

# One page summary - Resolutions sent from SD57 to BCCPAC, January 29, 2016

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## **Radon Testing**

That BCCPAC call upon the Ministry of Education to adopt the BC Centre for Disease Control “Radon Testing in BC Schools Protocol”.

Radon is a radioactive gas that is formed naturally by the breakdown of uranium in soil, rock and water. On average, 16% of lung cancer deaths are attributable to radon exposure in Canada. In 2006, an estimated 1,900 lung cancer deaths in Canada were due to radon exposure. Children have been reported to be at greater risk than adults for certain types of radiation exposure, but there is currently no conclusive data on whether children are at greater risk than adults from radon.

In June 2007, Health Canada announced a lowering of guidelines for acceptable levels of radiation from 800 to 200 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, and recommends that “if the long term average radon concentration during school hours is above 200 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, remedial action is recommended.”

The Radon Testing in BC Schools Protocol is found here: <http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/EH/RPS/RadoninSchoolsTestProtocolNov2012final.pdf>

## **BCCPAC Materials**

That BCCPAC keep documents such as Speaking Up, Bullying Stops Here, or a Parents Guide to Individual Education Plans public, and not require the general parent population to log into the BCCPAC website in order to access them.

The BCCPAC board may be discussing the advisability of making some resource material from BCCPAC only accessible to PACs and DPACs who have paid to become members. Parents who require resource material that is targeted to parents in need – such as Speaking Up, or IEPs, or Bullying – should not be required to contact their local PAC or DPAC in order to get an ID and password, or convince their local PAC to become a BCCPAC member.

## **Capacity Adjustments**

That BCCPAC lobby the Ministry of Education to adjust the capacity utilization calculations, in order to take into consideration the needs of districts with rural and urban areas, or districts that cover a large geographical area.

In assessing a school district’s capital funding request for new construction and addition, the minimum percentage utilization requirements are 100% for grades 1 to 7, 110% for secondary, and district average of 95%. This formula does not take into consideration the needs of a district with rural and urban areas, or districts that cover a large geographical area. Excess capacity in one area does not negate the need to increase capacity in another area.