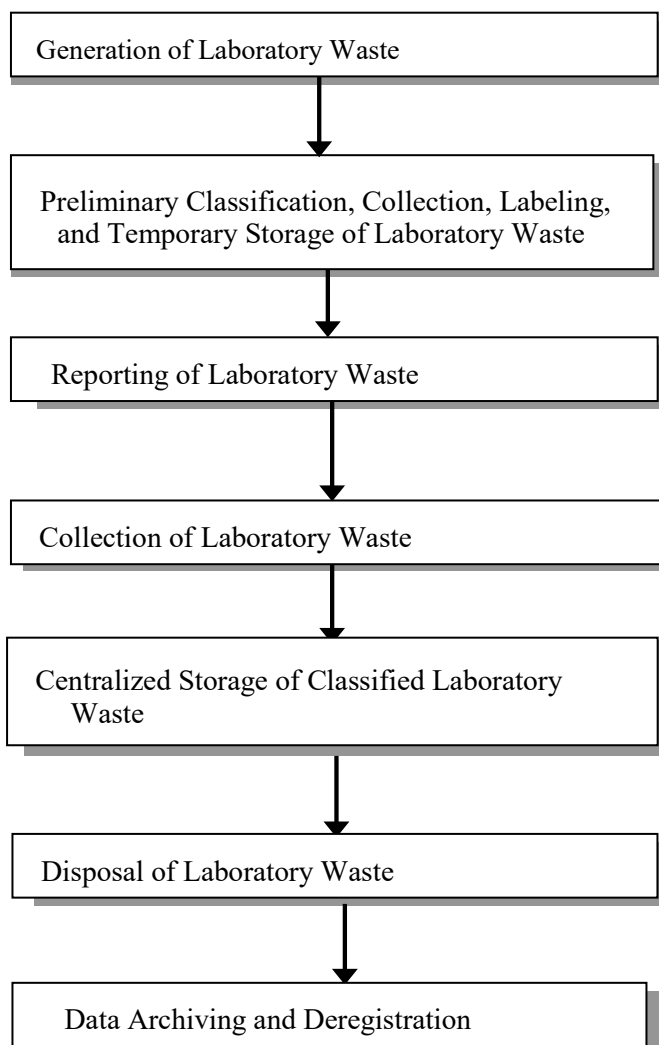


## 靜宜大學實驗室廢棄物管理作業規範 Laboratory Waste Management Procedures

When conducting experiments in university laboratories, the waste generated must be properly managed. This includes labeling, storage, reporting, collection, centralized storage, classification, processing, documentation, and disposal of the waste.



Laboratory waste, except for low-concentration waste liquids used for washing, must not be disposed of in sinks. It should be properly collected, labeled, and temporarily stored, and reported to the laboratory waste coordinator for disposal according to the established procedures.

Laboratory waste should be sorted and collected according to its different properties. Incompatible laboratory waste must be collected and stored separately. The classification of waste should consider relevant disposal regulations and the methods and requirements of the corresponding disposal agencies.

Laboratory waste should be collected and stored using closed containers. High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) barrels can be used to collect and store laboratory waste liquids. However, for laboratory waste that is incompatible with HDPE barrels, other compatible containers should be used.

The temporary storage area should be clearly marked, kept away from heat sources, electrical sources, and should not be prone to tipping over. The area should not be piled too high, should be easy to

handle, not obstruct walkways, and should maintain good ventilation or be equipped with exhaust systems. Measures should be taken to prevent odor emission, and the area should be kept clean and intact. There should be no leakage, seepage, contamination of the floor, or emission of foul odors.

When reporting laboratory waste, the laboratory must complete the "Waste Liquid Inventory Form" and the "Application for Outsourcing Laboratory Waste Liquid Treatment," and attach the "Laboratory Waste Disposal Record Form." These documents should be submitted to the laboratory waste manager together.

Laboratory waste should be stored according to its classification and in designated areas. The central storage area for laboratory waste should have a specialized storage space with a floor and surrounding area made of durable, corrosion-resistant, and impermeable materials. The storage area must have an access path to facilitate waste removal and should be kept locked at all times. Waste in the storage area should be kept as low as possible, and if stacking is unavoidable, measures should be in place to prevent tipping. The storage area must include leak prevention measures. It should be protected from direct sunlight, and have measures to prevent rainwater and groundwater infiltration. Adequate ventilation or exhaust systems should be installed to prevent odor emissions. The storage area should also be equipped with appropriate fire safety equipment.

Laboratory waste must be handled by a qualified disposal organization. The organization must hold government-issued licenses for the disposal of the specific type of waste, as well as permits for the facility and operations related to the treatment of that waste.

Records for laboratory waste in the central storage area awaiting treatment and for waste that has already been processed must be categorized and filed. The laboratory waste declaration forms must also be compiled and retained. For laboratory waste that has been declared but cannot be immediately removed, the declaration forms should be compiled and archived. The disposal of expired and outdated chemicals must be reported to the chemical management officer for processing.