Attachment 1

Health Examination for Those Engaged in Specified Work: Eligible Persons

• Persons who are **constantly engaged** in the following work as of May 1 in the spring semester and October 1 in the fall semester (To be examined twice a year).

* Limited to persons who perform the following tasks **as work orders**.

* The 1st annual examination items are the same as the items in a regular health examination (for those who have not yet received regular health examinations at the University, a health examination when hired). The second annual examination is substantially the same as a regular health examination (no special items), but blood sampling and electrocardiograms are omitted except for employees whose industrial physician determines that they are necessary.

Specified works (Paragraph 1, Article 13 of the Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health)			**Work description**
1	Late-night work	Late-night work.	Those eligible for "work involving late night work" are those who, as normal work, are on duty or on call for on-call work between 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. at least once a week or at least 4 times per month. As for Nursing Department personnel, those designated by the hospital only.
2	work in extremely cold places.	The work handling a large quantity of low-temperature substances or the work in extremely cold places.	• "Work handling low-temperature substances" refers to work in which liquid air or dry ice, etc., can or may come into contact with the skin. • "Extremely cold places" refers to places with a dry bulb temperature of -10°C or lower. In air-flowing workplaces, calculate the dry bulb temperature as -3°C per 1 m/s of airflow. • Includes work inside of refrigerators, ice storage, and freezers in the refrigerated-warehouse industry, ice-manufacturing industry, and frozen food-manufacturing industry.
3	Work with radiation	The work in which workers are exposed to radium rays, X-rays and other harmful radiation	Work by staff who are registered in registered facilities, possesses a personal dosimeter (glass badge), and handles radiation at all times. “Other harmful radiation" refers to ultraviolet radiation, visible radiation, infrared radiation, etc. that are intense, and radioactive substances other than radium, including uranium, and thorium and the like. Therefore, work that relates thereto includes medical care using radium radiation, x-rays, and ultraviolet rays, etc., examination work, work in projection rooms using visible rays, and monitoring work in metal civil engineering melting furnaces, etc. * These are not special health examinations, so examinations can not be omitted. Individuals who are constantly engaged: health examination for those engaged in specified work + special health examination Individuals who are occasionally engaged: Special health examinations only (examination omitted)

4	Dusty work	The work at the place where extreme air-borne dust or powder particles of soil and stone or animal hair, etc., are flying.	Places that fall under this are those where dust from plant materials (cotton, yarn, rags, and charcoal, etc.), animals (hair, bone powder, or the like), and minerals (earth and stones, and metal, etc.) is contained at 1 cm^3 of the air of the work place, with the number of particles at 1,000 or more or 15mg or more at 1 cm^3. Particularly for dust containing 50% or more of free silica, this refers to places containing 700 or more particles in 1 cm^3 of air or 10 mg or more in 1 m^3 of air.
5	Work under extraordinary atmospheric pressures	The work under an extraordinary atmospheric pressure.	• "Work under an extraordinary atmospheric pressure" refers to work under a high or low atmospheric pressure. Work under a high atmospheric pressure refers to work in a high pressure chamber and underwater work that is performed while wearing a diving suit, and does not include the work of *ama* divers. • Work under a low atmospheric pressure refers to work at high altitudes in the mountains, etc. at an altitude of 3,000 m or higher above sea level.
6	Vibration work	The work exposing the bodies of workers to extreme vibrations due to the use of a rock drill, a riveting machine, etc.	Riveting machines with a shock of 70 mm or less and a weight of 2 kg or less are not included. This category applies to all work that uses other drilling or riveting machines, etc.
7	Heavy material work	Strenuous work handling heavy materials.	Work handling heavy materials of 30 kilograms or more for 30 percent or more of the working hours (work involving manual lifting, carrying or lowering), work handling heavy materials of 20 kilograms or more for 50 percent or more of the working hours, and work that becomes a burden equivalent to the above to workers.
8	Noisy work	The work in places of boiler manufacturing, etc., with extreme noise.	"Place with extreme noise" refers to places where there is noise of 90 dB or higher in the workplace.
9	Acid and alkali work	The work handling mercury, arsenic, yellow phosphorus, hydrofluoric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, prussic acid, caustic alkali, carbolic acid and other substances as harmful as these substances.	

10	Hazardous materials and gas work	The work in places exuding gas, vapor, dusts of lead, mercury, chromium, arsenic, yellow phosphorus, hydrogen fluoride, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulfurous acid, sulfuric acid, carbon monoxide, carbon disulfide, prussic acid, benzene, aniline and other substances as harmful as these substances.	• This place is where the workplace air contains gases, vapors or dust of the listed substances beyond the following limit: lead = 0.5 mg/m^3, mercury = 0.1 mg/m^3, chromium = 0.5 mg/m^3, arsenic = 1 ppm, yellow phosphorus = 2 ppm, fluorine = 3 ppm, chlorine = 1 ppm, hydrochloric acid = 10 ppm, nitric acid = 40 ppm, sulfurous acid = 10 ppm, sulfuric acid = 5g/m^3, carbon monoxide = 100 ppm, carbon disulfide = 20 ppm, prussic acid = 20ppm, benzene = 100 ppm, aniline = 7 ppm. ・Other substances as harmful as these substances means lead compounds, mercury compounds (excluding harmless ones like vermilion), phosphine, arsenic compounds, cyanide compounds, chromic compounds, bromine, hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen sulfide, nitrous gas (nitrous oxides), ammonia, ethylene oxide, formaldehyde, ether, amyl acetate, chlorinated ethane, turpentine, aromatic series and their derivatives, highly concentrated carbon dioxide. However, not included if its quantity is slight and it does not pose a hazard to hygiene.)
11	Pathogen contamination work	The work with high risk of contamination by pathogens.	Work such as quarantine in areas where infectious diseases occur.
12	Work in extremely hot places	The work handling a large quantity of high-temperature substances or the work in extremely hot places.	"Work handling high-temperature substances" refers to work handling minerals that are molten or those that are burning, or those that are 100˚C or higher such as liquids or the like that are boiling. "Extremely hot places" refers to places where a worker works under a dry bulb temperature of 40˚C, a wet bulb temperature of 32.5˚C, a black bulb thermometer of 50˚C or a sensory temperature of 32.5˚C or higher.

The above shall be changed as appropriate in accordance with revisions to laws and the actual status of the work.