

Table 3. Estimated number of samples needed to detect a difference of 10%, 25%, 50%, and 100% in the 1-hydroxypyrene geometric mean concentration with a statistical power of 80% ($P < 0.05$), for single and repeated sampling for spot, first-morning, and 24-hour void sampling.

Target % difference on GM	Number of repeated samples											
	Spot samples				First-morning voids				24-h voids			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<i>Wet weight concentration (ng/l urine)</i>												
10%	1069	624	475	401	618	420	353	320	296	230	208	197
25%	195	114	87	73	113	77	64	58	54	42	38	36
50%	59	34	26	22	34	23	20	18	16	13	11	11
100%	20	12	9	8	12	8	7	6	6	4	4	4
<i>Creatinine-adjusted concentration (ng/g creatinine)</i>												
10%	606	470	424	401	415	343	318	306	399	353	338	330
25%	111	86	77	73	76	63	58	56	73	64	62	60
50%	33	26	23	22	23	19	18	17	22	19	19	18
100%	11	9	8	8	8	6	6	6	8	7	6	6

Estimating exposures to indoor contaminants using residential dust

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Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology (2013) **23**, 110; doi:10.1038/jes.2012.95

Correction to: *Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology* (2011) **21**, 549–564; doi:10.1038/jes.2011.11

concentrations should have been given as $\mu\text{g/g}$ instead of mg/g . The authors regret the error.

The unit of measure given for median dust concentrations for BDE-47, BDE-99 and BDE-209 on page 551 was incorrect. The