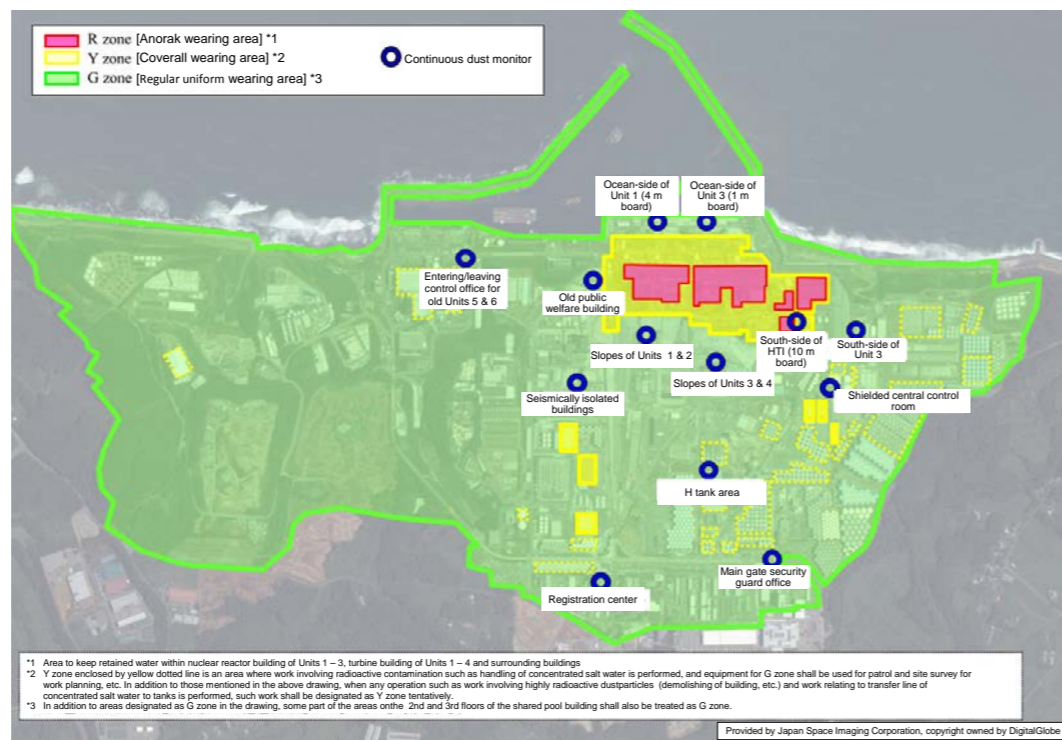


Improvement Schedule of Working Environment

Area Name Category	Activities	Action in the past 1 month and plans for the coming 1 month	March				April				May				June	July	Remarks
			1	2	3	16	23	30	4	11	18	End	1	8	15	End	
Improvement of working environment	Protective Equipment 1	(Accomplishments) - Consideration for classifying the controlled areas in 1F site into zones and specifying the protective equipment proper to each zone* - Start of the practice of wearing the protective equipment specified in each zone (from 8 March 2016) - Expansion of G zone (4m board and slopes of Units 1 - 4) (30 March 2017) (Plan) - Consideration for classifying the controlled areas in 1F site into zones and specifying the protective equipment proper to each zone* (Expansion of applicable areas, etc.) * To make efforts for reduction of workload to improve safety and workability by classifying the controlled areas in 1F site into 3 zones and by wearing the specified protective equipment in the equipment changing rooms or rest stations assigned to each zone	Consideration for classifying the controlled areas in 1F site into zones and specifying the protective equipment proper to each zone (Consideration for expansion of G-zone around														
			▼ 3 March Expansion of G zone (4m board and slopes of Units 1 - 4) Specifying the protective equipment proper to each zone														
	Disaster Prevention and Safety 2	(Accomplishments) - Information sharing with cooperating firms and discussions/evaluations of safety measures - To organize safety promotion council meetings (every week: make well-known the measures for preventing the recurrence of such cases as occupational injuries and diseases, and others. - To implement safety measures for each task (TBM-KY, etc.) - Status of occurrences of occupational injuries and diseases in FY2016 and plan for safety activities in FY2017 (announced on 27 April) (Plans) - Information sharing with cooperating firms and discussions/evaluations of safety measures - To organize safety promotion council meetings (every week): make well-known the measures for preventing the recurrence of such cases as occupational injuries and diseases, and others. - To implement safety measures for each task (TBM-KY, etc.) - To implement preventive measures for heat stroke (May - Sept.)	Information sharing and discussions/evaluations of safety measures														
			▼ Status of occurrences of occupational injuries and diseases in FY2016 and plan for safety activities in FY2017 (announced on 27 April) New Addition Implementation of preventive measures for heat stroke (May - Sept.)														
Healthcare 3	(Accomplishments) - Response to queries from workers subject to medical examinations and from medical institutions, and processing of settlement of medical examination costs - Notice of "Cancer Tests" of FY2017 (company staff members) (Plan) - Response to inquiries from workers subject to medical examinations and from medical institutions, and processing of settlement of medical examination costs	To receive health consultation															
		[Period of medical examinations] Response to inquiries from workers subject to medical examinations and from medical institutions, processing of settlement of medical inspection costs and notice of "Cancer Test" of FY2017 (Company members)															
Healthcare 4	(Accomplishment) - Completed acquirement of medical doctors for the emergency medical treatment room in 1F site for the period up to March 2017 (1 permanent doctor + supporting doctor on a rotational basis) (Plan) - Coordination of medical doctors for the emergency medical treatment room in 1F site for the period from July to Sept.	Review of medical care system in each medical office															
		Coordination of medical doctors for the emergency medical treatment room in 1F site for the period from July to Sept. New Addition															



Layout of Operation Category of Controlled Area

Occupational Accident Occurrence in FY2016 and Safety Activity Plan for FY2017 at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

27 April 2017



Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc.

1. Major Efforts for Safety Activity in FY2016 (Injuries)

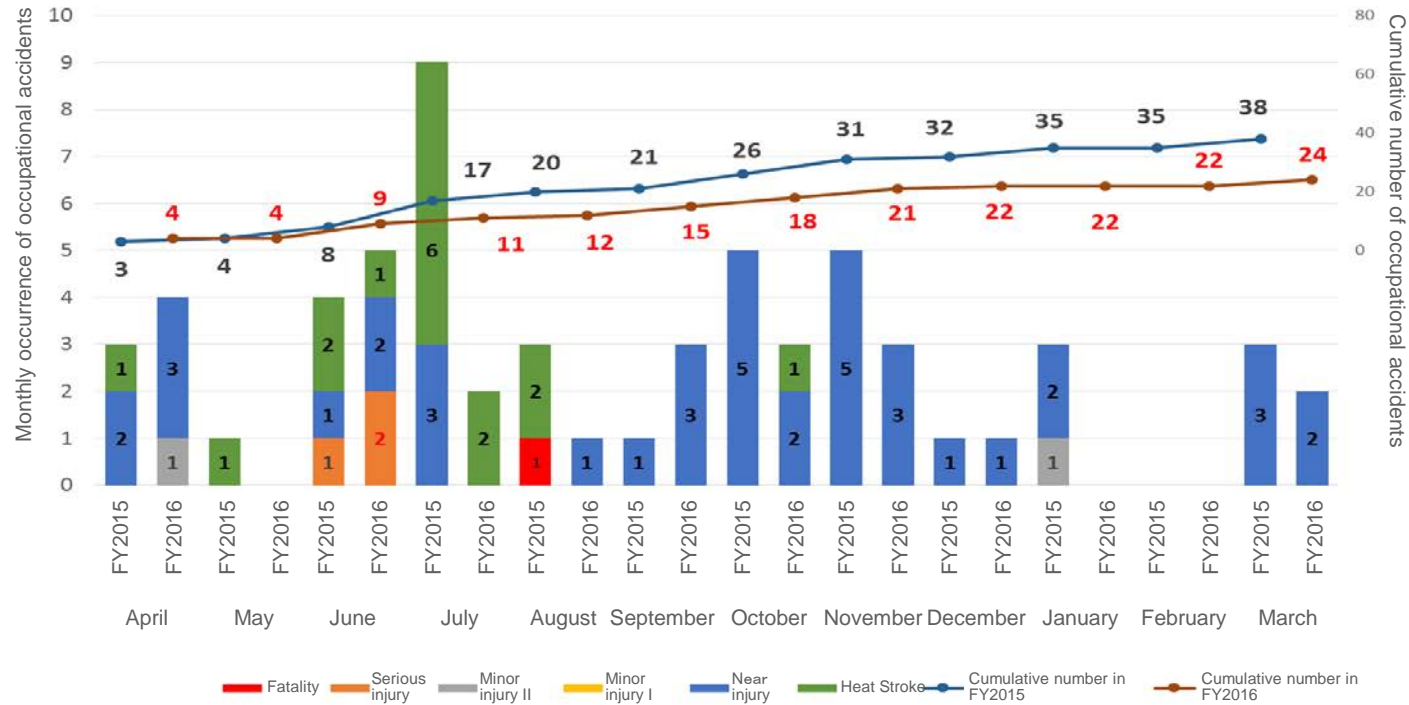


■ It has been determined that the safety activities in FY2016 were implemented, while being improved, based on the Action Plan and certain achievements have been made for each objective and task.

3 Causes			Purpose	Status of Major Efforts	Assessment
Human		Compliance with rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of activities for understanding rules through visits to companies, etc. Check and instruction of status of compliance to unified safety rules 	Repeated efforts were made to spread the rules through morning gatherings, risk prevention meetings and other meetings, etc. No occupational accident was caused by violation of rules though there were some minor non-compliance cases.	
		Thorough elimination of unsafe actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elimination of unsafe actions through management observation 	Management observation of work on site was introduced to companies, and the companies that adopted it were provided with instruction.	
		Improvement of KY (Kiken Yochi; risk prevention) skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for "Today's KY (Kiken Yochi; risk prevention) and Today's Measures" using procedures Intensive use of list of actual status of identified hazardous work points Implementation of KY training using KY video (for TEPCO and primary contractors) 	It was confirmed that each company was exercising ingenious risk prevention activities of work on site, which is considered to be effective for prevention of occupational accidents. On the other hand, there were also occupational accidents, which seemed attributable to insufficient risk prediction. Mental approaches to raise consciousness of hazards will be considered.	
		Improvement of competence of supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of managing abilities of TEPCO supervisors through safety coaching 	A safety coaching course was conducted for supervisors, focusing mainly on younger, less experienced supervisors. 12 supervisors completed the course and improvements of their abilities were confirmed. 8 study sessions of classroom lectures on safety management were organized.	
Equipment		Thorough elimination of dangerous points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thorough elimination of unsafe conditions through patrols Enhancement of 5S 	Dangerous points were eliminated through a campaign to remove them and carry out various patrols. 5S and elimination activities of dangerous points such as designation of priority items for patrols were implemented continuously. Future task is to improve the effectiveness of patrols.	
Management		Enhancement of sharing lessoned learned by verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizations of JIT, OE information, etc. Feedback of verification results to primary employers Establishment/development of "Action Plan" for implementation method of sharing lesson learned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizations of JIT, OE information, etc. were confirmed to be established as tools. Information on items that require improvement was shared through safety checks and mutual observations among companies. It was confirmed that each company had established and has been implementing sharing of lessons learned on occupational accident prevention. On the other hand, however, there were differences among companies in the depth of checking the spread to workers including the fact whether such horizontal development was being promoted or not. 	
		Enhancement of system/organization/structure of safety management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of occupational accident prevention measures through horizontal development of lessons learned, analysis of typical occupational accident types and etc. Checks of working procedures and provision of instruction Continuation of activities for factor extraction of near-misses New comer education and checks of education for construction workers/work supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was confirmed that horizontal development of lessons learned, use of occupational accident types and establishment of procedures for unsteady work were implemented. Implementation of effective risk prediction activities of near-misses was confirmed. There were still differences in the degree of efforts for utilization of competence evaluation with regards to education for new comers, construction workers and supervisors. 	

2. Occurrence of Occupational Accidents in FY2016 (1/4)

(Monthly variation of occurrence of occupational accidents (injuries and diseases) in FY2015 and FY2016 including heat stroke and near-injuries)

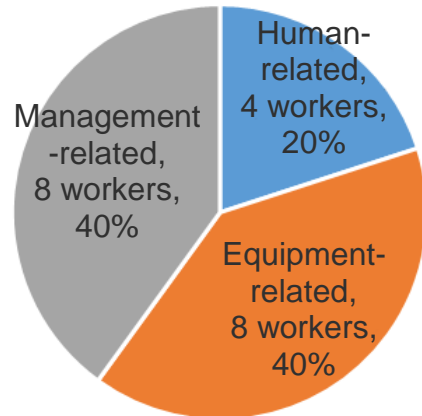


- Compared to FY2015, the number of victims was decreased by 37% (from 38 to 24)
- Frequency rate of lost-work time injuries and diseases was 0.19, which is less than one-third the rate of general contractors in FY2016 (0.64). (Frequency rate: Number of victims of occupational injuries and diseases per total actual working hours of 1 million hours)
- Reason for the fewer victims in FY 2016 is largely attributable to improvements of in-plant working environment of the power plant (wearing of proper radiation protective equipment, reduction of dose rate within the nuclear power plant site, etc.) and various efforts for work safety. Implementation of working environment improvements will be continued.

2. Occurrence of Occupational Accidents in FY2016 (2/4)

(Occurrence according to 3 causes)

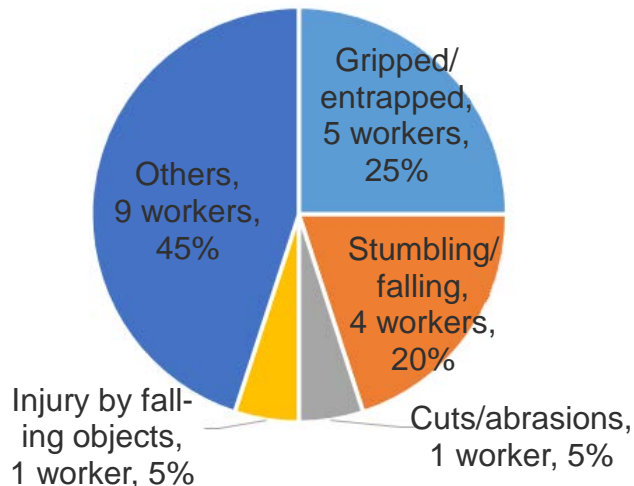
(excluding Heat Stroke)



- Occupational accidents other than heat stroke can be classified into 3 major causes: **Human-related 20%**; **Equipment-related 40%**; **Management-related 40%**.
- Human-related causes are due to **non-compliance with rules** (inadequate use of handrails, safety belts) and **insufficient consciousness of danger** in easy work.
- Equipment-related causes are due to **ignoring dangerous spots**, namely **inadequate zoning** such as easy access condition to rotating parts.
- Management-related causes are due to **inadequate checks for risks before starting work** such as insufficient ventilation inside tents and inappropriate design of protective cap structure and minor **failures to follow rules** such as improper handling method of safety belt ropes.

(Occurrence according to types of occupational accidents)

(excluding Heat Stroke)



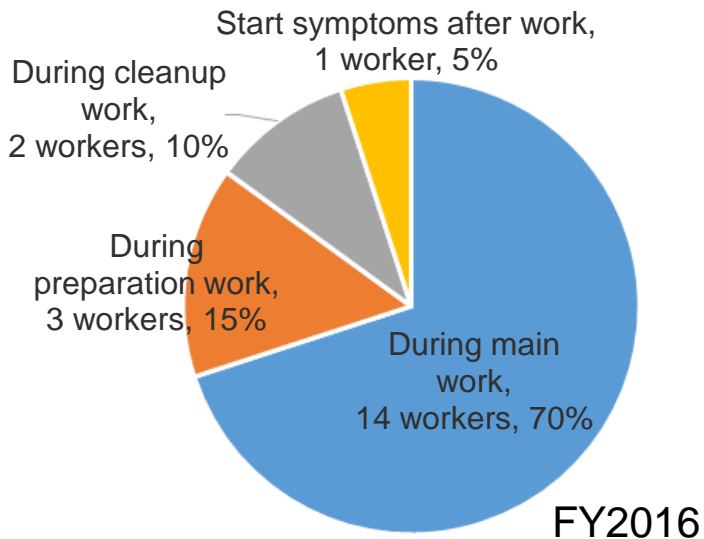
- Nine workers were injured by being “grippled/entrapped” and “stumbling/falling”, which accounts for 45% of the total (in FY2015 this was 61%).
- Percentage of “cuts/abrasions” was decreased to 5% in FY2016 from 19% in FY2015.
- Causes of occupational accidents seemed to have diversified in FY2016 and the percentage of **“others” increased to as much as 45% (4% in FY2015)**.

<Breakdown of “others”>

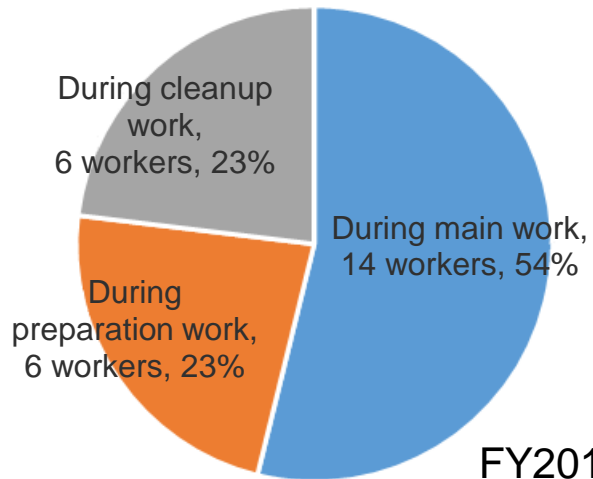
- Environment-related causes (minor CO poisoning, dehydration): 3 workers
- Inappropriate handing of items (heavy wire, glass bottle, hammer): 3 workers
- Collision with protruding object: 1 worker
- Over-tightening of full-face mask: 1 worker
- Entering of foreign object into the eye: 1 worker

2. Occurrence of Occupational Accidents in FY2016 (3/4)

(Comparison of Occupational Accident Occurrence According to Work Description in FY2015 and FY2016)
(excluding Heat Strokes)



FY2016



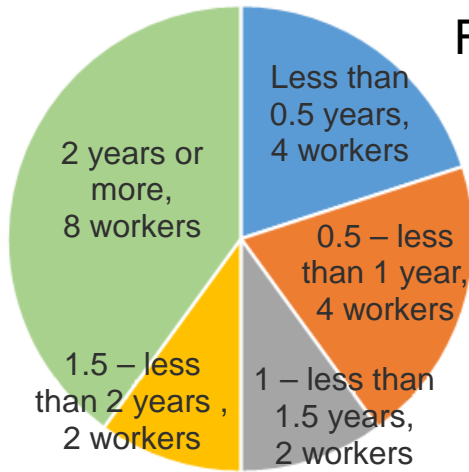
FY2015

- The rate of **occupational accidents during preparation/cleanup work** decreased to **25%** of the total (46% in FY2015).
- The rate of **occupational accidents during the main work** increased to **70%** (54% in FY2015).
- It is presumed that efforts during KY (Kiken Yochi; risk prevention) activities making it a point to identify potential risks in preparation/cleanup work has led to such a result.
- There is a trend that many occupational accidents during the main work are less severe though the number of such accidents has not decreased (14 cases in both FY2015 and FY2016).

2. Occurrence of Occupational Accidents in FY2016 (4/4)

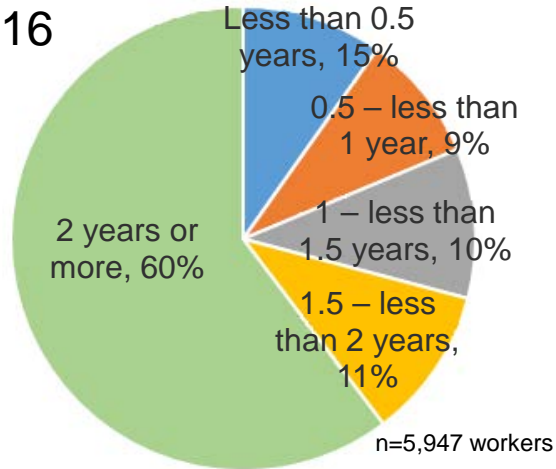
(Comparison of the Occurrence of Occupational Accidents in 1F for FY2015 and FY2016 by Years of Working Experience)

(excluding Heat Stroke)



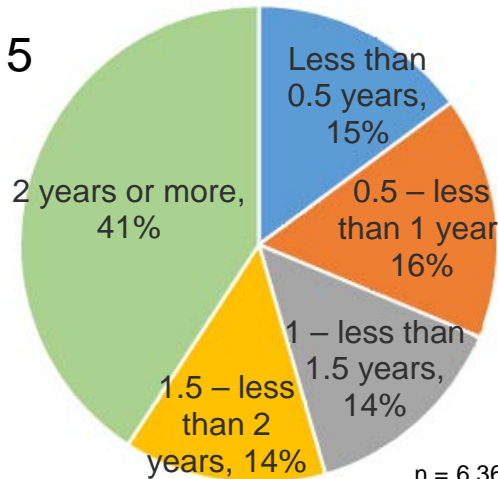
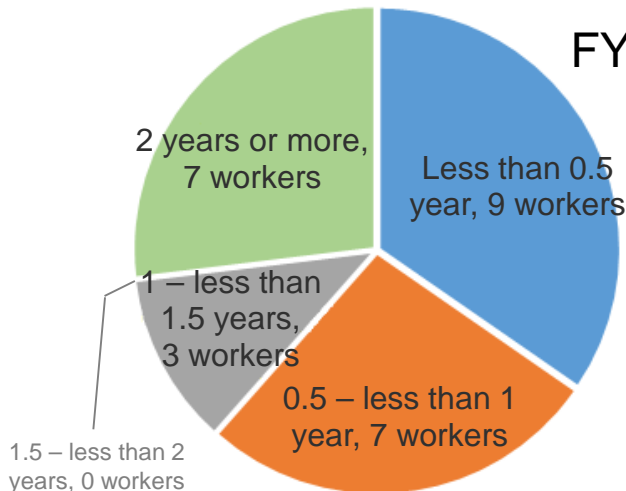
Number of accidents

FY2016



Percentage of injured workers according to experience (*)

FY2015



- Number of occurrences of occupational accidents by workers having less than 1 year of experience in 1F decreased. (16→8 workers)
- Percentage of workers having less than 1 year of experience in 1F also decreased. (31%→19%)
- The above two observations imply that the occurrence of occupational accidents by workers with less than 1 year of experience has not changed much between FY2015 and FY2016.
- Continuous efforts will be made for safety training of new workers at the plant.

* Note: Percentage of in-plant workers in 1F was calculated using 6th and 7th sets of questionnaire results concerning improvement of working environment.

3. Challenges in FY2016 and Safety Policy in FY2017

<Challenges in FY2016>

From the 2nd half of the fiscal year, the number of occupational accident occurrences started decreasing and the severity of injuries became less.

⇒ It is assumed that the efforts have started to pay off.

Further elimination of risks and firm establishment of efforts will be promoted from now on.

3 Major Areas	Mind	• Improvement of workers' consciousness of danger
		• Extraction of risks during preliminary study and planning
	Skill improvement	• Effective KY (risk prevention) through use of workers' knowledge/skill and enhancement of consciousness of danger
		• Training in handling of tools and instruments
	Management	• Removal of dangerous points
		• Establishment of work procedures and compliance with basic rules

<Safety Policy in FY2017>

The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant will:

Strive for “**Establishment of a Safety-conscious Climate**” through “**Elimination of Accidents Leading to Injuries and Diseases**” by the strong desire for “**Safety First**”.

[Mind]: Enhancement of safety-conscious mind-set (danger prediction/rule observation)

[Skill Improvement]: Development of human resources having a strong safety-conscious mind-set

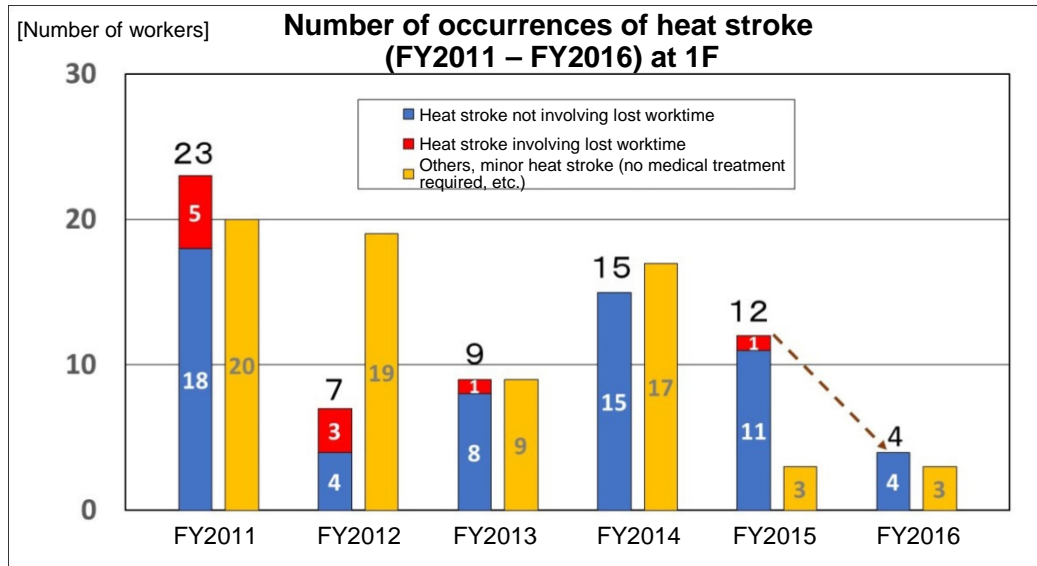
[Management] : Enhancement of 5S and communication

4. Safety Activities in FY2017 (3 major areas)

3 Major Areas	Items	Action Plan
Mind	Organization of events about safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and display of safety slogans • Collection and display of safety posters • Campaign for removal of dangerous points, etc.
Skill improvement	Safety coaching for supervisors of TEPCO (Training of workers is confirmed through safety checks, etc. of primary contractors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety coaching that contributes to improvement of supervisors' competence
Management	Complete removal of dangerous points through site patrols, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrols by Safety Promotion Committee • Joint patrols with cooperating companies • Area keeper patrols, etc.
	Complete elimination of unsafe actions through safety observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of safety observations utilizing fundamentals (items of anticipation) by specialized managerial personnel
	Verification of improvement after safety checks of companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share information on strong and weak points of safety activities of primary contractors (including worker training) through interviews and on-site checks and suggest improvements
	Organization of safety meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize review meetings and debriefing sessions, etc. for common issues of 1F

5. Heat Stroke Occurrence in FY2016 (1/2)

1. Trend by fiscal year of number of heat stroke occurrences

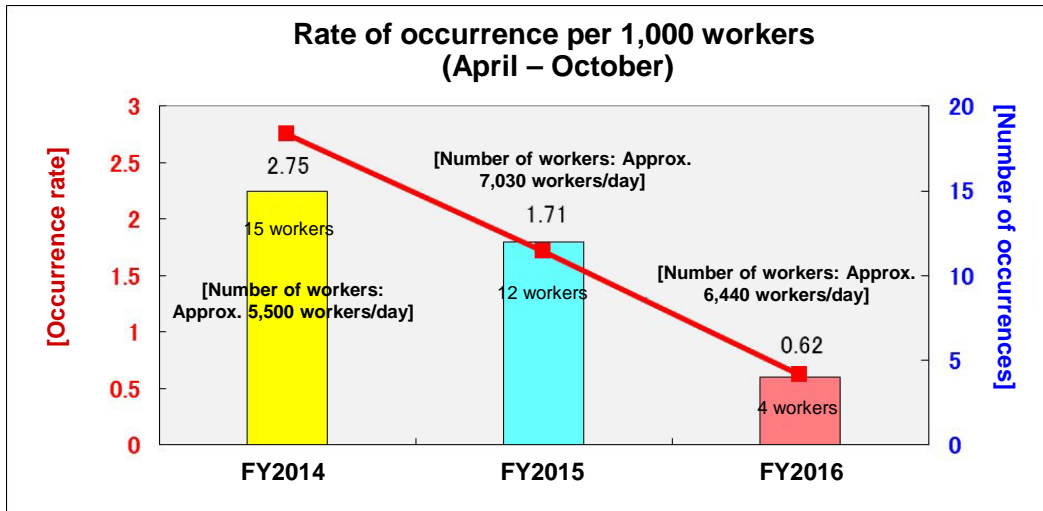


- **Four workers suffered from heat stroke**
Number of heat stroke occurrences in FY2016 decreased significantly from FY2015.
- **Breakdown of degree of injury**
Heat stroke involving lost worktime: 0 workers
Heat stroke not involving lost worktime: 4 workers
Others, minor heat stroke: 3 workers
(no medical treatment required, etc.)
- **Number of heat stroke occurrences** per 1,000 workers decreased significantly from FY2015.

<Measures for heat stroke>

- In FY2016, application of unified rules for heat stroke prevention started from the beginning of the Heat Stroke Preventive Measures Enhancement Period (May)

2. Comparison of occurrence rate per 1,000 workers

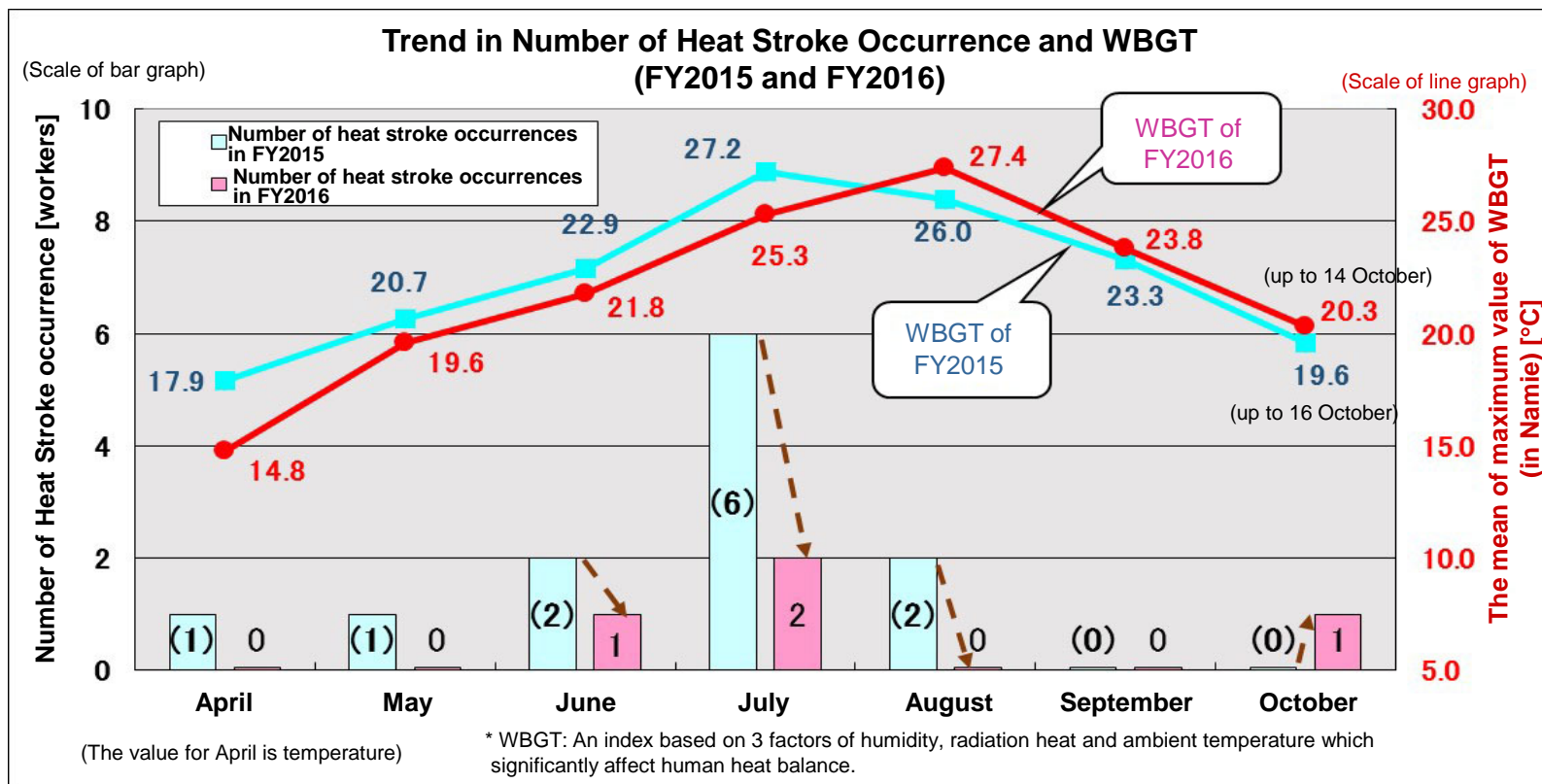


- Drawing up a plan for heat stroke safety measures by each company
- Proper deployment of mobile water stations
- Provision of soft drinks at each rest station
- Introduction of salt tablet use
- Encouragement of work control by the Heat Stroke Supervisor (Health check before work, early rest, early identification of unwell persons, measures for heat adaptation, etc.)
- Wearing of proper radiation protection equipment (conversion to G-zone)

5. Heat Stroke Occurrence in FY2016 (2/2)

3. WBGT Value and Monthly Occurrence Status

* WBGT: An index based on 3 factors of humidity, radiation heat and ambient temperature which significantly affect human heat balance.



Heat stroke occurred in June and July just like in FY2015. One occurrence in October was because the worker was heavily clothed due to cold weather when he started working but the temperature rose thereafter and he suffered heat stroke. For FY2017, a severe heat period in June through August will be designated as “caution-needed period for heat adaptation” and the days of high temperature in October will also be designated as “caution-needed days”.

6. Points of Enhancement of Heat Stroke Preventive Measures in FY2017

Implementation of the “Unified Rules for Heat Stroke Prevention” will be continued in FY2017, to start as early as May, and the following points will be enhanced.

[Enhancement of Measures for Heat Adaptation]

- When workers start working, an adaptation period of about 7 days, during which working hours are shorter than usual at the beginning and are extended step by step, etc., shall be secured to ensure adaptation to heat.
- The Heat Stroke Supervisor shall implement meticulous measures for heat stroke (such as reduction of work load, early rest) with considerations made for work right after holidays and temperature rises during work hours.

[Past History of Heat Stroke and Checks of Health Conditions]

- When workers start working, results of their medical examinations, etc. shall be checked and due consideration shall be given to their past medical history to ensure appropriate work details.
- Before workers start working, health conditions shall be checked by using a check sheet and during the rest break, necessary changes, etc. to work details, etc. shall be made accordingly.

[Identification of Unwell Workers at Early Stage]

- The Heat Stroke Supervisor shall check the following state of health conditions as symptoms of heat stroke depending on the working conditions.
 - State of perspiration (check for excessive perspiration, etc.)
 - Check cardiac rate, body temperature and others such as tiredness, dizziness, lapse of consciousness, etc.
- Facilitation of a visit to the Emergency Room at an early stage



Provision of drinking water



Provision of soft drinks



Provision of salt tablets



Provision of cool vests
(heat dissipation equipment)



Deployment of mobile water station



Deployment of WBGT
indicator and clock

The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant List of Occupational Injuries and Diseases in FY2016

(Attached Sheet)

No.	Month/Day	Summary of Occupational Injuries and Diseases	Type	Severity
1	20 April	In the course of tank foundation installation work being done in a temporary tent, a worker felt unwell due to breathing exhaust gas of a cutting machine engine during cutting and decontamination work of the tank concrete foundation. (1st victim)	Others	Near injury
2	20 April	In the course of tank foundation installation work being done in a temporary tent, a worker felt unwell due to breathing exhaust gas of a cutting machine engine during cutting and decontamination work of the tank concrete foundation. (2nd victim)	Others	Near injury
3	20 April	In the course of installation work of a tank water level gauge, a worker who was separating the coating material of waste cables lost his balance when the cutter blade was broken and he injured his leg with the cutter blade.	Cuts/ Abrasions	Near injury
4	22 April	In the course of foundation work for a gantry crane, when a worker measuring the level of a cutting surface put one of his legs onto the protective cap on a steel pipe, which protruded from the ground, the cap slipped out of place and he suffered a groin injury when his leg went into the steel pipe.	Falling/ Stumbling	Minor injury II
5	10 June	In the course of installation work of polyethylene pipe and others for rain water transfer or treatment equipment, a worker felt unwell after he finished hose laying work.	Heat Stroke	Near injury
6	17 June	For a subcontractor doing work on water transfer of flange tank, etc., a worker suffered from numbness in the hands after he finished moving work equipment and materials such as hoses associated with transfer of residual water.	Others	Near injury
7	20 June	In the course of inspection and maintenance work of instrumentation of decontamination equipment for radionuclide species, a worker was injured on losing his footing on the stairs and falling during measurement of ambient dose on site.	Falling/ Stumbling	Near injury
8	22 June	In the course of installation work of polyethylene pipe and others for rain water transfer or treatment equipment, a worker lost his footing on the stairs and was injured by falling when he was moving on a temporary scaffold.	Falling/ Stumbling	Serious injury
9	27 June	In the course of dismantling work for the cover of the reactor building of Unit 1, a worker got his finger caught in a gap between parts of a hoisting jig for dismantling work and was injured. (Grade of disability: <u>9 of disability class 12</u>)	Gripped/ Entrapped	Serious injury
10	19 July	In the course of repair work of incineration processing equipment of miscellaneous solid waste, a worker felt unwell during removal work of refractory material in the incinerator.	Heat stroke	Near injury
11	19 July	In the course of decontamination/shielding work of the upper part of the reactor building of Unit 3, a worker felt unwell during moving and installing scaffolding.	Heat stroke	Near injury
12	8 August	In the course of expansion work on a temporary rest station outside the premises, a worker got his finger caught and injured by an electric saber saw when he was cutting water supply piping with the saw.	Gripped/ Entrapped	Near injury

No.	Month/Day	Outline of Occupational Injuries and Diseases	Type	Severity
13	8 September	For a subcontractor doing work for a volume reduction/storage tank, a worker got his finger caught and injured by a cutter blade when he was cutting disassembled pieces of the tank using a cutting machine in the material storage building.	Gripped/ Entrapped	Near injury
14	9 September	In the course of sea bottom soil covering work inside the harbor, when a worker was taking out a long bar (a tool) from the storage case in preparation to work, he pinched his finger between the long bar and material behind him and it was injured.	Gripped/ Entrapped	Near injury
15	10 September	In the course of new construction work of No. 9 building of solid waste storage, a worker lost balance, fell down and injured his ankle during assembling of scaffold..	Injury by falling objects	Near injury
16	1 October	In the course of improvement work of surrounding yards associated with fuel rod removal of Unit 2, a worker injured his leg by contacting with an element wire unraveling at the end of a sling wire during slinging work of steel structures.	Others	Near injury
17	17 October	In the course of chemical analysis and radioactivity measurements, a glass bottle used in the measurement was broken in the hot lab (a facility for handling of radioactive material) when a worker was closing the lid, and he injured his finger.	Others	Near injury
18	26 October	For a subcontractor doing survey work for leakage from underground water storage tanks, a worker felt unwell during measurement of ambient dose rate in the tank.	Heat Stroke	Near injury
19	2 November	In the course of installation work of water-pans (rainwater receiving buckets) on the roof of the waste disposal building of Unit 3, a worker stumbled and fell when he was walking on laid steel plates and injured his leg by colliding with reinforcing bars.	Falling/ Stumbling	Near injury
20	2 November	In the course of collection and transportation of debris, a worker injured his leg by colliding with a protruding part of the material, which was tentatively placed nearby, when he was moving during maintenance work of heavy equipment.	Others	Near injury
21	23 November	In the course of improvement work of surrounding roads, a worker injured his finger when he was driving in a measuring stake with a large hammer. He failed to hit the stake properly and his hand that was holding the hammer collided with the stake.	Others	Near injury
22	9 December	In the course of dismantling work for the cover of the reactor building of Unit 1, when a worker moved the latch to close the lid of a container for storing debris, he injured his finger by catching it between the container and latch.	Gripped/ Entrapped	Near injury
23	16 March 2017	In the course of inside inspection of the containment vessel of the reactor of Unit 1, a worker felt unwell when he was standing by the reactor building after he equipped himself with safety gear such as the full-face mask. (Overtightening of full-face mask)	Others	Near injury
24	16 March	In the course of installation work of a tank, a worker got a foreign object in his right eye during work using a grinder.	Others	Near injury

8 May 2017, the words underlined and written in red ink were corrected from "2 of disability class 12" (wrong) to "9 of disability class 12" (correct).

* This list was compiled with the aim of further enhancement of work safety.

* Fatal: Death, Serious injury: Lost worktime of 14 days or more, Minor injury II: Lost worktime of 4 to 13 days, Minor injury I: Lost worktime of 1 - 3 days, Near injury: No worktime lost except on the day of the accident

Healthcare of Workers at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

(Status of compliance with guidelines of Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

27 April 2017



Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc.

1. Healthcare Measures at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

A system to confirm the following has been established and is being operated as measures for healthcare of workers at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant by each primary contractor and TEPCO.

- Target: Workers who have been diagnosed as “**more thorough examination required**”, “**medical treatment required**” and “**continuous treatment required**” as a result of medical examinations.
- Purpose: To confirm that the above target is provided with **proper support such as visits to medical institutions and supportive measures, including consideration of the present work assignments, by the employer as necessary.**

<Background>

- To conform to guidelines of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the said operation was started from July 2016 (completed in August) with cooperation by each primary contractor aiming to follow the guidance given by the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan as a concrete goal to be achieved.
- It has been decided that **the confirmation will be made based on quarterly reports from each primary contractor on the status of management for the time being.** As the first case, the confirmation was made based on the reports on management status of Q2 (medical examinations during July through Sept.).
(A summary of the results was presented on 26 Jan. 2017 in the 38th Working Level Meeting of Task Force for Contaminated Water and Decommissioning Issues)
- **This time, management status of Q3 (medical examinations during Oct. through Dec.) and status of follow-up of those of Q2 were confirmed.** ⇒ A summary of the results is shown on pages 2 and 3.

[Concrete goal to be achieved]

To achieve the status whereby the following 5 points are reliably implemented by TEPCO and primary contractors for workers of relevant subcontractors.

- 1) To ensure that all workers receive the regularly required medical examinations.
- 2) To ensure the workers requiring medical treatment or a more thorough medical examination, as a result of the regular medical examinations, are visiting medical institutions.
- 3) To ensure the workers requiring medical treatment, after visiting medical institutions, continue to receive the required medical treatment at least while they are working at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.
- 4) To provide appropriate support to workers including consideration for their work assignment based on the result of regular medical examinations.
- 5) To continuously ensure and review the status of implemented measures in their work.

2. Results of Compilation of Management Status of Medical Examinations in the 3rd Quarter

Results of Compilation of Management Status of Medical Examination Conducted in Q3 (Oct. – Dec.)

(1) Status of medical examinations and results

[Objective of compilation: 49 offices (Number of primary contractors: 46 companies)]

- A total of 6713 workers had the regular medical examinations, and 1483 were diagnosed as “more thorough examination required,” “treatment required,” or “continuous treatment required,” representing 22% of the medically examined workers. Among these, 623 (9%) were diagnosed as “more thorough examination required.”

Note: The number of workers is a simple addition of those reported from each company and may include duplication due to change of assignment or duplication in the cases of medical examination type-based counting, etc.

(2) Status of supports provided to workers diagnosed as “more thorough examination required”

- At the time of reports from each primary contractor, 52% of the workers were in status-A where a visit to a medical institution had been completed and, if necessary, supportive measures for work assignment by the employer had been received. If those were included who were in status-B where the same will soon be completed, the rate reached about 70%.
- It is considered that each company was in the status that instruction and management were properly implemented under the new system.
- As for 31% of workers who were status-C (no medical institution visit even after instruction), their status will be confirmed in the Q4 report.

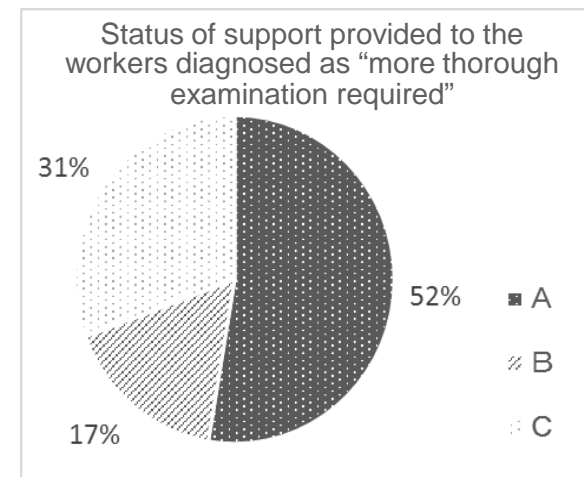
- Number of workers diagnosed as “more thorough examination required: 623

Provided Support:

A “Completed visit to medical institution and received supportive measures for work assignment by the employer (if necessary)”	328 workers
B “Currently in process”	104 workers
C “Have not visited a medical institution after the instruction”	191 workers

Note: Provided support of “medical treatment required” and “continuous treatment required” other than “more thorough examination required” will be presented in the report of the subsequent quarter after the next

- ⇒ Status whereby each primary contractor submits appropriate reports, systems established by each company work effectively and state of implementation by relative subcontractors of such systems can also be grasped.



3. Status of Follow-up of Report Regarding the 2nd Quarter

Status of Follow-up Support to Workers of “More Thorough Medical Examination Required” in Q2 Report

Number of workers diagnosed “thorough medical examination required: 269

[At the time of Q2 report] Nov. 2016

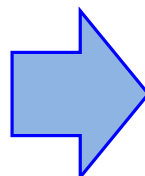
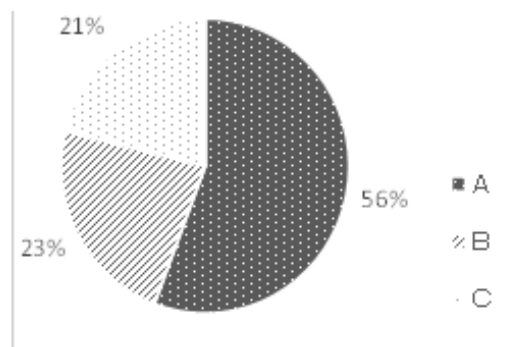
A: Completed medical examination and received supportive measures for work assignment by the employer (if necessary):	150 workers
B: Currently in progress	62 workers
C: Have not visited a medical institution after the instruction:	57 workers

[At the time of follow-up status report] Feb. 2017

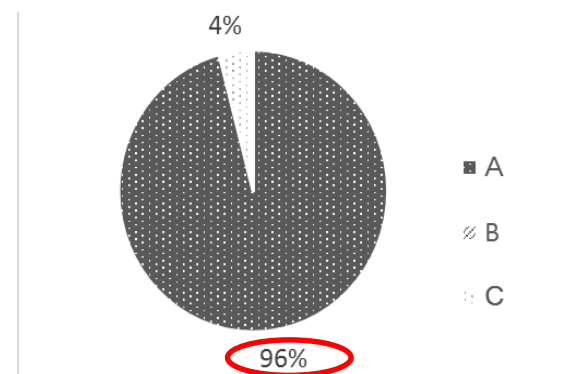
A: Completed medical examination and received supportive measures for employment by the employer (if necessary):	236 workers
B: Currently in progress	0 workers
C: Have not visited a medical examination after the instruction:	10 workers

Note: The numbers do not include 23 workers who resigned soon after medical examination.

Status of support provided to workers diagnosed as “more thorough examination required”



Status of support provided to the workers diagnosed as “more thorough examination required” at the time of follow-up [compilation excluding workers who left their jobs]



- At the time of this follow-up report, the rate was improved to 96% as a result of continued efforts for workers for whom supports had not been completed at the time of Q2 report. (The numbers do not include workers who left their jobs.)
- Efforts will be continued for confirmation of status for the remaining 4% (10 workers).