

DETECTION

PATENTED NUCLEAR SENSOR TECHNOLOGY



VICTORIA™

Victoria is the first real-time radon alarm for elevated radon concentrations in a building.

High performance radioactive particle detection is housed within a discreet design made in France. The Victoria functions like a carbon monoxide detector, alerting when indoor air is hazardous.

Victoria is a unique device, continuously detecting radon and emitting both a visual and audible alarm at a peak of 150 Bq/m^3 (4.0 pCi/L). What sets it apart from other radon detectors is that it was conceived to instantly detect radon exclusively. It does not measure an average of all radon decay products over several days.

It features the latest patented nuclear sensor technology with real-time dynamic detection, calibrated for accuracy, in a wireless, battery operated discreet design. Its high sensitivity at 150 Bq/m^3 (4.0 pCi/L) is automatic: no setting is required. Victoria comes with a two year warranty.

- latest patented nuclear sensor technology
- real-time continuous radon sensor
- activates at a peak of 150 Bq/m^3 (4.0 pCi/L)
- 2 year warranty

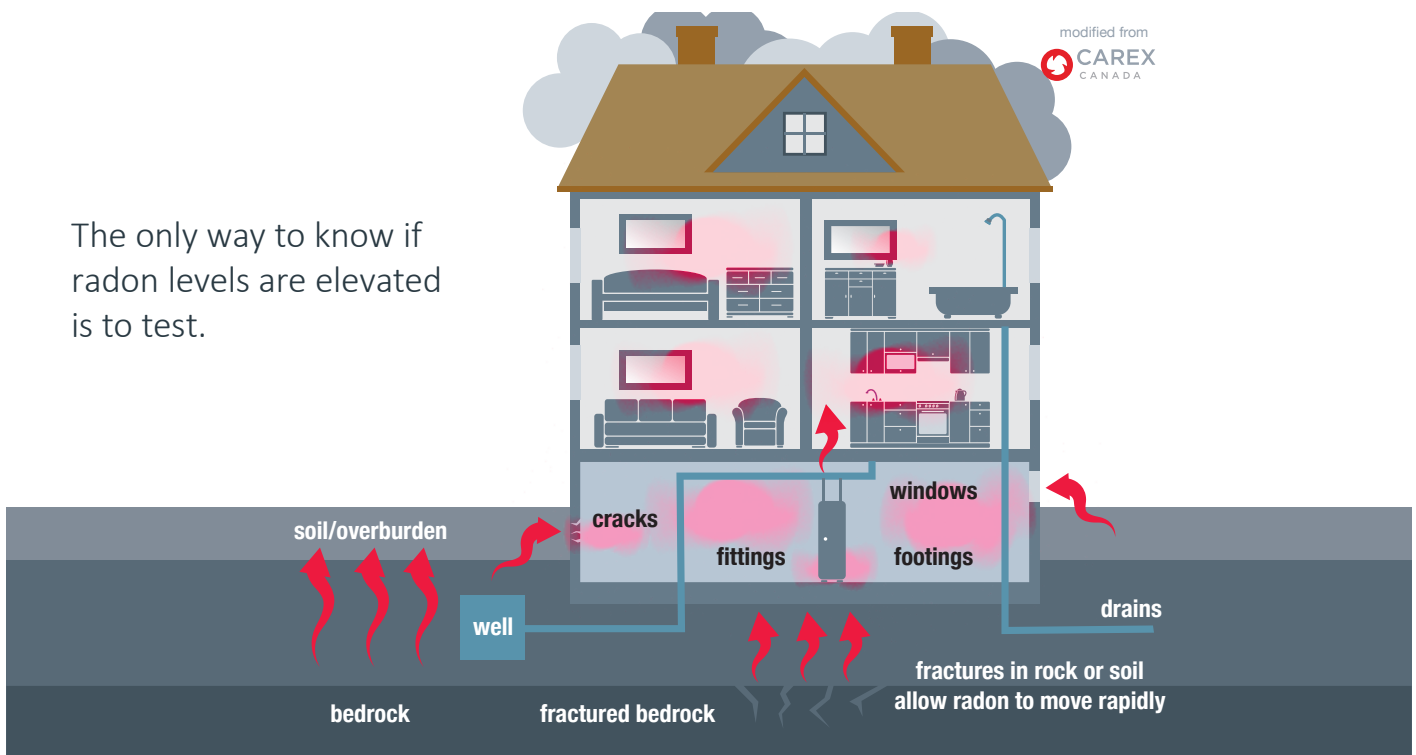
Power supply	3 AA batteries (2 year battery life)
Sensitivity	150 Bq/m^3 (4.0 pCi/L)
Alarm	3 seconds at 80 dB with LED flashing 30 minutes
Size	11.5 x 4 cm
Weight	140 g including batteries
Working temperature	-5°C to 50°C
Case	black

DETECTION

CONTINUOUS RADON MONITORING

VICTORIA™  

The only way to know if radon levels are elevated is to test.



Radon is a tasteless, odourless and colourless gas present in the air we breath. It exists in the environment from the radioactive decay of uranium, found in rocks and soils.

Classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 1 carcinogen, radon has a well established link to lung cancer. Radon is the number one cause of lung cancer after smoking, and people who smoke are at an even higher risk.

We can minimize this serious air quality issue through standards of practice in radon measurement and mitigation: build right to save lives.

Building design can inhibit or allow radon entry. Indoor radon levels are dependent on a number of factors including: the uranium content of the ground beneath the building, underlying pathways in the rock and soil for radon to travel, radon in water, building construction, and seasonal weather conditions.

It is important for every building to test. One building is not like another.



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