

waste liquid tank.

- [5] Clean an apparatus in a sink using detergent, etc., rinse the apparatus using ion exchanged water for finish, and dry the apparatus. (It is not necessary to put the wastewater in the waste liquid tank.)
- [6] If an organic solvent is used for rinsing for finish, put the solution in a waste liquid tank.
- [7] Dispose of gauze and other materials which are used to collect removed solids as experiment-related waste.

Note that chemical substances adhere to the brush and sponge used in this process. Do not use such brush and sponge for cleaning in a sink.

Fouling can be removed by using a small quantity of rinsing liquid repeatedly. Regarding fouling caused by a chemical substance that cannot be dissolved, if it can be dispersed in a solvent, the fouling can be removed by repeating the process of dispersing the chemical substance and putting the solvent into a waste liquid tank to which gauze, etc. is set. Clean the apparatus if necessary.

3. Classification of experiment waste liquids

Experiment waste liquids are liquid waste that contains toxic chemical substances. Experiment waste liquids may flow into wastewater, onto the floor, or into soil. Prevent leakage, exudation, effluence, etc.

When storing experiment waste liquids, do not leave a funnel, etc. attached. Close the lid after use. Vapors of chemical substances are generated from the opening of a tank. The concentration of toxic substances in the surrounding environment may increase.

Experiment waste liquids are transported by a specialized contractor on public roads. Heavy metals, etc. are concentrated by reduction, neutralization, and coagulation sedimentation. Liquids are incinerated, and solid ingredients are subject to concrete solidification before landfill disposal. Experiment waste liquids are incinerated eventually.

Experiment waste liquids must be separated based on the storage scheme in Reference Material 6 at the end of this document. They must be separately stored in special polyethylene containers. Note that the capacity of polyethylene containers may be 10 L or 20 L depending on the storage classification. When collecting experiment waste liquids in polyethylene containers, fill the containers up to about 80% of their capacity to prevent leakage. Set an inner cap or packing and close the cap securely.

Indicate "experiment waste liquids" on containers so that they can be distinguished from other containers.

[Examples of accidents]

- The cap opened during collection. A worker was exposed to the waste liquid.
- The waste liquid in an analyzer was mistaken for water and discharged into an effluent outlet.

4. Collection of experiment waste liquids

Experiment waste liquids are collected regularly (twice or three times a month). Regarding the collection schedule, refer to the "Chemical Substance Management and Waste Calendar" on the website of the Environmental Safety Center. Before discharging experiment waste liquids, apply for discharge from YAKUMO by the application deadline. Print a storage record book sheet, and paste the sheet on a pertinent waste liquid container to be discharged. For details of the operation method, refer to the YAKUMO operation manual.