

## LOW RISK EXEMPTION FOR LEAD TESTING

If you believe your child could not possibly have been exposed to any of the conditions listed in the definition of “Very low risk” and that your child is at very low risk for lead poisoning, contact Rossany Brugger at the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH). She will determine if a “very low risk” exemption should be granted to your child.

### Contact information:

[Rossany.Brugger@idph.iowa.gov](mailto:Rossany.Brugger@idph.iowa.gov)

Phone: (515) 281-3225

Fax: (515) 281-4529

If your child is granted a “very low risk” exemption, you will receive a certificate that acknowledges that your child is at “low risk” to be lead poisoned and will not need a blood lead test. Next, you will sign and date this certificate in front of a public notary. Then he/she will sign, date and seal the certificate. Finally, you will bring a copy of this certificate to your kindergartener’s school teacher/nurse, and will also send a copy to the Iowa Department of Public Health via email or fax (see above).

**Important: The Iowa Department of Public Health is the ONLY institution that grants the “very low risk” exemption.**

## CHAPTER 67: BLOOD LEAD TESTING

### 641—67.2(135) Definitions

“Very low risk” means that **a child has not** (1) lived in, visited, or spent time in any building built before 1960, including but not limited to the child’s home, a daycare center, a preschool, a baby-sitter’s home or a relative’s home; (2) eaten nonfood items; (3) lived with or frequently come in contact with an adult who works with lead on the job or as part of a hobby, including but not limited to painting, welding, foundry work, renovating old homes, working at a shooting range, manufacturing or recycling batteries, working with ceramics or stained glass, working with sheet metal or scrap metal, or plumbing; (4) lived near a battery manufacturing plant, battery recycling plant, lead smelter, or other source of lead emissions; (5) been born in or spent more than three months in Mexico, Central America, eastern Europe, or southeast Asia; (6) ingested food, candy, or remedies containing lead; (7) played with toys, jewelry, or other items that the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission has recalled due to lead contamination; or (8) been exposed to any other products or substances determined by the department, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to contain lead.”