

To:  
Directors  
Prefectural Labour Bureaus

From:  
Director  
Labour Standards Bureau,  
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare  
(Official seal omitted)

**Enforcement of the ministerial ordinance for amendment to part of the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards at Works to Decontaminate Soil and Wastes Contaminated by Radioactive Materials Resulting from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Related Works**

With regard to prevention of radiation hazards to workers engaged in works of decontamination of soil contaminated by radioactive materials discharged by the nuclear power station accident associated with the Tohoku District Off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake That Occurred on 11 March 2011 or engaged in works for collecting waste, etc., the “Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards at Works to Decontaminate Soil and Wastes Contaminated by Radioactive Materials Resulting from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Related Works” (Ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No. 152 of 2011, hereinafter referred to as the “Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination”) and related public notices have been enforced and applied since 1 January 2012. Recently, due to reconsideration of the evacuation areas, it is planned to start works one-by-one for restoration and reconstruction of local infrastructures other than that for decontamination and related works in the special decontamination areas as provided in Paragraph 1, Article 25 of the “Act on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Environmental Pollution by Radioactive Materials Discharged by the Nuclear Power Station Accident Associated with the Tohoku District Off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake That Occurred on 11 March 2011” (Act No. 110 of 2011) or in the intensive contamination survey areas (hereinafter these areas collectively referred to as the “special decontamination areas, etc.”) as provided in Paragraph 1, Article 32 of the same Act, and thus it is required to take measures to prevent workers engaged in these works from harm due to radiation hazards.

Therefore, to define measures to appropriately prevent health hazards due to radiation to workers in accordance with the work styles of restoration and reconstruction works, the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination and related public notices are to be revised, and thus the “Ministerial Ordinance for Amendment to Part of Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards at Works to Decontaminate Soil and Wastes Contaminated by Radioactive Materials Resulting from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Related Works” (Ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and

Welfare No. 94 of 2012) and related public notices were today proclaimed and publicly noticed, and will be enforced and applied on 1 July 2012.

In addition, in order to more appropriately promote measures for prevention of radiation hazards in works of decontamination, etc. and works for collecting waste, etc., we amended the “Guidelines on Prevention of Radiation Hazards for Workers Engaged in Decontamination Works ” (Labour Standards Bureau Notification No. 1222-6 of 22 December 2011, hereinafter referred to as the “Guidelines on decontamination and related works”), which had a purpose of integral indication of the provisions of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination, the measures that employers should take, and the important articles as provided in the Industrial Safety and Health Act and, at the same time, newly established the “Guidelines on Prevention of Radiation Hazards for Workers Engaged in Works under a Designated Dose Rate” (Labour Standards Bureau Notification No. 0615-6 of 15 June 2012, hereinafter referred to as the “Guidelines on works under a designated dose rate”).

Therefore, in order for employers to appropriately perform the “Guidelines on decontamination related works”, “Guidelines on works under a designated dose rate”, the amended “Methods, Standards and Classification Set Forth by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Based on the Provisions Including Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards at Works to Decontaminate Soil and Wastes Contaminated by Radioactive Materials Resulting from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Related Works” (Ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No. 468 of 2011, hereinafter referred to as the “Standard Public Notice”) and the amended “Provisions for Special Education for Decontamination Works and for Special Education for Works under a Designated Dose Rate” (Ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No. 469 of 2011, hereinafter referred to as the “Special Education Rule”), we would like you to let employers know about the measures and give them instructions so that they can take measures to prevent radiation hazards corresponding to the actual site status, while considering the following items, and would like you to make preparations for complete enforcement of the “Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination” and related public notices.

## Notes

### I Objectives of Amendment

Based on completion on 16 December 2011 of Step 2 of the roadmap towards restoration from the accident at TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters compiled the “Basic Concept and Future Tasks in Review of the Restricted Areas and the Evacuation Areas after the Completion of Step 2” (Decision by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, 26 December 2011), in which it was provided to categorize the restricted areas and the evacuation areas into three new evacuation areas: (i) evacuation order lifting preparation area, (ii) residence restricted area, and (iii) difficult-to-return area).

Associated with the changes to the demarcation of evacuation areas, restoration of local infrastructure other than that for decontamination works, manufacturing operations, hospitals/welfare facilities operations, agriculture and forestry work, intermediate processing of waste, repairs and

maintenance work, transportation work, and other types of work are expected to commence one after another at special decontamination areas. Therefore, it has become necessary to implement measures for protecting high risk workers who will be engaged in decontamination and other related operations from radiation hazards.

Concerning the aforementioned issues, employers to whom the conditions of current version of Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination are applicable were defined as “employers who provide works for decontamination, etc. or collecting waste, etc.” at the special decontamination areas, etc.; however, employers engaged in restoration and reconstruction efforts other than the decontamination and other related operations were not covered by the Ordinance. Therefore, the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination was partially revised to regulate measures for appropriately protecting workers from health hazards caused by radiation, according to the types of restoration and reconstruction work. Works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes were added to the decontamination and related works as defined by the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination, and the scope of decontamination and related works was expanded. Furthermore, works under a designated dose rate were added to the works to which the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination was applied. By amending the part of the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards in this way, employers performing these two works were obliged to take measures for appropriately protecting workers from health hazards caused by radiation, according to the type of work.

Note that, according to a recommendation in 2007 (Publication 103) by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (hereinafter referred to as “ICRP”), exposure dose received during engaging in long-term improvement works after the emergency response due to the accident has been completed or works involved with being employed for a long-term at a place affected by the accident, even in a currently-exposed condition (exposure condition including a long-term condition after an emergency condition, in which the radiation source was already present when the decisions had to be made concerning control thereof), should be handled as part of occupational exposure in a planned exposure condition (exposure condition in which the radiation source is controlled). Therefore, in principle, as the reference values including the exposure limits with regard to the works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes and the works under a designated dose rate, we use the same values as defined by the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards Associated with Decontamination and Other Radiation Works (Ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No. 41 of 1972, hereinafter referred to as the “Ionizing Radiation Ordinance”).

## II Detailed Items

### 1 General Provisions (Related to Chapter 1)

#### (1) Basic principle of Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards (Related to Article 1)

Article 1 should define the basic principle applicable to the entire Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination because possibilities of stochastic effects cannot be denied even in the event that the dose received by a human body from radiation is equal to or less than the limit defined by the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination.

The specific items to be performed based on the basic principle are that when workers engaged in works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes or works under a designated dose rate perform their works, employers shall endeavor to take measures including decontamination at their workplaces in advance, prioritizing their exposure reduction, while considering the following items.

- a When works are expected to have a certain level or more of radiation exposure, employers should prioritize in minimizing such a dose received by the workers engaged in works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes, and make efforts to take decontamination measures in advance at the places where the workers perform their works, based on the ICRP principle of justification (hereinafter referred to as “the principle of justification”). This is because the public interest and the necessity of the work should outweigh its demerits.

However, among works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes, it may not be possible to implement measures of decontamination, etc. in advance for the minimum requirements such as restoration of roads and the water supply, etc., in light of the high public interest and necessity. In addition, works such as soil covering, paving roads, turning and plowing of farmland, etc. are expected to have equal to or greater effects than the measures of decontamination, etc. for reducing radiation dose, and therefore such works may be regarded as being implemented concurrently with decontamination.

- b In light of the principle of justification, employers continuously performing works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes except for restoration of minimally required water supply and roads are required to decontaminate working areas in advance to reduce radiation exposure to the lowest level possible, and in principle, assign the workers in an area where the air dose rate is equal to or less than 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , so that there is no need to control exposure dose, since the workers in these types of businesses tend to have higher exposure doses associated with long hours of work and the work is considered not necessarily urgent.

(2) Definitions (Related to Article 2)

- a The terms used in the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination should be defined in Article 2.
- b Special decontamination areas, etc. in Paragraph 2 should be applied currently to the areas specified in Attachment 1.
- c In Items 2 and 3, Paragraph 7, 10,000 Becquerels/kg, which is the lower limit of radioactivity concentration of cesium 134 and cesium 137 in removed soil, contaminated waste and designated contaminated soil and wastes, should be the same as the lower limit of radioactivity concentration of cesium 134 and cesium 137 in the radioactive materials given in Paragraph 2, Article 2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance and in the first column of Attached Table 1 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance.
- d “Removed soil” in Item 2-A, Paragraph 7 should include soil resulting from works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes. However, soil that is not taken from

its original place but backfilled by digging and used for filling in land, etc., is not defined as “removed soil”.

- e Works for handling soil based on “works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes” as defined in Item 3, Paragraph 7, should include construction works for restoring local infrastructure (construction preparation, excavation and transportation; banking and compaction; leveling and shaping of land; and slope protection), and relevant works such as foundation work, temporary construction, road construction, water supply and sewage construction, service water and drainage construction, and earth work associated with farmland maintenance work, works involving soil such as turning and plowing the soil, weeding, digging the soil, etc. for commercial farming and forestry, etc., and works handling soil, etc. associated with fertilization (mixing into the soil), rice seedling planting, and raising and harvesting, etc. of root crops. It should be noted, however, that such works mentioned above that could be finished in a short time as temporary work should be excluded from the “works for handling of designated contaminated soil and wastes.”

- f Works under a designated dose rate as defined in Paragraph 8

- (a) “Works under a designated dose rate” are defined in Paragraph 8 as works other than decontamination works carried out at the places where the average air dose rate exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ . This average air dose rate of 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  should be the value obtained by dividing 1.3 mSv/3 months by 40 hours/week and 13 weeks. This dose rate of 1.3 mSv/3 months is obtained by dividing 5 mSv/year by 12 months, and then multiplying by 3 months, and is used to specify controlled areas defined in Article 3 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance, which were set based on “Integration of ICRP 1990 Recommendation (Pub. 60) into Domestic Systems, etc. (Opinion Offering)” (June 1998) by the Radiation Council.

Note that the average air dose rate is applied for each workplace, and that indoor works in manufacturing industry, etc., as far as the average air dose rate in the indoor workplace is 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  or less, should not be subject to works under a designated dose rate even if the outdoor average air dose rate exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ .

- (b) Vehicle driving, which limits the duration for which the workers stay in places with dose rates exceeding 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  by high-speed moving, and related loading/unloading works, etc. are considered as works under a designated dose rate only when: (i) the loading and unloading site (excluding loading operations concerning recovery efforts of local infrastructure) is in the location where the average air dose rate exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , and workers are expected to stay at the site for over 40 hours per month to perform the loading and unloading operations, or (ii) conveyance of loads used for recovery efforts, especially those loads indispensable to rebuilding the local infrastructure (e.g. construction machinery, construction materials, soil, and gravel) takes place at sites where the average air dose rate exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ .

Note that only passing through the site where the average air dose rate exceeds 2.5

μSv/h should not be subject to works under a designated dose rate because the stay duration is limited to a brief period.

- (c) Works under a designated dose rate are defined as the works at areas where the average air dose rate exceeds 2.5 μSv/h due to radioactive materials discharged by the accident. Therefore, the areas where average air dose rate may exceed 2.5 μSv/h due to the controlled radiation source such as an X-ray apparatus should be considered as a radiation controlled area specified in Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance.

- (3) Method to calculate radiation concentration in removed soil, contaminated waste, or contaminated soil and wastes (Related to Paragraph 7, Article 2 and Article 1 of the Standard Public Notice)

- a The “method defined by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare” in Item 2 or Item 3, Paragraph 7, Article 2 should be based on Article 1 of the Standard Public Notice.
- b With regard to places where the distribution of contaminated soil is comparatively homogeneous such as forests and farmlands, within those places where the average air dose rate is 2.5 μSv/h or less, it has been demonstrated that the radioactivity concentration of the contaminated soil is proportional to the average air dose rate above the place, and therefore the analysis method in accordance with Paragraph 3, Article 1 of the Standard Public Notice has been defined as a method to simply calculate the radioactivity concentration of the contaminated soil from the average air dose rate. Simplified procedures for estimation of radioactivity concentration of agricultural and forest soil should be referred to Attachment 6-2 (Farmland Soil) or 6-3 (Forest Soil, etc.) of the “Guidelines on Prevention of Radiation Hazards for Workers Engaged in Decontamination Works”

However, radioactivity concentration of contaminated soil and wastes for the following works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes should be estimated by using simplified measurement procedures for radioactivity concentration as defined in Attachment 6-1 of the Guidelines on Prevention of Radiation Hazards for Workers Engaged in Decontamination Works, which is based on the measurement procedures described in Item 2, Paragraph 1, Article 1 of the Standard Public Notice: works handling only soil near the ground surface in uncultivated farmland, works handling only the falling- leaf layer and soil near the ground surface in forests, and works in living spaces (near buildings, structures, and roads, etc.)

- (4) Method to calculate average air dose rate (Related to Paragraph 8, Article 2, and Article 2 of the Standard Public Notice)

- a The method to calculate the average air dose rate in Paragraph 8, Article 2 should be as defined in Article 2 of the Standard Public Notice.
- b Estimation method described in Item 1-b, Article 2 of the Standard Public Notice should define the method to calculate the average air dose rate in cases where works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes or works under a designated dose rate are performed and the contaminated status is expected to be relatively homogeneous. In

this case, these works, differing from works of decontamination, etc., are not necessarily performed over the entire area of the workplace but are performed in specific places and, therefore, the average air dose rate should be calculated from the results of measurements of the air dose rates at the three points in which works are to be actually performed and air dose rate is expected to be the highest.

## 2 Radiation exposure dose limit and measurement for decontamination and related works (Related to Section 1, Chapter 2)

- (1) Exposure dose limit for workers for decontamination and related works (Related to Article 3)
  - a Regarding the term “five years” defined in Paragraph 1, in order to appropriately control the exposure doses for workers at multiple workplaces with works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes, the initial date of the five-year period should be established on 1 January 2012 and the exposure dose should be controlled during the period “from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016” uniformly for all relevant workplaces which conduct works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes. This rule applies also to employers of works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes who start the business between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2016. In this case, the number of years from when the business commenced until 31 December 2016, multiplied by 20 mSv is deemed as the exposure dose limit by 31 December 2016, and relevant regulations should apply accordingly.
  - b Regarding the term “one year” defined in Paragraph 1, the initial date should be established on 1 January 2012 as for the “five years”, therefore the first monitoring duration should be “from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012”. Exposure doses received after 11 March 2011 are considered as the exposure dose received on 1 January 2012, and thus this amount should be added to the exposure dose actually received during the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012.  
For the works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes, the exposure doses received during the period from 1 January 2012 to 30 June 2012, if known, should be added on the one after 1 July 2012 for the purpose of exposure dose control.
  - c If employers of decontamination and related works newly employ workers for engaging in decontamination and related works in the midst of the period of “one year” or “five years”, they should check the exposure dose history of each worker, at a special medical examination at the time of employment, received on the corresponding first date of the “one year” or the “five years” until the date prior to engaging in the decontamination and related works by using his/her record issued by his/her previous employer (if no records are available, records should be reissued by the previous duty station).  
Regardless of the provisions in (a) and (b) above, employers mainly engaging in radiation works can independently establish the exposure dose control period as long as the starting date is consistent in their workplaces.
  - d Employers employing workers whose effective doses exceed 20 mSv for one year should make efforts to reduce their radiation exposures by improving their working

environment, working methods and procedures, and working time, etc.

- e The starting dates described in (a) and (b) above should be known to the workers for decontamination works.

(2) Dose measurements (Related to Article 5)

Regarding measurement of external exposure dose in Paragraph 1, when employers try to get workers to perform the following works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes at the workplaces like the work environment in the controlled areas specified in the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance where dose rate exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , employers should measure the external exposure doses received by workers, in the same way as those in the case of works of decontamination, etc., works for collecting waste, etc., and works for restoration of local infrastructure, etc., in which it is impossible to limit the workplaces due to the characteristics of works. In contrast, measurement of external exposure dose should not be mandatory for workers who are engaged only in works in specific places, such as in farming, where the dose rate is 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  or less.

(3) Confirmation, recording, etc. of dose measurement results (Related to Article 6)

Regarding Paragraph 2, considering the delayed stochastic somatic effect of radiation, employers of decontamination and related works should determine the exposure dose of workers for decontamination and related works based on measurements, record the results and keep those records for 30 years. Furthermore, since the dose limit is 100 mSv per five years, it was decided that the employers should keep those records for a minimum of five years. However, considering that decontamination and related works may not be carried out continuously for five years in future in some areas, it was decided by amendment of this time that the records could be transferred to the organization designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare when the workers terminated employment.

3 Measures to reduce radiation exposure for conducting decontamination and related works (Related to Section 2, Chapter 2)

(1) Preliminary survey (Related to Article 7)

- a When employers of works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes in Paragraph 2 carry out decontamination works, they should make surveys of workplaces in advance and during the period of the works. When the works are conducted continuously in one area such as in farming, the survey at the said area is to be conducted with respect to the following items prior to commencing the works and once every two weeks thereafter during the period of the works, and the results are to be recorded: (a) conditions of the area for decontamination and related works; (b) average air dose rate ( $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ ) for the area for decontamination and related works; and (c) radioactivity concentration (Bq/kg) of cesium 134 and cesium 137 in contaminated soil and wastes. In addition, the employers should disclose the results thereof to the workers in accordance with Paragraph 4.
- b The surveys of conditions of the area for decontamination and related works described in Item 1; Paragraph 1, which is performed in accordance with Paragraph 2, are to be



conducted with respect to the following items: conditions of ground surface, grasses and trees, the places where rain water accumulates, and inclinations; conditions around the workplace; and availability of roads to the workplace, etc. It should be noted that the surveys conducted once every two weeks may be carried out only for items for which there was a change in conditions after the previous surveys.

- c The purpose of the survey of average air dose rate for the area for decontamination and related works described in Item 2, Paragraph 1, which is performed in accordance with Paragraph 2, is to judge whether the average air dose rate at the workplace exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ . If the average air dose rate at the workplace exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , radiation exposure dose control is to be conducted. Therefore, if employers of decontamination and related works judge that the average air dose rate at the workplace clearly exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , based on results of the air-borne survey, etc. published by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the results of the air-borne survey, etc. may be used instead of actually measuring air dose rate at the workplace.

Furthermore, if the results of the measurements performed once every two weeks during the period of the works, conducted continuously in one area, show the average air dose rate is approximately 90% lower than 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , in which the changes in the measurements due to weather conditions, etc. are taken into account, there is no need for further routine survey. However, when there is a significant change in the surrounding environment such as typhoon, flood, and landslide, the measurements should be carried out.

- d Regarding radioactivity concentration of cesium 134 and cesium 137 in contaminated soil and wastes described in Item 3, Paragraph 1, which is carried out in accordance with Paragraph 2, if the results of the measurements performed once every two weeks during the period of the works, conducted continuously in one area, are clearly less than 10,000 Bq/kg, there is no need for further routine survey. Otherwise, if the results of the measurements are less than 10,000 Bq/kg for 10 straight weeks or so, there is no need for further routine survey. However, when there is a significant change in the surrounding environment such as typhoon, flood, and landslide, the measurements should be carried out.

It should be noted that the purpose of the preparatory survey is to judge whether the concentration of radioactive materials in the contaminated soil and wastes to be handled exceeds 10,000 Bq/kg or 500,000 Bq/kg. Therefore, the measurement of concentration of radioactive materials is not required if that of the contaminated soil and wastes to be handled is clearly known to be less than 10,000 Bq/kg and therefore not subject to the works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes, based on the lookup table in Attachments 6-2 or 6-3 and other information as well as considering the digging depth of soil and average air dose rate at the workplace.

- (2) Work plan, operation leader and submission of work notice (related to Articles 8 and 9)  
Employers of decontamination and related works should develop a work plan and appoint an operation leader, when handling designated contaminated soil and wastes with high frequency

in view of the works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes, and carrying out the works limited to those in the workplace where the average air dose rate exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , in which case measures to reduce radiation exposure are required in the work plan.

(3) Submission of work notice (Related to Article 10)

Since it is difficult for the Labour Standards Inspection Organization to keep track of the workplaces due to them moving in short periods of time based on the characteristics of works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes, Article 10 should oblige the primary contractors that perform the said works in such places as within a special decontamination area (the works are limited to those in the workplaces where the average ambient dose rate exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ : set forth in Paragraph 2, Article 5) to submit, in advance, a work notice to the Head of the Labour Standards Inspection Office within the jurisdiction of the workplace of the primary contractors.

(4) Medical examination by medical doctors (Related to Article 11)

Regarding Article 11, employers of decontamination works, etc. should promptly provide workers engaged in handling designated contaminated soil and wastes with medical examination or treatment in such cases in which radiation harm may be caused to them.

#### 4 Special education (Related to Chapter 5)

##### Special education (Related to Article 19)

- a As for Paragraph 1, employers of decontamination and related works should provide the workers engaged in handling designated contaminated soil and wastes with special education consisting of lectures and practical training necessary to appropriately take the measures as defined in the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination.
- b As for Paragraph 2, employers of decontamination and related works should provide the workers engaged in handling designated contaminated soil and wastes with special education with respect to the items established by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, in accordance with the Rules on Special Education for Safety and Health.
- c The courses of lectures and practical training are defined in Item 1 to Item 4 and Item 5 of Paragraph 1, respectively. The subjects and hours to be studied are specified in Articles 2 and 3 of the Rules on Special Education for Safety and Health. In order to operate the machines to be used in works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes, the completion of the skill course set in Article 61 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act ( Act No. 57 of 1972) is often required. Therefore, as for Item 3 and 5 of Paragraph 1, the courses of lectures and practical training should be those which excluded the parts concerning the lectures and practical training of machine operation.

Note that, in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 2, Article 35 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act (Ordinance of Ministry of Labour No. 32 of 1972), for those workers who are acknowledged to have sufficient knowledge and skills concerning all or part of the education items, education of the said items may be omitted.

- d With regard to the subjects in the lectures described in Item 1 to Item 4, Paragraph 1, a standard textbook will be presented, and a published video provided to support performance of

the practical training described in Sentence 5.

## 5 Medical examinations (Related to Chapter 6)

### (1) Medical examinations (Related to Article 20)

- a About the medical examinations prescribed in Article 20, employers should provide medical examinations for their workers who are regularly engaged in works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes at the workplaces with the average air dose rate exceeding 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ . Employers should continuously assess the health condition of the workers through medical examinations and appropriately conduct industrial health control for them.
- b It is desirable that employers should also investigate and evaluate radiation exposure histories of their workers who are not regularly engaged in works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes at the time of their employment or their reallocation to the works, as specified in Item 1, Paragraph 1.

### (2) Recording of results of medical examinations (Related to Article 21)

Regarding Article 21, considering the delayed stochastic somatic effect of radiation, employers of decontamination and related works should keep the recording of the results of the medical examinations of the workers for 30 years. Furthermore, since the dose limit is 100 mSv per five years, it was decided that the employers should keep those records for a minimum of five years. However, considering that decontamination and related works may not be carried out continuously for five years in future in some areas, it was decided by the amendment of this time that the records could be transferred to the organization designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare when the workers terminated employment.

## 6 Radiation exposure dose limit and measurement for works under a designated dose rate (Related to Section 1, Chapter 3)

### (1) Radiation exposure dose limit for works under a designated dose rate (Related to Article 25-2)

- a As for Article 25-2, employers should ensure that the effective dose received by workers engaged in works under a designated dose rate does not exceed the same radiation exposure dose limit as that specified in Article 4 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance, in the same way as Article 3 which was described in 2 (1) above.  
Since contaminated soil and wastes are not handled in works under a designated dose rate, employers do not have to set a radiation exposure dose limit for internal exposure.
- b Regarding the term “five years” defined in Paragraph 1, in order to control the exposure doses appropriately for the workers at multiple workplaces with works under a designated dose rate, the initial date of the five-year period should be established on 1 January 2012 and the exposure dose should be controlled during the period “from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016” uniformly for all relevant workplaces that conduct works under a designated dose rate. This rule applies also to the employers of works under a designated dose rate who start the business between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2016. In this case, the number of years from when the business commenced

until 31 December 2016, multiplied by 20 mSv is deemed as the exposure dose limit by 31 December 2016, and relevant regulations should apply accordingly.

- c Regarding the term “one year” defined in Paragraph 1, the initial date should be established on 1 January 2012 as for the “five years”; therefore, the first monitoring duration should be “from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012”. Exposure doses received after 11 March 2011 are considered as the exposure dose received on 1 January 2012, and thus this amount should be added to the exposure dose actually received during the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012.

For works under a designated dose rate, the exposure doses received during the period from 1 January 2012 to 30 June 2012, if known, should be added to the one after 1 July 2012 for exposure dose control purpose.

- d If employers newly employ workers for engaging in works under a designated dose rate in the midst of the period of “one year” or “five years”, they should check the exposure dose history of each worker, at the time of employment, received from the corresponding first date of the “one year” or the “five years” until the date prior to engaging in the works under a designated dose rate by using his/her record issued by his/her previous employer (if no records are available, records should be reissued by the previous duty station).

Regardless of the provisions in (b) and (c) above, employers mainly engaging in radiation works can independently establish the exposure dose control period as long as the starting date is consistent in their workplaces.

- e Employers employing workers whose effective doses exceed 20 mSv for one year should make efforts to reduce their radiation exposures by improving their working environment, working methods and procedures, and working time, etc.
- f The starting dates described in (b) and (c) above should be known to the workers for works under a designated dose rate

(2) Exposure dose limit (Related to Paragraph 2, Article 25-2)

- a As for Paragraph 2, employers of workers under a designated dose rate should ensure that the effective dose received by their female workers with a fetus during the time that they are not aware of their pregnancy does not exceed 5 mSv per three months under such a special condition, so as not to exceed the effective dose received by the public. Note that “5 mSv per three months” is obtained by assigning “100 mSv per 5 years” to 3-month periods.
- b The initial date of the first “3-month period” among all of the “3-month periods” should be the same as the initial date of the “1-year period” as described in Paragraph 1. As the initial date of the “1-year period” is “1 January”, the initial dates of the “3-month periods” become “1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October”, respectively.
- c The starting dates described in (b) above should be known to the female workers under a designated dose rate.
- d Employers of works under a designated dose rate should ensure that the effective dose received by their female workers who were diagnosed with “no possibility of pregnancy”

does not exceed the radiation exposure dose limit specified in Paragraph 1. The check of the diagnoses should be done with an arbitrary submission of the medical certificates from the female workers. Thus female workers should not be obliged to submit the medical certificates to their employers.

(3) Exposure dose limit (Related to Article 25-3)

Employers of works under a designated dose rate have applied that the dose received by their female workers who are diagnosed as pregnant is less than for other workers, so that the effective dose received by unborn children of their female workers who were diagnosed as pregnant is the same or less than the effective dose received by the public.

(4) Dose measurements (Related to Article 25-4)

a “The dose due to external exposure received by workers engaged in works under a designated dose rate”, provided for in paragraph 1, should be the external exposure dose that the workers receive when they are working at workplaces (during duty hours of the works). Therefore, the external exposure dose that they receive when they are in daily life is not included.

b The unit of “1 cm dose equivalent” provided for in Paragraph 2 should be used for the measurements of the dose due to external exposure. It is conservative for the measurements of the external exposure dose due to cesium 134 and cesium 137.

c Attaching a radiation-measuring instrument to the parts of the body designated in Paragraph 3 is to calculate the effective doses of workers and the equivalent doses on abdomen surfaces of female workers, based on results of the measurement with the unit of 1 cm dose equivalent received at the said parts.

(5) Confirmation, recording, etc. of dose measurement results (Related to Article 25-5)

a As for Paragraph 1, employers of works under a designated dose rate should confirm the results of the measurement of the dose due to external exposure daily for their workers who are likely to be exposed to radiation exceeding 1 mSv per day in the unit of 1 cm dose equivalent. This is because, in such cases, if the employers confirm the results of the measurement once in every three months or one month, the workers may be exposed to radiation exceeding the limit prescribed in Article 25-2 and Article 25-3 in the meantime. For such workers engaged in works under a designated dose rate, it should be necessary to consider prevention of exposure to a certain degree by such measures as making them attach a radiation-measuring instrument with an alarm function.

b Regarding Paragraph 2, considering the delayed stochastic somatic effect of radiation, employers of works under a designated dose rate should determine the exposure dose of their workers based on measurements, record the results and keep those records for 30 years. Furthermore, it was decided that the records could be transferred to the organization designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare after keeping those records for a minimum of five years or when the workers terminated employment. The “organization designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare” will be specified separately.

c The reason that employers of works under a designated dose rate should calculate and

record quarterly totals of the effective dose for their workers described in Item 1, Paragraph 2, and monthly totals of the effective dose for their female workers (except female workers who were diagnosed with no possibility of pregnancy) described in Item 2 and 3 in the same paragraph is to control the individual exposure dose so as not to exceed the exposure dose limit, by calculating and recording the doses during a period that is shorter than the period applied to the said exposure dose limit.

- d It is specified in Item 1, Paragraph 2 that for workers whose effective dose did not exceed 20 mSv/year in the past five years, employers are not required to confirm and record the total doses during the said five-year period, but for those who received an effective dose exceeding 20 mSv in any one year during five years, employers are required, thereafter, to additionally confirm and record their cumulative doses from the start of the said five-year period.
- e As to recording described in Item 1, Paragraph 2, when employing fixed-term contract workers or temporary workers for a pre-defined period of less than three months, the exposure dose should be determined and recorded every month.

#### 7 Measures to reduce radiation exposure for conducting works under a designated dose rate (Related to Section 2, Chapter 3)

##### (1) Preliminary survey (Related to Article 25-6)

- a With regard to works under a designated dose rate, since they vary widely from indoor works in manufacturing industry to outdoor works for surveys, in which case the radiation source differs in every workplace, and since each worker has a different exposure condition depending on the workplace shape and his/her duty, it is defined in Article 25-6 that employers should make surveys of workplaces with respect to the average air dose rate and record the results thereof, prior to start of the works under a designated dose rate and once every two weeks during the period of the work conducted continuously in one area.
- b The purpose of the survey of average air dose rate for the area for works under a designated dose rate described in Article 25-6, is to judge whether the average air dose rate at the workplace exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ . If the average air dose rate at the workplace exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , radiation exposure dose control is to be conducted. Therefore, if employers of works under a designated dose rate judge that the average air dose rate at the workplace clearly exceeds 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , based on the results of the air-borne survey, etc. published by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the results of the air-borne survey, etc. may be used instead of actually measuring air dose rate at the workplace. Furthermore, if the results of the measurements performed once every two weeks during the period of the works, conducted continuously in one workplace, show the average air dose rate is definitely lower than 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  and it can be clearly determined that the works are out of the scope of works under a designated dose rate, there is no need for further routine survey.

- c If the results of the measurements performed once every two weeks during the period of the works, conducted continuously in one area, show the average air dose rate is approximately 90% lower than 2.5  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ , in which the changes in the measurements due to weather conditions, etc. are taken into account, there is no need for further routine survey. However, when there is a significant change in the surrounding environment such as typhoon, flood, and landslide, the measurements should be carried out.
  - d Employers should disclose the results of the preliminary surveys, etc. to the workers in writing.
- (2) Medical examinations, etc. (Related to Article 25-7)
- a As for Article 25-7, employers of workers under a designated dose rate should ensure that the appropriate health services and consultation by medical doctors are provided to their workers who may have developed a radiation-related disorder.
  - b “Those who inhaled or ingested radioactive materials discharged by the accident by mistake” described in Item 2, Paragraph 1 is limited only to the cases in which a certain degree of internal exposure is envisaged, such as those who are buried in a large amount of soil and sand, etc. by accident, etc., and then swallow a large amount of soil, sand, or contaminated water, etc.

#### 8 Special education (Related to Section 3, Chapter 3)

##### Special education (Related to Article 25-8)

- a As for Paragraph 1, Article 25-8, employers of works under a designated dose rate should provide their workers with special education consisting of lectures and practical training necessary to appropriately take the measures as defined in the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination.
- b As for Paragraph 2, employers should provide the workers engaged in works under a designated dose rate with special education with respect to the items established by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, in accordance with the Rules on Special Education for Safety and Health.
- c All the items in Item 1 to Item 3 of Paragraph 1 are lecture courses. The subjects and hours to be studied are specified in Articles 5 of the Rules on Special Education for Safety and Health.
- d With regard to the subjects in the lectures described in Items 1 to 3, Paragraph 1, a standard textbook will be presented.

#### 9 Exposure history survey (Related to Section 4, Chapter 3) and miscellaneous provisions (Related to Chapter 4)

##### (1) Exposure history survey (Related to Article 25-9)

Employers of works under a designated dose rate should investigate and assess the exposure history of their workers by referring to their exposure dose records in accordance with Article 25-9.

Note that, for workers for decontamination and related works, employers should assess their exposure histories through the matters for exposure history survey described in Item 1, Paragraph 1, Article 20.

(2) Submission of records, etc. (Related to Articles 27 and 28)

- a For fixed-term contract workers or temporary workers engaged in either works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes or works under a designated dose rate, at the end of their contract period, employers should sum up the effective dose that they received during their contract period and determine the exposure doses from the results, record them, and issue a copy of the records to those who are going to leave the job or to all of them if they terminate employment, in addition to the items as defined in Article 6, Article 25-5 and Article 25-9.
- b When employers provide medical examinations for workers who are not regularly engaged in works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes specified in Article 20, they should prepare the “Ionizing Radiation Medical Examination Cards for decontamination and related works” based on the results of the medical examinations and keep them. Employers should issue copies of the medical examination cards to the workers who are going to leave their jobs.

(3) Adjustments (Related to Article 29)

- a As for Paragraph 1, Article 29, the exposure dose received during engaging in radiation works defined in Paragraph 3, Article 2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance are considered as the exposure dose received during engaging in either decontamination and related works or works under a designated dose rate, and thus this amount should be added on the exposure dose actually received during engaging in either decontamination and related works or works under a designated dose rate. It is necessary to ensure that the sum of exposure dose for individual workers during works should not exceed the limits specified in Articles 3 and 4 and Articles 25-2 and 25-3. In addition, the exposure dose received during engaging in decontamination and related works before the enforcement of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination should also be added.
- b As for Paragraphs 2, the exposure dose received during engaging in works under a designated dose rate are considered as the exposure dose received during engaging in decontamination and related works, and as for Paragraphs 3, the exposure dose received during engaging in decontamination and related works are considered as the exposure dose received during engaging in works under a designated dose rate, and then it is necessary to ensure that the sum of exposure dose for individual workers during works should not exceed the limits specified in Articles 3 and 4 and Articles 25-2 and 25-3, respectively.

10 Forms (Related to Form 1 and Form 2)

In the Work Notice (Form 1) for decontamination of soil and related works and works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes, and the Work Notice (Form 2) for Ionizing Radiation Medical Examination Cards Associated with Decontamination and related Works, the



minimum matters which employers should list are defined. Thus, employers may use different Forms from these.

#### 11 Application in Relation to Ionizing Radiation Ordinance

- (1) Partial amendment to Ionizing Radiation Ordinance (Related to Article 3 of Amended Supplementary Provisions)
  - a Due to amendment to Paragraph 3, Article 2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance in accordance with Article 3 of the Amended Supplementary Provisions, “works of decontamination, etc.” as defined in Item 1, Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination, “works for collecting waste, etc.” as defined in Item 2 in the same Paragraph, “works for handling designated contaminated soil and wastes” as defined in Item 3 in the same paragraph, and “works under a designated dose rate” as defined in Paragraph 8 in the same article are excluded from the “radiation works” as defined in Paragraph 3, Article 2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance (excluding those related to Article 59-2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance). Therefore, the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance (excluding Article 59-2) should not be applied to those four works excluded from the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination.
  - b Due to amendment to Item 2, Paragraph 1, Article 59-2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance in accordance with Article 3 of the Amended Supplementary Provisions, Form 2 as defined in the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination has been added to the form of medical examination result that should be submitted to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in accordance with the provision in Paragraph 1, Article 59-2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance in the event that a designated emergency worker is engaged in decontamination and related works.
  - c As for the amendment to Article 61-3 (Adjustments) of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance in accordance with Article 3 of the Amended Supplementary Provisions, the exposure dose received during engaging in works under a designated dose rate or the exposure dose received during engaging in works under decontamination and related works are considered as the exposure dose received during engaging in radiation works, and added onto it, to ensure that the sum of exposure doses for individual workers during works should not exceed the exposure dose limit for radiation workers.
- (2) Partial amendment to transitional measures in accordance with partial amendment to Ionizing Radiation Ordinance (Related to Articles 4 and 4-2 of Primitive Supplementary Provisions)
  - a In accordance with amendment to Article 4 of the Primitive Supplementary Provisions, the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance shall, regardless of Paragraph 3, Article 2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance as amended as described in (1), be applied to the nuclear facilities and steam turbines and related auxiliary equipment belonging to TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station or the areas around them (hereinafter referred to as the “designated facility, etc.”), which are among the controlled areas as provided in Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance at the time of enforcement of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination, provided that the average air dose

rate in the designated facility, etc. shows a threat of exceeding 0.1 mSv/h. Therefore, the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination should be applied to the places other than the designated facility, etc. in TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. To those areas where the criterion for setting of a controlled area defined by Article 3 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance is exceeded due to radiation from a controlled radiation source such as an X-ray device, which are included in the special decontamination areas, etc., the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination shall not be applied because the decontamination and related works and the works under a designated dose rate in accordance with the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination are limited to those related to the radioactive materials discharged by the accident, and thus the said areas should, as before, be categorized as the controlled areas as defined by Paragraph 3, Article 2 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance as amended.

- b Article 4-2 of the Primitive Supplementary Provisions should define the obligation that the employers, who perform works including handling of non-sealed radiation sources in the designated facility, etc. of TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, should perform contamination inspection in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination.

## 12 Concerning Supplementary Provisions

- (1) Date of enforcement (Related to Article 1 of Supplementary Provisions)

This ministerial ordinance should be enforced on 1 July 2012.

- (2) Partial amendment to the Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (Related to Article 2 of amended Supplementary Provisions)

The works under a designated dose rate should be added to works for which the special education defined by Article 36 of the Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health is required.

- (3) The necessary amendments should be made to the partial amendments to the Industrial Safety and Health Act and the ministerial ordinance with regard to registration and specification concerning the orders related thereto (related to Article 4 of the amended Supplementary Provisions), the partial amendment to the Enforcement Regulations for the Act on Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and Improved Working Conditions for Dispatched Workers (related to Article 5 of the amended Supplementary Provisions), and the Ministerial Ordinance with Regard to Use of Information Communications Technologies in Storage of Documents and the Like Performed by Private Business Operators and Others Based on Provisions of Acts and Ordinances Controlled by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (related to Article 6 the amended Supplementary Provisions).

## III Supporting Provisions and Penal Regulations

The Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination is a ministerial ordinance based on Articles

22, 27, etc. of the Industrial Safety and Health Act and thus penal regulations should be applied. Note that the provisions, etc. that support the texts newly set forth in the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination should be as described in Attachment 2.

List of special decontamination areas, etc. that are designated at the time of enforcement of the Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination

1 Special decontamination area

• Designated areas

Restricted areas or deliberate evacuation areas

	Number of municipalities	Designated areas
Fukushima Prefecture	11	All areas in Naraha-town, Tomioka-town, Okuma-town, Namie-town, Futaba-town, Katsurao-village, and Iitate-village; and restricted areas or planned evacuation areas in Tamura-town, Minamisoma-city, Kawamata-town, and Kawauchi-village

2 Intensive contamination survey areas

• Designated areas

Areas where the dose rate is equal to 0.23  $\mu$ Sv/h or higher

	Number of municipalities	Designated areas
Iwate Prefecture	3	All areas in Ichinoseki-city, Oshu-city, and Hiraizumi-town
Miyagi Prefecture	9	All areas in Ishinomaki-city, Shiroishi-city, Kakuda-city, Kurihara-city, Shichikashuku-town, Ogawara-town, Marumori-town, Yamamoto-town, and Watari-town
Fukushima Prefecture	41	All areas in Fukushima-city, Koriyama-city, Iwaki-city, Shirakawa-city, Sukagawa-city, Soma-city, Nihonmatsu-city, Date-city, Motomiya-city, Koori-town, Kunimi-town, Otama-village, Kagamiishi-town, Tenei-village, Aizubange-town, Yugawa-village, Mishima-town, Showa-village, Aizumisato-town, Nishigo-village, Izumizaki-village, Nakajima-village, Yabuki-town, Tanagura-town, Yamatsuri-town, Hanawa-town, Samegawa-village, Ishikawa-town, Tamakawa-village, Hirata-village, Asakawa-town, Furudono-town, Miharu-town, Ono-town, Hirono-town, Shinchi-town, and Yanazu-town; and areas excluding restricted areas and planned evacuation areas in Tamura-city, Minamisoma-city, Kawamata-town, and Kawauchi-village
Ibaraki Prefecture	20	All areas in Hitachi-city, Tsuchiura-city, Ryugasaki-city, Joso-city, Hitachiota-city, Takahagi-city, Kitaibaraki-city, Toride-city, Ushiku-city, Tsukuba-city, Hitachinaka-city, Kashima-city, Moriya-city, Inashiki-city, Hokota-city, Tsukubamirai-city, Tokai-village, Miho-village, Ami-town,

		and Tone-town
Tochigi Prefecture	8	All areas in Sano-city, Kanuma-city, Nikko-city, Ohtawara-city, Yaita-city, Nasushiobara-city, Shioya-town, and Nasu-town
Gunma Prefecture	12	All areas in Kiryu-city, Numata-city, Shibukawa-city, Annaka-city, Midori-city, Shimonita-town, Nakanojyo-town, Takayama-village, Higashiagatsuma-town, Katashina-village, Kawaba-village, and Minakami-town
Saitama Prefecture	2	All areas in Misato-city and Yoshikawa-city
Chiba Prefecture	9	All areas in Matsudo-city, Noda-city, Sakura-city, Kashiwa-city, Nagareyama-city, Abiko-city, Kamagaya-city, Inzai-city, and Shiroy-city
Total	104	

Supporting Provisions for the Ordinance on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazard at Works to Decontaminate Soil and Wastes Contaminated by Radioactive Materials Resulting from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Related Works

Ionizing Radiation Ordinance for Decontamination		Industrial Safety and Health Act		
Articles	Paragraphs	Supporting Provisions	Penalties (Sentences)	Penalties (Provisions)
Article 25-2		Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 22, Item 2)	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of under 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item 1
Article 25-3		Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 22, Item 2)	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item h 1
Article 25-4	Paragraph 1 to paragraph 3	Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 22, Item 2)	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item 1
	Paragraph 4	Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 26)	A fine of under 500,000 yen	Article 120, Item 1
Article 25-5	Paragraph 1	Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 22, Item 2)	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item 1
	Paragraph 2	Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 22, Item 2) Article 103, Item 1	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of 500,000 yen A fine of under 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item 1 Article 120, Item 1
	Paragraph 3	Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 22, Item 2)	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item 1
Article 25-6		Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 22, Item 2)	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item 1
Article 25-7	Paragraph 1	Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 22, Item 2)	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item 1
	Paragraph 2	Article 100, Item 1	A fine of under 500,000	Article 120, Item 5

			yen	
Article 25-8		Article 59, Item 3	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item 1
Article 25-9		Article 27, Paragraph 1 (Related to Article 22, Item 2) Article 103, Paragraph 1	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine of under 500,000 yen	Article 119, Item 1 Article 120, Item 1