Exhibit 22

dust samples. Both methods of collection have advantages and disadvantages which merit discussion during the planning phase. The lead content of vacuum dust samples can be reported in terms of lead-loading ($\mu g\ Pb/m^2$) and lead concentration ($\mu g\ Pb/g$). Wipe dust sample results are reported as lead loadings.

3.2.2.3 Plans to Decrease Exposure

For a number of reasons, our protocol is predicated upon assurance of "lead-safe" housing (defined below) for participating families. First, we have evidence that where there is ongoing residential lead exposure, children's PbB may actually increase while on succimer (see Figures 4 and 5). Secondly, the standard of care in Baltimore is to give succimer to children on an outpatient basis only if they are residing in "lead-safe" housing. Furthermore, the local standard of care includes intensive assistance to families in moving to "lead-safe" housing since they must be out of the house during abatements ordered by the Baltimore City Health Department. Lastly, we believe that the less intensive forms of dust-control alluded to in the NIEHS request for proposal are more likely to be successful in the better maintained types of housing defined herein as "lead safe."

This proposal includes a staff person to inspect the homes of potential subjects to determine if the dwelling meets study criteria for "lead-safe" housing. On-site inspection is important since histories obtained in the clinic may not be entirely reliable because the informant has not always been able to describe the condition of the property and the locations of scaling paint. If a house is found to meet pre-established enrollment criteria, then surface dust samples for lead analysis would be collected from floors, window sills and window wells which constitute household surfaces that young children often touch. These baseline results and other house assessment information would be used to guide the lead-exposure reduction activity in the home after enrollment.

We plan to achieve our goal of ensuring lead-safe housing by recruiting from among the following families with eligible children and by inspecting homes on-site in all cases prior to enrollment.

- Families already residing in modern housing, rehabilitated older housing, public housing, or well maintained older housing units;
- Families willing to relocate to such housing if available during the recruitment phase of the study.
- Families whose dwellings have already been abated or will be abated during the recruitment phase.

The specific criteria for lead safe housing and the housing assessment form(s) will be developed during the planning phase and tested during the pilot phase.

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