

Membership
2010-2011

Student Members

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Students for a Sustainable Campus
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Emerging Green Builders
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BEAT

University Area Representatives

John Emert ⁽¹³⁾
Academic Affairs
Mary Annette Rose ⁽¹¹⁾
Applied Sciences & Technology
Ted Wolner ⁽¹²⁾
Architecture and Planning
Karin Lee ⁽¹³⁾
Athletics
Gwen White ⁽¹²⁾
Business
Kevin Kenyon ⁽¹¹⁾
Business Affairs
Sheryl Swingley ⁽¹¹⁾
Comm., Information & Media
Michael Mayfield ⁽¹⁰⁾
Contract Faculty
Jon Lewis ⁽¹³⁾
University Dining
Ted Neal ⁽¹¹⁾
Fine Arts
Charles Allen ⁽¹³⁾
Telephone & Postal Services
Mai Kuha ⁽¹³⁾
Science and Humanities
Gene Frankland ⁽¹¹⁾
Sciences and Humanities
Klaus Neumann ⁽¹²⁾
Sciences and Humanities
Ro-Anne Royer Engle ⁽¹¹⁾
Student Affairs
Michelle Dudka ⁽¹⁰⁾
Teachers College
Jon Weiss ⁽¹³⁾
University Computing Services
Brenda Davis ⁽¹³⁾
University Development
James Shimkus ⁽¹²⁾
University Libraries

Community Members

Betty Brewer ⁽¹³⁾
Business and Civic Leaders
Barry Banks ⁽¹²⁾
Red-tail Conservancy
Jon Creek ⁽¹²⁾
Audubon and Sierra Club
_____ ⁽¹³⁾

Warren Vander Hill
Founder Emeritus

Administrative Support

Robert Koester
Council Chair
James Eflin
Resource Person
John Motloch
Resource Person
Justin Miller
Green Development Specialist
John Vann
Resource Person
Green Initiatives Coordinator
Peggy Weis
Secretary
Jeff Culp
Web Manager

Mercury Minimization Initiative Resolution
Adopted
March 14, 2011

Whereas; mercury is one of the primary pollutants of concern in Indiana because:

- Mercury Poisoning can cause irreversible brain, liver, and kidney damage.
- Fetuses and children are most sensitive to mercury toxicity.
- Mercury is persistent in the environment and, in the highly toxic form of methylmercury, bioaccumulates in many aquatic species.
- Significant quantities of mercury have been found in most Indiana streams and species of fish.
- Children less than 15 years of age, pregnant women and women who may become pregnant within 6 years have been advised not to eat any fish caught in Delaware county river and streams.
- Even very small amounts of mercury that are disposed of improperly can harm the environment. It only takes 3 grams (approximately 1/25 of a teaspoon) to contaminate a 60-acre lake.
- If a spill occurs, proper clean up is costly, difficult and dangerous.
- If cleaned up and stored improperly, evaporation of mercury can occur, contaminating the air and exposing everyone that breathes it.
- Recycling mercury-containing items is the only safe way to dispose of them properly; and

Whereas; mercury has been commonly used in devices throughout the university and cost-effective alternatives to most of those uses are now available; and

Whereas; Ball State University is a signatory on the Talloires Declaration, which pledges that the university will “Set an example of environmental responsibility by establishing programs of resource conservation, recycling and waste reduction at the universities”.

Now therefore be it resolved that the Council on the Environment recommends that Ball State University commits to:

- Know where mercury containing devices and supplies are used and stored on campus.
- Purchase non mercury-containing substitutes where available.
- Purchase reduced mercury-containing products where mercury is a necessity such as in fluorescent lamps.
- Use mercury in smaller quantities when possible to do so, such as for experimental purposes.
- Phase-out the use mercury containing devices and supplies where feasible.
- Provide an internal awareness education program on the health and environmental dangers of mercury in areas where it is being used and the proper handling procedures to be used to avoid unintended releases.
- Utilize the expertise of the Facilities Environmental Specialist if mercury is accidentally spilled to assist with the clean up.