^{非出暖号:} y47001-難燃性廃液-44		申請日:2016-03-31
焼却処理:難燃性廃液		
(GHS)	pH :	排出日:
	≣t : 10 L	非出場所 : 環境安全センター 事務担当 :施設管理U-安衛T(化学物質管理)
水	7.61L (76.11 v/v%)	(排出者情報) 部 局: esc: 環境安全センター
ポリピニルピロリドン	200 g (20000 ppm)	グループ
くえん酸	2000 g (200000 ppm)	
クマシーブリリアントブルーR-250 [電気泳動用]	5 g (500 ppm)	化学物質管理責任者: 山口 佳宏
トリス(ヒドロキシメチル) アミノメタン	30 g (3000 ppm)	連絡先(内線番号): 3238 化学物質管理推進音: 連絡先(内線番号):
グリシン	144 g (14400 ppm)	〈 特記事項 〉
ドデシル硫酸ナトリウム	10 g (1000 ppm)	
		国立大学法人 熊本大学環境安全センター
		〒860-8555 熊本市中央区黒髪2丁目39番1号 環境安全センター担当事務 連絡先:096-342-3234
		容器表面を清潔して、本紙を貼り付けてくださ Please clean the front of the container and affiv this ch

5. Unnecessary chemicals

Unnecessary chemicals refer to chemical substances that are no longer used by a Group. Groups often continue to store unnecessary chemicals because such chemicals may be used in the future or it is wasteful to dispose of such chemicals. However, such practice often leads to problems, such as loss of chemicals, shortage of storage area for chemicals, deterioration of chemicals, and failure of identification due to fading and damage to labels. This makes it difficult to take action in the event of an emergency. During many years of possession, it may become illegal to possess certain chemicals due to changes in laws and regulations. Thus, it is recommended to promptly dispose of chemicals when they are no longer needed.

The Environmental Safety Center makes arrangements for discharge of unnecessary chemicals twice a year (in around July and December). Unnecessary chemicals are disposed of by a contractor. Unnecessary chemicals must be separated based on the classification shown in Table 6-1. Separate unnecessary chemicals to be discharged, and apply via YAKUMO. (For details, refer to "Unnecessary chemicals application manual" on YAKUMO.)

Regarding chemicals that are not registered in YAKUMO, prepare a list using Excel and send the list to the Environmental Safety Center through the administrative personnel of respective Sections, etc. The Environmental Safety Center also checks for unnecessary chemicals that cannot be disposed of. The following items are outside the scope of disposal by the Environmental Safety Center.

[Items outside the scope of disposal]

Internationally controlled materials, stimulants/stimulants' raw materials, narcotics, explosives, radioactive substances, medical waste/infectious waste, asbestos-containing substances, PCB-containing substances, dioxins, experiment waste liquids (discharged during waste liquid collection on campus)

After the Environmental Safety Center checks the unnecessary chemicals, paste a YAKUMO barcode or an unnecessary chemicals discharge form (school/faculty/division, etc., Chemical Substance Manager, contact information, list No.) on each container. Put the containers in a box, etc. for discharge. The Environmental Safety Center collects the containers and checks the list submitted by a laboratory with unnecessary chemicals discharged. Each container that is checked is packaged in a polyethylene bag.

Workers may be injured, and fire or explosion and environmental pollution may occur. Take the

following precautions. If an accident occurs due to improper discharge, the person who discharged unnecessary chemicals may be held responsible.

(Precautions)

- Put unnécessary chemicals in sealable containers. (A polyethylene bag must not be used in principle. Regarding materials for containers, take reactivity of chemicals into account.)
- Close the cap of chemicals. (If there is liquid leakage or an odor, replace the cap or put the container in a different container.)
- Put the containers of chemicals upright in a cardboard box. (Do not lay containers on their side or stack them.)
- If there is extra space to fill in a box, put cushioning materials or crumpled newspaper, etc. to prevent bottles from falling.
- Wrap each glass bottle with a cushioning material or a sheet of paper, or provide partitions in a box. (Prevent breakage of bottles due to contact with each other.)

[Examples of accidents]

- An unidentified chemical in a polyethylene bag generated white smoke. Emergency action was taken for disposal. (This may have caused fire depending on the situation.)
- A chemical liquid leaked, causing the bottom of the box to break open. The containers of chemicals dropped, and the content scattered. The worker's clothes were corroded.

Classification	Content	
Toxic heavy		
metal liquids	Chemicals containing mercury, chromium, arsenic, selenium, lead, or	
Toxic heavy	cadmium	
metal solids		
	Chemicals containing cyanides, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene,	
Cyan liquids/	dichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-	
toxic solvents	dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane,	
	1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,3-dichloropropene, benzene, or 1,4-dioxane	
Cyan solids	Solid chemicals containing cyanides	
Valuable metals	Chemicals containing gold, platinum, silver, or palladium	
General liquids	Chemicals whose content can be identified (other than above and	
General solids	"Other")	
Unidentified		
liquids	Chemicals whose content cannot be identified	
Unidentified		
solids		
	Organophosphorus compounds (limited to parathion, methyl	
	parathion, methyl dimetone, and EPN), simazine, thiuram, and	
	thiobencarb	
	Spontaneously combustible substances and water-reactive	
	substances (metallic potassium, metallic sodium, alkyl	
	aluminum, yellow phosphorus, and Type 3 hazardous materials),	
Other	and spray chemicals (High pressure gas cylinders are not	
	included in chemicals.)	
	Toxic sludge (solid residue generated in experiments, etc. that is	
	toxic, hazardous, etc. and cannot be discharged as general	
	waste; indicate the specific condition and substances contained.	
	Notably, if heavy metals are contained, indicate the names of	
	metals contained.)	

 Table 6-1 Classification of unnecessary chemicals