

### Membership

#### Student Members

Joel Grant  
Undergraduate Student  
Stephanie Hines  
Graduate Student  
Kimi-Roux James  
Graduate Student  
Green Development Specialist  
Lydia Storie  
Undergraduate Student

#### University Area Representatives

Nancy Baker  
University Computing Services  
Hugh Brown  
Sciences and Humanities  
James Flowers  
Applied Sciences and Technology  
Gene Frankland  
Political Science  
Stan Keil  
Business  
Kevin Kenyon  
Business Affairs  
David LeBlanc  
Sciences and Humanities  
B. Thomas Lowe  
Academic Affairs  
Michael Mayfield  
Indiana Academy for Sciences,  
Mathematics and Humanities  
Thalia Mulvihill  
Teachers College  
Sally Myers  
Fine Arts  
Amy Reed  
University Advancement  
George Smith  
Architecture and Planning  
Daniel Stallings  
Student Affairs  
Barry Umansky  
Telecommunications

#### Community Members

Stefan Anderson  
Muncie Community  
Barry Banks  
Muncie Community  
Dlynn Melo  
Muncie Community  
Warren Vander Hill  
Muncie Community

#### Administrative Support

Robert Koester  
Council Chair  
James Eflin  
Resource Person  
David Ferguson  
Resource Person  
John Vann  
Resource Person  
Green Initiatives Coordinator  
Melisa Callahan  
Office Support  
Jeff Culp  
Web Manager

## Mercury Minimization Resolution Adopted November 1, 2004

**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 the most sensitive to mercury toxicity.
- Mercury is persistent in the environment and, as a highly toxic form methylmercury, bioaccumulates in many aquatic species.
- Significant quantities of mercury have been found in most Indiana streams and species of fish. Children under 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 rivers 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. Recent highly publicized mercury spills that have occurred in Muncie are notable examples.
- If cleaned-up or 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.

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

**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."

**Therefore, be it resolved that the Ball State University Community commits to:**

- Maintain an inventory of mercury containing items utilized anywhere on campus.
- Purchase non mercury-containing substitutes where possible.
- Implement a purchasing screening process to identify new purchases of mercury-containing items. □
- Implement a phase-out plan for mercury containing devices and materials to be substantially completed within one year of the start of this initiative.
- Turn in mercury and mercury-containing items for recycling.