**STORM WATER REDEFINED**

**PROMOTING STORM WATER QUALITY AND AWARENESS**

---

### PHASE 1

**Why is Storm Water Important?**

The purpose of our Honor 297 course, taught by Professor Popovska, was to provide students with a better understanding of storm water quality and environmental issues as well as to create an interest for future environmental professionals. Our group’s project goal was to create awareness and further educate students and faculty of Ball State University about the harmful materials and chemicals entering the campus through their storm drainage system.

Our original idea was to design a professional logo, slogan and eye-catching phrases to be painted around drains located on campus. This phase was supposed to focus on stenciling curbside signs. However, our group was unable to find a local stencil company who could paint around drains located on campus. We discovered that the university had already purchased medal markers to install on all unmarked campus drains. These markers would be greater than other storm drain markers and draw more awareness to this issue.

---

### PHASE 2

**SEVEN-POINT CAMPUS AWARENESS/IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

- **1. Website**
  - Largest-audience awareness method will cover: White River Watershed with a campus focus and the systems effects on the larger Delaware County community.
  - Provide all important points on campus, local walkways, water flow path, streets, ditches, Prairie Creek and Duck Pond.
  - Make map with supplemental info for each page.
  - Post on COTE/CERES website with links from SSU home page where it will be advertised.

- **2. Brochures**
  - Covers the White River Watershed, groundwater/impermeable surfaces around campus.
  - Contains facts, health effects, sources, and how students can conserve and protect this precious resource.
  - White River Watershed, ground water, groundwater, and Salvador campus’ projects to include links to referenced sites for those interested to have more of an active role on campus.

- **3. Campus building posters**
  - More visual information and less text, will reference brochure locations and project website, informational links, notable water facts, and some information from website.

- **4. Medallion installation**
  - Two to three hours one day in Spring 2008 to be coordinated with Facilities and Maintenance department to install.

---

### PHASE 3

**TRI-FOLDS**

- **5. Shuttle bus stop signs**
  - Similar to posters, sponsor and SSU info.

- **6. Tri-folds**
  - Water facts, catchy sayings (from previous semester spray painting project), references to storm water quality, ground water, and bus stop signs will attract the eye of faculty and staff atdriving halls.

- **7. Permanent kiosk maps**
  - Part of each campus kiosk will be reserved to display more permanent information and references to Storm Water for the campus’ efforts in sustainability (including storm water management practices).

---

### WHY IS GROUNDWATER IMPORTANT?

Groundwater is water that is found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock. It is stored in – and moves slowly through—layers of soil, sand and rock called aquifers. These materials are permeable because they have large connected spaces that allow water to flow through. Wells, a drinking source for many, tap into these aquifers, so the water quality and quantity is important for survival.

Groundwater resources are recharged by rainfall, melting snow, and melted ice. Artificial recharge is done to increase the supply of groundwater. Permeable, pervious materials like gravel, sand, and crushed rock are used. Permeable materials promote infiltration, that is, water going into the soil, which returns to surface water bodies. Artificial recharge is done to increase the supply of groundwater for water supply, agricultural, industrial and/or irrigation uses. In many cases, stormwater runoff is directed to recharge the supply of groundwater. In some cases, recharge is done to increase the supply of groundwater in a specific area. Groundwater resources are recharged by rainfall, melting snow, and melted ice. Artificial recharge is done to increase the supply of groundwater. Permeable, pervious materials like gravel, sand, and crushed rock are used. Permeable materials promote infiltration, that is, water going into the soil, which returns to surface water bodies. Artificial recharge is done to increase the supply of groundwater for water supply, agricultural, industrial and/or irrigation uses. In some cases, recharge is done to increase the supply of groundwater in a specific area. Groundwater resources are recharged by rainfall, melting snow, and melted ice. Artificial recharge is done to increase the supply of groundwater. Permeable, pervious materials like gravel, sand, and crushed rock are used. Permeable materials promote infiltration, that is, water going into the soil, which returns to surface water bodies. Artificial recharge is done to increase the supply of groundwater for water supply, agricultural, industrial and/or irrigation uses. In some cases, recharge is done to increase the supply of groundwater in a specific area.