

ANNUAL REPORT

JISHA

JAPAN INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION

2008



Safety and Health Motif

The green cross motif was adopted at the first-ever Safety Week in 1928 as a symbol of safety activities. The white cross motif was then adopted at the Fourth Industrial Health Week in 1953 to symbolize occupational health activities. In 1965, in order to underline the objective of pressing forward with safety and health as a unified concept, the two separate motifs were reworked and integrated into the safety and health motif that you see here.



President's Foreword

Occupational accidents in Japan have been declining in number over the long term, and in 2007, work-related fatalities continued to fall, hitting a record low of 1,357 cases. The number of serious accidents, in which three or more people were killed or injured, also fell in 2007 to 293, down from 318 of the previous year. It has been apt to increase most years since 1985, however, and blind optimism cannot be permitted. In the background to these trends, industrial processes have become more diversified and complex in recent years, and workplace hazards and harmful risks are also growing more diverse due to the introduction of new machinery and equipment, and new chemical substances as well. Further, in my analysis, the number of workplaces that lack occupational safety and health activities is increasing due to both the retirement of large numbers of workers from the baby-boom generation and the inadequacy of safety and health training for unskilled workers; the former hinders occupational safety and health expertise and know-how sustained by those retiring workers from being inherited by younger generations.

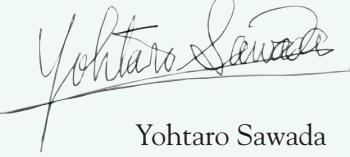
To promote the advancement and improvement of occupational safety and health management measures, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare revised the Industrial Safety and Health Act, effective in April 2006. The Act imposes a duty on employers to make efforts to implement risk assessments, and exempts employers that appropriately implement an occupational safety and health management system (OSHMS) from reports on machinery and other facilities. The Act also imposes the duty to have employees who work long hours interviewed by medical doctors and provided with guidance.

In the face of these circumstances, in order to support employers positively for their autonomous efforts to promote accident-prevention activities and to meet their diverse needs in response to the revised Act, we, at JISHA, wish to fully utilize our integrated business competence to develop more effectively, efficiently and attentively projects such as: training for newly-appointed safety supervisors, seminars for top corporate executives, diffusion of OSHMS and risk assessment expansion of the Zero Accident Campaign, promotion of the Total Health Promotion Plan (THP), safety and health measures for small and medium-sized enterprises, and the latest-information provision about safety and health.

In the field of international-related activities, JISHA has had to scale back its programs since fiscal 2008 because of the termination of projects commissioned by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Despite this, JISHA, under a new organizational structure, continues to organize training courses for safety and health professionals from overseas, to collect and disseminate safety and health information, and to promote exchanges with international organizations and the safety and health associations of other countries.

We at JISHA pledge to keep striving to prevent occupational accidents by supporting our official members, associate members, other organizations and enterprises with their initiatives to ensure the safety and health of their workers.

November 2008



Yohtaro Sawada
President of JISHA

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Introduction to JISHA

The Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA), which was established in 1964 under the Industrial Accident Prevention Organizations Act, is a legal entity whose membership consists of employers' associations. JISHA's overall objective is to help prevent work-related accidents and injuries and protect the health of workers by promoting safety and health efforts undertaken by employers and employers' associations, and by offering safety and health guidance and services. JISHA's major activities are listed below.

- Promoting occupational accident prevention efforts undertaken by employers and employers' associations
- Establishing and operating educational facilities and support facilities for safety and health technologies
- Providing technical guidance and assistance
- Collecting and disseminating safety and health information and documents
- Conducting research, surveys and public relation services
- Operating programs entrusted to JISHA by the government, such as studies of the impact of toxic chemicals on humans and the campaign to create comfortable workplaces



JISHA Activities in Fiscal 2007

(April 2007–March 2008)

Summary

In 2007, the number of work-related fatalities declined for the eighth consecutive year, reaching an all-time low of 1,357. The sum of fatalities and injuries requiring four or more days off of work was 121,356, about the same level as last year. Also, although the number of serious accidents that involved three or more fatalities or injuries had been increasing gradually since 1985, it actually dropped by 25 from last year to hit 293.

JISHA continues to strive to prevent occupational accidents like these, and implemented the activities described below in fiscal 2007.

SMEs

Regarding safety and health measures for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), JISHA continued the “Tampopo (Dandelion) Project” which supports safety and health group activities, and offered technical guidance and assistance in these areas. JISHA also continued to hold safety and health seminars for SME employers, helping SMEs to obtain vital and systematic knowledge about safety and health.

Technical Services

JISHA continued to provide technical services such as assessing safety and health in workplaces, and holding lectures.

JISHA organized training courses for personnel involved in the development and implementation of occupational safety and health management systems (OSHMS) in their workplaces, based on the Guidelines for Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (OSHMS) created by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Targeting workplaces that had already established OSHMS, JISHA started the JISHA-method OSHMS Standards Certification Service in 2003, which assesses whether or not workplaces have properly introduced and started to operate their OSHMS. These projects were implemented more widely in fiscal 2007.

Regarding chemical substance management measures, based on the revised Industrial Safety and Health Act, JISHA held training courses on assessing the risks of chemical substances and preparing Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) adjusted to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling Chemicals (GHS), determined the GHS classifications for chemical substances, and prepared model labels and MSDS sheets to promote compliance with the GHS.

In relation to the safety of machinery and equipment, JISHA conducted trainings on risk assessment and risk reduction technologies related to machinery and equipment.

In the field of information provision on occupational safety and health, the Japan Advanced Information Center of Safety and Health (JAISH) offers online information on safety and health, and manages OSH-SQUARE, a facility that includes the 3D Theater, the Virtual Reality (VR) Theater and the Industrial Safety Museum located in Tokyo and Osaka. In fiscal 2007, each theater's operation was reviewed, and both Industrial Safety Museums improved their exhibitions.

Research and Surveys

JISHA conducted research and surveys on timely themes such as safety and health management in periods of economic expansion. In addition, as one of the projects accompanying the government's comprehensive research project on occupational safety and health, JISHA continued its research project on occupational safety and health, inviting foreign researchers, sending domestic researchers overseas, and implementing training for young researchers.

Health Promotion

JISHA continued to conduct training to educate specialists in charge of the Total Health Promotion Plan (THP), and to implement health programs to promote the health of workers at SMEs. In addition, JISHA provided assistance for mental health programs by holding seminars to disseminate information on the Guidelines for Promoting Mental Health Care of Workers issued by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. In fiscal 2007, JISHA also upgraded its health advisory service, which is a health guidance tool developed to improve the health and living conditions of workers, strove to increase the number of workplaces employing it on an ongoing basis, and actively promoted the wider use of the service.

Promotion of Comfortable Workplaces

In fiscal 2007, 3,082 comfortable workplace promotion plans were accredited. In addition, JISHA wrote and supplied documents to promote and provide information on comfortable workplace projects, conducted a Comfortable Workplace Forum, and supported Prefectural Comfortable Workplace Promotion Centers. It also operated the JISHA Smoking Room Compliance Registration Program.

Education and Training

JISHA sponsored various workshops in the area of safety and health education and enlightenment. JISHA also held the 66th National Industrial Safety and Health Convention in Kobe City, in which 13,000 people took part.

Zero-Accident Campaign

Projects for the Zero-Accident Campaign were carried out in line with the policy of: (1) management of the campaign in conjunction with OSHMS; (2) furthering participation by line managers; (3) expansion of the Zero-Accident Campaign to cover SMEs and tertiary industries; and (4) active promotion of the Zero-Accident Campaign at the regional level. This is the basic policy for the 7th promotion plan for the total participation campaign formulated in fiscal 2003.

In addition, JISHA expanded public relations activities to raise awareness of its registration system for workplaces where efforts are made to promote the Zero-Accident Campaign, which was established for the purpose of supporting enterprises' social programs and increasing participation in the Zero-Accident Campaign, and also to increase the number of enterprises that made efforts to promote the system.

Public Relations and Publications

To encourage the publication of books and the sale of other items, JISHA continued planning, production and sales of magazines, textbooks, books, posters and other items, targeting risk management or mental health support programs. JISHA strove to increase the distribution of these materials on the occasion of the National Safety Week, National Occupational Health Week, Year-End and New Year Zero-Accident Campaign, safety & health campaigns and communication promotion campaigns for new employees, and during sales campaigns for heat stroke.

As part of its public relations activities, JISHA promoted occupational safety and health awareness through a variety of means including the National Safety Week and National Industrial Health Week, and updated the contents of its website.

The third Industrial Safety, Health, and Comfort Fair was held for three days in Tokyo in May 2007. Items related to such things as workplace safety and good health, disaster and crime prevention, and traffic safety were displayed. About 20,000 people visited the fair. Lectures by specialists in various fields related to safety and health, and seminars, were held.

International Cooperation

Regarding international cooperation, JISHA implemented training for people in charge of safety and health in developing countries, offered information overseas through the Internet, gave assistance to a JICA project, and interacted with safety and health organizations of other countries.

Regional Centers

The Regional Safety and Health Service Centers held seminars and training courses that met local needs, and disseminated the Zero-Accident Campaigns, provided safety and health-related technical services, and sold safety devices and textbooks.

Program Content

Assistance to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

Generally, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have fragile managerial foundations and lag behind bigger companies in occupational safety and health. There has been a tendency for the number of accidents to rise as the size of the company becomes smaller. To encourage SMEs to take occupational safety and health measures, guidance and assistance tailored to their respective needs must be extended.

JISHA carries out various occupational safety and health projects for SMEs, taking a comprehensive approach to helping them to improve their safety and health performance.

Assistance to Safety and Health Group Activities: "Tampopo (Dandelion) Project"

JISHA provided support to organizations comprised mainly of small enterprises with less than 50 workers that were selected by Prefectural Labour Offices and registered with JISHA (the "registered groups") and their constituent workplaces with the aim of supporting occupational safety and health activities. The assistance included:

- (1) Guidance and assistance by experts on safety and health activity
- (2) Supply of group activity funds necessary for the implementation of safety and health activities by the registered groups
- (3) Services for constituent workplaces:
 - Safety and health diagnoses
 - Occupational safety and health education
 - Specified voluntary inspections
 - Specific medical examinations
 - Measurement of the work environment

During fiscal 2007, JISHA's projects covered 191 groups (with a total of 5,155 constituent workplaces).

Equipment-Streamlining Project for Workplace Safety Improvement

JISHA subsidized small workplaces that met the two conditions listed below to make power press machines safer, improve the work environment where dust separators are used, and streamline equipment for a more comfortable workplace.

- (1) Small workplaces of SMEs that are registered groups
- (2) Small workplaces of SMEs that are members of groups implementing safety and health activities (excluding the registered groups described in (1)) and accredited for the Comfortable Workplace Promotion Plan by the director of a Prefectural Labour Office.

System for Promoting Safety and Health at Small and Medium-sized Enterprises: "Smile Plaza"

For small workplaces that had completed the "Tampopo (Dandelion) Project," a membership system to back up their autonomous safety and health activities was established in December 2005. As of March 2008, it had 199 enterprises as members.

An enterprise that registers itself as a member of the Smile Plaza can receive the following services:

- (1) A free copy of *Safety and Health Plaza*, a monthly magazine;
- (2) A discount price on training courses and lectures held by JISHA and some Prefectural Labour Standards Associations, etc.

- (3) Preferential treatment for participation in the National Industrial Safety and Health Convention;
- (4) Distribution of safety and health related posters and others;
- (5) Safety and health related materials produced by the Secretariat.

Safety and Health Seminars for Employers of SMEs

JISHA held seminars in Tokyo to systematically convey the required knowledge of occupational safety and health to SME employers.

Promotion of a Project to Popularize and Ensure the Establishment of OSHMS and Risk Assessment Systems at SMEs by Industrial Organizations

In order to popularize and ensure the establishment of OSHMS and risk assessment systems at SMEs by industrial organizations, JISHA assists such organizations in their activities.

In fiscal 2007, JISHA promoted the dissemination of OSHMS and risk assessment systems to foundries through the Japan Foundry Society, Inc. The measures taken included:

- (1) Editing a manual for risk assessment at foundries;
- (2) Training 22 consultants on risk assessment and OSHMS;
- (3) Training courses for the promotion of risk assessment at foundries at 12 locations throughout Japan. A total of 441 people involved with foundries took part in the risk assessment training courses.

Operation of the SME Voluntary Inspection System for Safety and Health

To detect potential hazards in the workplace and to take effective measures to reduce occupational accidents at SMEs, JISHA offers a system on its website that enables SMEs to voluntarily carry out safety and health checks, assess their performance and receive advice on how to move forward with safety and health activities.

Zero-Accident Certification Program for SMEs

JISHA issued zero-accident certificates to SMEs that applied through prefectural safety and health promotion organizations and demonstrated a zero-accident record. JISHA made efforts to make this program better known with the cooperation of SME-related organizations, registered groups, etc.

Table 1: FY2007 Awards

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Category 1: Effort Prize | 44 |
| Category 2: Progress Prize | 27 |
| Category 3: Bronze Prize | 30 |
| Category 4: Silver Prize | 33 |
| Category 5: Gold Prize | 15 |
| Total | 149 |

Technical Services

JISHA provides diverse technical services of high quality to improve workplace safety and health. These services include safety and health diagnoses in the workplace, surveys and measurements of the work environment, toxicity analysis and medical examinations for workers who handle toxic substances.

In fiscal 2007, JISHA held a training course on how to read Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and how to conduct risk assessments on chemical substances to promote chemical risk assessment activities in workplaces.

JISHA also conducted training courses for personnel who perform risk assessments on equipment and machinery and training courses on risk reduction technologies, based on the Guidelines for Comprehensive Safety Standards of Machinery.

JISHA's Technical Services

Table 2 shows the technical services offered by JISHA in fiscal 2007.

Table 2: Technical Services Furnished by JISHA in Fiscal 2007 by Type

| Item | Safety and health diagnoses | Safety/health education/training | | Lectures | OSHMS lectures | OSHMS training courses | |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| | | JISHA's initiative | On request | | | JISHA's initiative | On request |
| Number | 605 | 326 | 941 | 563 | 58 | 181 | 222 |

| Item | OSHMS advice | OSHMS certification, etc. | Zero-accident guidance | | Safety and health advice | Total |
|--------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | | JISHA's initiative | On request | | |
| Number | 80 | 246 | 137 | 181 | 448 | 3,988 |



Work environment measurements



Service Centers

JISHA administers the Occupational Health Research and Development Center in Tokyo and the Osaka Occupational Health Service Center. JISHA also has seven regional safety and health service centers and three branch offices (locations as listed in Appendix 1-3).

In addition, the two centers in Tokyo and Osaka analyze organic/non-organic samples, implement medical examinations, and conduct consigned research responding to recent issues in occupational health such as chemical substance management. They also actively engage in technical cooperation with developing countries by dispatching experts and accepting trainees.

Regional safety and health centers offer various technical services such as providing diagnoses and instructions on safety and health in workplaces. These centers also hold lectures, dispatch technical specialists to take work environment measurements, implement medical examinations, and analyze various toxic substances.

Table 3: Accomplishments in the Area of Technical Services by the Occupational Health Research and Development Center, Osaka Occupational Health Service Center, and Regional Safety and Health Service Centers (Fiscal 2007)

| Items | Number |
|---|--------|
| Work environment measurement | 34,933 |
| Dust | 11,802 |
| Ionizing radiation | 294 |
| Lead | 508 |
| Specified chemical substances | 2,719 |
| Organic solvents | 12,980 |
| Noise | 3,611 |
| Heat radiation | 248 |
| Performance of local exhaust ventilation system | 187 |
| Office environment | 699 |
| Others | 1,885 |
| Special medical examination | 6,342 |
| Pneumoconiosis | 145 |
| Hazard due to ionizing radiation | 132 |
| Lead poisoning | 472 |
| Hazard due to specified chemical substances | 565 |
| Organic solvents poisoning | 1,125 |
| Noise | 538 |
| Vibration | 268 |
| Hazards due to the use of visual display terminal | 1,410 |
| Cervico brachial syndrome | 1,120 |
| Harmful rays | 42 |
| Lumbago | 154 |
| Others | 371 |
| General medical examination | 6,719 |
| Analysis of organic/non-organic samples | 24,685 |

Table 4: Main Occupational Health Projects, and Research and Surveys (Commissioned by the National Government) at the Occupational Health Research and Development Center (Fiscal 2007)

- Studies on sanitation workers exposed to dioxin and other substances
- Measures against sick-building syndrome in the workplace
- Projects to replace asbestos products
- Project to disseminate educational guidelines for workers who have already been diagnosed with pneumoconiosis
- Study of the examination items for special health examinations
- Investigation of the use of digital radiographs (DR) during pneumoconiosis examinations
- Other matters commissioned by the government



Analytical measurements



Medical examination

Toxicity and Mutagenicity Studies by Japan Bioassay Research Center

The Japan Bioassay Research Center, founded in 1982, studies the 28-day and 13-week repeated-dose toxicity, chronic toxicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, and carcinogenicity of chemicals by experimenting on rats and mice. The center is known for the technologies it uses to conduct inhalation exposure studies on chemicals that appear in the form of a gas, mist, or particles. Because of the many opportunities for exposure to chemical substances through inhalation, either from the air in the general environment or in workplace environments, it is important to ascertain the toxicity of chemical inhalation exposure. Given the urgent need to confirm the safety of nanoparticles and asbestos substitutes, the center has recently been working on the development of exposure technologies. The center also conducts microbial mutation studies, chromosome aberration studies, and micronucleus studies to screen for carcinogenicity. It uses animal inhalation exposure technologies in these studies, and has developed mutagenicity testing technologies that are effective on gaseous substances and volatile substances. Animal testing and mutagenicity studies are performed in compliance with the Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) standards.

Table 5: Study Records in Fiscal 2007

| Type of study | Number of studies |
|---|--|
| Inhalation toxicity | Repeated-dose studies (2-week or 13-week): 10 Carcinogenicity studies: 9 |
| Oral and other toxicity | Repeated-dose studies (7-day, 2-week, or 13-week): 8 Carcinogenicity studies: 8 |
| Reproductive and developmental toxicity | Combined repeated dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity screening studies: 5 Single generation reproduction study (pregnancy/lactation period dosing study): 1 |
| Mutagenicity | Microbial mutagenicity studies: 20 Chromosome aberration studies using cultures: 10 Cytotoxicity studies using cell cultures: 3 Mammalian micronucleus studies: 2 Transformation studies using Bhas42 cells: 6 |



Japan Bioassay Research Center



Bioassay operation

Promotion of Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (OSHMS)

Training to develop specialists

To ensure the appropriate development and implementation of OSHMS systems based on the Guidelines for Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems published in April 1999 by the Ministry of Labour (now the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare), JISHA held management system leader training courses, practical risk-assessment training, and practical system-audit courses based on the Ministry's notification. It also conducts its own independently developed risk-assessment training courses for workplace leaders and training courses for OSHMS internal auditors.

Implementing consulting services for the introduction and operation of OSHMS

JISHA dispatched experts to workplaces that were introducing or planning to introduce OSHMS to provide JISHA's independently developed training program, offer OSHMS implementation and operation support services, and provide other consulting services.

JISHA OSHMS Standards Certification Service

The Management System Audit Center conducts the JISHA OSHMS Standards Certification Service. Certification is based on standards for JISHA OSHMS as set forth in the Guidelines for Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems mentioned above, and is the result of an evaluation of the implementation of OSHMS for suitability, and to determine that it is being utilized appropriately to produce ongoing improvements in safety and health performance.

Promotion of Behavioral Surveys

To help prevent occupational accidents attributable to the careless behavior of workers, JISHA conducts behavioral surveys and performs an analysis of behavioral factors at the request of workplaces. In fiscal 2007, JISHA conducted surveys among 4,970 workers at 49 workplaces.

Japan Advanced Information Center of Safety and Health (JAISH) Activities

Providing safety and health information via the Internet

JAISH offers safety and health information on its website (<http://www.jaish.gr.jp>), including laws, ministerial notifications, safety and health keywords, case studies of occupational accidents and near-miss incidents, occupational accident reports, occupational accident statistics, chemical substance information, and safety and health videos. JAISH offers the compilation, processing, and free provision of this information. In fiscal 2007, some equipment in the Internet safety and health information system was replaced to ensure optimum system performance.

Also, to make its website easier to use, JAISH redesigned its layout, and then developed and added search functionality by incorporating a database that allows users to search for GHS-model MSDS information by substance name, chemical formula, or CAS number. JAISH also added a function that allows users to search its entire website. A user feedback section has also been added to the website to collect suggestions from users and improve the site's usefulness.

The website was accessed 18.6 million times in fiscal 2007.

Providing advanced audio-visual safety and health education

Until June 2008, JAISH operated the Virtual Reality (VR) Theater, which was expected to improve safety and management skills by allowing people to experience simulated safety patrols in a hypothetical workplace achieved through 3D imaging. It also offered free of charge 3D Theaters

where visitors were able to hone their sensitivity to danger by experiencing near-miss situations posed by hazardous conditions or accidents, also through 3D imaging. In fiscal 2007, four videos were played in the VR Theater (for 4,364 viewers). Nine videos were played at the 3D Theaters in Tokyo and Osaka (for 6,341 viewers in Tokyo, and 3,321 viewers in Osaka).

JAISH made plans to improve the overall quality of recorded videos in the Video-on-Demand Safety and Health Film System (VOD), recorded one new video, and made 325 videos available to the public (users: 205,686).

At the Industrial Safety Museums in Tokyo and Osaka, JAISH disseminates the latest safety and technical information and conducts safety education activities using a hands-on learning method with machinery that is actually being used in workplaces. In fiscal 2007, it accepted public suggestions for a nickname for the Industrial Safety Museums, made the newly nicknamed Anzen (Safety) Museum easier for visitors to appreciate, began offering guided tours, and promoted the comprehensive management of the 3D and VR Theaters. However, starting in June 2008, JAISH switched from its 3D and VR Theaters, which are used for advanced Audio-Visual (A/V) materials, to an A/V Theater.

To ensure the proper and effective operation of the Industrial Safety Museums, JAISH is overseen by the Industrial Safety Museum Operating Committee, which is made up of individuals from government and academia. It convenes special exhibitions, maintains a permanent exhibition space, pursues PR activities, and exchanges information with other museums as a member of the liaison conference of science museums (visitors to the museum total 57,230).

Issuing a smart card that integrates all skill-training course certificates

JAISH offers a service that integrates on one card the records of all the skill-training course certificates held by each worker in the construction, manufacturing and other industries. JAISH also maintains data on skill-training course graduates. In fiscal 2007, a total of 1,007,890 entries were added to the database, bringing it to more than 35,930,000 records.



Asbestos-related exhibit



Virtual Reality Theater

Research and Surveys

Conducting Research and Surveys

In consideration of the needs of workplaces, industry organizations, etc., JISHA conducts timely research and surveys to prevent occupational accidents and provides practical and useful information for businesses, while cooperating with employers' associations and other organizations.

The results of the research and surveys and the data collected are published on the Internet and in various other publications. These results and data are also used in safety and health training courses, guidance, etc. The main research and survey themes for fiscal 2007 are shown in Table 6.

Promoting the Occupational Safety and Health Research Project

Participating in a government-led safety and health research project, JISHA invited two foreign researchers, dispatched one Japanese specialist to overseas countries, received four young researchers for training, and widely disseminated information about the results of this project.

Table 6: Research and Survey Themes (fiscal 2007)

| |
|---|
| (1) Safety and health management in periods of economic expansions. |
| (2) Measures to implement and promote the distribution of risk assessments and OSHMS. |

Health Promotion

As Japanese society ages, the incidence of so-called lifestyle-related diseases—such as hypertension, diabetes and ischemic heart disease—continues to rise.

This tendency reflects not only the safety and health conditions of workplaces but also the lifestyle of each worker from the days when he or she was young, including diet, exercise and habitual behavior, as well as the levels of stress the worker has been exposed to. In this context, it is necessary to prevent occupational health hazards, as well as to improve workers' health in general.

For this purpose, in 1988 the government revised the Industrial Safety and Health Act, which states that it is the employer's responsibility to attempt to take steps to maintain and promote the health of their employees, including providing general health education and medical advice. The government also launched the Total Health Promotion Plan (THP) for workers. In the same year, JISHA began to implement the following projects with government guidance to promote THP:

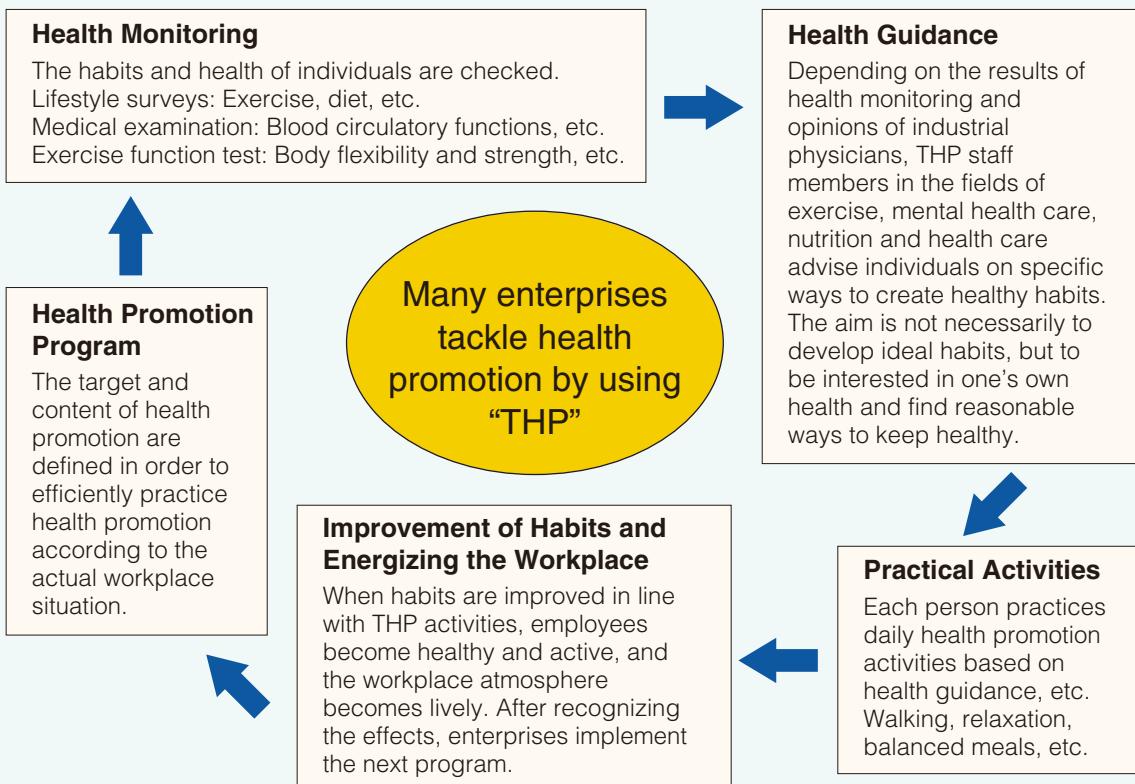
- (1) Promotion of THP; education and research relating to THP
- (2) Support of THP in the workplace
- (3) Training and registration of THP leaders
- (4) Certification and registration of organizations that supply THP-related services

In 2007, JISHA started the “THP Demonstration Project,” commissioned by the government to popularize THP and ensure its adoption by SMEs. As part of this project, JISHA dispatches health promotion experts to SMEs, conducts health guidance demonstrations for individuals or groups, and provides support for the continuation of voluntary health promotion initiatives in workplaces.

Table 7 shows THP Leader Training Courses initiated by JISHA in fiscal 2007.



Fig. 1: Flow of THP Programs



THP programs are conducted by the following professionals:

- Industrial physicians who have completed health monitoring training
- Exercise trainers
- Exercise leaders
- Industrial health leaders
- Mental health advisers
- Industrial nutritionists

Table 7: THP Leader Training Courses in Fiscal 2007

(Figures in parentheses are from fiscal 2006.)

| Name | Number | Content |
|--|---------|---|
| (1) Training in Health Monitoring | 1 (1) | Training for industrial physicians to acquire the knowledge, techniques, and guidance method required for monitoring health (3-day course) |
| (2) Exercise Trainer Training | 1 (1) | Training for university graduates who majored in sports or health science and health nurses to acquire the knowledge required to create exercise programs, based on the results of health monitoring (10 days of lectures and 9 days of hands-on training per course) |
| (3) Exercise Leader Training | 6 (6) | Training for people aged 18 or over to acquire the knowledge required to provide exercise guidance, in conjunction with exercise programs (4 or 5-day course) |
| (4) Mental Health Adviser Training | 13 (15) | Training for university graduates who majored in psychology, social welfare or health science to acquire the knowledge required to implement mental health care based on results of health monitoring (3-day course) |
| (5) Industrial Nutritionist Training | 2 (2) | Training for nationally registered dietitians to acquire the knowledge and expertise required to implement guidance for dietary habits based on results of health monitoring (3-day course) |
| (6) Industrial Health Leader Training | 6 (3) | Training for health nurses to acquire the knowledge and expertise required to implement health guidance for lifestyle habits based on results from health monitoring (3-day course) |
| (7) Special Training for Health Monitoring | 1 (1) | Training for individuals employed both as industrial physicians and health and sports physicians authorized by the Japan Medical Association for the same purpose as (1), with some curriculum items omitted (2-day course) |

Mental Health Promotion

Amid an ever-changing economic and industrial structure, workers' attitudes about labour are changing and their working patterns are becoming more diversified. As a result, approximately 60% of workers complain of strong uneasiness, worry and stress about their jobs or work lives. To ensure a better quality of life for workers and their families and to promote the sound development of Japanese society, it has become increasingly important to actively promote mental health maintenance strategies in the workplace.

In response to these conditions, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare released the Guidelines for Promoting Mental Health Care of Workers in March 2006, which outline the principles for the mental health care that employers are desired to provide. JISHA is engaged in the following activities to propagate the guidelines and to make sure they are implemented:

- (1) Sponsoring a symposium, and compiling and distributing a pamphlet for mental health care
- (2) Implementing a support project for mental health support programs to promote the introduction of mental health care in the workplace based on guidelines
- (3) Holding various seminars, such as:
 - Basic training in the guidelines for in-house industrial health staffers as well as line managers and supervisors.

- Mental health planning seminar on how to implement mental health promotion measures in the workplace.
 - A comprehensive mental health support program seminar to educate on mental health, from fundamentals to practices.
 - Seminar based on the guidelines to teach managers and supervisors to listen attentively.
 - Seminar based on the guidelines for in-house industrial health staff to help them learn through practice and exercises how to provide guidance in autogenic training and transactional analysis.
 - An overwork and mental health countermeasures seminar that provides legally grounded explanations and actual case studies.
 - Suicide prevention training that teaches participants the causes and other factors in suicide, suicide early warning signs, everyday care and counseling, early detection of depression, and how to deal with an incident of suicide in the workplace.
- (4) Investigating the criteria that must be met by institutions that provide mental health counseling outside of the workplace

Through these projects, JISHA promotes the creation of comfortable workplaces where workers are not fatigued and overly stressed, and also supports employers to train staff.

Promotion of Comfortable Workplaces

The Industrial Safety and Health Act states that it is the employer's responsibility to attempt to create a comfortable work environment. This reflects the notion that workplaces should not only be free of occupational accidents and diseases but should also enable workers to work with the least amount of physical and mental fatigue.

Accordingly, the Minister of Labour (now the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare) issued Guidelines for Measures to be Taken by Employers for the Creation of a Comfortable Work Environment in 1992, and has entrusted operations related to promoting the creation of comfortable workplaces to JISHA.

JISHA established the National Center for Promoting Comfortable Workplaces in 1992, as instructed by the government. This center disseminates government guidelines, offers information and advice to companies for creating comfortable workplaces, and conducts research on the specific measures for industrial sectors to create comfortable workplaces.

Accreditation of Comfortable Workplace Promotion Plans

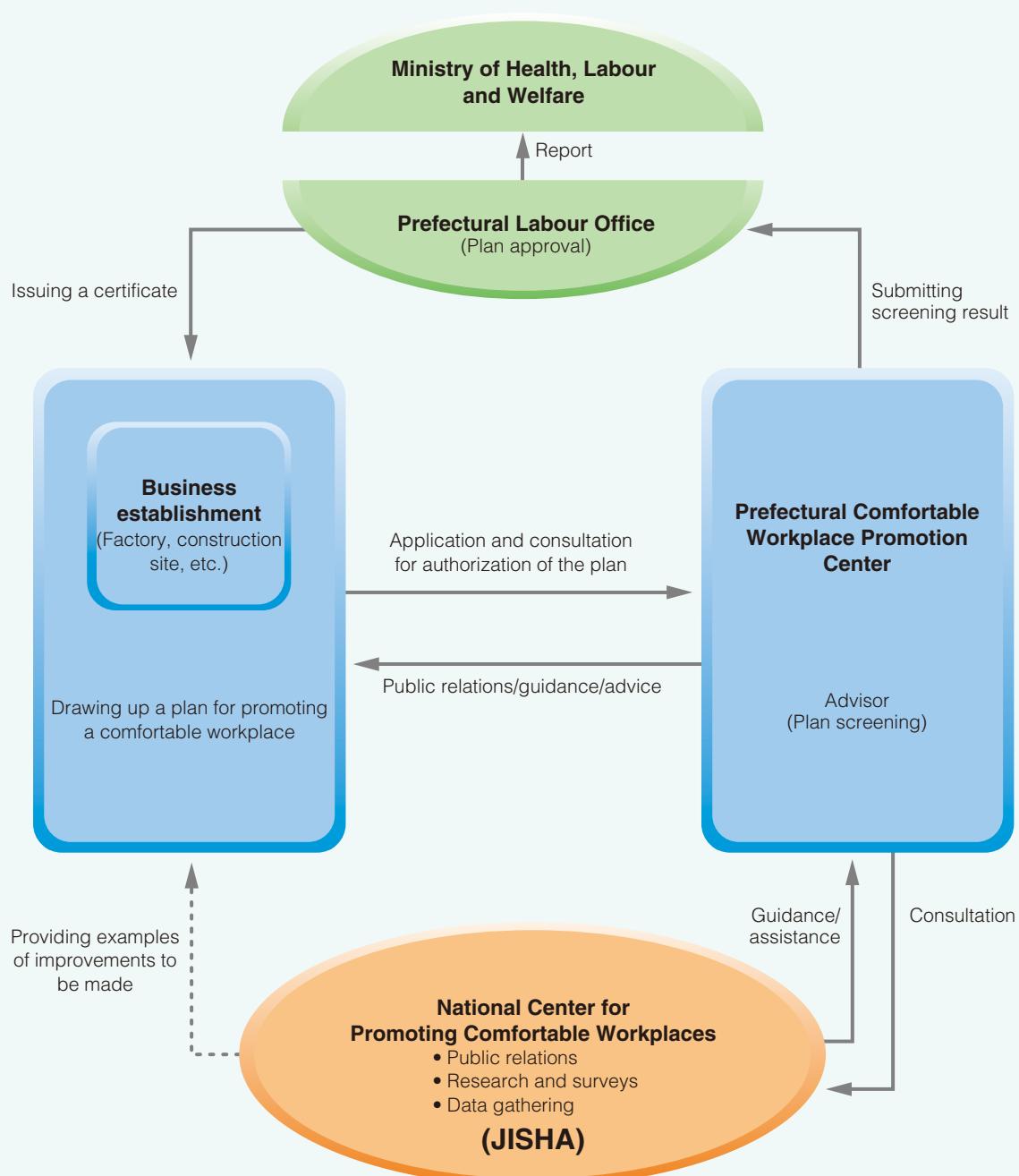
If an employer maps out a plan to create a healthy, comfortable workplace and submits the plan to the Prefectural Comfortable Workplaces Promotion Center, the director of the Prefectural Labour Office concerned accredits the plan after the Prefectural Center screens it. (See Fig. 2.) Table 8 below shows the number of accredited comfortable workplace promotion plans since the system was inaugurated.

Table 8: Growth of Accredited Comfortable Workplace Promotion Plans

| FY1992-2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 9,894 | 2,317 | 2,411 | 2,634 | 2,995 | 3,210 | 3,207 | 3,082 | 29,750 |

Fig. 2: Flow Chart for Accreditation of Comfortable Workplace Promotion Plans

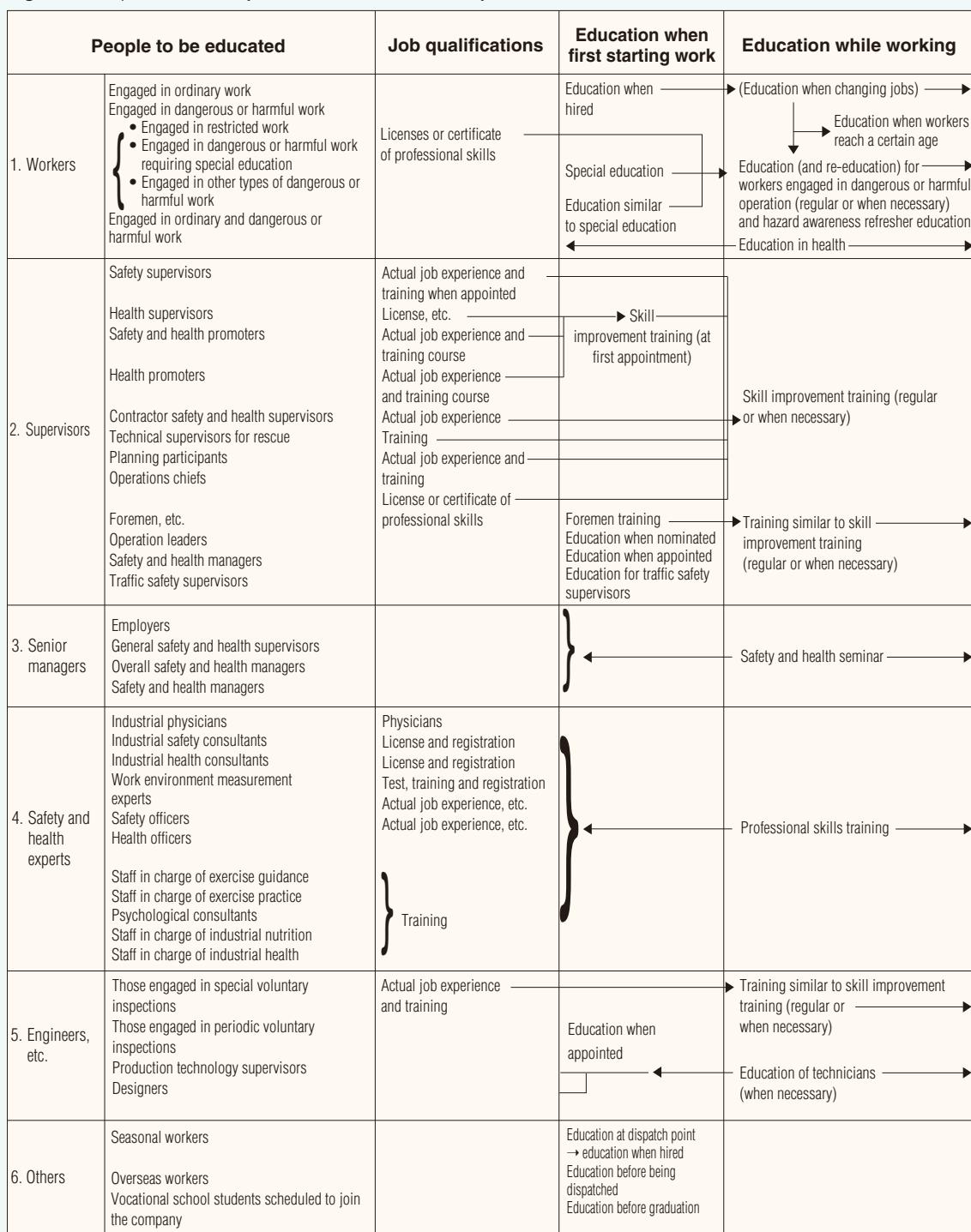
This flow chart shows the process by which an enterprise formulates a Comfortable Workplace Promotion Plan, and, through assessment, obtains the authorization of the director of a Prefectural Labour Office.



Education and Training

Figure 3 shows the occupational safety and health education system in Japan. Occupational safety and health education required by law is carried out by business corporations, safety and health organizations, and others. JISHA attempts to provide broader educational activities, such as holding various training courses.

Fig. 3: Occupational Safety and Health Education System



Training Courses

As dramatic changes occur in society, human resources are becoming the foundation of corporate management. JISHA works on developing personnel well acquainted with safety and health skills through a variety of educational programs to create safe, healthy and energetic workplaces.

At the request of companies, JISHA also draws up specific training programs for each workplace and conducts on-site training.

In fiscal 2007, JISHA conducted 222 training courses, in which 9,675 people participated. (See Table 9.)

Table 9: Training Courses in Fiscal 2007

| Name | Number | Participants |
|---|--------|--------------|
| 1. Top Seminar on Occupational Safety and Health (for executives) | 2 | 111 |
| 2. Safety and Health Management Training | 66 | 3,140 |
| 3. Safety and Health Training Designated by Law | 142 | 6,015 |
| 4. Commissioned Training Courses | 12 | 409 |
| Total | 222 | 9,675 |

Occupational Safety and Health Education Centers

The Tokyo Occupational Safety and Health Education Center and the Osaka Occupational Safety and Health Education Center are facilities established by the Ministry of Labour (now the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) to develop trainers, instructors, etc., who are to participate in safety and health education conducted by corporations (employers). These centers are also responsible for educating safety and health advisers and promoters. JISHA is in charge of managing the centers. The Tokyo Occupational Safety and Health Education Center was established in 1973 and the Osaka Occupational Safety and Health Education Center opened in 1978. The cost of managing these centers is covered by the tuition paid by trainees.

Using up-to-date education facilities, the Safety and Health Education Centers conduct education programs using a wide variety of practices under the guidance of experienced experts. The trainees seek to compete against and emulate each other by living in a communal environment. After completing the education and training courses, trainees take part in activities to raise the safety and health levels at each business enterprise and organization as production line supervisors, safety and health staff members and safety consultants.

Table 10: Training Courses at Centers in Tokyo and Osaka in Fiscal 2007

(Figures in parentheses are from Fiscal 2006)

| Courses | Number | Participants |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Occupational Safety Management Course | 21 (28) | 310 (566) |
| 2. Occupational Health Management Course | 38 (38) | 937 (890) |
| 3. Occupational Safety and Health Management Course | 17 (17) | 298 (306) |
| 4. Specialized Safety and Health Course | 6 (7) | 55 (82) |
| 5. RST Course | 151 (138) | 2,807 (2,466) |
| 6. Special Education Instructor Course | 50 (50) | 1,066 (996) |
| 7. Operations Chief Skill Improvement Training Instructor Course | (2) | (27) |
| 8. Special Voluntary Inspection Course | 23 (23) | 397 (391) |
| 9. Periodical Voluntary Inspection Course | 4 (3) | 88 (75) |
| 10. Special Training Course | 12 (14) | 271 (323) |
| Total | 322 (320) | 6,229 (6,122) |

The 66th National Industrial Safety and Health Convention in Kobe

The 66th National Industrial Safety and Health Convention was held in Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture, over three days in November 2007, drawing more than 13,000 participants, most of them professionals and people in charge of safety and health at their respective companies. At this convention, examples of occupational safety and health activities at each business establishment were presented, as well as lectures, symposia, etc. (See Table 11.)

Along with the National Industrial Safety and Health Convention, the Green Cross Exhibition 2007 was held to display equipment used to create comfortable workplaces and items used to help maintain and promote safety and health. It attracted about 19,000 people. Prize-winning entries in the contest for improvements in occupational safety and health activities were displayed as were the prize-winning photos in the contest for industrial safety and health.



National Industrial Safety and Health Convention 2007

Table 11: Convention Program

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Group meeting | |
| General Assembly | |
| Safety and Health General Meetings | Risk assessment group meeting/management system group meeting Small and medium-sized enterprise group meeting Tertiary industry group meeting Zero-accident campaign group meeting RST group meeting International occupational safety and health group meeting Chemical substance management group meeting Safety management activity group meeting Machine and equipment safety group meeting |
| Safety Meetings | Human factor group meeting Traffic safety group meeting Occupational health management activity group meeting Health promotion group meeting |
| Health Meetings | Mental health group meeting |
| Simultaneously Held Events | Green Cross Exhibition 2007 Comfortable Workplace Forum 2007 |

Public Citations for Inventions and Examples of Outstanding Activities Related to Safety, Health and Comfort

JISHA issues citations for inventions of or improvements to machinery, tools, or equipment that contribute to the prevention of occupational accidents and the creation of comfortable workplaces, as well as examples of safety and health activities devised, developed, and implemented in the workplace. These awards are widely publicized on the Internet and in monthly publications.

The Safety and Health Photo Competition

JISHA held its third Safety and Health Photo Competition to stamp out industrial accidents and extensively appeal to the public about the critical issue of safety and health of workers. For the competition, JISHA requested photographs that demonstrated a wish for worksite safety and health and included scenes of people working with smiles on their faces. It honored participants who submitted high-level works with gold, silver and bronze medals and judges' special awards in a regional session of the National Industrial Safety and Health Convention, and displayed the prize-winning works at the Green Cross Exhibition. (A total of 178 works were submitted—one gold prize was conferred on one work, silver prizes on two, bronze prizes on three, a judges' special prize on one, and an honorable mention on 13.)

Gold prize winner



Silver prize winners



Bronze prize winners



Special prize winner



Total Participation Zero-Accident Campaign

JISHA began to advocate the Total Participation Zero-Accident Campaign in 1973 and has been promoting it ever since. The campaign is based on a spirit of respect for human beings that holds that “each person is an indispensable being,” as expressed in three basic principles: (1) “the principle of zero-accidents,” which requires that all kinds of danger in every person’s daily life, not limited to the dangers lurking at workplaces and jobs, be detected and resolved, and which is aimed at stamping out all accidents including labour accidents, occupational diseases and traffic disasters; (2) “the principle of pre-emptive action,” which requires the detection, comprehension and solution of all dangers (and problems) hidden in daily life before one starts action and thereby prevents accidents and disasters; and (3) “the principle of participation,” in accordance with which top management, supervisors, staff members and rank-and-file workers cooperate and act to resolve problems in their respective positions through self-initiated endeavors.

In order to spread and expand the Total Participation Zero-Accident Campaign, JISHA holds the Zero-Accident Campaign Top Seminar for executives, Zero-Accident Campaign Program Training for occupational safety and health supervisors, KYT Trainer Training, Traffic KYT Training primarily for driving safety supervisors, and KYT Training for Medical Care Safety primarily for safety supervisors at medical institutions. In addition, JISHA dispatches instructors to business establishments and extends guidance whenever requested. JISHA expanded public relations activities to raise awareness of its registration system for workplaces where efforts are made to promote the Zero-Accident Campaign, which was established to support enterprises’ social programs and increase participation in the campaign. JISHA also worked to increase the number of businesses that made efforts to promote the system.

Zero-Accident Campaign Registration System: Efforts to Support Companies’ Social Activities and Further Expand the Zero-Accident Campaign

In recent years, serious accidents have been occurring frequently at large manufacturing companies. Against this background, there has been a growing demand from society for these companies to strive to ensure that their safety and health measures are adequate and secure the transparency of their business activities.

There have also been increasing calls for companies to take into consideration social justice, safety, and the environment, and to make themselves accountable to stakeholders.

Active announcement of such corporate activities has become a trend as part of companies’ corporate social responsibility (CSR).

Responding to this trend, in January 2006, JISHA established the Zero-Accident Campaign Registration System. Under the system, companies and workplaces (referred to as “business establishments” throughout the remainder of this article) implement the Zero-Accident Campaign and request registration with JISHA, which then announces their names to the public. Business establishments can make their safety and health activities for workers, an important set of stakeholders, visible to the public. This can contribute to more positive evaluation of those business establishments. This registration system can also be a useful tool for JISHA, one of whose goals is the expansion of the Zero-Accident Campaign to every corner of Japan.

Application for the registration system is accepted only if the business establishment has implemented the Zero-Accident Campaign. Registration is effective for three years, after which time it can be renewed upon request from the business establishment. JISHA releases the list of registered business establishments in JISHA periodicals, on its website and by their means.

Registration requirements are that the applying business establishment has implemented the Zero-Accident Campaign, as advocated by JISHA, and that the company promotes the campaign based on the three basic principles and three promotion strategies, with the philosophy of respect for human beings as the campaign’s ultimate purpose. The three promotion strategies are: (1) top management’s determined stance; (2) furthering participation by line managers; and (3) expanding voluntary action in the workplace.

The following are registration requirements based on the above philosophies:

- (1) Top management declares that the business establishment will pursue a zero-accident and zero-disease policy on the basis of the campaign philosophy of respect for human beings, and will make efforts to create a workplace where pre-emptive action to avoid danger is taken by all employees in order to ensure safety and health at work.
- (2) The business establishment has a department in charge of promoting the Zero-Accident Campaign.
- (3) Line managers demonstrate leadership in Zero-Accident Campaign activities.
- (4) Voluntary safety and health activities, such as KYT, finger pointing, and voice calls are carried out.
- (5) Two or more members of the business establishment have attended Zero-Accident Campaign training courses, which are held by JISHA, e.g. the Zero-Accident Campaign Program Training.



Table 12: Zero-Accident Campaign and KYT Training Courses in Fiscal 2007

| Name | Number | Participants | Content |
|--|--------|--------------|---|
| Zero-Accident Campaign Top Seminar (for executives) | 2 | 132 | Seminar for senior managers such as executives, upper-level administrators and staff at ZA-campaign companies to understand voluntary small-group activities for motivating organizations, and learn techniques on leading and supporting such activities |
| Zero-Accident Campaign Program Training | 9 | 466 | Training camp for administrators and staff to become senior trainers who lead company ZA activities, to learn ZA-campaign policies, discussion techniques and problem-solving techniques by means of job-simulation training |
| KYT Trainer Training | 8 | 817 | Training for developing trainers who lead ZA activities at companies which plan to start ZA campaigns and KYT |
| Traffic KYT Training | 4 | 123 | Course for traffic safety supervisors and staff to learn how to perform traffic KYT activities |
| KYT Training for Medical Care Safety | 5 | 113 | KYT training for medical workers in order to prevent improper medical treatment |
| Skill Improvement Training for JISHA's Authorized KYT Instructors, etc. | 2 | 39 | Seminar to upgrade the abilities of KYT instructors, etc. |
| Information Exchange Meeting | 1 | 66 | Meeting held during the National Industrial Safety and Health Convention for ZA-campaign regional organizations to cultivate mutual communication, and for workers at companies implementing the campaign to exchange safety information |
| Zero-Accident Campaign Training organized by regional centers (KYT, Traffic KYT) | 139 | 6,204 | Hosted by regional centers, sessions include one-day, two-day, three-day courses at each location |
| Total | 170 | 7,960 | |

Safety and Health Publications and Distribution

- JISHA issues two monthly magazines, *Anzen to Kenko* ("Safety & Health") and *Anzen-Eisei no Hiroba* ("Safety and Health Plaza"), two semimonthly journals, *Anzen-Eisei Tsushin* ("Safety and Health News") and *Anzen-Eisei Kabeshimbun* ("Safety and Health Wall Newspaper"), and one quarterly journal, *Kokoro to Karada no Oashisu* ("Mental and Physical Oasis").
- JISHA has published more than 300 books, textbooks, pamphlets, etc., on occupational safety and health.
- JISHA designs and produces original items including posters, flags and signs on the theme of safety and health.
- All these publications and other items are available from the Publishing and Sales Department of JISHA, Regional Safety and Health Service Centers and Prefectural Labour Standards Associations.

Table 13: New Published Materials (Fiscal 2007) (All in Japanese)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| General books about safety and health | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Directory of Safety and Health Legislation</i>, 2007 edition2. <i>Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health</i>, 2007 edition3. <i>Safety Barometer</i>, 2007 edition4. <i>Occupational Health Instructions</i>, 2007 edition5. <i>License Examination Questions Based on the Industrial Safety and Health Act</i>, Vol. 13 (includes answers and comments)6. <i>License Examination Questions Based on the Industrial Safety and Health Law</i>, Vol. 14 (includes answers and comments)7. <i>Safety and Health Staff Manual</i>, fiscal 2007 edition8. <i>Adopting the New Guidelines: Explanation of the "Guidelines Regarding Comprehensive Machine Safety Standards" and the Coming Mechanical Safety Revolution</i>9. <i>Our Company's Safety and Health Activities: A Collection of Stories from Recipients of the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Accident-Free Record Certificate "Gold Prize"</i>10. <i>Overwork and Health Management: Top 100 FAQs</i>11. <i>Safety and Health Management for Contractors and Outsourced Workers</i>12. <i>Introductory Workplace Safety and Health for New Employees and Students</i>13. <i>Risk Assessment in Japanese Workplaces</i>14. <i>Three-Month Lifestyle Improvement to Prevent Obesity-Related Diabetes</i>15. <i>Museum of Accidents and Disasters: Lessons Learned from the Past</i>16. <i>The Zero-Accident Campaign Changed Our Company!</i>17. <i>For Our Children's Safety and Security: KYT Training Instructions and Model Sheet Collection</i> (for teaching purposes) |
| Pamphlets and series | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Danger Ahead: Working on Stepladders</i> (series)2. <i>Practical Tips Series: Stress and How Best to Handle It</i>3. <i>Practical Tips Series: Preventing Careless Mistakes</i>4. <i>A Guide to Safety</i>, 2007 edition5. <i>A Guide to Worker Health</i>, 2007 edition6. <i>Bright Workplace, Happy Home</i>, Fiscal 2007 edition7. <i>End of Year and New Year's Practical Implementation Guide</i>, fiscal 2007 |

International Cooperation

International cooperation regarding occupational safety and health issues is one of JISHA's important services. JISHA's primary activities in this area are described below.

Promotion of Exchange with Overseas Safety and Health Organizations

Promoting Exchanges with International Organizations and Safety and Health Organizations in Various Countries

A representative from JISHA attended the 45th Meeting of the National Centres of the ILO/CIS, the 23rd Annual Conference of the Asia Pacific Occupational Safety and Health Organization (APOSHO), and other international meetings to exchange views on occupational safety and health.

JISHA published Annual Report and three newsletters in English, all of which were sent to overseas safety and health-related organizations to inform them of the occupational safety and health situation in Japan.

Promotion of Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

Assistance to JICA Technical Cooperation Projects

JISHA dispatched experts and accepted trainees in connection with the Project on Scientific and Technological Capacity Building for Work Safety in China.

Implementation of JICA Training

JISHA held the Seminar on Policy of Industrial Safety and Health, and also conducted a group training course entitled "Occupational Disease Prevention and the Work Environment" for safety and health officials in developing countries.

Seminars for Japanese-affiliated Companies in Asia

JISHA held seminars in Hong Kong, Wuhan and Taiwan for workers at local companies, including Japanese-affiliated companies. In addition, JISHA organized a liaison meeting to discuss such things as ensuring the safety and health of Japanese workers stationed overseas.

Appendices

Membership



JISHA Members and Associate Members (March 2008)

Notes

1) Five Industrial Accident Prevention Associations

- Japan Construction Safety and Health Association
- Japan Land Transportation Industry Safety and Health Association
- Japan Port Transport Industry Safety and Health Association
- Japan Forestry and Timber Manufacturing Labour Accident Prevention Association
- Japan Mining Safety and Health Association

2) Nationwide Employers' Organizations

There are 56, including:

- Japan Business Federation
- The Japan Iron and Steel Federation
- The Federation of Electric Power Companies Japan
- The Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association
- Japan Petrochemical Industry Association
- Japan Chemical Industry Association
- The Shipbuilders' Association of Japan

3) "Prefectural Safety and Health Promotion Organizations" are established in each prefecture under the authorization of the Director of the Prefectural Labour Office. There are 48 such organizations.

4) Other Organizations Engaged in Industrial Accident Prevention Activities

There are 16, including:

Japan Boiler Association

Japan Crane Association

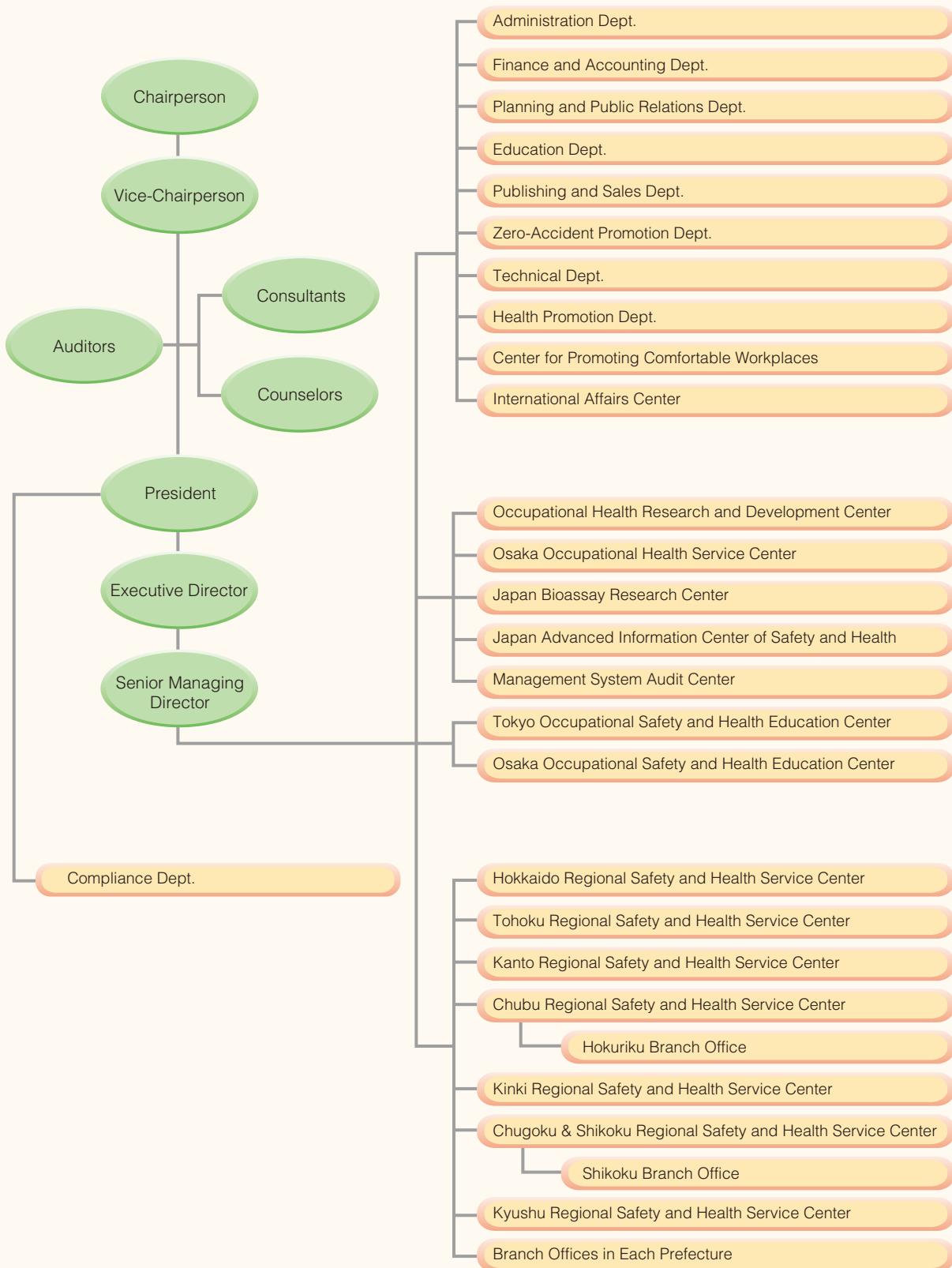
Japan Association of Safety and Health Consultants

5) Associate Members by Industry

(As of March 31, 2008)

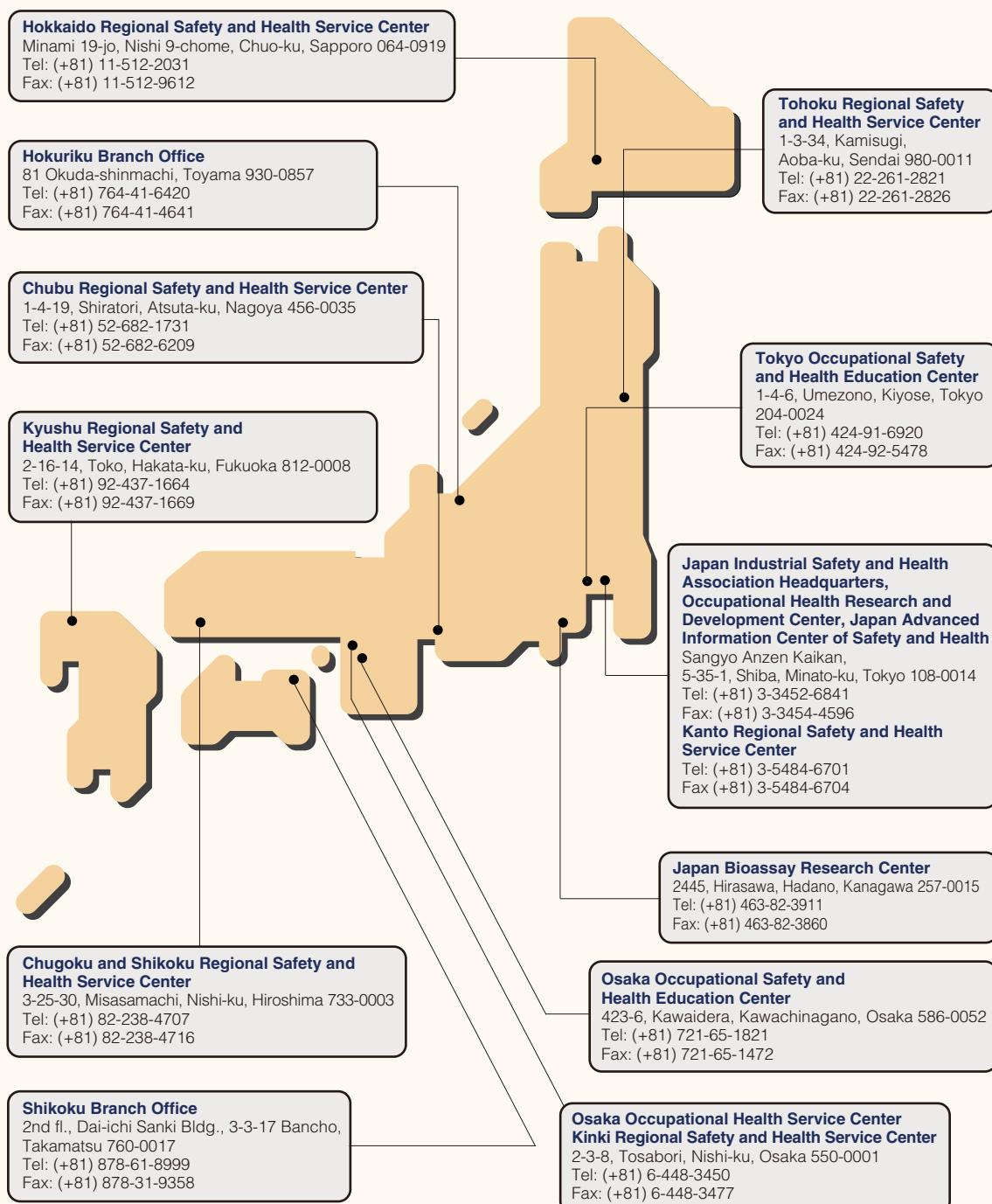
| Industry | Number | Industry | Number |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| Agriculture | 0 | Metal products | 190 |
| Forestry | 0 | Nonelectrical machinery | 216 |
| Fishery | 1 | Electrical machinery | 373 |
| Mining | 11 | Transport machinery | 247 |
| Construction | 635 | Precision instruments | 58 |
| Foods | 230 | Other manufacturing | 254 |
| Textiles | 43 | Electricity, gas and water | 97 |
| Lumber and furniture | 27 | Transport | 250 |
| Pulp, paper | 103 | Finance and insurance | 23 |
| Publishing and printing | 87 | Telecommunications | 99 |
| Chemicals | 450 | Labour unions | 29 |
| Coal and petroleum | 81 | Private sector | 87 |
| Rubber | 56 | Others | 227 |
| Ceramics, clay and stones | 113 | Services | 778 |
| Iron and steel | 142 | Medicine and public health | 289 |
| Nonferrous metal | 81 | Total | 5,277 |

JISHA Office Organization Chart



JISHA Office Locations

JISHA operates Occupational Safety and Health Education Centers in Tokyo and Osaka, the Occupational Health Research and Development Center, the Osaka Occupational Health Service Center, and seven Regional Safety and Health Service Centers and three branch offices. All of these Regional Centers offer technical advice, conduct working environment measurements, organize seminars and distribute books and other JISHA materials. This map shows the location of JISHA facilities throughout Japan.

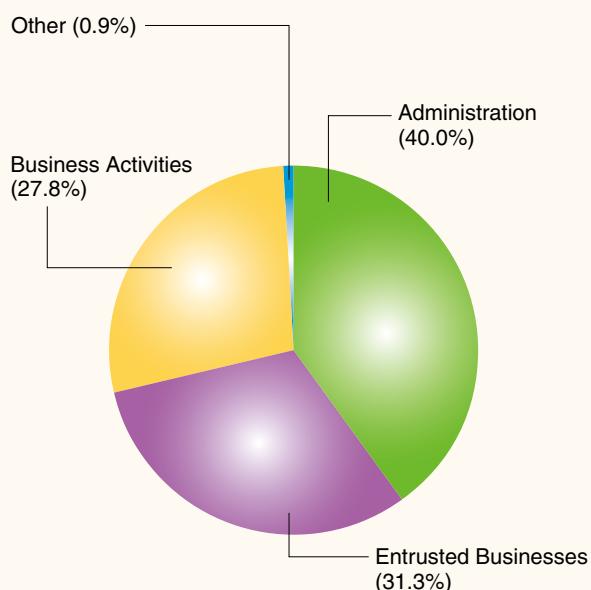


Budget

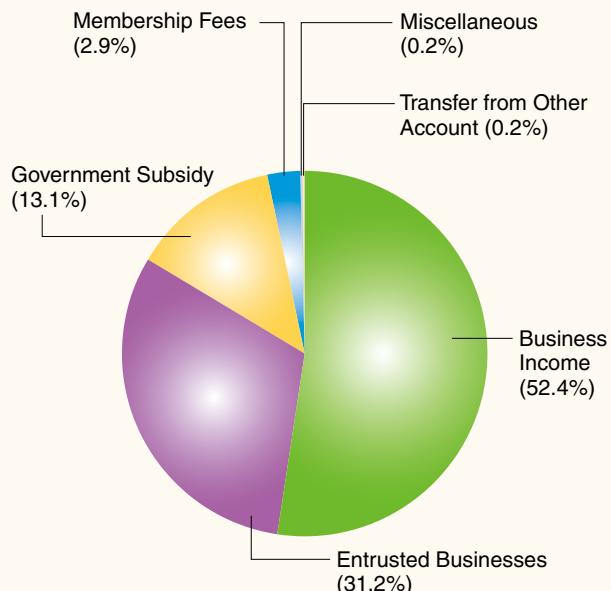
Changes in Budget



EXPENDITURE



INCOME



Expenditure and income for FY2008

FY2007 International Cooperation Activities

1) Promotion of Exchanges with Overseas Safety and Health Organizations

| Name of Project | Project Outline |
|---|---|
| Promoting exchanges with international institutions and safety and health organizations | <p>Dispatching executives and employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended the Conference of the Industrial Safety and Health Association of Taiwan (two participants, Taiwan, Apr. 28, 2007) • Attended the 23rd Annual Conference of the Asia Pacific Occupational Safety and Health Organization (APOSCHO, one participant, Singapore, Oct. 30-Nov. 2, 2007) • Taiwan Advanced Engineer Dispatch Program (sponsored by the Interchange Association, Japan). (Four times, one person per time, Taiwan, Nov. 25-29, 2007, Dec. 10-14, 2007, Jan. 21-25, 2008, Feb. 24-28, 2008.) <p>Accepting visitors, trainees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and Health at Work Promotion Association Thailand (SHAWPAT, 3 directors, Apr. 02, 2007) • Vietnam National Institute of Labour Protection (NILP, 2 representatives, May 29, 2007) • Industrial Safety and Health Association of Taiwan (3 directors, Oct. 23, 2007) • South Korean New Technology Association (33 representatives, Nov. 6, 2007) • Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA, 4 trainees, Nov. 7, 2007) • Japan Business Federation trainees (20 trainees, Dec. 10, 2007) • National Vietnam Rubber Corporation (21 trainees, Dec. 13, 2007) • International Labour Organization trainees (16 trainees, Jan. 28, 2008) • Indonesian government officer trainees (6 trainees, Feb. 21, 2008) • Implemented a course on industrial illness prevention and work environments (10 participants, Jun. 11-Aug. 3, 2007) • Implemented Seminar on Policy of Industrial Safety and Health (10 participants, Oct. 16-Nov. 16, 2007) <p>Collecting information and disseminating it to relevant international and domestic institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended the 45th Annual Conference of the ILO/CIS Center (Dusseldorf, Germany, Sep. 20, 2007) • Held liaison council meeting <p>A liaison council meeting was held to facilitate communication and share opinions with domestic institutions and organizations involved in safety and health policy for workers dispatched overseas. (Feb. 26, 2008)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnered with safety and health organizations in Japan • JISHA held liaison meetings on international cooperation with safety and health organizations in Japan (Feb. 26, 2008). • Provided safety and health information to other countries • JISHA prepared Annual Report 2007 Edition and English language newsletters (Nos. 50, 51, and 52), and distributed them to relevant institutions overseas. |

2) Technological Cooperation with Developing Countries

| Name of Project | Project Outline |
|---|--|
| a. Support for JICA technological cooperation projects | <p>Project on Scientific and Technological Capacity Building for Work Safety in China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts dispatched (6) Zero-Accident Campaign Training (2 participants Jul. 1-7, 2007; 1 participant Aug. 2-7, 2007) Zero-Accident Trainer Training (2 participants, Nov. 18-24, 2007) Zero-Accident Top Seminar (1 participant, Feb 24-Mar. 1, 2008) • Trainees accepted (5) Work environment measurements (measuring technologies) (1 participant, Jul. 2-Sep. 6, 2007) Work environment measurements (safety management) (2 participants, Sep. 6-Oct. 11, 2007) Regulatory administration (local safety and health administration) (2 participants, Sep. 6-11, 2007) |
| b. Implementation of JICA training, including seminars on occupational safety and health policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented Occupational Disease Prevention and Working Environments course (10 participants, Jun. 11-Aug. 3, 2007) • Implemented Seminar on Policy of Industrial Safety and Health (10 participants, Oct. 16-Nov. 16, 2007) |
| c. Safety and health seminars overseas | <p>Held Occupational Safety and Health Management Seminars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hong Kong (Oct. 3, 2007), Audience size: 400. Partner in Hong Kong: Hong Kong Occupational Safety and Health Council • Wuhan (Oct. 17, 2007), Audience size: 100. Partner in Wuhan: Wuhan Safety and Environmental Protection Research Institute • Taiwan (Mar. 5-6, 2008), Audience size: 60. Partner in Taiwan: Industrial Safety and Health Association of Taiwan |

JISHA's Major Activities for FY2008

Domestic Activities

- The 4th Industrial Safety, Health and Comfort Fair: Tokyo, May 22-24
- The 81th National Safety Week: July 1-7 (preparation period, June 1-30)
- The 59th National Occupational Health Week: October 1-7 (preparation period, September 1-30)
- The 67th National Industrial Safety and Health Convention: Sapporo, October 21-23
- The Comfortable Workplace Forum 2008: Sapporo, October 23
- The Year End and New Year Zero-Accident Campaign: December 15-January 15

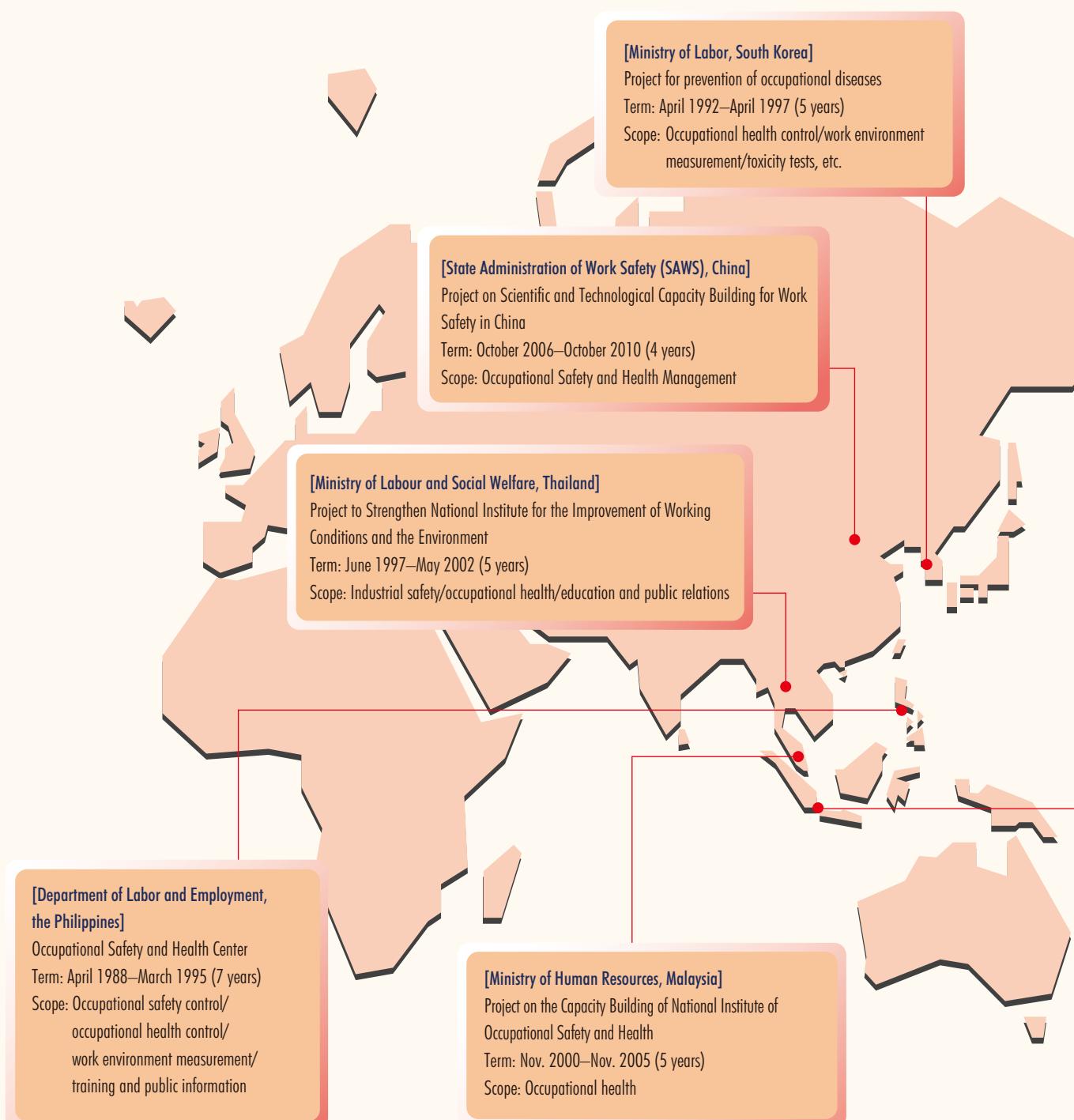
Overseas Activities

- The 24th APOSFO Annual Meeting (Korea)
JISHA sent a delegation to attend the 24th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Occupational Safety & Health Organization (APOSFO).

Major Domestic Activity Planned for FY2009

The 68th National Industrial Safety and Health Convention (Saitama, October 21-23, 2009)

Project-type Technical Cooperation



(ODA) in Which JISHA Was Involved



Countries that Have Sent Participants the Support of JICA (FY1974–2007)



to Seminars Conducted by JISHA with



JISHA English Publication List

1. Periodicals

| |
|---|
| Annual Report |
| Safety and Health in Japan (Newsletter) |
| Present Status of Japanese Industrial Safety and Health |

2. Books

| | |
|---|--------|
| General Guidebook on Industrial Health 2004 | ¥5,000 |
| House Keeping at Work | ¥300 |
| Safety and Health Training for Newcomers | ¥500 |
| How to Prevent Lumbago | ¥3,500 |
| A Guide to Safety in Press Work for Press Operators | ¥1,000 |
| A Guide to Safety in Casting for Foundry Workers | ¥1,000 |

3. Photocopies of Books (¥105 per page)

(1) Manuals on Safety and Health

| |
|---|
| Safety Assessment |
| Explanation of Guide for Periodic Voluntary Inspection of Local Exhaust Ventilating Systems and Dust Collectors |
| How to Establish a Safety and Health Improvement Programme (for Special Guidance on Safety Control) |
| How to Establish a Safety and Health Improvement Programme (for Special Guidance on Industrial Health Preservation) |
| Safety Control Handbook |
| Case Studies of Industrial Injuries and Countermeasures |
| Fundamental Knowledge of Industrial Hygiene for Working Environmental Experts |
| Sampling of Harmful Substances |
| Industrial Hygienist Technical Course (1)–(4) |
| Practical Handling of Analyzing Instruments for Working Environment Measurement |
| Examples of Occupational Injury |
| Text for RST Trainers |
| Important Points in Drawing Up Guidance Sheets for RST Education |
| List of RST Sheets for Construction Work |
| Promoting Safety and Health Education within a Company |
| Text for Construction Engineers |
| Report Concerning the Construction Industry |
| Guidelines for Lining Work in Tunnels; Safety Work Standards Regarding Construction Machinery Used in Tunnels |

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|--|
| Work Guidelines for Tunnel Excavation: Rock Tunnels |
| Work Guidelines for Tunnel Excavation: Shield Tunnels |
| Tunnel Excavation Safety Guide: Ground Excavation |
| Tunnel Excavation Safety Guide: Cut and Cover Tunnel |
| Tunnel Excavation Safety Guide: Earth Support System for Cutting |
| Information Regarding Work at MRT Construction Sites |
| Safety and Health Administrative Guidelines in the Shipbuilding Industry |
| The Ninth Industrial Accident Prevention Plan |

(2) Safety and Health Textbooks (Educational Textbooks)

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| Safety and Health Training of Newcomers: Instructor's Manual |
| Gas Welding |
| Safety Manual for Arc Welding |
| Press Operator's Safety Handbook |
| Safety Manual for Grinders |
| Handling Electricity |
| Necessary Knowledge Regarding Industrial Robots |
| Health Administration Henceforward |

(3) Zero-Accident Books

| |
|---|
| Identifying Occupational Safety Hazards |
| —A Compilation of Promotional Methods for Training in Prediction of Potential Hazards with Illustrated Situation Sheets [1] |
| Identifying Occupational Safety Hazards |
| —TBM-KY Procedure and Model Sheets Education [2] |
| Identifying Occupational Safety Hazards |
| —The Short-Term KY Method and Model Sheets [3] |
| What Work Instructions Would You Give? |
| —Work Instructions Training Procedures and Model Sheets [4] |
| Identifying Occupational Safety Hazards |
| —New KYT Procedure and Model Sheets Edition [5] |
| The Story of New KYT |
| Building The Zero-Accident Campaign with Total Participation |
| —A Guide for Formulating Plans for Zero-Accidents |
| Are You Practicing Short-Time Danger Prediction Training? |
| Are You Practicing Finger Pointing and Call? |
| The Zero-Accident Campaign: "We Are Glad We Did It!" |
| —Everyone Takes Part to Achieve Zero-Accidents |
| New KYT: New Small Group Activities 5 Minute Zero-Accident Meeting |

Websites

Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA):

<http://www.jisha.or.jp>

Japan Advanced Information Center of Safety and Health (JAISH):

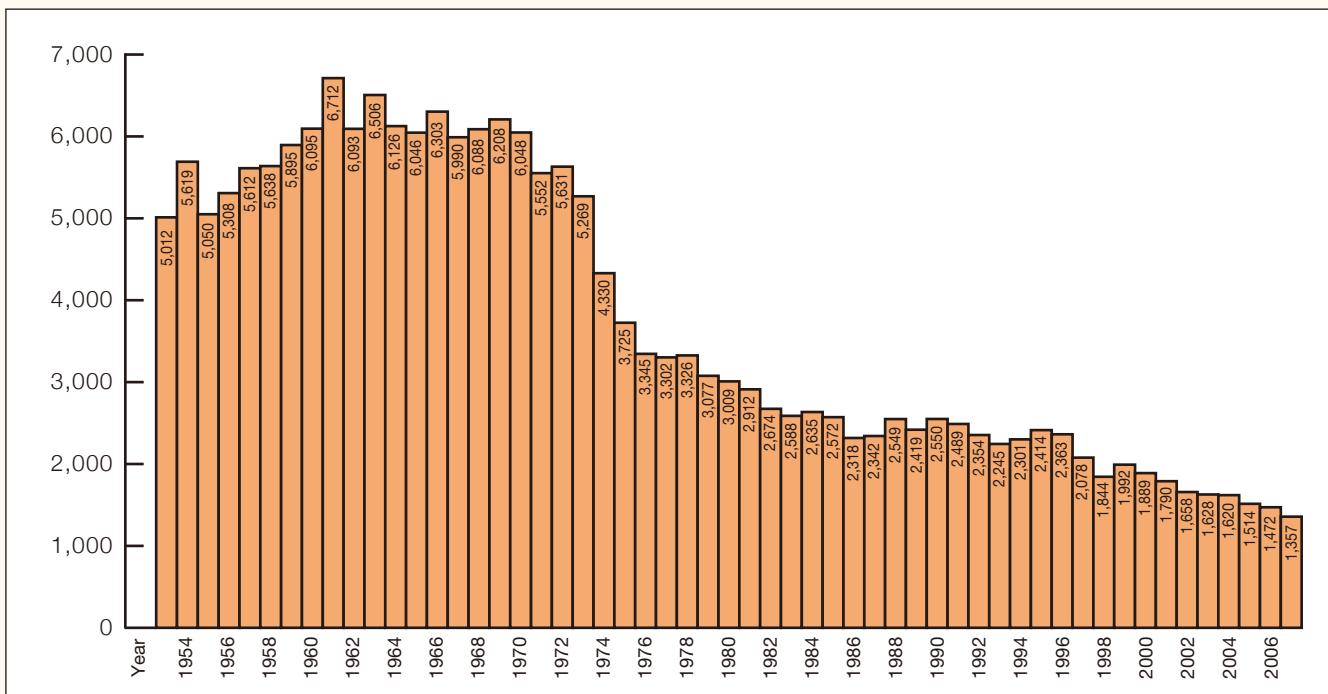
<http://www.jaish.gr.jp>

JISHA

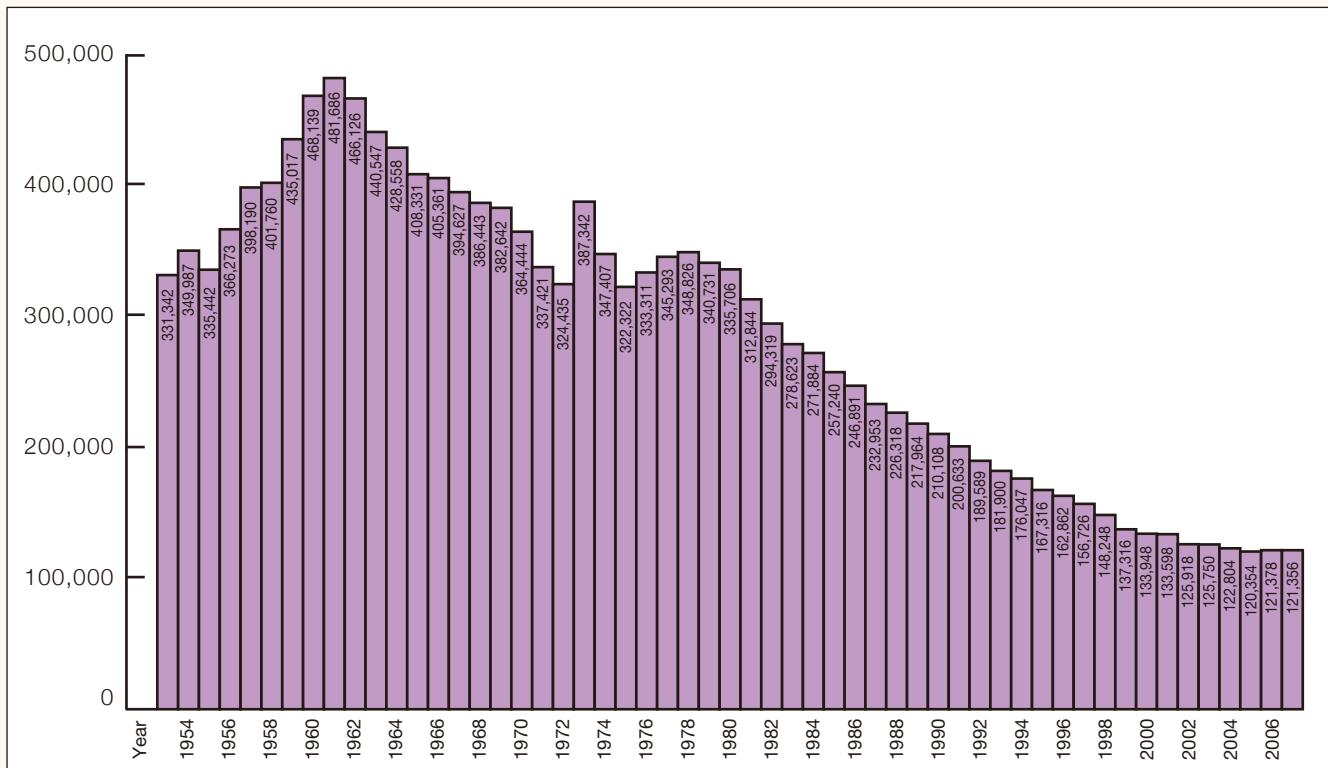
JAISH

Statistics

Change in Number of Deaths in All Industries (Japan)



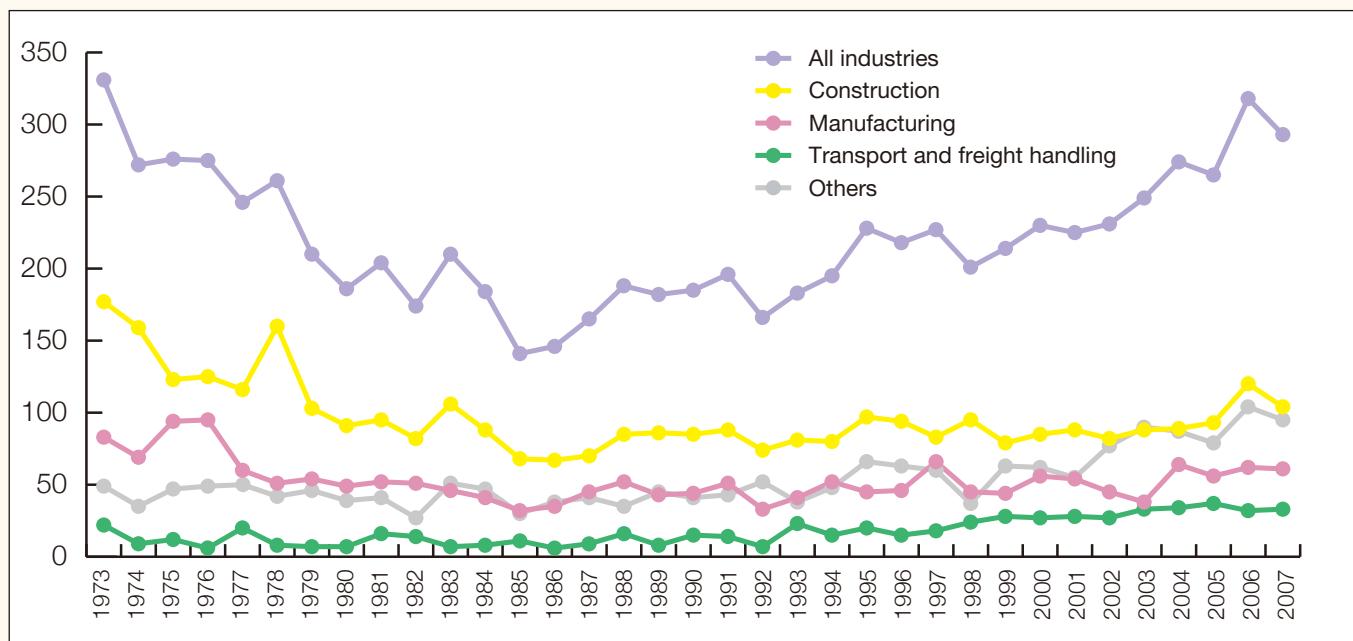
Change in Number of Deaths and Injuries Requiring an Absence of 4 Days or More in All Industries (Japan)



Change in Serious Industrial Accidents by Industry (Japan)

| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| All industries | 331 | 272 | 276 | 275 | 246 | 261 | 210 | 186 | 204 | 174 | 210 | 184 | 141 | 146 | 165 | 188 | 182 | 185 |
| Construction | 177 | 159 | 123 | 125 | 116 | 160 | 103 | 91 | 95 | 82 | 106 | 88 | 68 | 67 | 70 | 85 | 86 | 85 |
| Manufacturing | 83 | 69 | 94 | 95 | 60 | 51 | 54 | 49 | 52 | 51 | 46 | 41 | 32 | 35 | 45 | 52 | 43 | 44 |
| Transport and freight handling | 22 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 15 |
| Others | 49 | 35 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 42 | 46 | 39 | 41 | 27 | 51 | 47 | 30 | 38 | 41 | 35 | 45 | 41 |

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| All industries | 196 | 166 | 183 | 195 | 228 | 218 | 227 | 201 | 214 | 230 | 225 | 231 | 249 | 274 | 265 | 318 | 293 |
| Construction | 88 | 74 | 81 | 80 | 97 | 94 | 83 | 95 | 79 | 85 | 88 | 82 | 88 | 89 | 93 | 120 | 104 |
| Manufacturing | 51 | 33 | 41 | 52 | 45 | 46 | 66 | 45 | 44 | 56 | 54 | 45 | 38 | 64 | 56 | 62 | 61 |
| Transport and freight handling | 14 | 7 | 23 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 18 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 33 | 34 | 37 | 32 | 33 |
| Others | 43 | 52 | 38 | 48 | 66 | 63 | 60 | 37 | 63 | 62 | 55 | 77 | 90 | 87 | 79 | 104 | 95 |



Note: "Serious Industrial Accident" signifies an accident resulting in three or more deaths and/or injuries at a time.

MEMO



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