

The Mercury Pollution Prevention Act stipulates the types of mercury, etc. that require measures to prevent environmental pollution during storage as follows. When any type of mercury above is mixed with other substances, it is subject to the regulation only when the content of such mercury, etc. is 95% or more of the total weight of the mixture. Store the mixture in a container made of stainless steel, etc. and indicate the name, etc.

[Types of mercury, etc. subject to the regulation]

- Mercury (including mercury contained in alloys with metals other than mercury)
- Mercurous chloride
- Mercuric oxide
- Mercuric sulfate
- Mercuric nitrate and mercuric nitrate hydrate
- Mercury sulfide (including mercury sulfide contained in cinnabar; cinnabar is subject to the regulation regardless of the content)

5. Storage of explosives' raw materials

The University was requested by the National Police Agency in 2015 and 2018 to enhance management of chemical substances that may be used as explosives' raw materials. Recently, there have been cases, etc. in which chemical substances that are stored at schools, etc. and may be used as explosives' raw materials are exploited to manufacture explosives. Given possible violations, such as terrorism, using explosives in the future, it is necessary to enhance management of storage. The University Guidelines stipulate the storage of explosives' raw materials as follows.

Article 2 of the Guidelines (Scope of Application)

(14)Explosives' raw materials: chemical substances that are likely to be used as explosives' raw materials specified in "Enhancement of Management of Chemical Substances That Are Likely To Be Used as Explosives' Raw Materials" (Cho-Bi-Ki-Hatsu No. 247 of the National Police Agency dated December 13, 2018)

Article 13 of the Guidelines (Storage of Explosives' Raw Materials, etc.)

The Chemical Substance Managers shall store the explosives' raw materials in a lockable storage location, manage the key for the storage location, and keep the storage location locked.

Of the 11 chemical substances subject to the regulation, six substances that fall under deleterious substances (potassium chlorate, sodium chlorate, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen peroxide) must be controlled and managed in accordance with "2. Storage of poisonous and deleterious substances." The other five substances (ammonium nitrate, urea, acetone, hexamine, and potassium nitrate) must also be stored in a lockable storage location as in the case of deleterious substances. A usage record sheet must be prepared to prevent loss and theft.