

# ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY



## BUILDING A STRONG SAFETY CULTURE

Have you noticed  
these signs  
around campus?



This year, with the help of our Grounds department, EHS installed 29 signs to show locations where storm water discharges to the creek in an effort to stop dumping, improve spill response time, and increase storm water awareness.

## UNDERSTANDING STORMWATER POLLUTION

Why is Wright State University concerned with Storm Water Runoff?

- We care about contributing to a healthy, sustainable community
- We have our own storm water system and must ensure it is managed in compliance with applicable EPA rules

How can you make a difference?

- Be aware stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt and other pollutants and flow directly into lakes, streams, wetlands and other water sources.
- If unsure, check with EHS before pouring anything down a drain
- Do your part to become part of the solution. See below for more info:

### Reduce Storm Water Runoff

Surfaces like driveways, sidewalks and streets prevent storm water runoff from naturally soaking into the ground.

The first inch of rainfall is responsible for the bulk of the pollutants in storm water runoff.

Storm water can pick up debris, chemicals and dirt.

Do not pour used motor oil or liquid waste down floor drains, sinks or storm drains.

one quart of oil can pollute 250,000 gallons of drinking water.

Rain barrels collect and store storm water runoff from rooftops, saving approximately 1,300 gallons of water during peak summer months.

A rain garden allows 30% more water to soak into the ground than a conventional lawn.

Use permeable pavers to reduce runoff, trap sediment and filter pollutants.