

Classification of Experiment-Related Waste \*upper classification is applied as priority

Classification number and term*	Example of waste	Note
1. Quasi-Infectious Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Waste from the Physical Education and Health Care Center</li> <li>•Syringes and Quasi-Syringe (glass or plastic)</li> <li>•Needles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Put needles into medical containers or particular metal containers for chemical experiments.</li> </ul>
2A. Incombustible Experiment-Related Waste (Metals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Metal products, pieces, polishing chips and cutting chips (volume upper limit of 18 liter cans)</li> <li>•Metal foil (e.g., aluminum foil)</li> <li>•Metal edged tools (e.g., scalpel) (limited to non-medical usage)</li> <li>•Both washed and dried reagent cans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Edged tools shall be shown clearly and carefully protected collection operator from injury.</li> <li>•Metallic and nonmetallic composite material is classified as “2C”.</li> </ul>
2B. Incombustible Experiment-Related Waste (Glasses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Glass products, pieces and chips</li> <li>•Glass petri dishes and ampoules</li> <li>•Both washed and dried glass reagent bottle (No need to peel labels. Caps shall be removed and put into “3”.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Glass and non-glass composite materials are classified as “2C”.</li> </ul>
2C. Incombustible Experiment-Related Waste (Other incombustible waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Ceramic products (e.g., crucibles), pieces and powders</li> <li>•Concrete pieces (volume upper limit of garbage bag) and gypsum</li> <li>•Other incombustible composite material</li> <li>•Silica gel</li> <li>•Desiccants (e.g., CaCl<sub>2</sub>, MgSO<sub>4</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Incombustible experiment-related waste other than “2A” and “2B”.</li> <li>•Commercial products and parts (e.g., broken machine) shall be put into domestic incombustible waste disposal.</li> </ul>
3. Combustible Experiment-Related Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Papers (e.g., KimWipes, filter paper)</li> <li>•Textile products (e.g., gauze, cotton wool)</li> <li>•Plastic petri dishes, tubes, pipettes, and bottle caps</li> <li>•Gloves (rubber or vinyl)</li> <li>•Sterilized culture medium</li> <li>•Autoclave sterilized combustible waste (Use bag without biohazard symbol)</li> <li>•Both washed and dried plastic reagent container (No need to peel labels. Caps shall be removed.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•To prevent erroneous recognition as quasi-infectious waste, do not use bag with biohazard symbol when discharging autoclave sterilized combustible waste.</li> <li>•Reagent and sample non-adherent papers and textile products shall be put into domestic combustible waste.</li> </ul>

Waste from experiments applied for the table above shall put into the appointed garbage area. Waste not from experiments shall put into domestic waste disposal.

[Cautions]

1. Attach NUT unified label (name of laboratory, date and classification are shown) on bags and cans when discharging experiment-related waste. (Format of NUT unified label is published in a web site. Each laboratory should download and print labels.)
2. Penetrating sharp waste (e.g., pieces, chips) shall be discharged in solid containers.
3. Reagent remained containers and unopened containers are collected by another professional service. Contact with the contract section of the division of financial affairs. (Collection service of experiment-related waste does not collect reagent remained containers.)