

To the press

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[Inquiries]

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Results of supervision and instruction activities for employers of decommissioning workers at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant and employers of decontamination workers in Fukushima Prefecture (for 2020)

The Fukushima Labour Bureau (Director: Naoto Kasai) publicized the summarized results of supervision and instruction activities conducted during the twelve-month period from January to December 2020, 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 wastes derived from the nuclear accident and others at interim storage facilities and other places.

In order to secure the safety, good health and their 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: 277

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: 123 (44.4%)

[Status of violators]

- Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: 7 (2.5%)
- Number of employers having committed violations related to labor management: 110 (39.7%)

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

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: 92

Among the above, number of employers having committed violations related to safety/health and labor management: 39 (42.4%)

[Status of violators]

- Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures on safety and health to be taken at the work site: 8 (8.7%)

- Number of employers having committed labor violations related to management: **21 (22.8%)**

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

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: **199**

Among the above, number of employers having violated laws and regulations on industrial safety and health or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation: **90 (45.2%)**

[Status of violators]

- Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures related to safety and health to be taken at the work site: **35 (17.6%)**
- Number of employers having committed violations related to labor management: **34 (17.1%)**

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

Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted: **183**

Among the above, the number of employers having violated laws and regulations on industrial safety and health or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation: **124 (67.8%)**

[Status of violators]

- Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures related to safety and health to be taken at the work site: **11 (6.0%)**
- Number of employers having committed violations related to labor management: **96 (52.5%)**

- *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 As the same employers may be redundantly included in the number of employers having committed violations concerning measures related to safety and health to be taken at the work site and the number of employers having committed violations related to labor management, the sum of these two numbers does not coincide with the number of employers having violated laws and regulations on industrial safety and health or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation.

1. Decommissioning work at Fukushima Daiichi NPP

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

- (i) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to measures on safety/health required at work sites by failing to properly inform workers such information as the correct method for working with a mobile crane, and failing to appoint an operations chief of work for specified chemical substances.
- (ii) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to the health management of workers by failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician, failing to record ionizing radiation medical examination results, and failing to report ionizing radiation medical examination results.
- (iii) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to labor management by failing to meet their obligations related to annual paid leave and overtime work, failing to draw up and submit rules of employment, failing to pay premium wages, and failing to prepare a wage ledger.

◆ Major actions by Labour Standards Inspection Offices

- (i) Serious industrial accidents might occur as a result of employers' failure to take measures related to worksite safety/health such as disseminating information on the correct method for working with a mobile crane and appointing a chief operations officer for specified chemical substances. Consequently, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office provides guidance even after confirming matters had 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 be sure to implement it. Additionally, said Labour Standards Inspection Office informed employers that they had forgotten to submit a report on ionizing radiation medical examination results and not to fail to submit future reports.
- (iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were found to be violations related to basic matters in labor management, such as the rules of employment (wage regulations) not stipulating a part of the allowances paid to workers and an error related to the basis for calculating premium wages related to overtime and other work. Detailed explanations of laws and regulations are provided to employers 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"> ● Appointment of a chief operations officer for specified chemical substances 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>Although the principal employer had appointed a chief operations officer for specified chemical substances, a subcontractor undertaking the actual work involving the handling of specified chemical substances did not have one. Therefore, an inspector instructed the subcontractor to appoint a qualified person as its operations chief of work for specified chemical substances. (Article 27 of the Specified Chemicals Regulation)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintaining the effectiveness of safety devices and other devices 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>When cutting metal using a portable table circular saw, the touch-prevention device for the blade of the saw did not work effectively because metal chips had become lodged in the device. Furthermore, device function was not satisfactory after removing the metal chips. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to inspect and maintain the device so that it would function effectively whenever the circular saw is used. (Article 28 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 consultation by a physician 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>Employers are obliged to ascertain workers' working hours to have them receive face-to-face consultation by a physician under laws and regulations. However, an employer did not fulfil this obligation, and an inspector instructed the employer to ascertain workers' working hours using an objective method, such as tracking records with timecards, or by any other appropriate method (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).</p>
(iii) Labor management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wages to be included when calculating premium wages ● Premium wages for exceeding the stationary working hours 	<p style="text-align: center;">Details</p> <p>An employer was not including in the calculation of premium wages part of allowances paid to workers. Additionally, this employer was not treating employees as having worked overtime when the weekly working hours of workers exceeded the statutory working hours (40 hours), and the employer was not paying premium wages. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to pay shortfalls in premium wages to workers. (Article 37 of the Labor Standards 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 occurrence of its violation of laws and regulations related to industrial safety and health. Therefore, an inspector instructed the principal employer to surely 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 such matters as safety/health and labor management (p.12, p.17, p.18)

- (i) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to measures on safety/health required at work sites by failing to prevent vehicle-type construction machines from being used for unintended purposes and with respect to making decisions regarding such matters as the correct method for working with a mobile crane.
- (ii) There were a number of work site that committed violations related to health management of workers by failing to ascertain worker's working hours for face to face consultation by a physician and by failing to report the results of ionizing radiation medical examination.
- (iii) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to labor management by failing to meet their obligations related to overtime work, failing to pay premium wages, failing to prepare a wage ledger, failing to draw up and submit rules of employment, and failing to clarify working conditions.

◆ Major actions by Labour Standards Inspection Offices

- (i) Serious industrial accidents might occur if employers fail to take such worksite safety/health-related measures as not allowing vehicle-type construction machines to be used for unintended purposes, to make decisions regarding such matters as the correct method for working with a mobile crane, and to meet their obligations regarding restrictions on working (not allowing unqualified persons to operate vehicle-type construction machines). Therefore, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office provides guidance even after confirming 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 be sure to implement it. Additionally, said Labour Standards Inspection Office informed employers that they had forgotten to submit a report on results of ionizing radiation medical examination and not to fail to submit future reports.
- (iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were related to basic matters of labor management. For example, premium wages were not paid to workers for overtime work despite their weekly working hours exceeding the statutory working hours (40 hours), and workers were made to work in excess of the permitted maximum working hours stipulated by the agreement on overtime and holiday work (Article 36 Agreement). Therefore, detailed explanations of laws and regulations are provided to employers 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"> ● Unintended purpose used for Vehicle-type construction machines ● Operation of vehicle-type construction machines by unqualified persons 	Details
		<p>An employer who was using a vehicle-type construction machine with mobile crane specifications (a drag shovel) to hang steel plates had not changed the mode of the construction machine to crane mode. Therefore, an inspector immediately halted the work and instructed the employer to switch the operation mode to crane mode and to work it as a mobile crane. (Article 164 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).</p>
(ii) Health management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reporting the results of ionizing radiation medical examinations conducted during decontamination and related works to the chief of the competent Labour Standards Inspection Office 	Details
		<p>A worker who was not qualified to operate vehicle-type construction machines for dismantling was operating the construction machine. Accordingly, an inspector instructed the employer not to allow unqualified persons to operate the construction machine when tearing down a building. (Article 61 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, Article 20-12 of Order for Enforcement of Industrial Safety and Health Act).</p>
(iii) Labor management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wages to be included in the calculation premium wages ● Overtime work for which workers must be paid premium wages 	Details
		<p>An employer was not including in the calculation of premium wages part of allowances paid to workers. Additionally, this employer was not treating employees as having worked overtime when the weekly working hours of workers exceeded the statutory working hours (40 hours), and the employer was not paying premium wages. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to pay shortfalls in premium wages to workers. (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act).</p>
(iv) Measures to be taken by principal employers, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures to be taken by principal employers 	Details
		<p>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 occurrence of its violation of industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations. Therefore, an inspector instructed the principal employer to surely provide guidance to the subcontractor (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).</p>

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

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

- (i) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to safety/health measures required at work sites by failing to create an operation plan when the use of vehicle-type construction machines was required, failing to make decisions regarding such matters as the correct method for working with a mobile crane, failing to disseminate such information as the name of the operation chief (the chief of cargo piling), and failing to prevent vehicle-type construction machines from being used for unintended purposes.
- (ii) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to the health management of workers by failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician and by failing to report the results of ionizing radiation medical examination for decontamination and other work.
- (iii) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to labor management by failing to meet their obligations related to overtime work, failing to pay premium wages, failing to prepare a wage ledger, failing to draw up and submit rules of employment, and failing to clarify working conditions.

◆ Major actions by Labour Standards Inspection Offices

- (i) Serious industrial accidents might occur as a result of employers' failure to take such worksite safety/health-related measures as creating an operation plan when a vehicle-type construction machine needs to be used, making decisions regarding such matters as the correct method for working with a mobile crane, not allowing vehicle-type construction machines to be used for unintended purposes, and appointing a chief of cargo piling. Therefore, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office provides guidance even after confirming matters have been rectified so as to prevent the occurrence of similar violations. In particular, because all cases of violations related to vehicle-type construction machine operation plans were found to have occurred at the work sites of a certain principal employer, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office instructed principal employers to provide guidance to their subcontractors.
- (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 be sure to implement it. Additionally, said Labour Standards Inspection Office informed employers that they had forgotten to submit a report on decontamination and work-related ionizing radiation medical examination results and not to fail to submit future reports.
- (iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were found to be violations that were related to basic matters in labor management. For example, an employer had not concluded an agreement on overtime and holiday work (Article 36 Agreement), and workers were not paid a part of premium wages because there was an error in the method used for calculating premium wages related to overtime work and other work used by the employer. Therefore, detailed explanations of laws and regulations are provided to employers 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"> ● Operation plan for vehicle-type construction machines 	Details	With respect to using a vehicle-type construction machine (a drag shovel) to excavate sand and load it onto trucks, an employer did not have a prepared operation plan specifying such matters as the method for doing the work and traveling routes. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to create an operation plan with contents stipulated by laws and regulations. (Article 155 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appointment of a chief of cargo piling ● Broad dissemination of the work duties of the chief of cargo piling 	Details	An employer did not have an appointed leader of cargo piling responsible for stacking, and subsequently unstacking, flexible container bags containing contaminated soil, etc., to heights exceeding two meters. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to appoint a certified one. (Article 428 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health). Additionally, the employer at a work site with an appointed chief of cargo piling was instructed to inform the workers about their work duties, for example, by putting up an information sheet at the work site, because the workers undertaking the work did not know the work duties of the chief of cargo piling, (Article 18 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
(ii) Health management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results 	Details	Because an employer failed to seek physicians' opinions concerning measures necessary for maintaining workers' good health based on general health examination results, an inspector instructed the employer to seek the opinions of physicians (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health 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 a wage calculation period and the number of 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"> ● Truck drivers' hours of continuous driving 	Details	Because truck drivers' hours of continuous driving exceeded four hours, an inspector instructed the employer to give drivers breaks so that their driving hours do not exceed four consecutive hours (Article 4 of the Public Notice on Standards for Improving Drivers' Working Hours).
(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 necessary guidance to the subcontractor so as to prevent the occurrence of its violation of industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations. Therefore, an inspector instructed the principal employer to surely provide guidance to the subcontractor (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).

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

◆ The situation regarding violations of laws related to such matters as safety/health and labor management (p.14, p.19)
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- (i) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to safety/health measures required at work sites by failing to create an operation plan when the use of vehicle-type material handling machines was necessary and failing to have the operators of such machines and other vehicle-type construction machines take the required measures when the operators leave the operation station.
- (ii) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to the health management of workers by failing to ascertain workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician and to report the results of ionizing radiation medical examination for decontamination and related works.
- (iii) There were a number of work sites that committed violations related to labor management by failing to meet their obligations related to overtime work, failing to draw up and submit rules of employment, failing to pay premium wages, failing to prepare an annual leave management register, and failing to pay regular wages.

◆ Major actions by Labour Standards Inspection Offices

- (i) Serious industrial accidents might occur if employers fail to take such worksite safety/health-related measures as creating an operation plan when vehicle-type material handling machines must be used and having the operators of vehicle-type material handling machines and vehicle-type construction machines take the required measures when the operators leave the operation station. Therefore, the relevant Labour Standards Inspection Office provides guidance even after confirming 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 be sure to implement it. Additionally, said Labour Standards Inspection Office informed employers that they had forgotten to submit a report on decontamination and work-related ionizing radiation medical examination results and not to fail to submit future reports.
- (iii) Some of the violations committed by employers were found to be violations that were related to basic matters in labor management. For example, an employer had not concluded an agreement on overtime and holiday work (Article 36 Agreement), and workers were not paid a part of premium wages because there was an error in the method used for calculating premium wages related to overtime work and other work used by the employer. Therefore, detailed explanations of laws and regulations are provided to employers 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"> ● Operation plan pertaining to the use of vehicle type material handling machines 	Details	On using a vehicle-type material-handling machine (forklift) to transport shipping containers, an employer did not have a prepared operation plan specifying such matters as traveling routes and the method for doing the work. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to create an operation plan with contents stipulated by laws and regulations. (Article 151-3 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures when an operator leaves an operation station 	Details	When an operator of a vehicle-type construction machine (a drag shovel) left the operator's seat of the construction machine, the operator did not lower the earth-removing blade to the ground. Therefore, an inspector instructed the operator to immediately lower the earth-removing plate to the ground (Article 160 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health).
(ii) Health management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report of the results of ionizing radiation medical examination to the chief of the competent Labour Standards Inspection Office 	Details	Although an employer conducted an ionizing radiation medical examination, which is to be conducted periodically once every six months, the employer did not submit a report of the results thereof to the chief of the competent Labour Standards Office. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to submit one (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination).
(iii) Labor management-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparation of annual paid leave management register 	Details	An employer had not prepared an annual paid leave management register that contains information regarding the annual paid leave of each worker, such as how many days of annual paid leave was provided when the employer provided annual paid leave. Therefore, an inspector instructed the employer to prepare an annual paid leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement 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 entirety of a subcontractor's business, had failed to provide necessary guidance to the subcontractor so as to prevent the occurrence of its violation of industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations. Therefore, an inspector instructed the principal employer to surely provide guidance to the subcontractor (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act).

Material**1. Decommissioning work at Fukushima Daiichi NPP (2020)****< Table 1-1 > Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site**

Items	Number
Effective maintenance of safety devices, etc. (Article 28 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Preservation of a record of special education (Article 38 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Workers need to be instructed adequately about safe working practices through the broad 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)	3
Appointment of a chief operations office for specified chemical substances (Article 27 of the Specified Chemicals Regulation)	2

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

Items	Number
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face consultation by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	9
Record of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 57 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	6
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 58 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	4

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

Items	Number
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	9
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	10
Payment of allowance for absence from work (Article 26 of the Labor Standards Act)	2
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	17
Holiday work (Article 35 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	40
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	21
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	60
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	3
Preparation of wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	20
Preparation of annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	13

< 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 (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	4

*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 (2020)

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

Items	Numbe
Employment restrictions (Article 61 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Dissemination of the name, etc. of an operation chief (Article 18 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Required measures to be taken by operators of vehicle-type material handling machines when leaving the operation station (Article 151-11 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Operation plan pertaining to the use of vehicle type construction machines (Article 155 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Use for other than main purpose of vehicle type construction machines (Article 164 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	2
Workers need to be instructed adequately about safe working practices through the broad 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)	2

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

Items	Numbe
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face guidance by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	3
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Provision of a decontamination and related works ionizing radiation medical examination (Article 20 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1
Report of decontamination and related works ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2

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

Items	Numbe
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	6
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	3
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	10
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	11
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)	5
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	7
Preparation of annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	2

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

Items	Numbe
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	9

*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 (2020)

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

Items	Numbe
Dissemination of the name, etc. of an operation chief (Article 18 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	7
Effective maintenance of safety devices, etc. (Article 28 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	4
Operation plan pertaining to the use of vehicle type construction machines (Article 155 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	10
Use for other than main purpose of vehicle type construction machines (Article 164 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	5
Periodical self-inspection of vehicle type construction machines (Article 169-2 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Cargo piling of Lifting equipment (Article 427 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Appointment of a chief of cargo piling (Article 428 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	3
Duties of a chief of cargo piling (Article 429 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Preservation of an inspection certificate of a mobile crane (Article 63 of the Safety Regulation for Cranes)	1
Workers need to be instructed adequately about safe working practices through the broad 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)	7
Dose measurement (Article 5 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1
Preliminary survey of the work site (Article 7 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	3

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

Items	Numbe
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face guidance by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	5
Matters to be discussed by the Health Committee (Article 22 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Necessary conditions so that workers can have face-to-face guidance by a physician (Article 52-2 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Report of decontamination and related works 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	Numbe
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	7
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	4
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	15
Rest periods (Article 34 of the Labor Standards Act)	4
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	11
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	3
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	11
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	11
Preparation of annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	2
Total time required (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)	1

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

Items	Numbe
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	23
Giving of guidance to relevant subcontractors regarding required measures (Article 638-4 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1

*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 (2020)

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

Items	Numbe
Dissemination of the name, etc. of an operation chief (Article 18 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Operation plan pertaining to the use of vehicle type material handling machines (Article 151-3 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	4
Required measures to be taken by operators of vehicle-type material handling machines when leaving the operation station (Article 151-11 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Forklift pre-operation check (Article 151-25 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Measures when an operator leaves an operation station (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
Workers need to be informed adequately of the maximum loading capacities of scaffolds through the broad dissemination of information (Article 562 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Workers need to be instructed adequately about safe working practices through the broad 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)	1
Storage of organic solvents (Article 35 of the Organic Solvents Regulation)	1

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

Items	Numbe
Appointment of a health manager (Article 12 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Appointment of an industrial physician (Article 13 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	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)	7
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	1
Report of health examination results (Article 52 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1
Report of decontamination and related works ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	4
Record of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 57 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	1
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 58 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	1

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

Items	Numbe
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	14
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	17
Payment of allowance for absence from work (Article 26 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	40
Holiday work (Article 35 of the Labor Standards Act)	2
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	48
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	10
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	64
Notification of dormitory regulations (Article 95 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Notification of setup, etc. of dormitory (Article 96-2 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	12
Preservation of a record (Article 109 of the Labor Standards Act)	1
Preparation of annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	17

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

Items	Numbe
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	12
Measures for scaffolding (Article 655 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1

*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."

Reference

1. Decommissioning work at Fukushima Daiichi NPP (2016 - 2020)

Table 1-1 Changes in the numbers of employers for whom supervision has been conducted and those found to have committed violations (2016 - 2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	348	336	290	325	277
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	160	129	154	188	123
Violation rate (%)	46.0%	38.4%	53.1%	57.8%	44.4%
Number of employers having violated the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	7(2.0%)	14(4.2%)	18(6.2%)	22(6.8%)	10(3.6%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	15(4.3%)	9(2.7%)	17(5.9%)	16(5.0%)	7(2.5%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	3(0.9%)	14(4.2%)	26(9.0%)	37(11.4%)	16(5.8%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	132(37.9%)	106(31.5%)	130(44.8%)	148(45.5%)	110(39.7%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principle employers <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	11(3.2%)	11(3.3%)	12(4.1%)	22(6.8%)	4(1.4%)

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

Table 1-2 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site (2016 - 2020)

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	0	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)	2	2	0	1	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)	2	0	0	3	0
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)	0	1	8	1	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)	4	0	0	0	0
Others	13	12	24	12	7

Table 1-3 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed health management-related violations (2016 - 2020)

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	0	0	0	1	0
Ascertaining of workers' working hours for face-to-face guidance by a physician (Article 66-8-3 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	—	—	—	16	9
Provision of an ionizing radiation medical examination (Article 56 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	1	0	3	0	0
Record of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 57 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	0	0	5	7	6
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 58 of the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation)	2	13	13	16	4

Table 1-4 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed labor management-related violations (2016 - 2020)

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	38	23	47	33	9
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	18	14	31	19	10
Payment of allowance for absence from work (Article 26 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	0	1	3	2
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	23	15	20	36	17
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)	67	61	50	84	40
Annual paid leave (Article 39 of the Labor Standards Act)	0	2	1	1	21
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	10	23	36	64	60
Notification of dormitory regulations (Article 95 of the Labor Standards Act)	15	0	1	0	0
Notification of setup, etc. of dormitory (Article 96-2 of the Labor Standards Act)	17	0	1	0	0
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	1	4	3	0
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	4	5	8	9	3
Preparation of wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	40	22	45	53	20
Preparation of annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	—	—	—	1	13
Others	3	7	6	0	1

Table 1-5 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principle employers (2016 - 2020)

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	11	11	12	21	4
Measures to be taken by orderers (Article 31 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, Articles 653, 654 and 655 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	1	0	0	1	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 (2016 - 2020)

Table 2-1 Changes in the numbers of employers for whom supervision has been conducted and those found to have committed violations (2016 - 2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	1,020	274	267	131	92
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	586	121	164	90	39
Violation rate (%)	57.5%	44.2%	61.4%	68.7%	42.4%
Number of employers having violated the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation or the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	255(25.0%)	38(13.9%)	44(16.5%)	42(32.1%)	3(3.3%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	184(18.0%)	50(18.2%)	41(15.4%)	32(24.4%)	8(8.7%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	121(11.9%)	10(3.6%)	24(9.0%)	18(13.7%)	5(5.4%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	247(24.2%)	38(13.9%)	88(33.0%)	40(30.5%)	21(22.8%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principle employers <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	111(10.9%)	24(8.8%)	28(10.5%)	19(14.5%)	9(9.8%)

*2 Figures in the "Jan. 2019 - Dec. 2020" 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 (2016 - 2020)

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dissemination of the name, etc. of an operation chief (Article 18 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	2	0	2	0	1
Operation plan pertaining to the use of vehicle type construction machines (Article 155 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	8	9	0	1	1
Hazard prevention measures pertaining to the use of vehicle-type construction machines (Article 158 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	5	0	2	0	0
Use for other than main purpose of vehicle type construction machines (Article 164 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	5	1	3	0	2
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)	8	2	1	0	0
Fire prevention at places where fire is used (Article 291 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	1	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)	6	0	1	0	0
Securement of safe passages for workers (Article 540 of the Regulation on Industrial Safety and Health)	4	0	0	1	0
Monthly check of cranes (Article 35 of the Safety Regulation for Cranes)	0	0	0	1	0
Crane pre-operation check (Article 36 of the Safety Regulation for Cranes)	0	0	0	1	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	0	5	0	1	2
Preliminary survey (Article 3 of the Asbestos Regulation)	0	0	2	2	0
Measurement of external radiation doses (Article 5 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	44	10	4	3	0
Confirmation and recording of dose measurement results (Article 6 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	2	1	2	6	0
Preliminary survey of the work site and clear indication of survey results (Article 7 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	101	20	21	16	0
Appointment of an operation leader (Article 9 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	13	0	3	0	0
Notification of work (Article 10 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	0	0	1	0
Contamination monitoring of exiting persons (Article 14 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	4	2	7	0	0
Contamination monitoring of taken-out articles (Article 15 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	0	1	1	0	0
Use of effective protection gear (Article 16 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	17	9	3	1	0
Others	40	19	16	0	2

Table 2-3 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed health management-related violations (2016 - 2020)

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hearing of physicians' opinions on general health examination results (Article 66-4 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	4	0	0	4	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)	—	—	—	4	3
Provision of special education (Article 19 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1	0	1	0	0
Provision of an ionizing radiation medical examination (Article 20 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	4	0	0	0	1
Record of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 21 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1	0	2	2	0
Hearing of physicians' opinions on ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 22 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	1	0	0	1	0
Report of ionizing radiation medical examination results (Article 24 of the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination)	107	9	21	15	2
Others	7	1	2	0	0

Table 2-4 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed labor management-related violations (2016 - 2020)

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Clear indication of working conditions (Article 15 of the Labor Standards Act)	46	4	18	5	6
Payment of regular wages (Article 24 of the Labor Standards Act)	36	3	23	13	3
Payment of allowance for absence from work (Article 26 of the Labor Standards Act)	1	0	1	2	0
Overtime work (Article 32 of the Labor Standards Act)	77	12	23	21	10
Payment of premium wages (Article 37 of the Labor Standards Act)	159	23	36	16	11
Drawing up and submitting of rules of employment (Article 89 of the Labor Standards Act)	23	5	22	16	5
Notification of dormitory regulations (Article 95 of the Labor Standards Act)	9	0	2	2	0
Notification of setup, etc. of dormitory (Article 96-2 of the Labor Standards Act)	9	0	2	2	0
Obligation to disseminate related laws and regulations (Article 106 of the Labor Standards Act)	0	0	5	1	0
Preparation of worker roster (Article 107 of the Labor Standards Act)	29	1	5	4	1
Preparation of wage ledger (Article 108 of the Labor Standards Act)	86	11	38	21	7
Preparation of annual leave management register (Article 24-7 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Labor Standards Act)	-	-	-	0	2
Others	10	2	2	0	1

Table 2-5 Changes in the numbers of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principle employers (2016 - 2020)

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Measures to be taken by principal employers (Article 29 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act)	108	29	26	19	9
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)	5	0	2	0	0

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

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

Table 3 Numbers of employers for whom supervision has been conducted and those found to have committed violations (Jan. 2019 - Dec. 2020)

	2019	2020
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	207	199
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	138	90
Violation rate (%)	66.7%	45.2%
Number of employers having violated the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation or the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	15 (7.2%)	6(3.0%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	28(13.5%)	35(17.6%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	20 (9.7%)	9(4.5%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	84(40.6%)	34(17.1%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principle employers <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	20 (9.7%)	23(11.6%)

*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

Table 4 Numbers of employers for whom supervision has been conducted and those found to have committed violations (Jan. 2019 - Dec. 2020)

	2019	2020
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	139	183
Number of employers having violated industrial safety and health-related laws and regulations or the Labor Standards Act and other related legislation	92	124
Violation rate (%)	66.2%	67.8%
Number of employers having violated the Ionizing Radiation Hazards Regulation or the Ionizing Radiation Regulation for Decontamination <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	31 (22.3%)	5 (2.7%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning safety and health-related measures to be taken at the work site <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	7 (5.0%)	11 (6.0%)
Number of employers having committed health management-related violations <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	32 (23.0%)	15 (8.2%)
Number of employers having committed labor management-related violations <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	56 (40.3%)	96 (52.5%)
Number of employers having committed violations concerning measures to be taken by principle employers <small>Figures in brackets are percentages of relevant violators among the supervised employers.</small>	10 (7.2%)	13 (7.1%)

*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 types of ordering agency) (2016 - 2020)

Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	National governme	Municipalities, etc.								
Number of employers for whom supervision has been conducted	500	520	157	117	149	118	288	50	155	136
Number of employer-violators	204	382	50	71	85	79	197	31	55	74
Violation rate (%)	40.8%	73.5%	31.8%	60.7%	57.0%	66.9%	68.4%	62.0%	35.5%	54.4%

*5 Figures in the "Jan. 2019 - Dec. 2020" 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 (2020)

- (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), In addition, Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc. is re-demand to thoroughly implement heat stroke preventive measures against heat stroke.(in June)
 - In consideration of the COVID-19 pandemic, materials need to be distributed to ensure legal compliance, by requesting principal employers engaging in decommissioning to distribute to all relevant subcontractors materials that mainly discuss labor-related topics(in September)
 - Attended the "On-site coordinating meeting for decommissioning and contaminated water" (in February)
 - Attended the "Committee on measures for industrial safety and health in the Fukushima Prefecture safety monitoring council on nuclear power plant decommissioning" (in February, June and October)
 - Conducted safety patrols jointly with the Nuclear Safety Measures Division, Crisis Management Department of the Fukushima Prefectural Government (in January, 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 September, December)
 - Conducted patrols jointly with the Work Optimization and Safety Measures Council in the Fukushima Regional Environment Office (once in September, twice in November, once in December)
 - 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 November) 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)