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Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Fukushima Labour Bureau Press Release

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[Inquiries]

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Results of supervision and instruction activities for employers of decommissioning workers at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant and employers of decontamination workers in Fukushima Prefecture (for 2023)

The Fukushima Labour Bureau (Director: Masayoshi Iguchi) publicized the summarized results of supervision and instruction activities conducted during the twelve-month period from January to December 2022, targeting employers of workers engaging in (i) decommissioning work at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPP, (ii) decontamination of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture, (iii) collection and transportation of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture, and (iv) disposal of waste derived from the nuclear accident and others at interim storage facilities and other places.

In order to secure the safety, good health, and better working conditions for workers engaging in these works, the Fukushima Labour Bureau will continuously conduct supervision and instruction so that basic working conditions are secured through employers' efforts for establishing a safety and health management system under industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations, conducting risk assessment, integrating management of workers' exposure doses, thoroughly implementing measures for exposure reduction and health management, and observing the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation.

◆ Key points of the results of supervision/instruction activities

1. Decommissioning work at Fukushima Daiichi NPP

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: 292

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: 70 (24.0%)

[Status of violators]

• Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: 3 (1.0%)

• Number of employers having committed violations related to labor management: 62 (21.2%)

2. Decontamination of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: 131

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: 32 (24.4%)

[Status of violators]

• Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: 7 (5.3%)

• Number of employers having committed labor violations related to labor management: 13 (9.9%)

3. Collection and transportation of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: **38**

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: **13 (34.2%)**

[Status of violators]

- Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: **4 (10.5%)**
- Number of employers having committed labor violations related to labor management: **6 (15.8%)**

4. Disposal of nuclear accident-derived waste, etc. at interim storage facilities and other places

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: **76**

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: **24 (31.6%)**

[Status of violators]

- Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: **2 (2.6%)**
- Number of employers having committed labor violations related to labor management: **17 (22.4%)**

- *1 “Violations concerning measures related to safety and health to be taken at the work site” refers to violations concerning measures to be taken at each work site to prevent industrial accidents and health hazards to workers, such as installation of covers on openings, etc., installation of facilities for ascending and descending, and specified self-inspection on vehicle-type construction machines.
- *2 Some employers are counted multiple times in both “Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures related to safety and health to be taken at the work site” and “Number of employers having committed violations related to labor management,” which are two of the four categories of employers having committed violations, the other two being “Number of employers having committed health management-related violations” and “Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers,” which are given from page 11 in this document. Therefore, the sum of “Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures related to safety and health to be taken at the work site” and “Number of employers having committed violations related to labor management” is not the same as “Number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management.”

1. Decommissioning work at Fukushima Daiichi NPP

◆ The situation regarding violations of laws related to matters including safety and health and labor management (p.11, p.15, p.16)

- (i) Several work sites committed violations related to measures on safety and health at work sites by failing to prepare an operation plan of vehicles for work at height, failing to meet their obligations related to work at openings, etc., and failing to install facilities for ascending and descending.
- (ii) Several work sites committed violations related to the health management of workers by failing to report ionizing radiation medical examination results, and failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations.
- (iii) Several work sites committed violations related to labor management by failing to pay premium wages, failing to draw up and submit the rules of employment, failing to prepare a wage ledger, failing to prepare an annual leave management register, failing to pay regular wages, failing to meet their obligations related to annual paid leave, failing to meet their obligations related to overtime work, failing to disclose working conditions, failing to meet their obligations related to holidays, and failing to meet their obligations related to a roster of workers.

◆ Major actions by Labour Standards Inspection Offices

- (i) Serious industrial accidents might occur because of employers' failure to take measures related to work site safety and health such as preparing an operation plan of vehicles for work at height, taking measures for work at openings, etc., and installing facilities for ascending and descending. Consequently, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office provides guidance even after confirming that matters have been rectified so as to prevent the occurrence of similar violations.
- (ii) The Labour Standards Inspection Office informed employers that they had not submitted a report on ionizing radiation medical examination results and instructed them not to fail to submit future reports. Some employers were found to have violated their obligations to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician. Because this measure is important for keeping workers healthy, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office instructed employers to implement it.
- (iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were related to basic matters in labor management, such as not including allowances that should be included in the basis for calculating premium wages for overtime work, not submitting the rules of employment to the director of the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office, and not recording necessary information such as the number of working hours in the wage ledger. Detailed explanations of laws and regulations are provided to employers for better understanding at the time of supervision and inspection activities.

Examples – Aiming to rectify violations through the following instructions

(i) Safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work at an opening, etc. 	Details Workers worked without fastening fall-prevention equipment meeting performance requirements to a main rope in an area that might pose a danger to them if they fall, for example, from the end of a working floor with a height of 2 meters or more. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to have the workers work with the equipment fastened to a main rope (Article 519 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Installing equipment for ascending, descending, etc. 	Details In the case of working in an area at a height of over 1.5 meters, equipment for safely ascending to and descending from the area was not provided. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to provide equipment for safely ascending and descending (Article 526 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
(ii) Health management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ascertaining workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations 	Details An employer did not grasp the working hours of workers in an objective way; for example, workers only put a circle in an attendance book. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to grasp working hours in an objective way (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wages to be included when calculating premium wages 	Details An employer was not including in the calculation of premium wages part of the allowances paid to workers, and the premium wages paid for overtime work and late-night work were not sufficient. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to pay workers the shortfalls in premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act).
(iii) Labor management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Matters to be included in the wage ledger 	Details Because a wage ledger lacked some of the legally required matters, such as working hours and overtime working hours, an inspector instructed the employer to describe those legally required matters in the wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures to be taken by principal employers 	Details A principal employer, who manages the entirety of a subcontractor's business, had failed to provide necessary guidance to the subcontractor so as to prevent the subcontractor violating laws and regulations related to industrial safety and health. Therefore, an inspector instructed the principal employer to provide guidance to the subcontractor (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).
(iv) Measures to be taken by principal employers, etc.		

2. Decontamination of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture

◆ The situation regarding violations of laws related to matters including safety and health and labor management (p.12, p.17, p.18)

- (i) Several work sites committed violations related to measures on safety and health required at work sites by failing to conduct specified self-inspection on vehicle-type construction machines, failing to conduct monthly inspection on mobile cranes, failing to explicitly inform workers of the results of surveys in work areas for decontamination, etc., failing to prohibit smoking, etc. in work areas for decontamination, etc., failing to meet their obligations related to work at an opening, etc., and failing to conduct monthly inspection on vehicle-type construction machines.
- (ii) Several work sites committed violations related to the health management of workers by failing to report ionizing radiation medical examination results for decontamination and other work, failing to report asbestos medical examination results, failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations, and failing to report ionizing radiation medical examination results.
- (iii) Several work sites committed violations related to labor management, such as failing to meet their obligations related to overtime work, failing to draw up and submit rules of employment, failing to pay premium wages, failing to pay regular wages, failing to meet their obligations related to annual paid leave, failing to prepare a wage ledger, failing to prepare an annual leave management register, failing to disclose working conditions, and failing to meet their obligations related to a variable working hour system on a yearly basis.

◆ Major actions by Labour Standards Inspection Offices

- (i) Serious industrial accidents or health issues might occur if employers fail to take such work-site safety and health-related measures as specified self-inspection on vehicle-type construction machines, monthly inspection on mobile cranes, explicitly informing workers of the results of surveys in work areas for decontamination, etc., prohibiting smoking, etc. in work areas for decontamination, etc., measures for work at an opening, etc., and monthly inspection on vehicle-type construction machines. Therefore, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office provides guidance even after confirming that matters have been rectified so as to prevent the occurrence of similar violations.
- (ii) Regarding health management-related measures, the Labour Standards Inspection Office instructed employers not to fail to submit a report on ionizing radiation medical examination results for decontamination and other work, ionizing radiation medical examination results, or asbestos medical examination results in the case of failure to submit the report. Some employers violated their obligations to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician. This measure is important for maintaining workers' health, and the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office instructed employers to implement the measure.

(iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were related to basic matters in labor management.

For example, workers were made to work over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week despite the fact that an overtime or holiday work agreement was not reported to the director of the relevant Labor Standards Inspection Office, changed rules of employment were not reported to the director of the relevant Labor Standards Inspection Office despite the fact that 10 or more workers were always used, and premium wages were not paid to workers for overtime work despite their weekly working hours exceeding the statutory working hours (40 hours). Therefore, detailed explanations of laws and regulations are provided to employers for better understanding at the time of supervision and inspection activities.

Examples – Aiming to rectify violations through the following instructions

(i) Safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site	● Work at an opening, etc.	Details Workers worked without fastening fall-prevention equipment meeting performance requirements to a main rope in an area that might pose a danger to them if they fall, for example, from the end of a working floor with a height of 2 meters or more. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to have the workers work with the equipment fastened to a main rope (Article 519 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
	● Monthly inspection of mobile cranes	Details Monthly inspection of mobile cranes was not conducted. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to conduct monthly inspection for legally required matters (Article 77 of the Safety Ordinance for Cranes) and establish an inspection and maintenance system not to repeat similar violations.
(ii) Health management-related	● Submitting a report on ionizing radiation medical examination results for decontamination and other work	Details An employer did not submit a report on ionizing radiation medical examination results for decontamination and other work to the director of the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to submit the reports without delay after ionizing radiation medical examination for decontamination and other work (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination).
	● Overtime work	Details Because workers were made to work over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week without submitting an agreement on overtime and holiday work to the director of the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office, an inspector instructed the employer to submit the agreement (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act).
(iii) Labor management-related	● Overtime work for which workers must be paid premium wage	Details An employer was not treating employees as having worked overtime when the workers' weekly working hours exceeded the statutory working hours (40 hours), and the employer was not paying premium wages. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to pay workers the shortfalls in premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act).
	● Measures to be taken by principal employers, etc.	Details A principal employer, who manages the entire subcontractor's business, had failed to provide necessary guidance to the subcontractor so as to prevent the subcontractor violating industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations. Therefore, an inspector instructed the principal employer to provide guidance to the subcontractor (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).

3. Collection and transportation of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture

◆ The situation regarding violations of laws related to matters including safety and health and labor management (p.13, p.19)

- (i) Several work sites committed violations related to safety and health measures required at work sites by failing to explicitly inform workers of the results of surveys in work areas for decontamination, etc., failing to determine the operation methods, etc. of mobile cranes, and failing to meet their obligations related to an operation plan of vehicle-type construction machines.
- (ii) Several work sites committed violations related to the health management of workers by failing to report ionizing radiation medical examination results for decontamination and other work, and failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations.
- (iii) Several work sites committed violations related to labor management by failing to meet their obligations related to overtime work, failing to prepare a wage ledger, failing to pay premium wages, failing to draw up and submit rules of employment, failing to meet their obligations related to annual paid leave, and failing to prepare an annual leave management register.

◆ Major actions by Labour Standards Inspection Offices

- (i) Serious health issues or industrial accidents might occur if employers fail to take such work-site safety and health-related measures as explicitly informing workers of the results of surveys in work areas for decontamination, etc., determining the operation methods, etc. of mobile cranes, and preparing an operation plan of vehicle-type construction machines. Therefore, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office provides guidance even after confirming that matters have been rectified so as to prevent the occurrence of similar violations.
- (ii) Regarding health management-related measures, the Labour Standards Inspection Office informed employers that they had not submitted a report on decontamination and work-related ionizing radiation medical examination results and instructed them not to fail to submit future reports. Some employers violated their obligations to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations. Because this measure is important for maintaining workers' health, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office instructed employers to implement it.
- (iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were related to basic matters in labor management. For example, workers were made to work over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week without submitting an agreement on overtime and holiday work to the director of the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office, and overtime work hours and other necessary information were not recorded in the wage ledger. Therefore, detailed explanations of laws and regulations are provided to employers for better understanding at the time of supervision and inspection activities.

Examples – Aiming to rectify violations through the following instructions

(i) Safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination, etc. of operation methods, etc. of mobile cranes 	Details Relevant workers were not informed about an operation plan prepared before work using mobile cranes. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to inform the relevant workers of it (Article 66-2 of the Safety Ordinance for Cranes).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explicitly informing workers of the results of surveys in work areas for decontamination, etc. 	Details An employer did not explicitly inform workers engaged in work for collecting waste, etc. of the radioactivity concentration of removed soil at a removed soil storage place. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to explicitly inform the workers (Article 7 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination).
(ii) Health management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertaining workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations 	Details An employer did not grasp the working hours of workers in an objective way; for example, workers only put a circle in an attendance book. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to grasp working hours in an objective way (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overtime work 	Details Because workers were made to work over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week without submitting an agreement on overtime and holiday work to the director of the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office, an inspector instructed the employer to submit the agreement (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act).
(iii) Labor management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matters to be described in a wage ledger 	Because a wage ledger lacked some of the legally required matters, such as working hours and overtime working hours, an inspector instructed the employer to describe those legally required matters in the wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to be taken by principal employers 	Details A principal employer, who manages the entire subcontractor's business, had failed to provide the necessary guidance to the subcontractor so as to prevent the subcontractor violating industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations. Therefore, an inspector instructed the principal employer to provide guidance to the subcontractor (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).
(iv) Measures to be taken by principal employers, etc.		

4. Disposal of nuclear accident-derived waste, etc. at interim storage facilities and other places

◆ The situation regarding violations of laws related to matters including safety and health and labor management (p.14, p.19)

- (i) Several work sites committed violations related to safety and health measures required at work sites by failing to meet their obligations related to an operation plan of vehicle-type construction machines, and failing to meet their obligations related to stopping the operation of machines when cleaning, etc.
- (ii) Several work sites committed violations related to the health management of workers by failing to report ionizing radiation medical examination results, failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations, and failing to report the results of a test to ascertain the degree of psychological burden.
- (iii) Several work sites committed violations related to labor management by failing to pay premium wages, failing to draw up and submit rules of employment, failing to meet their obligations related to annual paid leave, failing to pay regular wages, failing to prepare a wage ledger, and failing to prepare an annual leave management register.

◆ Major actions by Labour Standards Inspection Offices

- (i) Serious health issues might occur if employers fail to take such work-site safety and health-related measures as an operation plan for vehicle-type construction machines, and stopping the operation of machines when cleaning, etc. Therefore, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office provides guidance even after confirming that matters have been rectified so as to prevent the occurrence of similar violations.
- (ii) Regarding health management-related measures, the Labour Standards Inspection Office informed employers that they had not submitted a report on results of ionizing radiation medical examinations and a report on the results of a test to ascertain the degree of psychological burden, and instructed them not to fail to submit future reports. Some employers violated their obligations related to ascertaining workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations. Because this measure is important for maintaining workers' health, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office instructed employers to implement it.
- (iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were related to basic matters in labor management, such as not paying premium wages calculated at more than a statutory rate, and not reporting changed rules of employment to the director of the relevant Labor Standards Inspection Office despite the fact that 10 or more workers were always used. Therefore, detailed explanations of laws and regulations are provided to employers for better understanding at the time of supervision and inspection activities.

Examples – Aiming to rectify violations through the following instructions

(i) Safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An operation plan of vehicle-type construction machines 	Details An operation plan was not prepared for work with vehicle-type construction machines (rollers). Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to draw up an operation plan and conduct work according to the operation plan (Article 155 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stopping operation when cleaning, etc. 	Details When cleaning machines in a volume reduction facility, workers did not stop the operation of the machines. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to stop operation before cleaning (Article 107 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
(ii) Health management-related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reporting the results of ionizing radiation medical examinations 	Details A report on ionizing radiation medical examination results was not submitted to the director of the relevant Labor Standards Inspection Office. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to conduct ionizing radiation medical examinations and then submit their report without delay (Article 58 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wages to be included when calculating premium wages 	Details For work on statutory holidays, premium wages calculated at a rate of 35% or more were not paid. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to pay the shortfalls in premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act).
(iii) Labor management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Changing and submitting the rules of employment 	Details Despite the fact that 10 or more workers were always used, the rules of employment were not reported to the director of the relevant Labor Standards Inspection Office when they were changed. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to report them (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures to be taken by principal employers 	Details A principal employer, who manages the entire subcontractor's business, had failed to provide necessary guidance to the subcontractor so as to prevent the subcontractor violating industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations. Therefore, an inspector instructed the principal employer to provide guidance to the subcontractor (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).
(iv) Measures to be taken by principal employers, etc.		

Material

1. Decommissioning work at Fukushima Daiichi NPP (2023)

<Table 1-1> Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site

Items	Number
An operation plan for a vehicle for work at height (Article 194-9 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Installation of covers, etc. on openings, etc. (Article 519 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Installation, etc. of facilities for ascending and descending (Article 526 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1

<Table 1-2> Number of employers having committed health management-related violations

Items	Number
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 58 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	2

<Table 1-3> Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations

Items	Number
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	3
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	5
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	4
Work on days off (Article 35 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	26
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	5
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	22
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	17
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	14

<Table 1-4> Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers

Items	Number
Measures to be taken by principal employers, etc. (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	4
Measures Concerning a Hoistway, etc. (Article 653 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1

*1 As employers found to have committed respective violations are counted redundantly in Tables 1-1 to 1-4 above, numbers do not coincide with those indicated in the section titled "Key points of the results of supervision/instruction activities."

2. Decontamination of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture (2023)

<Table 2-1> Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site

Items	Number
Periodical self-inspection of vehicle-type construction machines (monthly) (Article 168 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Specified self-inspection of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 169-2 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	2
Installation of covers, etc. on openings, etc. (Article 519 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Periodical self-inspection of mobile cranes (monthly) (Article 77 of the Safety Ordinance for Cranes)	2
Clear indication of survey results to workers (Article 7 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2
Prohibition of smoking, etc. (Article 18 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2

<Table 2-2> Number of employers having committed health management-related violations

Items	Number
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Report of medical examination results (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	9
Report of medical examination results (Article 58 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	1
Report of medical examination results (Article 43 of the Asbestos Regulation)	2

<Table 2-3> Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations

Items	Number
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	4
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	6
Variable working hour system on a yearly basis (Article 32-4 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	4
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	4
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	5
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	3
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	2

<Table 2-4> Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers

Items	Number
Measures to be taken by principal employers, etc. (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	7

*2 As employers found to have committed respective violations are counted redundantly in Tables 2-1 to 2-4 above, numbers do not coincide with those indicated in the section titled “Key points of the results of supervision/instruction activities.”

3. Collection and transportation of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture (2023)

<Table 3-1> Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site

Items	Number
Determination, etc. of operation methods, etc. of mobile cranes (Article 66-2 of the Safety Ordinance for Cranes)	1
Operation plan pertaining to the use of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 155 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Clear indication of survey results to workers (Article 7 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2

<Table 3-2> Number of employers having committed health management-related violations

Items	Number
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face guidance by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Report of medical examination results (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2

<Table 3-3> Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations

Items	Number
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	5
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	2
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	2
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	3
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	1

<Table 3-4> Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers

Items	Number
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	3

*3 As employers found to have committed respective violations are counted redundantly in Tables 3-1 to 3-4 above, numbers do not coincide with those indicated in the section titled "Key points of the results of supervision/instruction activities."

4. Disposal of nuclear accident-derived waste, etc. at interim storage facilities and other places (2023)

<Table 4-1> Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site

Items	Number
Operation plan pertaining to the use of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 155 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Stopping operation when cleaning, etc. (Article 107 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1

<Table 4-2> Number of employers having committed health management-related violations

Items	Number
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 58 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	4
Report of examination and face-to-face guidance results (Article 52-21 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1

<Table 4-3> Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations

Items	Number
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	6
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	3
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	6
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	1

<Table 4-4> Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers

Items	Number
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	3

*4 As employers found to have committed respective violations are counted redundantly in Tables 4-1 to 4-4 above, numbers do not coincide with those indicated in the section titled "Key points of the results of supervision/instruction activities."

1. Decommissioning work at Fukushima Daiichi NPP (2019–2023)**Table 1-1 Changes in the numbers of employers for whom supervision has been conducted and those found to have committed violations**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	325	277	340	293	292
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	188	123	137	67	70
Violation rate (%)	57.8%	44.4%	40.3%	22.9%	24.0%
Number of employers having violated the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards or the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	22 (6.8%)	10 (3.6%)	7 (2.1%)	3 (1.0%)	2 (0.7%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	16 (5.0%)	7 (2.5%)	10 (2.9%)	6 (2.0%)	3 (1.0%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	37 (11.4%)	16 (5.8%)	9 (2.6%)	7 (2.4%)	3 (1.0%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	148 (45.5%)	110 (39.7%)	113 (33.2%)	55 (18.8%)	62 (21.2%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	22 (6.8%)	4 (1.4%)	14 (4.1%)	6 (2.0%)	4 (1.4%)

*1 As the same employers may be redundantly included in the numbers of the five types of violations listed in the “Violation rate” section, the sum of these numbers does not coincide with the total number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation.

Table 1-2 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site

Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hazard prevention measures pertaining to the use of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 158 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	0	0	0	0
Use for other than main purpose of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 164 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1	0	1	0	0
Self-inspection of vehicle-type construction machines and forklifts (Articles 151-24, 167, and 169-2 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1	0	0	0	0
Measures to prevent falls from a scaffold during high-place work (Articles 519, 552, and 563 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	3	0	0	4	1
Measurement of radiation exposure doses (Article 8 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	0	0	0	0	0
Confirmation and recording of dose measurement results (Article 9 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	1	0	0	0	0
Use of masks depending on the degree of the contamination (Article 38 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	0	0	0	0	0
Use of effective protection gear (Article 39 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	0	0	0	0	0
Prohibition of smoking, etc. (Article 41-2 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	0	0	0	0	0
Others	12	7	10	2	2

Table 1-3 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed health management-related violations

Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1	0	0	1	0
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face guidance by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	16	9	3	4	1
Provision of an ionizing radiation medical examination (Article 56 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	0	0	0	0	0
Record of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 57 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	7	6	0	0	0
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 58 of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards)	16	4	6	3	2

Table 1-4 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed labor management-related violations

Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	33	9	20	0	3
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	19	10	15	7	5
Payment of allowance for absence from work (Article 26 of the Labor Standards Act)	3	2	0	0	0
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	36	17	12	9	4
Limitation on working hours for health hazardous work (Article 36 of the Labor Standards Act)	0	0	0	0	0
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	84	40	52	20	26
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	21	19	9	5
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	64	60	28	5	22
Notification of dormitory regulations (Article 95 of the Labor Standards Act)	0	0	3	0	0
Notification of setup, etc. of dormitory (Article 96-2 of the Labor Standards Act)	0	0	3	0	0
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	3	0	0	0	0
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	9	3	0	0	1
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	53	20	27	18	17
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	1	13	10	4	14
Others	0	1	2	0	1

Table 1-5 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers

Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	21	4	12	6	4
Measures to be taken by orderers (Article 31 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, Articles 653, 654, and 655 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1	0	2	0	1

*1 (2) As employers found to have committed multiple violations listed in Tables 1-2 to 1-5 above are counted redundantly, the sum of all numbers of each table does not coincide with the total number respectively shown in Table 1-1.

2. Decontamination of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture (2019–2023)

Table 2-1 Changes in the numbers of employers for whom supervision has been conducted and those found to have committed violations

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	131	92	92	88	131
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	90	39	29	22	32
Violation rate (%)	68.7%	42.4%	31.5%	25.0%	24.4%
Number of employers having violated the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards or the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	42 (32.1%)	3 (3.3%)	4 (4.3%)	6 (6.8%)	13 (9.9%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	32 (24.4%)	8 (8.7%)	12 (13.0%)	4 (4.5%)	7 (5.3%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	18 (13.7%)	5 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (5.7%)	10 (7.6%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	40 (30.5%)	21 (22.8%)	6 (6.5%)	16 (18.2%)	13 (9.9%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	19 (14.5%)	9 (9.8%)	11 (12.0%)	2 (2.3%)	7 (5.3%)

*2 Figures in the column do not include the number of employers of workers engaging in collection and transportation of contaminated soil, etc.

*2 (2) As the same employers may be redundantly included in the numbers of the five types of violations listed in the “Violation rate” section, the sum of these numbers does not coincide with the total number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation.

Table 2-2 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site

Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Dissemination of the name, etc. of an operation chief (Article 18 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	1	2	0	0
Operation plan pertaining to the use of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 155 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1	1	0	0	0
Hazard prevention measures pertaining to the use of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 158 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	0	2	0	0
Use for other than main purpose of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 164 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	2	1	0	0
Periodical self-inspection of vehicle-type construction machines and forklifts (Articles 151-24, 167, and 169-2 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	0	0	0	2
Fire prevention at places where fire is used (Article 291 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1	0	0	0	0
Appointment of a chief of cargo piling (Article 14 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, Article 428 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1	0	0	0	0
Measures to prevent falls from a scaffold during high-place work (Articles 519, 552, and 563 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	0	0	0	1
Securement of safe passages for workers (Article 540 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1	0	0	0	0
Monthly check of cranes (Article 35 of the Safety Regulation for Cranes)	1	0	0	0	0
Crane pre-operation check (Article 36 of the Safety Regulation for Cranes)	1	0	0	0	0
Determination of work methods for mobile cranes, etc. (Article 66-2 of the Safety Regulation for Cranes)	1	2	0	0	0
Preliminary survey (Article 3 of the Asbestos Regulation)	2	0	0	0	0
Measurement of external radiation doses (Article 5 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	3	0	0	0	0
Confirmation and recording of dose measurement results (Article 6 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	6	0	0	0	0
Preliminary survey of the work site and clear indication of survey results (Article 7 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	16	0	1	2	2

Appointment of an operation leader (Article 9 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	0	0	0	0
Notification of work (Article 10 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1	0	0	0	0
Contamination monitoring of exiting persons (Article 14 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	0	0	0	0
Contamination monitoring of taken-out articles (Article 15 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	0	0	0	0
Use of effective protection gear (Article 16 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1	0	3	0	0
Others	0	2	4	3	5

Table 2-3 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed health management-related violations

Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	4	1	0	0	0
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face guidance by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	4	3	0	2	1
Provision of special education (Article 19 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	0	0	0	0
Provision of an ionizing radiation medical examination (Article 20 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	1	0	0	0
Record of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 21 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2	0	0	0	0
Hearing of physicians' opinions on ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 22 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1	0	0	0	0
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	15	2	0	4	9
Others	0	0	0	1	3

Table 2-4 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed labor management-related violations

Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	5	6	0	3	1
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	13	3	0	0	4
Payment of allowance for absence from work (Article 26 of the Labor Standards Act)	2	0	0	0	0
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	21	10	3	1	6
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	16	11	5	4	4
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	16	5	0	3	5
Notification of dormitory regulations (Article 95 of the Labor Standards Act)	2	0	0	0	0
Notification of setup, etc. of dormitory (Article 96-2 of the Labor Standards Act)	2	0	0	0	0
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	0	0	1	0
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	4	1	0	0	0
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	21	7	1	6	3
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	0	2	0	1	2
Others	0	1	3	2	5

Table 2-5 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers

Items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	19	9	10	2	7
Measures to be taken by specified principal employers (Article 30 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	0	0	0	0	0
Measures to be taken by orderers (Article 31 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, Articles 653, 654, and 655 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	0	1	0	0

*2 (3) As employers found to have committed respective violations are counted redundantly in Tables 2-2 to 2-5 above, the sum of those numbers does not coincide with the total number of employers respectively listed in Table 2-1.

3. Collection and transportation of contaminated soil, etc. in Fukushima Prefecture (2019–2023)

Table 3 Numbers of employers for whom supervision has been conducted and those found to have committed violations

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	207	199	164	99	38
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	138	90	67	48	13
Violation rate (%)	66.7%	45.2%	40.9%	48.5%	34.2%
Number of employers having violated the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards or the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	15 (7.2%)	6 (3.0%)	5 (3.0%)	10 (10.1%)	4 (10.5%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	28 (13.5%)	35 (17.6%)	15 (9.1%)	15 (15.2%)	4 (10.5%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	20 (9.7%)	9 (4.5%)	4 (2.4%)	8 (8.1%)	3 (7.9%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	84 (40.6%)	34 (17.1%)	43 (26.2%)	36 (36.4%)	6 (15.8%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principal employers Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	20 (9.7%)	23 (11.6%)	10 (6.1%)	4 (4.0%)	3 (7.9%)

*3 As the same employers may be redundantly included in the numbers of the five types of violations listed in the “Violation rate” section, the sum of these numbers does not coincide with the total number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation.

4. Disposal of nuclear accident-derived waste, etc. at interim storage facilities and other places (2019–2023)

Table 4 Numbers of employers for whom supervision has been conducted and those found to have committed violations

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	139	183	102	110	76
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	92	124	43	52	24
Violation rate (%)	66.2%	67.8%	42.2%	47.3%	31.6%
Number of employers having violated the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards or the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	31 (22.3%)	5 (2.7%)	4 (3.9%)	9 (8.2%)	4 (5.3%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site. Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	7 (5.0%)	11 (6.0%)	1 (1.0%)	11 (10.0%)	2 (2.6%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	32 (23.0%)	15 (8.2%)	8 (7.8%)	8 (7.3%)	6 (7.9%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	56 (40.3%)	96 (52.5%)	39 (38.2%)	33 (30.0%)	17 (22.4%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principle employers Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	10 (7.2%)	13 (7.1%)	2 (2.0%)	7 (6.4%)	3 (3.9%)

*4 As the same employers may be redundantly included in the numbers of the five types of violations listed in the “Violation rate” section, the sum of these numbers does not coincide with the total number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation.

5. Status of implemented supervision and instruction activities for employers of workers engaging in decontamination and collection/transportation of contaminated soil, etc. (by type of ordering agency) (2019–2023)

Year	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
Ordering agency	National government	Municipalities, etc.	National government	Municipalities, etc.	National government	Municipalities, etc.	National government	Municipalities, etc.	National government	Municipalities, etc.
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	288	50	155	136	197	59	164	23	155	13
Number of employer-violators	197	31	55	74	73	23	67	3	37	8
Violation rate (%)	68.4%	62.0%	35.5%	54.4%	37.1%	39.0%	40.9%	13.0%	23.9%	61.5%

6. Other initiatives by the Fukushima Labour Bureau (2023)

(1) Major initiatives for securing the safety and good health of workers engaging in decommissioning work at Fukushima Daiichi NPP

- Demanded Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc. and principal employers to take thorough preventive measures against heat stroke (in May)
- Attended the “Committee on measures for industrial safety and health in the Fukushima Prefecture safety monitoring council on nuclear power plant decommissioning” (in February, June, and October)
- Conducted safety patrols jointly with the Nuclear Safety Measures Division, Crisis Management Department of the Fukushima Prefectural Government (in January and September)

(2) Major initiatives for securing the safety and good health and working conditions for workers engaging in decontamination and the collection/transportation of contaminated soil, etc., and disposal of nuclear accident-derived waste, etc. at interim storage facilities and other places

- A meeting of the Interim Storage Facilities Accident Prevention Council was held at which it was demanded that both the Fukushima Regional Environmental Office and principal employers for any work ordered by the Fukushima Regional Environmental Office be conducted in a cooperative manner to prevent the occurrence of occupational injuries and diseases (in July and October)
- Demanded both the Fukushima Regional Environmental Office and principal employers for any work ordered by the Fukushima Regional Environmental Office to cooperate in the prevention of the occurrence of occupational injuries and diseases at the lecture meetings (in September and December) of the Work Optimization and Safety Measures Council in the Fukushima Regional Environment Office
- Explained labor standards-related laws and regulations to operators engaged in work ordered by the Fukushima Regional Environment Office at a workshop by the Work Optimization and Safety Measures Council in the Fukushima Regional Environment Office (in October)
- Held a liaison meeting for people involved in public works in Fukushima and demanded agencies ordering public works to cooperate in the prevention of the occurrence of occupational injuries and diseases (in June)