

INTERNACHI/AARST RADON MEASUREMENT PROFESSIONAL (RMP) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://internachiaarstrmp.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. In radon measurement, what does a higher precision indicate?**
 - A. More consistent test results
 - B. Lower detection levels
 - C. Greater variability in results
 - D. Higher concentration of radon
- 2. What is the objective of a sub-slab or sub-membrane depressurization system?**
 - A. To eliminate all radon gas
 - B. To create a vacuum beneath the foundation
 - C. To increase the soil pressure
 - D. To ventilate the upper areas of the home
- 3. What is a key reason for conducting a post-mitigation test?**
 - A. To decide if the fan should remain on
 - B. To identify the effectiveness of the mitigation system
 - C. Only required by law
 - D. To determine local radon levels
- 4. Which type of testing is crucial for homes with different foundation types?**
 - A. Random testing
 - B. Unique area testing
 - C. Additional testing
 - D. Comprehensive testing
- 5. What year was radon identified as a significant health risk by research studies?**
 - A. 1980s
 - B. 1970s
 - C. 1990s
 - D. 2000s

- 6. What property determines how deeply radiation can penetrate materials?**
- A. Energy level
 - B. Mass
 - C. Charge
 - D. Half-life
- 7. How many cancer deaths per year are estimated to be caused by radon exposure in homes?**
- A. 5,000 - 10,000
 - B. 15,000 - 22,000
 - C. 30,000 - 35,000
 - D. Over 50,000
- 8. The EPA estimates that the average indoor concentration of radon in the US is what?**
- A. 0.5 pCi/L
 - B. 1.3 pCi/L
 - C. 2.5 pCi/L
 - D. 4.0 pCi/L
- 9. What is the action level of radon in pCi/L that requires immediate remediation if a time-sensitive test meets or exceeds?**
- A. 2.0 pCi/L
 - B. 4.0 pCi/L
 - C. 6.0 pCi/L
 - D. 8.0 pCi/L
- 10. What is the primary function of a continuous radon monitor?**
- A. To provide instant radon levels
 - B. To test soil for radon
 - C. To average measurements over time
 - D. To control ventilation systems

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In radon measurement, what does a higher precision indicate?

- A. More consistent test results**
- B. Lower detection levels
- C. Greater variability in results
- D. Higher concentration of radon

A higher precision in radon measurement indicates more consistent test results. Precision refers to the degree to which repeated measurements under unchanged conditions yield the same results. In the context of radon measurement, this means that if the same environment is tested multiple times, a high-precision measurement will yield results that are very close to each other, demonstrating reliability and consistency. This is crucial for accurate radon assessment because it assures stakeholders that the measurements reflect true conditions without undue variability. On the other hand, lower detection levels pertain to the sensitivity of the measurement method rather than precision. Greater variability in results would imply lower precision, which fails to provide confidence in the data. Lastly, a higher concentration of radon is unrelated to precision; it simply indicates more radon present in the environment being tested, not the consistency of the measurement results. Thus, precision is fundamentally tied to the reliability of the results obtained from the radon measurement process.

2. What is the objective of a sub-slab or sub-membrane depressurization system?

- A. To eliminate all radon gas
- B. To create a vacuum beneath the foundation**
- C. To increase the soil pressure
- D. To ventilate the upper areas of the home

The objective of a sub-slab or sub-membrane depressurization system is to create a vacuum beneath the foundation of a building. This system is designed to prevent radon gas from entering the living spaces of a home by establishing a negative pressure area underneath the slab or membrane. When the vacuum is generated, it effectively draws radon gas from the soil into a piping system that safely vents it outside of the home, thus reducing the concentration of radon indoors. The mechanism relies on the principle that air will flow from areas of higher pressure to lower pressure, and by maintaining lower pressure beneath the building, radon and other soil gases are kept from infiltrating the indoor air environment. This approach is a fundamental aspect of radon mitigation strategies, aimed specifically at minimizing exposure to radon gas, which can pose health risks including lung cancer. Creating a vacuum also helps to disrupt the pathways through which radon could otherwise enter, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the radon reduction system. This is why establishing that negative pressure beneath the foundation is critical for controlling radon levels in homes.

3. What is a key reason for conducting a post-mitigation test?

- A. To decide if the fan should remain on
- B. To identify the effectiveness of the mitigation system**
- C. Only required by law
- D. To determine local radon levels

Conducting a post-mitigation test is essential primarily to identify the effectiveness of the mitigation system installed to reduce radon levels in a building. After mitigation measures have taken place, such as the installation of a radon mitigation system, it is crucial to verify that these measures are functioning properly and successfully lowering the radon concentration to acceptable levels. This testing provides reassurance to homeowners and occupants that their indoor air quality has improved and that the radon levels are now below the action level recommended by health agencies. Although the other options touch on related concepts, they do not capture the primary purpose of post-mitigation testing. For instance, while the operation of the fan may be part of a broader assessment, the key objective remains the validation of the entire mitigation effort's success. Similarly, this testing is not solely mandated by legal requirements; rather, it is a standard best practice in radon management to ensure safety and effectiveness. Finally, measuring local radon levels is an important aspect of understanding radon risk in an area, but it is separate from the specific goal of determining the operational status of a specific mitigation system in a tested property.

4. Which type of testing is crucial for homes with different foundation types?

- A. Random testing
- B. Unique area testing
- C. Additional testing**
- D. Comprehensive testing

In the context of radon testing, recognizing the specific foundation type of a home—such as slab-on-grade, crawl space, or basement—is essential for understanding radon entry pathways and potential levels within the property. While additional testing offers valuable insights into potential radon exposure particularly in homes with varying or complex foundation systems, it emphasizes the need for tailored approaches to testing. Different foundation types can significantly influence radon concentration levels; thus, conducting further testing beyond initial assessments is critical. This additional testing can provide more accurate assessments of radon levels over time and under various conditions, consequently helping to ensure safety and compliance with health guidelines. Therefore, it is essential for radon measurement professionals to implement additional testing strategies to account for these differences in foundation types to ensure comprehensive assessment and accurate risk evaluation.

5. What year was radon identified as a significant health risk by research studies?

- A. 1980s**
- B. 1970s
- C. 1990s
- D. 2000s

Radon was identified as a significant health risk through extensive research conducted primarily in the 1970s. This was when studies began to highlight its link to lung cancer, particularly among miners who were exposed to high levels of radon gas in enclosed environments. By the 1980s, awareness had started spreading widely, leading to increased public health initiatives and regulatory measures aimed at controlling radon exposure in homes and other buildings. It was during this decade that significant public health campaigns and research efforts to mitigate radon in residential settings were intensified, but the initial identification of radon as a significant health risk was established earlier in the 1970s. Thus, the most accurate answer is the 1970s, recognizing the foundational research that laid the groundwork for understanding radon's hazards.

6. What property determines how deeply radiation can penetrate materials?

- A. Energy level**
- B. Mass
- C. Charge
- D. Half-life

The property that determines how deeply radiation can penetrate materials is the energy level of the radiation. Higher energy radiation, such as gamma rays and X-rays, has great penetrating power, allowing it to pass through various materials, including human tissue and concrete. This is due to the high energy photons, which interact less frequently with matter compared to lower energy particles. In contrast, radiation types with lower energy levels, such as alpha and beta particles, have much lower penetration ability. Alpha particles, for instance, can be stopped by a sheet of paper, while beta particles require denser materials to shield against them effectively. Understanding the energy level also helps in evaluating the potential hazards posed by different types of radiation. Higher energy levels imply a greater likelihood of penetrating materials and causing biological effects, which is crucial for assessing risks in health and safety management.

7. How many cancer deaths per year are estimated to be caused by radon exposure in homes?

- A. 5,000 - 10,000
- B. 15,000 - 22,000**
- C. 30,000 - 35,000
- D. Over 50,000

Radon exposure is recognized as one of the leading causes of lung cancer, particularly among non-smokers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that radon exposure is responsible for approximately 21,000 lung cancer deaths each year. This statistic underscores the significant health risks associated with radon, particularly in residential settings where levels can accumulate over time. The range of 15,000 - 22,000 deaths aligns with this estimation, making it the most accurate choice. It is important for individuals, especially those involved in residential real estate or health and safety, to be aware of these statistics. Effective radon measurement and mitigation strategies can potentially save lives by reducing exposure to this harmful gas in homes. The various other ranges provided do not reflect the current consensus among health organizations regarding radon-related lung cancer mortality and are likely inflated or outside the expert estimations, highlighting the importance of using reliable data when discussing public health impacts.

8. The EPA estimates that the average indoor concentration of radon in the US is what?

- A. 0.5 pCi/L
- B. 1.3 pCi/L**
- C. 2.5 pCi/L
- D. 4.0 pCi/L

The average indoor concentration of radon in the U.S. is estimated by the EPA to be 1.3 pCi/L (picocuries per liter). This figure is significant as it serves as a benchmark for homeowners and radon measurement professionals when assessing indoor radon levels. Understanding this average helps in interpreting radon test results, guiding the need for mitigation strategies in homes and buildings that may show elevated radon levels. The 1.3 pCi/L estimate is particularly important since it is below the action level recommended by the EPA, which is 4.0 pCi/L. Levels above this action level are associated with an increased risk of lung cancer, which underscores the importance of awareness and testing for radon in residential and commercial properties.

9. What is the action level of radon in pCi/L that requires immediate remediation if a time-sensitive test meets or exceeds?

- A. 2.0 pCi/L
- B. 4.0 pCi/L**
- C. 6.0 pCi/L
- D. 8.0 pCi/L

The action level for radon is established at 4.0 pCi/L, which indicates the concentration of radon in the air that, if met or exceeded in a time-sensitive test, requires immediate remediation. This threshold is based on health guidelines set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other health organizations. Long-term exposure to radon levels above this action level significantly increases the risk of lung cancer, making it essential to take corrective actions to reduce radon levels in affected homes or buildings. When testing for radon, if results show levels at or above 4.0 pCi/L, it is recommended that homeowners take steps such as radon mitigation measures to lower the levels to safer concentrations. This proactive approach is crucial for ensuring indoor air quality and public health safety in residential and commercial properties.

10. What is the primary function of a continuous radon monitor?

- A. To provide instant radon levels
- B. To test soil for radon
- C. To average measurements over time**
- D. To control ventilation systems

The primary function of a continuous radon monitor is to average measurements over time. Continuous radon monitors are designed to measure radon levels continuously and provide data on fluctuations over different periods. This capability allows for a more comprehensive understanding of radon exposure, as it takes into account variations that can occur due to environmental changes, activities within the home, and time of day. By averaging measurements, these monitors offer a clearer picture of long-term radon levels, which is crucial for risk assessment. Users can then make informed decisions based on this thorough understanding rather than isolated readings that may not represent the overall radon exposure. Continuous monitoring is particularly valuable in residential settings, where radon levels may change frequently, ensuring that mitigation strategies can be designed effectively based on actual data trends. While providing instant radon levels can also be a function of continuous monitors, the key role centers around their ability to track and summarize data over time, which supports more effective management of radon exposure.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://internachiaarstrmp.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE