

Community Environmental Health Kits



Kit Title	Core Concepts	Kit Activities
A Healthy Home? (STO-CEH1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous substances in homes may create unhealthy environments. Actions should be taken to reduce exposures to potentially hazardous substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze simulated tests for carbon monoxide, radon, mold, and lead. Explore how residents can reduce their exposure to hazardous substances.
Testing Blood for Lead (STO-CEH2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood testing is necessary to identify lead poisoning. Even very low levels of lead can affect young children’s brain development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct and analyze simulated blood tests to determine a child’s blood lead level. Interpret readings and charts to learn that even very low levels of lead in blood can be dangerous.
Preventing Lead Poisoning (STO-CEH3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to lead may come from many sources. Actions should be taken to reduce exposure to lead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test simulated samples of items from a child’s home for lead. Identify other sources of lead exposure. Identify ways to prevent/reduce lead exposure.
Safe City Water? (STO-CEH4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water from a public water supply can become contaminated by lead as it flows from a water treatment plant to faucets. People can take action to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test simulated water samples from a home and a day care center for lead. Identify health risks associated with lead in drinking water. Learn about ways to reduce lead exposure from tap water.
Safe Well Water? (STO-CEH5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated water from private wells can cause health problems. Private well water should be tested regularly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test a simulated water sample from a family’s well. Identify health risks and sources of contamination associated well water.
Pesticide Safety (STO-CEH6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pesticides sold to consumers are <u>not</u> safe unless they are used according to the label directions. Consumers should be aware of potential health problems that may result from pesticide use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct simulated urine tests to identify the presence of pesticides in a mother and her baby. Interpret the information in a pesticide label to determine safe use practices.
Breast Cancer Risk Factors (STO-CEH7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An individual’s risk of developing breast cancer is influenced by specific genes, lifestyle choices, hormonal factors, and environmental exposures over their lifetime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct simulated genetic tests for a BRCA1 gene mutation. Analyze a family history for breast cancer. Analyze information from a Breast Cancer Risks infographic.
Skin Cancer and Sun Safety (STO-CEH8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UV (ultraviolet) radiation is the main environmental risk factor for skin cancer. There are many ways to reduce exposure to UV radiation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the “ABCDE” characteristics of skin cancer to determine whether a young woman should have a doctor check an unusual mole. Use photosensitive UV beads and sun safety pictures to explore ways to prevent UV radiation exposure.