

The global leader in radon measurement



QuickScreen

The QuickScreen activated charcoal (AC) radon screening kit has a 2 - 4 day exposure period, making it a fast and convenient way to obtain a preliminary radon level in dwellings, multi-family housing structures, and workplaces. This charcoal detector has been in widespread use for over 15 years and is one of the most durable short-term detectors on the market.

Technical Specifications	
Technology	Activated Charcoal Diffusion Barrier
Deployment Methods	Place tray on flat surface, paper side up
	Suspend via hole in tray corner using hook & string
Exposure Duration	48 - 96 hours (2-4 days)
	Estimated results (+/- 25%) up to 144 hrs (6 days)
Recommended Relative Humidity	25% to 75% at 48 hour exposure
Recommeded Temperature	60 F to 80 F (15 C to 26 C)
Uncertainty	+/- 5%
Lower Limit of Detection	0.5 pCi/l, varies by decay time
Detector Medium	Approximately 40 grams of Activated Charcoal
Dimensions	4" x 5" x 3/8"
Maximum Allowable Transit Time	10 days from end of exposure
Shelf Life / Expiration	No expiration when stored as recommended
Recommended Storage Conditions	Indoor, climate controlled 60-80 F (15-25 C)
	Low humidity (50% RH or less)

Activated Charcoal(AC) detectors for short-term screenings

- Plastic tray design allows for lower pricing and affordable shipping yet contains a larger volume of activated charcoal compared to 'tea bag' style detectors
- Dual deployment methods affords convenient placement options while on site
- 35+ grams of activated charcoal increases test sensitivity and decreases occurrence of saturation by water vapor

Radonova offers advanced measurement and consulting services in the field of ionizing radiation. Our measurement services that include Radtrak^{2®}, Rapidos[®], Duotrak[®], and QuickScreen detectors can be applied to dwellings, multifamily homes, workplaces, mines, institutions and anywhere radon gas poses a health threat. All detectors are approved for use by AARST-NRPP and/or NRSB for the monitoring of ionizing radiation, specifically radon gas in air. Guidance for placement of detectors can be found in EPA documents 402-R-92-004 and 402-R-92-012.