	2.2	6.6
182-1	1333.0	265.2	4.9	19.9	20.5

TABLE 2 Analysis of all reported results *(continued)*
Exposure 3 140 kBq m^{-3} h

Set ID	Mean (kBq m^{-3} h)	1 SD (kBq m^{-3} h)	% biased error	% precision error	% measurement error
1-1	147.7	8.4	5.5	5.7	7.9
5-1	134.9	14.3	-3.6	10.6	11.2
12-1	159.7	11.7	14.1	7.3	15.9
14-1	128.7	8.0	-8.1	6.2	10.2
16-1	144.9	16.5	3.5	11.4	11.9
19-1	136.5	9.9	-2.5	7.3	7.7
20-1	93.4	20.1	-33.3	21.5	39.6
23-1	136.8	14.5	-2.3	10.6	10.8
25-1	145.8	13.0	4.1	8.9	9.8
25-2	148.1	20.9	5.8	14.1	15.3
32-1	155.9	4.2	11.4	2.7	11.7
40-1	173.7	28.6	24.1	16.5	29.2
45-1	158.2	24.9	13.0	15.7	20.4
62-1	147.2	8.2	5.1	5.6	7.6
94-1	145.7	16.3	4.1	11.2	11.9
129-1	146.7	12.5	4.8	8.5	9.8
141-1	141.3	18.9	0.9	13.4	13.4
150-1	103.2	18.0	-26.3	17.4	31.5
153-1	134.0	20.0	-4.3	14.9	15.5
160-1	143.3	28.5	2.4	19.9	20.0
163-1	197.6	120.7	41.1	61.1	73.6
168-1	153.8	5.2	9.9	3.4	10.4
168-2	166.4	14.2	18.9	8.5	20.7
171-1	165.1	25.4	17.9	15.4	23.6
173-1	162.3	26.5	15.9	16.3	22.8
174-1	154.1	7.8	10.1	5.1	11.3
177-1	112.5	22.8	-19.6	20.3	28.2
178-1	142.7	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.7
182-1	2.1	43.2	-98.5	2057.1	2059.5

TABLE 2 Analysis of all reported results *(continued)*
Exposure 4 384 kBq m^{-3} h

Set ID	Mean (kBq m^{-3} h)	1 SD (kBq m^{-3} h)	% biased error	% precision error	% measurement error
1-1	380.8	5.6	-0.8	1.5	1.7
5-1	362.5	19.9	-5.6	5.5	7.8
12-1	407.3	9.1	6.1	2.2	6.5
14-1	339.1	24.4	-11.7	7.2	13.7
16-1	376.2	21.5	-2.0	5.7	6.1
19-1	346.9	15.1	-9.7	4.4	10.6
20-1	312.0	31.3	-18.8	10.0	21.3
23-1	353.5	19.3	-7.9	5.5	9.6
25-1	373.4	33.2	-2.8	8.9	9.3
25-2	387.4	26.8	0.9	6.9	7.0
32-1	386.4	6.4	0.6	1.7	1.8
40-1	448.7	57.7	16.8	12.9	21.2
45-1	382.0	65.8	-0.5	17.2	17.2
62-1	390.7	12.2	1.7	3.1	3.6
94-1	365.3	38.5	-4.9	10.5	11.6
129-1	371.8	20.3	-3.2	5.5	6.3
141-1	364.4	40.2	-5.1	11.0	12.2
150-1	279.0	111.8	-27.3	40.1	48.5
153-1	360.0	39.3	-6.3	10.9	12.6
160-1	390.9	101.6	1.8	26.0	26.1
163-1	317.5	200.3	-17.3	63.1	65.4
168-1	403.0	10.3	4.9	2.6	5.6
168-2	437.6	27.0	14.0	6.2	15.3
171-1	395.0	37.2	2.9	9.4	9.8
173-1	460.5	27.9	19.9	6.1	20.8
174-1	412.9	29.2	7.5	7.1	10.3
177-1	331.6	47.4	-13.6	14.3	19.8
178-1	389.9	13.8	1.5	3.5	3.9
182-1	337.6	217.0	-12.1	64.3	65.4

TABLE 2 Analysis of all reported results *(continued)*

Exposure 5 782 kBq m^{-3} h

Set ID	Mean (kBq m^{-3} h)	1 SD (kBq m^{-3} h)	% biased error	% precision error	% measurement error
1-1	773.3	9.0	-1.1	1.2	1.6
5-1	736.8	21.8	-5.8	3.0	6.5
12-1	799.4	20.6	2.2	2.6	3.4
14-1	709.7	28.6	-9.2	4.0	10.1
16-1	754.1	39.8	-3.6	5.3	6.4
19-1	732.9	26.1	-6.3	3.6	7.2
20-1	677.5	39.9	-13.4	5.9	14.6
23-1	744.7	24.2	-4.8	3.2	5.8
25-1	794.0	189.6	1.5	23.9	23.9
25-2	804.4	110.6	2.9	13.7	14.0
32-1	804.5	12.1	2.9	1.5	3.2
40-1	925.4	101.9	18.3	11.0	21.4
45-1	746.8	108.1	-4.5	14.5	15.2
62-1	776.5	26.7	-0.7	3.4	3.5
94-1	759.1	38.7	-2.9	5.1	5.9
129-1	770.9	28.6	-1.4	3.7	4.0
141-1	868.4	39.9	11.0	4.6	12.0
150-1	662.8	39.2	-15.2	5.9	16.4
153-1	711.3	26.9	-9.0	3.8	9.8
160-1	806.2	44.9	3.1	5.6	6.4
163-1	831.5	5.6	6.3	0.7	6.4
168-1	793.6	9.3	1.5	1.2	1.9
168-2	866.9	25.2	10.9	2.9	11.2
171-1	779.3	65.0	-0.3	8.3	8.3
173-1	964.0	27.0	23.3	2.8	23.4
174-1	849.1	56.2	8.6	6.6	10.8
177-1	683.5	61.9	-12.6	9.1	15.5
178-1	883.6	168.0	13.0	19.0	23.0
182-1	776.1	217.0	-0.8	28.0	28.0

Charcoal detectors (Set 49-1)

Exposure	Reference value (kBq m^{-3} h)	Mean (kBq m^{-3} h)	1 SD (kBq m^{-3} h)	% biased error	% precision error	% measurement error	Performance classification
1-1	760	682.0	11.0	-10.3	1.6	10.4	B
5-1	536	518.4	46.8	-3.3	9.0	9.6	A
12-1	267	251.5	5.0	-5.8	2.0	6.1	A

TABLE 2 Analysis of all reported results *(continued)*

Transit controls

Set ID	Mean (kBq m^{-3} h)	1 SD (kBq m^{-3} h)	Set ID	Mean (kBq m^{-3} h)	1 SD (kBq m^{-3} h)
1-1	7.8	4.5	129-1	20.0	3.8
1-2	2.5	2.1	136-1	29.0	4.2
7-1	58.1	11.4	141-1	0.0	0.0
12-1	12.8	2.9	144-1	17.8	6.5
13-1	4.0	2.2	156-1	16.7	6.5
14-1	30.1	6.2	160-1	38.9	5.3
19-1	20.7	8.3	160-2	35.7	4.9
25-1	9.1	1.7	161-1	39.1	5.4
25-2	15.4	3.7	168-1	34.0	4.9
32-1	6.6	1.3	171-1	10.4	3.4
40-1	13.7	2.0	174-1	20.2	13.7
45-1	24.0	6.0	177-1	56.8	16.8
70-1	27.0	7.8	178-1	6.1	2.0
119-1	21.3	12.2	179-1	0.0	0.0
119-2	49.1	27.9	181-1	821.3	766.7
119-3	115.4	55.1	182-1	269.5	152.1

TABLE 3 Statistical analysis of all reported results given in Table 2

Exposure	Mean (μ) of all reported results (kBq m^{-3} h)	Standard deviation (σ) of all reported results (kBq m^{-3} h)
1 (2678 kBq m^{-3} h)	2650	240
2 (1271 kBq m^{-3} h)	1271	128
3 (140 kBq m^{-3} h)	141	34
4 (384 kBq m^{-3} h)	375	40
5 (782 kBq m^{-3} h)	786	71

TABLE 4 Performance classification scheme based on measurement error

	Performance classification in each exposure									
	3	4	5	2	1					
Set ID	140 kBq m^{-3} h	384 kBq m^{-3} h	782 kBq m^{-3} h	1271 kBq m^{-3}	2678 kBq m^{-3} h	Detector type	Filter	Holder	Detector material	Detector material supplier
1-1	A	A	A	A	A	Closed		NRPB/SSI	CR39	Mi-Net
62-1	A	A	A	A	A	Closed		Own	Makrofol	Bayer
129-1	A	A	A	A	A	Closed		Own	CR39	Intercast
5-1	B	A	A	A	A	Closed		E-PErm	Teflon	E-Perm
12-1	B	A	A	A	A	Closed		NRPB/SSI	CR39	_
16-1	B	A	A	A	A	Closed		Radosys	CR39	Radosys
23-1	B	A	A	A	A	Closed		NRPB/SSI	CR39	Mi-Net
32-1	B	A	A	A	A	Closed		NRPB/SSI	CR39	TASL
168-1	B	A	A	A	A	Closed		NRPB	CR39	TASL
94-1	B	B	A	A	A	Closed		Radosys	CR39	Radosys
19-1	A	B	A	B	B	Closed		Own	CR39	Intercast
25-2	B	A	B	B	N/A	Open		Own	LR115	Dosirad
141-1	B	B	B	A	A	Closed		TASL	CR39	TASL
174-1	B	B	B	A	A	Closed		TASL	CR39	TASL

153-1	B	B	A	B	B	Closed		Radosys	CR39	Radosys
14-1	B	B	B	B	B	Closed		NRPB/SSI	CR39	TASL
178-1	A	A	C	A	B	Closed		TASL	CR39	TASL
25-1	A	A	C	C	N/A	Closed		Own	LR115	Dosirad
168-2	C	b	B	B	A	Closed		NRPB	CR39	TASL
160-1	C	C	A	A	B	Closed		TASL	CR39	TASL
171-1	C	A	A	C	B	Closed		Own	LR115	Dosirad
177-1	C	B	B	B	B	Closed		TASL	CR39	TASL
45-1	C	B	B	B	N/A	Closed	Yes	Own	LR115	Dosirad
40-1	C	C	C	C	B	Closed		NRPB	CR39	MiNet
173-1	C	C	C	C	B	Closed		TASL	CR39	TASL
20-1	D	C	B	B	B	Closed		TASL	CR39	TASL
150-1	D	E	B	A	B	Closed		Radosys	CR39	Radosys
163-1	F	F	A	A	A	Closed		TASL	CR39	TASL
182-1	F	F	C	C	A	Closed		NRPB/SSI	CR39	TASL

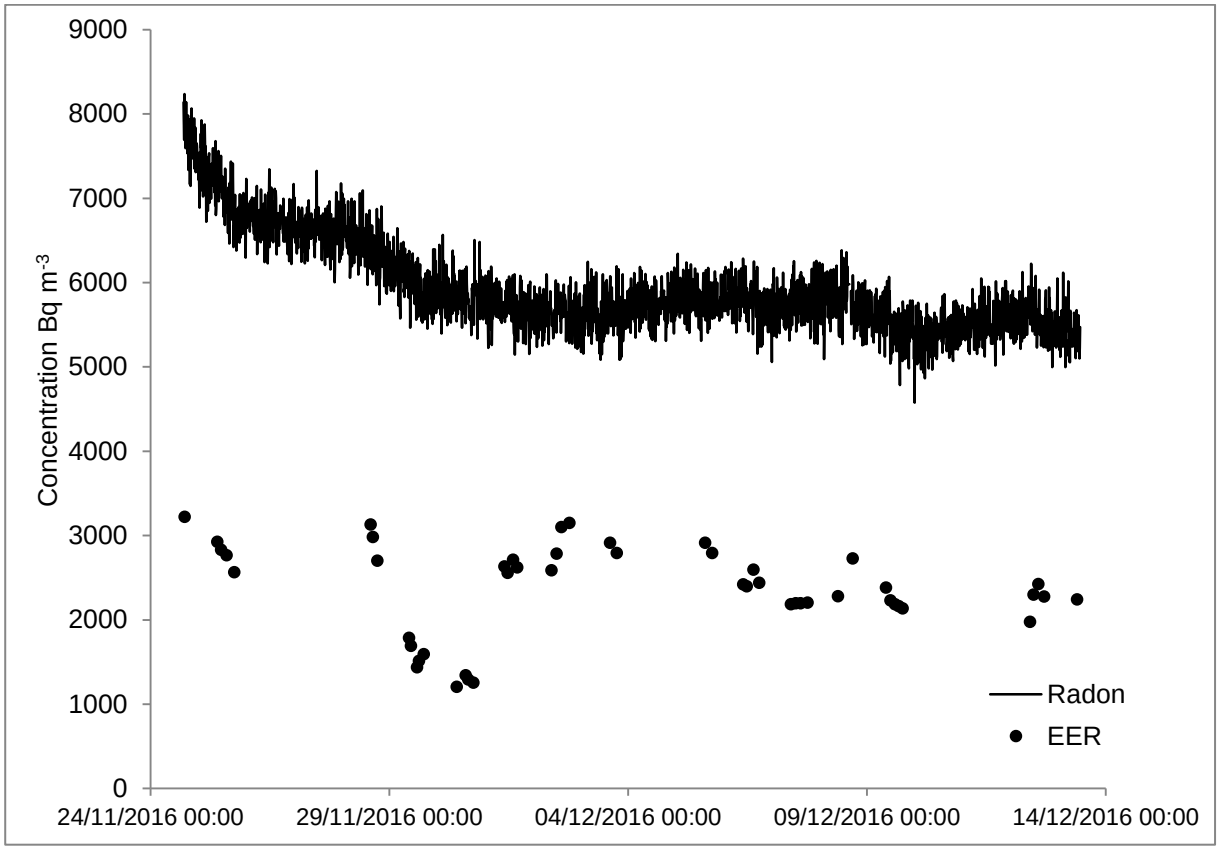


FIGURE 1 Radon and EER concentrations for exposure 1

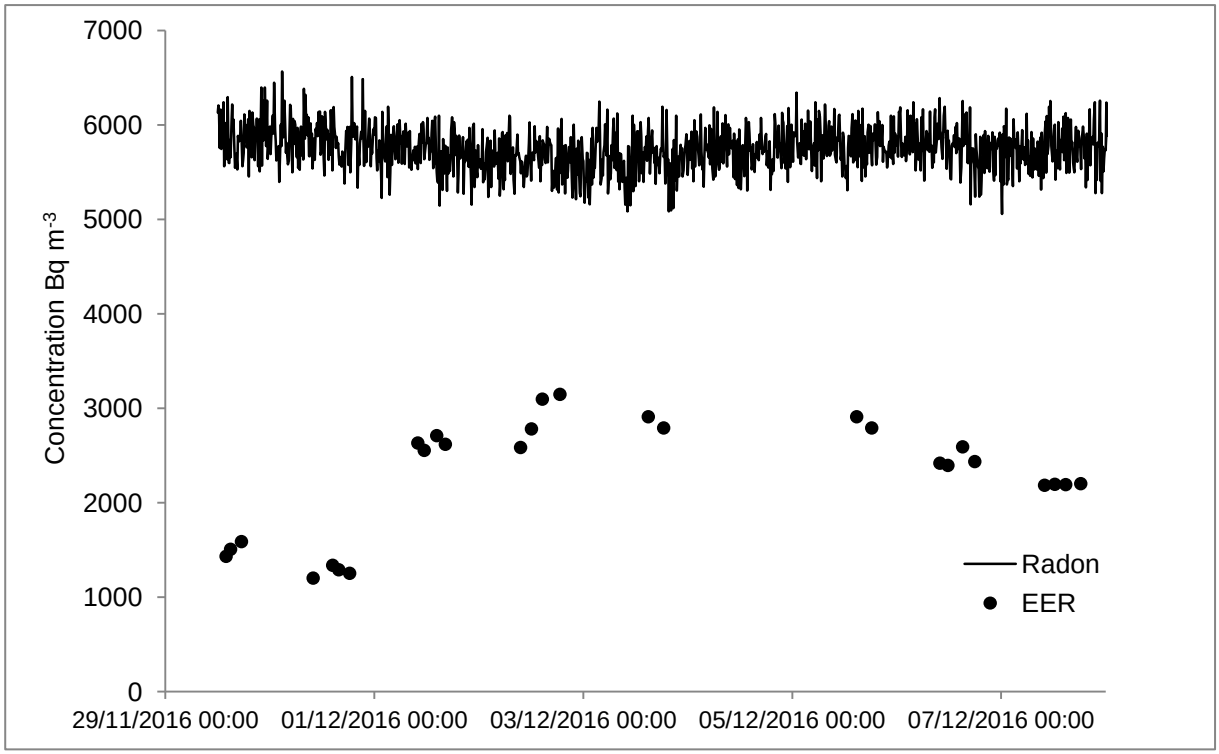


FIGURE 2 Radon and EER concentrations for exposure 2

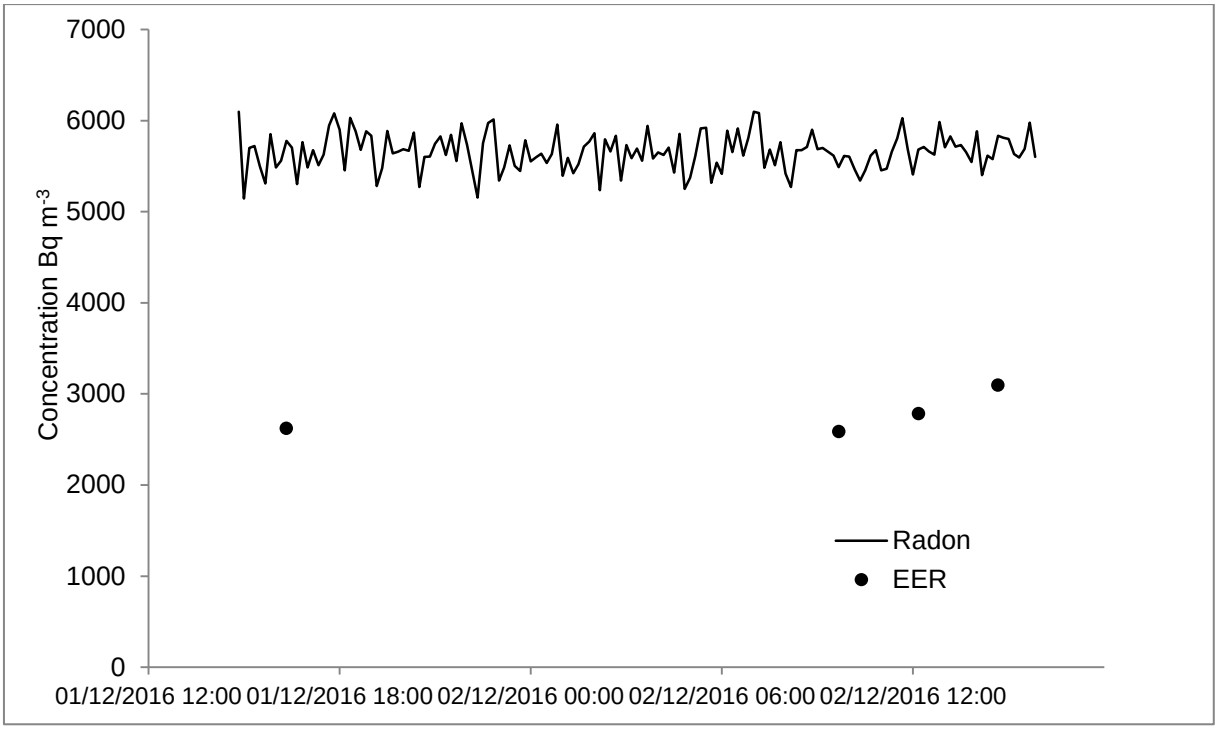


FIGURE 3 Radon and EER concentrations for exposure 3

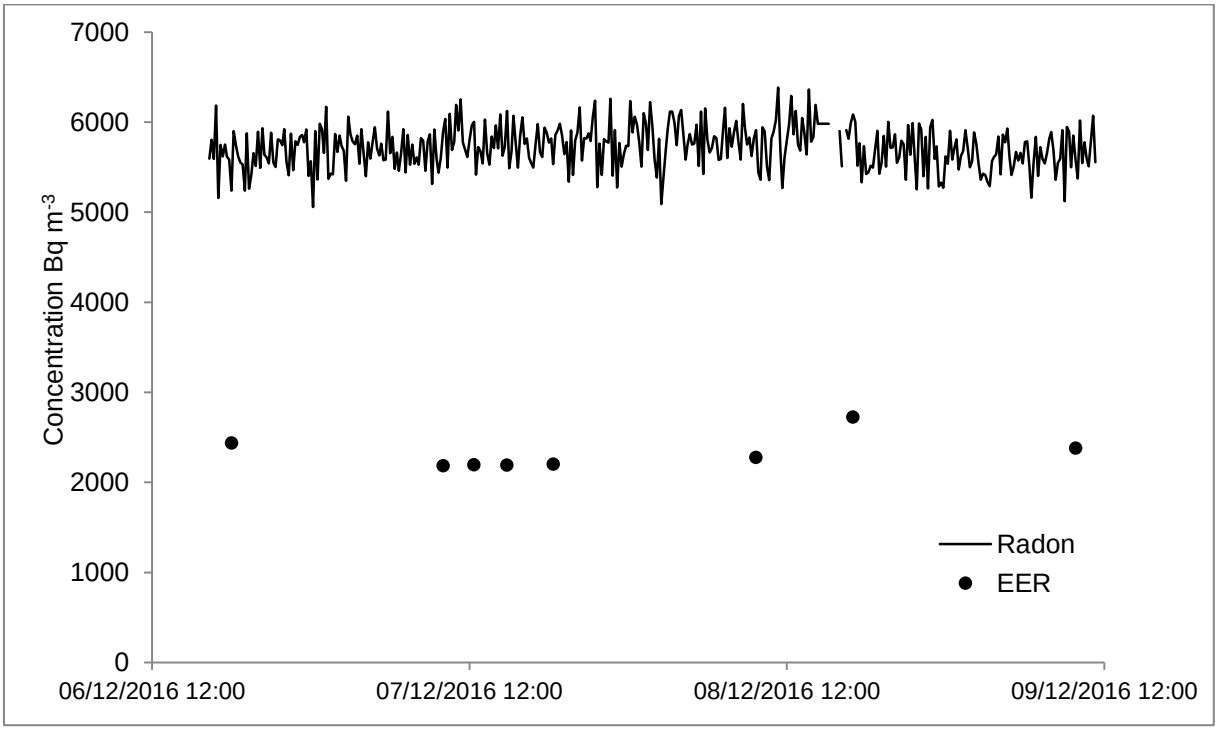


FIGURE 4 Radon and EER concentrations for exposure 4

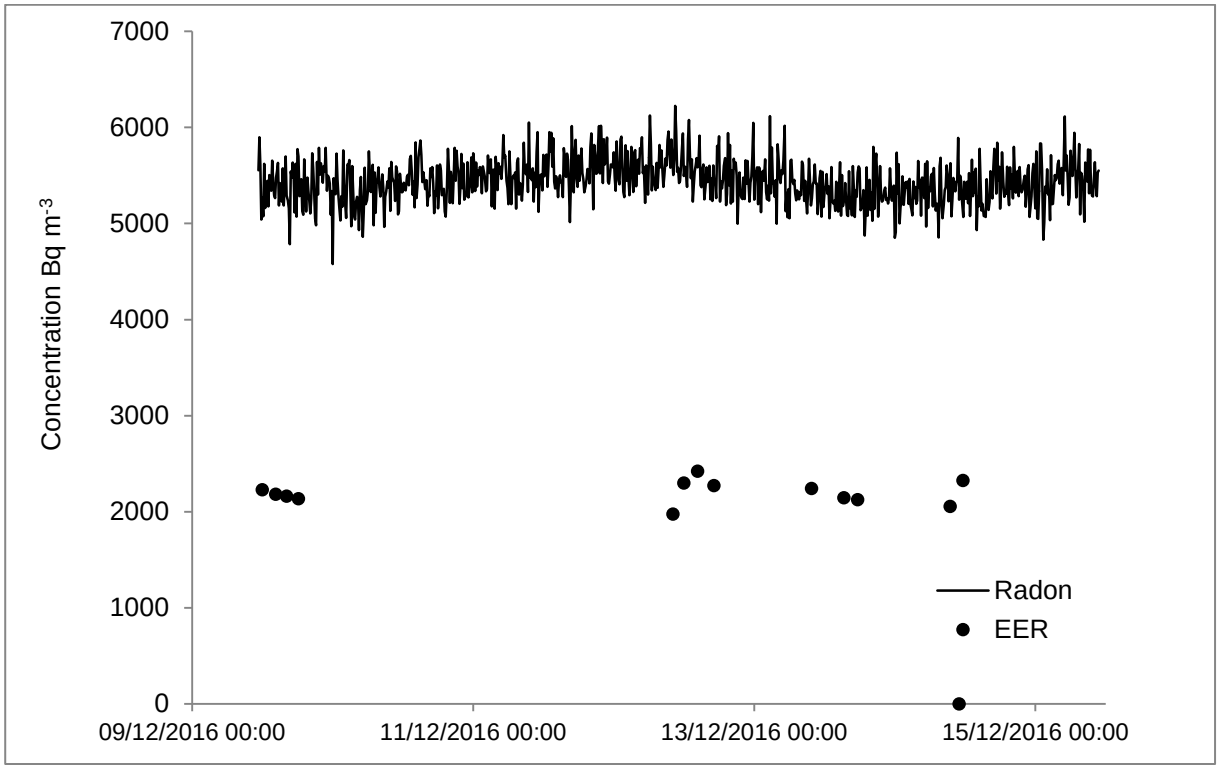


FIGURE 5 Radon and EER concentrations for exposure 5

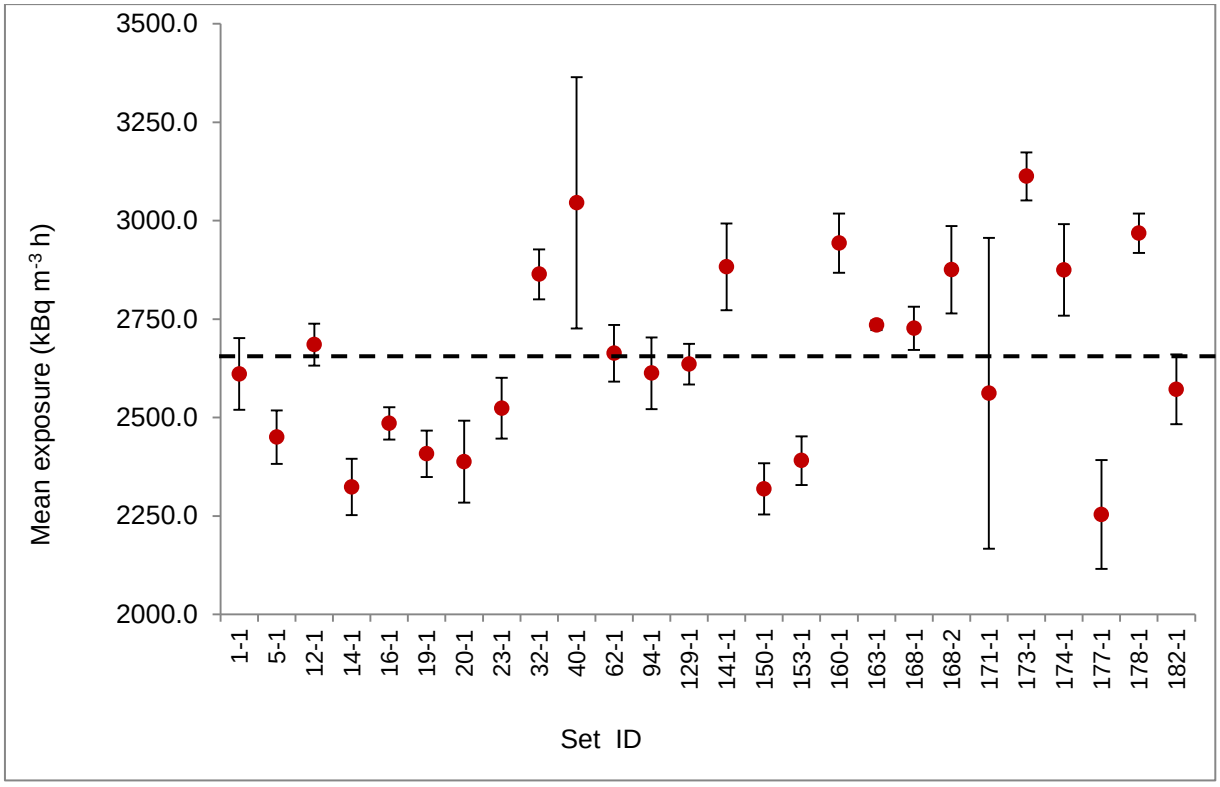


FIGURE 6 Results as reported by participants for exposure 1

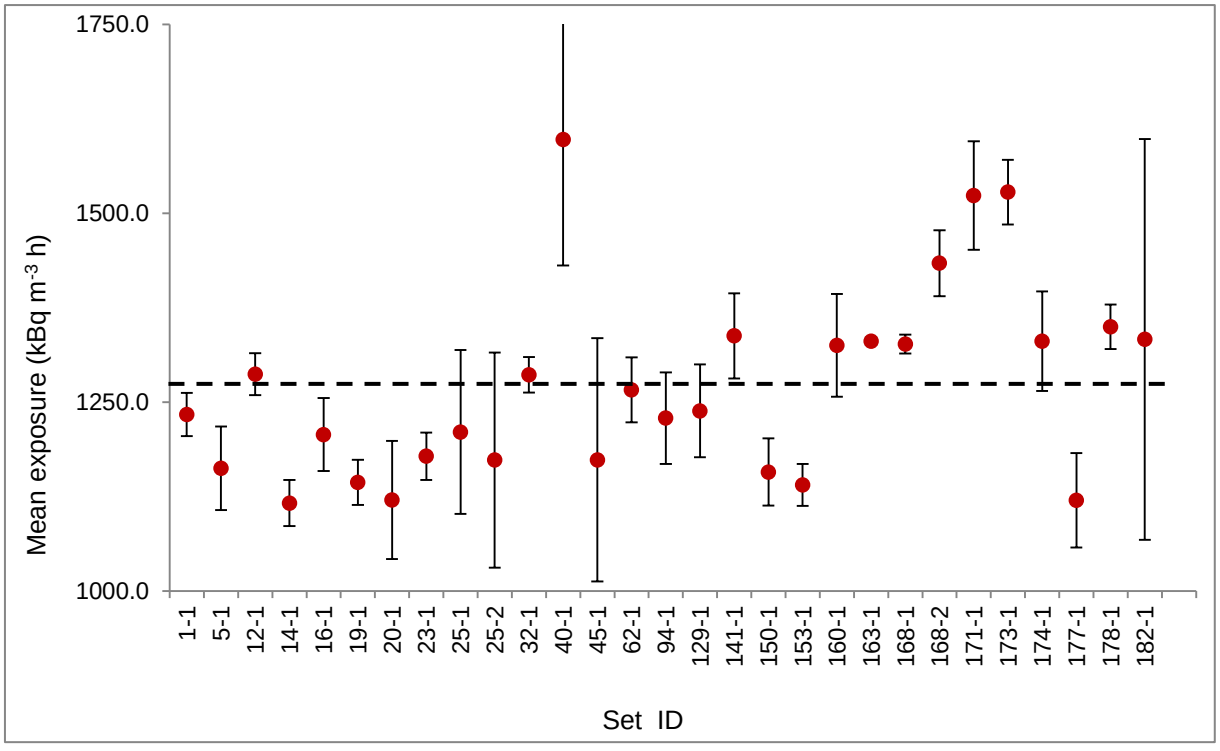


FIGURE 7 Results as reported by participants for exposure 2

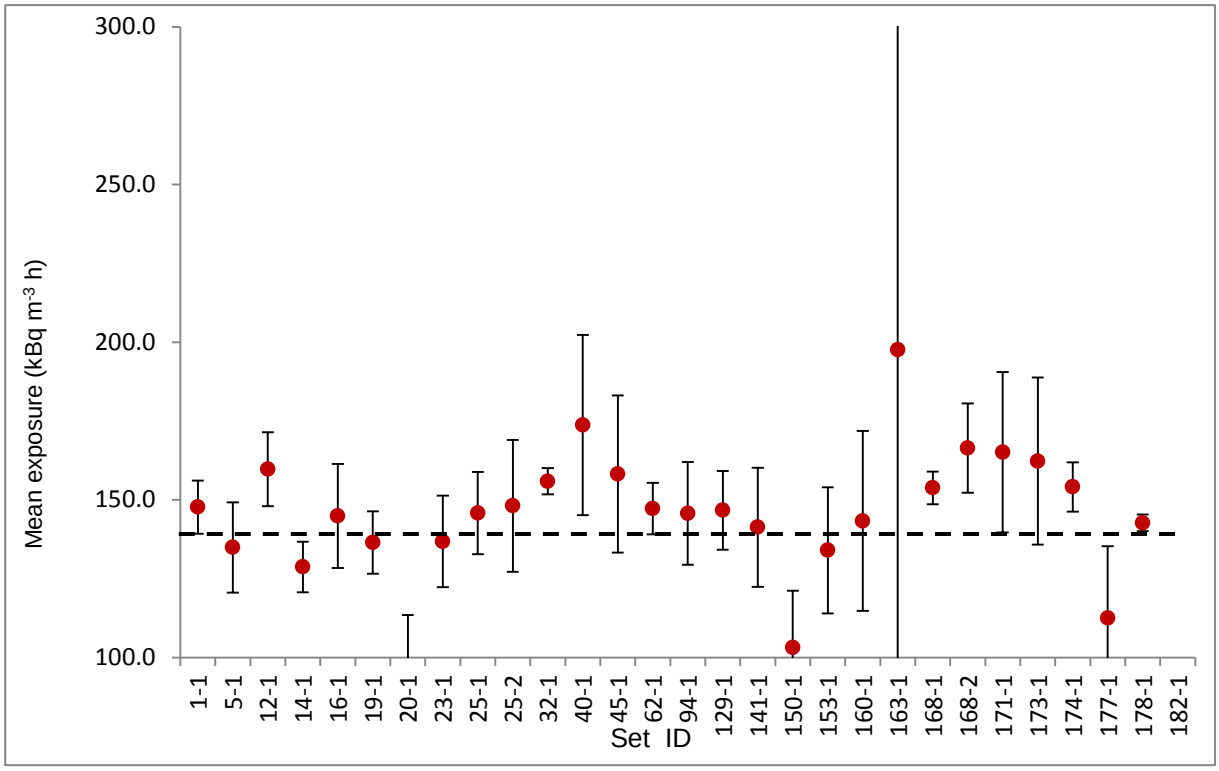


FIGURE 8 Results as reported by participants for exposure 3

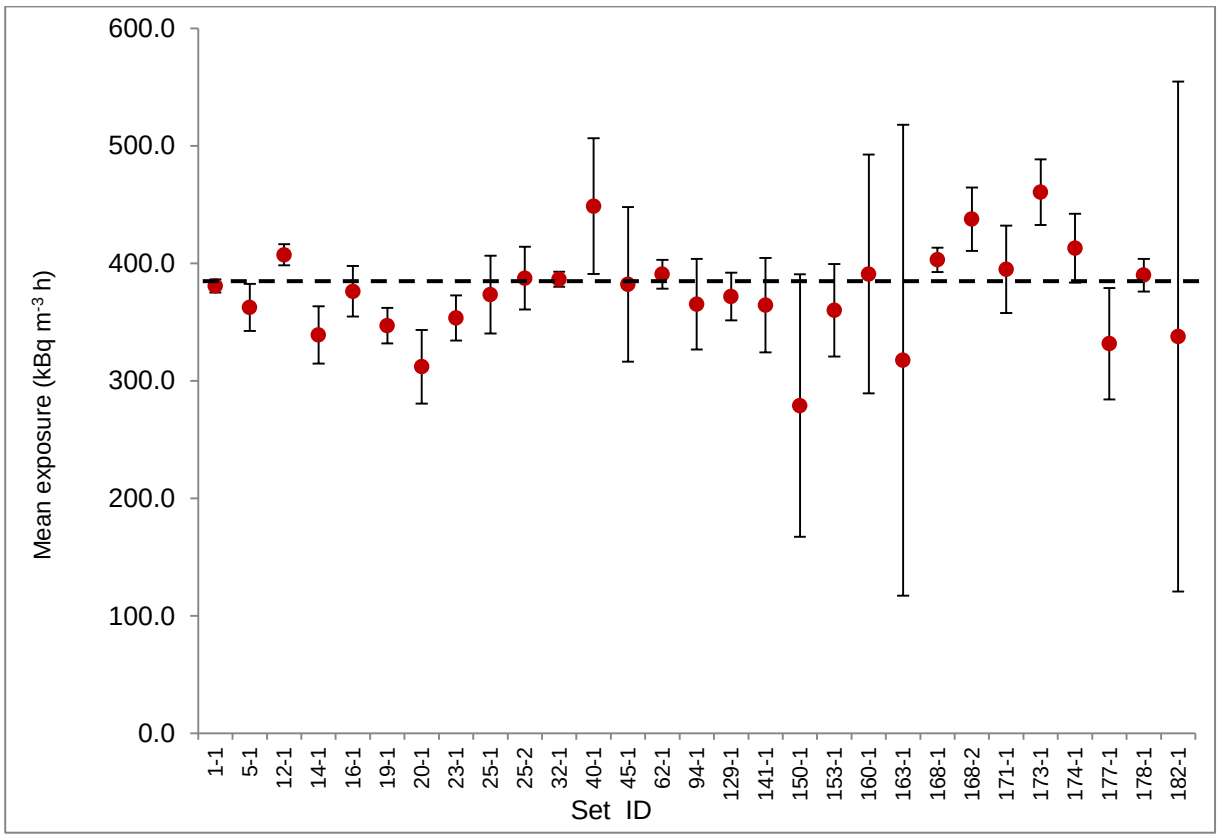


FIGURE 9 Results as reported by participants for exposure 4

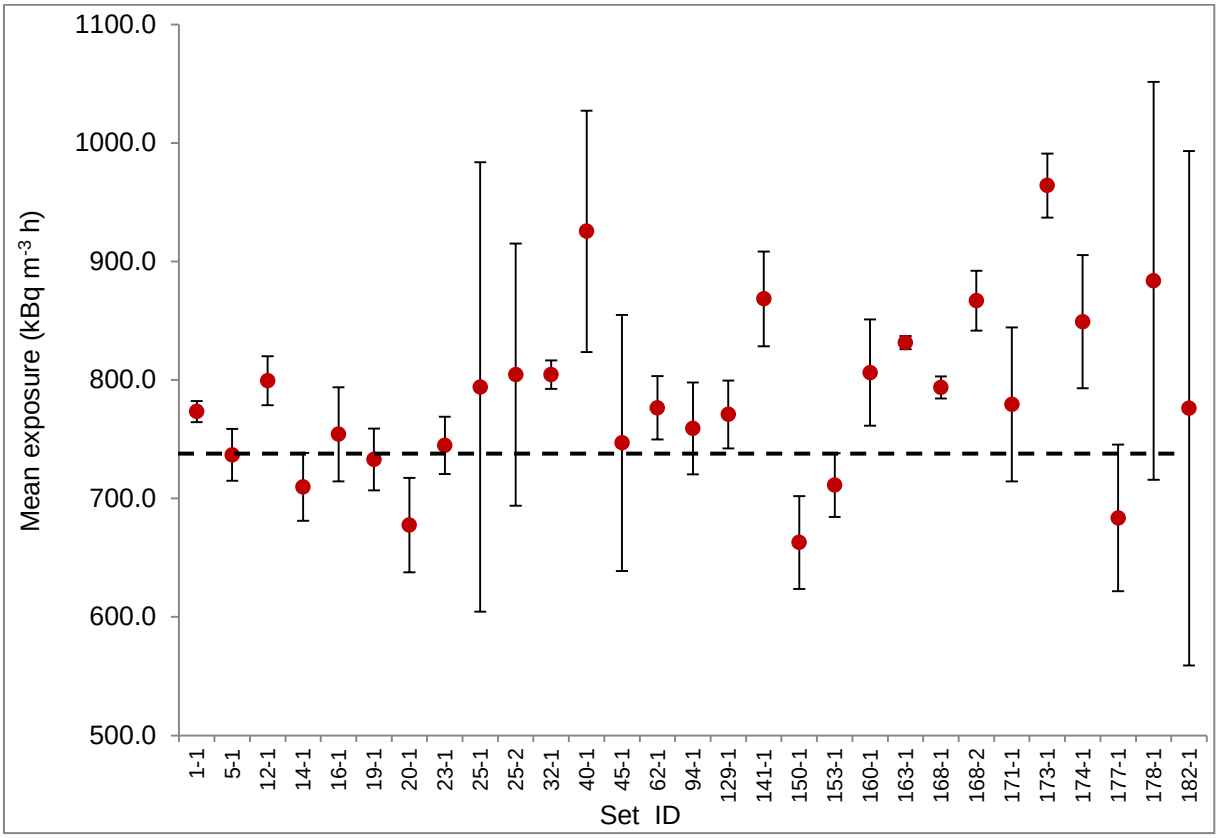


FIGURE 10 Results as reported by participants for exposure 5

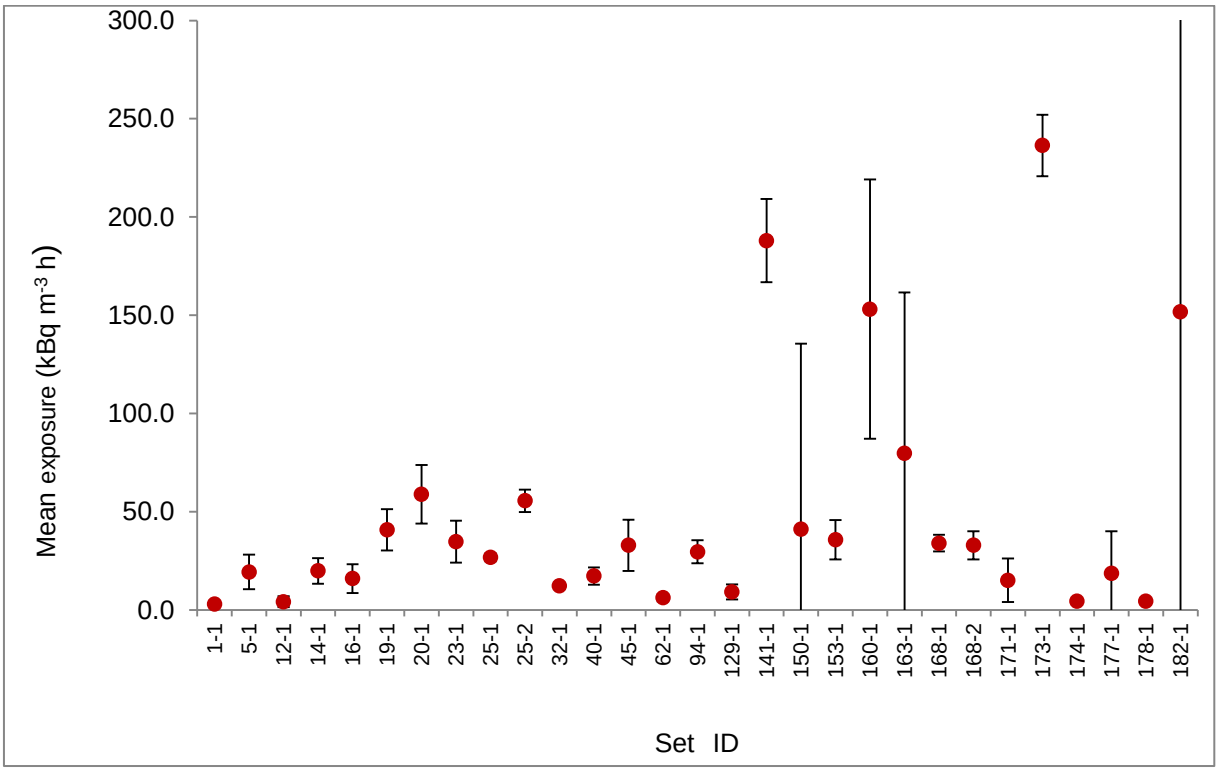
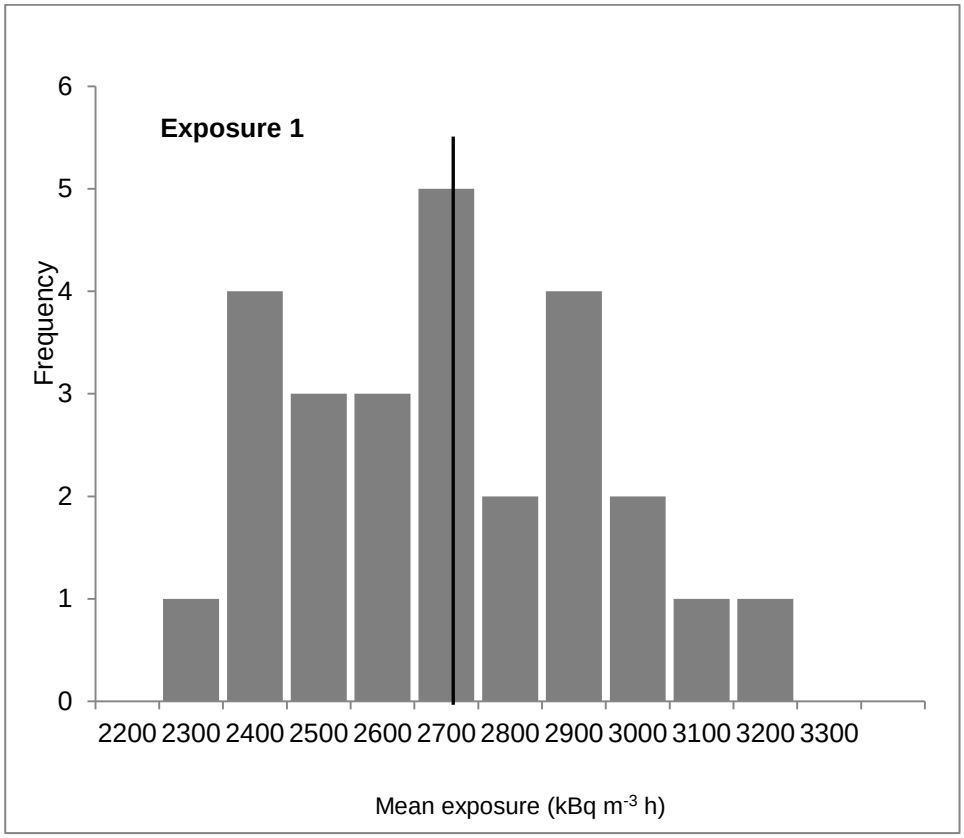
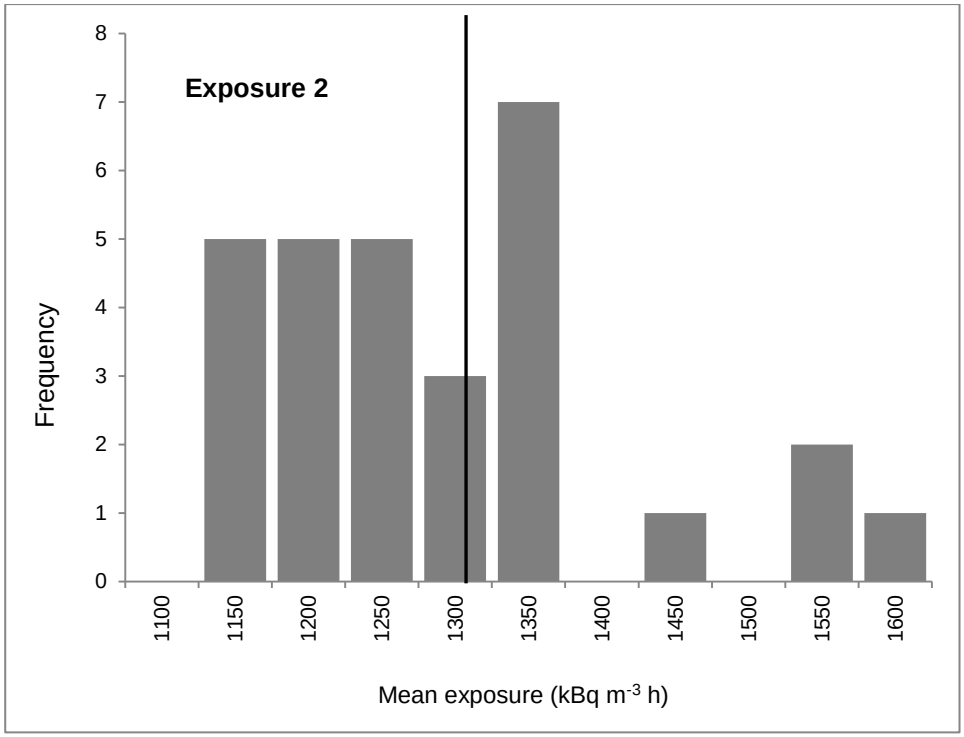
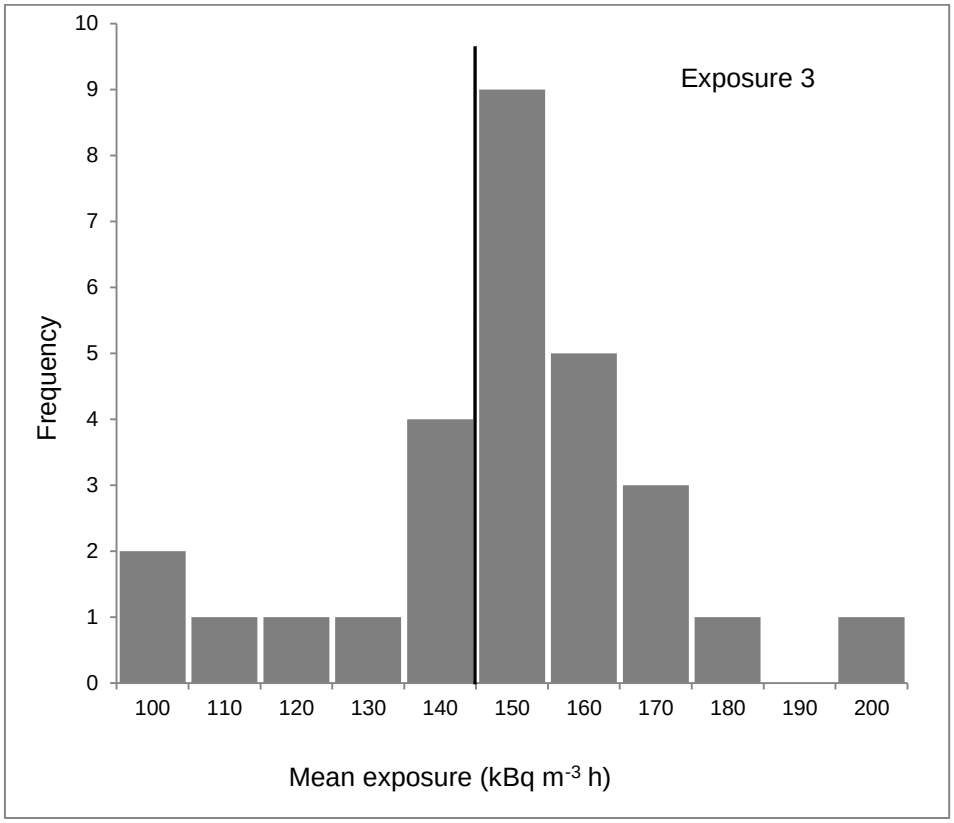
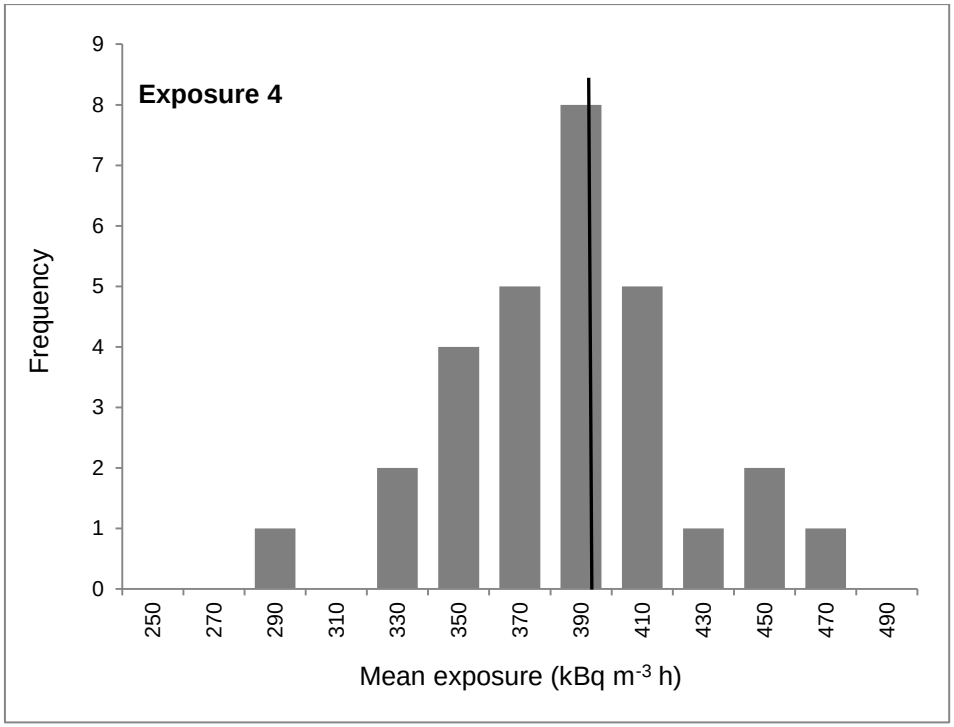


FIGURE 11 Results as reported by participants for transit exposure


Exposure 1
Frequency
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900 3000 3100 3200 3300
Mean exposure (kBq m-3 h)


Exposure 2
Frequency
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
1100
1150
1200
1250
1300
1350
1400
1450
1500
1550
1600
Mean exposure (kBq m-3 h)


Exposure 3
Frequency
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
170
180
190
200
Mean exposure (kBq m-3 h)


Exposure 4
Frequency
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
250
270
290
310
330
350
370
390
410
430
450
470
490
Mean exposure (kBq m-3 h)

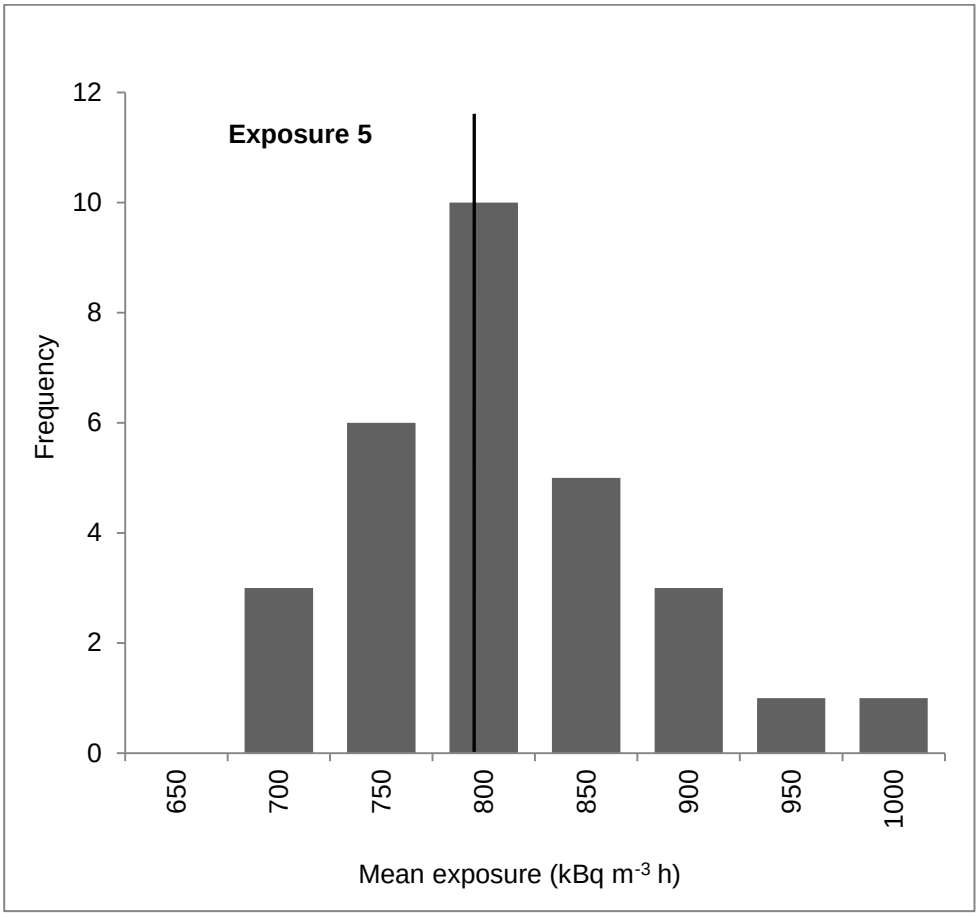


FIGURE 12 Distribution of mean exposure results given in Table 3

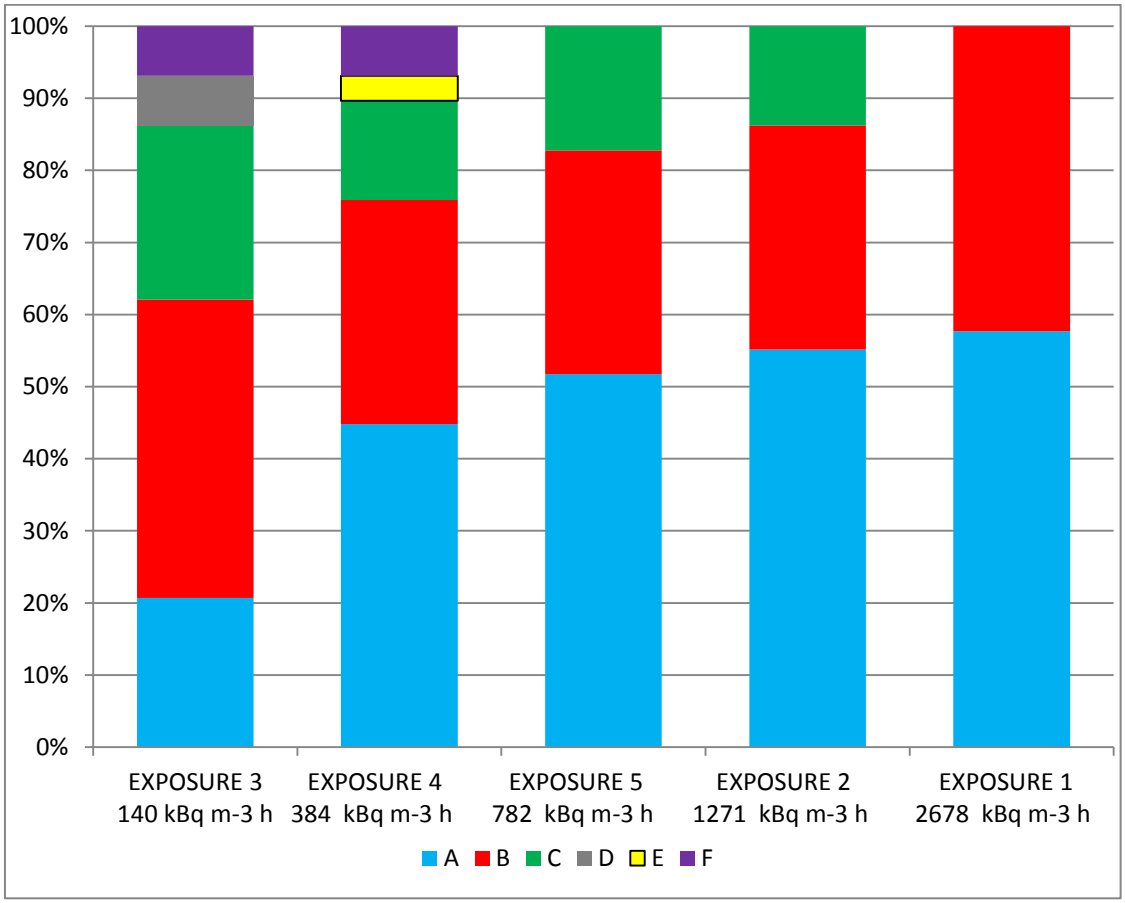


FIGURE 13 Proportions of sets achieving different performance classes for each exposure