



ひと、暮らし、みらいのために

厚生労働省
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Fukushima Labour Bureau Press Release

To the press

June 27, 2023

[Inquiries]

Inspection Division, Labour Standards Department,
Fukushima Labour Bureau

Inspection Manager: Toshihiro Oowa

Inspector/Supervisor: Yasumichi Ono

Tel. 024(536)4602

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 2022)

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: 293

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: 67 (22.9%)

[Status of violators]

• Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: 6 (2.0%)

• Number of employers having committed violations related to labor management: 55 (18.8%)

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

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: 88

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: 22 (25.0%)

[Status of violators]

• Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: 4 (4.5%)

• Number of employers having committed labor violations related to labor management: 16 (18.2%)

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

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: **99**

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: **48 (48.5%)**

[Status of violators]

- Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: **15 (15.2%)**
- Number of employers having committed labor violations related to labor management: **36 (36.4%)**

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

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: **110**

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: **52 (47.3%)**

[Status of violators]

- Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: **11 (10.0%)**
- Number of employers having committed labor violations related to labor management: **33 (30.0%)**

- *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 measures to prevent falls during work at height or on a scaffold, appointment of operation chiefs, measurement of external exposure doses, and preliminary surveys of work sites.
- *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 install covers on openings, failing to conduct a pre-operation check of vehicle-type construction machines (a drag shovel), and failing to make decisions regarding such matters as the correct method for working with a mobile crane.
- (ii) Several work sites committed violations related to the health management of workers by failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations, failing to report ionizing radiation medical examination results, and failing to seek physicians' opinions on general health examination results.
- (iii) Several work sites committed violations related to labor management by failing to pay premium wages, failing to prepare a wage ledger, failing to meet their obligations related to overtime work, failing to meet their obligations related to annual paid leave, and failing to pay regular wages.

◆ 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 installing covers on openings, conducting a pre-operation check of vehicle-type construction machines (a drag shovel) or making decisions regarding such matters as the correct method for working with a mobile crane. 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) 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. The Labour Standards Inspection Office also 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.
- (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, 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>An employer had workers work without using fall-prevention equipment meeting performance requirements in an area that might pose a danger to them if they fall, for example, an opening with a height of 2 meters or more. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to change the work methods to take fall prevention measures (Article 519 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pre-operation check of vehicle-type construction machines 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>Before the start of work with a vehicle-type construction machine (a drag shovel), inspection was not conducted for the brake and clutch functions. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to ensure that inspection is performed before operation (Article 170 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).</p>
(ii) Health management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ascertaining workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>An employer did not grasp the working hours of workers in an objective way; for example, workers only put their seal 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).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wages to be included when calculating premium wages 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>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).</p>
(iii) Labor management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Matters to be included in the wage ledger 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>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).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures to be taken by principal employers 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>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).</p>
(iv) Measures to be taken by principal employers, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures to be taken by principal employers 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>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).</p>

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 explicitly inform workers of the results of surveys in work areas for decontamination, etc., failing to provide measures to be taken when leaving the operating position of vehicle-type construction machines, and failing to conduct a pre-operation check 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, failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations, and failing to assign industrial physicians, etc.
- (iii) Several work sites committed violations related to labor management, such as failing to prepare a wage ledger, failing to pay premium wages, failing to explicitly state conditions of employment, and failing to draw up and submit rules of employment.

◆ 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 measures to be taken when leaving the operating position of vehicle-type construction machines, and a pre-operation check 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 instructed employers not to fail to submit a report on ionizing radiation medical examination results for decontamination and other work 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, overtime work hours and other necessary information were not recorded in the wage ledger, premium wages were not paid to workers for overtime work despite their weekly working hours exceeding the statutory working hours (40 hours), and necessary information was not given in a notice of working conditions. 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"> • Explicitly informing workers of the results of surveys in work areas for decontamination, etc. 	Details An employer did not explicitly inform workers engaged in decontamination and other work of the results of surveys of radioactivity concentration of contaminated soil subject to decontamination and other work. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to explicitly inform the workers of the survey results (Article 7 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to be taken when leaving the operating position of vehicle-type construction machines 	Details An operator of a vehicle-type construction machine (a drag shovel) did not stop the engine when leaving the operating position. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to ensure that operators stop the engine immediately (Article 160 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
(ii) Health management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitting a report on results of decontamination and work-related ionizing radiation medical examination 	Details An employer did not submit decontamination and work-related ionizing radiation medical examination reports to the director of the relevant labor standards office. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to submit the reports without delay after decontamination and work-related ionizing radiation medical examination (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination).
(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"> • Overtime work for which workers must be paid premium wages 	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).
(iv) Measures to be taken by principal employers, etc.	<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).

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 disseminate the name of a safety and health promoter, etc., failing to measure doses of external exposure in decontamination and other work, failing to explicitly inform workers of the results of surveys in work areas for decontamination, etc., and failing to properly conduct periodic self-inspection of a mobile crane.
- (ii) Several work sites committed violations related to the health management of workers by failing to make records of health examinations, failing to seek physicians' opinions on general health examination results, failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face physician consultations, and failing to report ionizing radiation medical examination results for decontamination and other work.
- (iii) Several work sites committed violations related to labor management, such as failing to pay premium wages, failing to meet their obligations related to overtime work, failing to prepare a wage ledger, failing to meet their obligations related to annual paid leave, and failing to draw up and submit rules of employment.

◆ 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 measuring doses of external exposure in decontamination and other work, and conducting periodic self-inspection of mobile cranes. 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) Some employers violated their obligations to seek physicians' opinions on general health examination results. Because this measure is important for maintaining workers' health, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office instructed employers to implement it. Additionally, 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.
- (iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were related to basic matters in labor management. For example, some premium wages were not paid because overtime work hours were not counted properly, an employer had not included part of the allowances that should be included in the basis for calculating premium wages for overtime work, and workers were made to work overtime without submitting an agreement on overtime and holiday work (Article 36 Agreement) to the director of the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office. 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"> Measuring doses of external exposure in decontamination and other work 	Details Decontamination and other work were conducted in a place where the average air dose rate was 2.5 µSv/h or less when there was no worker with a personal dosimeter to measure doses of external exposure in decontamination and other work. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to properly measure air doses during work (Article 5 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of the name of the safety and health promoter, etc. 	Details When a safety and health promoter was selected, an employer did not disseminate the name of the safety and health promoter to the relevant workers by, for example, putting up a notice in a conspicuous place in a work area. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to disseminate the name of the safety and health promoter (Article 12-4 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)
(ii) Health management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of records of health examination results 	Details An employer did not make individual health examination sheets based on the results of periodic health examination. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to make individual health examination sheets (Article 51 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overtime work for which workers must be paid premium wages 	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).
(iii) Labor management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overtime work 	Details Because workers were made to work overtime exceeding the statutory working hours without signing and submitting an agreement on overtime and holiday work (Article 36 Agreement), an inspector instructed the employer to sign an Article 36 Agreement and submit it to the director of the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office (Article 32 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.		

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 indicate tools for handling radioactive substances, and failing to meet their obligations related to work requiring special education and measurement of dust concentration.
- (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 meet their obligations related to pneumoconiosis health examinations for new workers who would always be engaged in work in dusty environments.
- (iii) Several work sites committed violations related to labor management by failing to pay premium wages, failing to prepare a wage ledger, failing to draw up and submit rules of employment, failing to pay regular wages, and failing to meet their obligations related to annual paid leave.

◆ 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 special education to be provided when workers are assigned to specified dusty work, and measurement of dust concentration in the air in indoor work places where specified dusty work is conducted. 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) Some employers violated their obligations related to pneumoconiosis health examinations for new workers who would always be engaged in work in dusty environments. Because this measure is important for maintaining workers' health, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office instructed employers to implement it. Additionally, the Labour Standards Inspection Office informed employers that they had not submitted a report on results of ionizing radiation medical examinations and instructed them not to fail to submit future reports.
- (iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were related to basic matters in labor management, such as not including part of the allowances that should be included in the basis for calculating premium wages, and not recording necessary information such as the number of working hours 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"> ● Indication of tools for handling radioactive substances 	Details Cleaning equipment and other tools used in handling radioactive substances were used with their intended use not indicated and may have been used for other purposes. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to ensure proper indication for tools for handling radioactive substances (Article 27 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measurement of dust concentration in indoor work places where specified dusty work are conducted 	Details An employer did not measure the dust concentration in an indoor work area for work that breaks construction materials including minerals into fragments using power or screens them (specified dusty work). Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to measure the dust concentration (Article 26 of the Dust Ordinance).
(ii) Health management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health examination upon employment 	Details An employer did not conduct pneumoconiosis health examinations for new workers who would always be engaged in specified dusty work. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to conduct pneumoconiosis health examinations (Article 7 of the Pneumoconiosis Law).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wages to be included when calculating premium wages 	Details Premium wages were partially unpaid due to insufficient calculation of overtime work hours. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to pay the unpaid premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act).
(iii) Labor management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Matters to be described in a wage ledger 	Details Because a wage ledger lacked some of the legally required matters, such as 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 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.		

1. Decommissioning work at Fukushima Daiichi NPP (2022)

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

Items	Number
Vehicle-type construction machine pre-operation check (Article 170 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)	4
Determination, etc. of work methods, etc. of mobile cranes (Article 66-2 of the Safety Ordinance for Cranes)	1

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

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

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

Items	Number
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	7
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	9
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	20
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	9
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)	18
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	4

<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)	6

*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 (2022)

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

Items	Number
Dissemination of the name of the safety and health promoter, etc. (Article 12-4 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Measures to be taken in the case of leaving the operation station of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 160 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Vehicle-type construction machine pre-operation check (Article 170 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 2-2> Number of employers having committed health management-related violations

Items	Number
Appointment of industrial physicians, etc. (Article 13 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	2
Report of decontamination and work-related ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	4

<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)	3
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Work on days off (Article 35 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)	1
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	3
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	6
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	1

<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)	2

*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 (2022)

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

Items	Number
Appointment of the safety and health promoter, etc. (Article 12-2 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Dissemination of the name of the safety and health promoter, etc. (Article 12-4 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	3
Dissemination of the name, etc. of the operation chief (Article 18 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Creation of minutes of the safety and health committee (Article 23 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Periodical self-inspection (monthly) pertaining to vehicle-type material-handling machines (Article 151-32 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Measures to be taken in the case of leaving the operation station of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 160 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).	1
Periodical self-inspection of mobile cranes (yearly) (Article 76 of the Safety Ordinance for Cranes)	1
Periodical self-inspection of mobile cranes (monthly) (Article 77 of the Safety Ordinance for Cranes)	1
Dose measurement (Article 5 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	3
Confirmation, recording, etc. of dose measurement results (Article 6 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1
Clear indication of survey results to workers (Article 7 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2
Special education concerning work for decontamination, etc. (Article 19 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1

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

Items	Number
Creation of records of health examination results (Article 51 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	3
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	2
Criteria, etc. of workers who are subject to face-to-face guidance (Article 52-2 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face guidance by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	2
Reporting of results of medical examinations on ionizing radiation (Article 58 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	1
Report of decontamination and work-related ionizing radiation 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
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	2
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	5
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	12
Variable working hour system on a yearly basis (Article 32-4 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Rest periods (Article 34 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)	23
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	9
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	6
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	10
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	5
Total time required (Article 4 of the Public Notice on Standards for Improving)	2
Maximum time required (Article 4 of the Public Notice on Standards for Improving)	4
Time for recess (Article 4 of the Public Notice on Standards for Improving)	3
Maximum driving time (Article 4 of the Public Notice on Standards for Improving)	2
Hours of continuous driving (Article 4 of the Public Notice on Standards for Improving)	12

<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)	4

*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 (2022)

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

Items	Number
Restrictions on the use of special machines, etc. (Article 40 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Work requiring special education (Article 36 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	4
Prevention of falls and other accidents of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 157 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	2
Measures to be taken in the case of leaving the operation station of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 160 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).	1
Installation of passages, etc. (Article 540 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	2
Indication of tools for handling radioactive substances (Article 27 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	5
Measurement of dust concentration, etc. (Article 26 of the Dust Ordinance)	4
Measures based on the results of work environment assessment (Article 26-3 of the Dust Ordinance)	1

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

Items	Number
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 58 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	4
Health examination upon employment (Article 7 of the Pneumoconiosis Law)	4

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

Items	Number
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	2
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	6
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	2
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	13
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)	8
Preparation of a list of workers (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	9
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	3
Total time required (Article 4 of the Public Notice on Standards for Improving)	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)	7

*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 (2018–2022)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	290	325	277	340	293
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	154	188	123	137	67
Violation rate (%)	53.1%	57.8%	44.4%	40.3%	22.9%
Number of employers having violated the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation or the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	18 (6.2%)	22 (6.8%)	10 (3.6%)	7 (2.1%)	3 (1.0%)
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.	17 (5.9%)	16 (5.0%)	7 (2.5%)	10 (2.9%)	6 (2.0%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	26 (9.0%)	37 (11.4%)	16 (5.8%)	9 (2.6%)	7 (2.4%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	130 (44.8%)	148 (45.5%)	110 (39.7%)	113 (33.2%)	55 (18.8%)
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.	12 (4.1%)	22 (6.8%)	4 (1.4%)	14 (4.1%)	6 (2.0%)

*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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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)	0	1	0	1	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)	0	1	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	3	0	0	4
Measurement of radiation exposure doses (Article 8 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	0	0	0	0	0
Confirmation and recording of dose measurement results (Article 9 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	8	1	0	0	0
Use of masks depending on the degree of the contamination (Article 38 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	0	0	0	0	0
Use of effective protection gear (Article 39 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	0	0	0	0	0
Prohibition of smoking, etc. (Article 41-2 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	0	0	0	0	0
Others	24	12	7	10	2

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

Items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	0	1	0	0	1
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
Provision of an ionizing radiation medical examination (Article 56 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	3	0	0	0	0
Record of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 57 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	5	7	6	0	0
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 58 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	13	16	4	6	3

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

Items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	47	33	9	20	0
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	31	19	10	15	7
Payment of allowance for absence from work (Article 26 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	3	2	0	0
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	20	36	17	12	9
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)	50	84	40	52	20
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	1	21	19	9
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	36	64	60	28	5
Notification of dormitory regulations (Article 95 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	0	0	3	0
Notification of setup, etc. of dormitory (Article 96-2 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	0	0	3	0
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	4	3	0	0	0
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	8	9	3	0	0
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	45	53	20	27	18
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	—	1	13	10	4
Others	6	0	1	2	0

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

Items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	12	21	4	12	6
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	1	0	2	0

*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 (2018–2022)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	267	131	92	92	88
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	164	90	39	29	22
Violation rate (%)	61.4%	68.7%	42.4%	31.5%	25.0%
Number of employers having violated the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation or the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	44 (16.5%)	42 (32.1%)	3 (3.3%)	4 (4.3%)	6 (6.8%)
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.	41 (15.4%)	32 (24.4%)	8 (8.7%)	12 (13.0%)	4 (4.5%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	24 (9.0%)	18 (13.7%)	5 (5.4%)	0 (0%)	5 (5.7%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.	88 (33.0%)	40 (30.5%)	21 (22.8%)	6 (6.5%)	16 (18.2%)
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.	28 (10.5%)	19 (14.5%)	9 (9.8%)	11 (12.0%)	2 (2.3%)

*2 Figures in the “Jan. 2019 to Dec. 2022” 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Dissemination of the name, etc. of an operation chief (Article 18 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	2	0	1	2	0
Operation plan pertaining to the use of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 155 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	1	1	0	0
Hazard prevention measures pertaining to the use of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 158 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	2	0	0	2	0
Use for other than main purpose of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 164 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	3	0	2	1	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)	1	0	0	0	0
Fire prevention at places where fire is used (Article 291 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	1	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)	0	1	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)	1	0	0	0	0
Securement of safe passages for workers (Article 540 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	1	0	0	0
Monthly check of cranes (Article 35 of the Safety Regulation for Cranes)	0	1	0	0	0
Crane pre-operation check (Article 36 of the Safety Regulation for Cranes)	0	1	0	0	0
Workers need to be instructed adequately about safe working practices through the board dissemination of information, such as information on the correct method for working with a mobile crane (Article 66-2 of the Safety Regulation for Cranes)	0	1	2	0	0
Preliminary survey (Article 3 of the Asbestos Regulation)	2	2	0	0	0
Measurement of external radiation doses (Article 5 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	4	3	0	0	0
Confirmation and recording of dose measurement results (Article 6 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2	6	0	0	0
Preliminary survey of the work site and clear indication of survey results (Article 7 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	21	16	0	1	2
Appointment of an operation leader (Article 9 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	3	0	0	0	0
Notification of work (Article 10 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	1	0	0	0
Contamination monitoring of exiting persons (Article 14 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	7	0	0	0	0
Contamination monitoring of taken-out articles (Article 15 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1	0	0	0	0
Use of effective protection gear (Article 16 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	3	1	0	3	0
Others	16	0	2	4	3

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

Items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	0	4	1	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
Provision of special education (Article 19 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1	0	0	0	0
Provision of an ionizing radiation medical examination (Article 20 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	0	1	0	0
Record of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 21 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2	2	0	0	0
Hearing of physicians' opinions on ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 22 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	1	0	0	0
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	21	15	2	0	4
Others	2	0	0	0	1

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

Items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	18	5	6	0	3
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	23	13	3	0	0
Payment of allowance for absence from work (Article 26 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	2	0	0	0
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	23	21	10	3	1
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	36	16	11	5	4
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	22	16	5	0	3
Notification of dormitory regulations (Article 95 of the Labor Standards Act)	2	2	0	0	0
Notification of setup, etc. of dormitory (Article 96-2 of the Labor Standards Act)	2	2	0	0	0
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	5	1	0	0	1
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	5	4	1	0	0
Preparation of a wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	38	21	7	1	6
Preparation of an annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	—	0	2	0	1
Others	2	0	1	3	2

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

Items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	26	19	9	10	2
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)	2	0	0	1	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 (2019–2022)

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	207	199	164	99
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
Violation rate (%)	66.7%	45.2%	40.9%	48.5%
Number of employers having violated the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation 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%)
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%)
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%)
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%)
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 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 (2019–2022)

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	139	183	102	110
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
Violation rate (%)	66.2%	67.8%	42.2%	47.3%
Number of employers having violated the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation 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%)
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%)
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%)
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%)
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%)

*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) (2018–2022)

Year	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	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	149	118	288	50	155	136	197	59	164	23
Number of employer-violators	85	79	197	31	55	74	73	23	67	3
Violation rate (%)	57.0%	66.9%	68.4%	62.0%	35.5%	54.4%	37.1%	39.0%	40.9%	13.0%

*5 Figures in the “Jan. 2019 – Dec. 2022” column include the number of employers of workers engaging in transportation to interim storage facilities and other places.

6. Other initiatives by the Fukushima Labour Bureau (2022)

- (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 November)
 - 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
 - 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)