

DAYCARE PROVIDER

CHILD BLOOD LEAD TEST COMPLIANCE FORM

In accordance with Section 54.1011 of the City of San Diego's Lead Hazard Prevention and Control Ordinance (effective May 9, 2008), all child care centers or employee operated child-care centers in the City of San Diego are required to collect evidence of a blood lead test for each new enrollment for children between the ages of six months and seven years of age inclusive. Proof of blood lead screening is to be provided prior to admission, but in no event later than thirty days after admission. Please use this form to have your physician verify the test was completed, and return it to our office.

A blood lead test can be conducted by your current health care provider, either using a capillary (finger prick) test or a blood draw. You can discuss with your physician the types of test they perform. Physicians who are interested in getting trained in the capillary draw method can contact the County Health Department at (619) 515-6576, or at (619) 515-6636. Costs for these tests are typically covered by most health care insurances. If you would like a listing of clinics that conduct finger prick testing, or more information about the ordinance and childhood lead poisoning prevention, visit the City of San Diego's Lead Safety and Healthy Homes Program website at www.sdhealthyhomes.org, or call (858) 694-7000.

Parent or legal guardian: _____
Print Name

Address: _____
Street City Zip

Child's Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Physician use only

On _____ the above listed child was screened for lead poisoning
Date
in accordance with applicable criteria mandated by the State of California.

Physician: _____
Print Name

Physician's Signature Date Phone#

Childhood lead poisoning is the greatest *preventable* environmental disease affecting children today. The highest risk is for children under six as their brains and nervous systems are still developing and are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead. Medical research has shown there is no safe level of lead exposure in children and the effects of lead exposure cannot be corrected. Even low levels of lead in blood have been shown to affect IQ, ability to pay attention, and academic achievement. The highest loss of intelligence quotient, an average of 7.3, occurs below 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood. In May 2012, the Center for Disease Control stated that no safe blood lead level in children has been identified, and there no blood lead level that can be used to define individuals in need of intervention. Research in 2008 shows compelling evidence linking childhood lead poisoning to criminal activity later in life.