

- **Main OSH Policy**

- Selection of eleven basic rules for OSH implementation by the Ministry of Labor

The Ministry of Labor has selected the eleven basic rules of the OSH, focusing on rules which should be enforced in all workplaces to create a safe and comfortable working conditions. The Ministry of Labor will entice businesses to implement these rules for themselves through technical support and education. In addition, the Ministry will start inspection of workplaces from October onwards. The Ministry will take legal action against any workplaces found to be in contempt of the eleven basic rules of the OSH as soon as such cases are uncovered.

The Ministry decided as a preparation level, to create a general atmosphere throughout the country with the campaign until April, in order to allow the basic rules to permeate society. The Ministry will lead technical support application courses related to the basic rules to let businesses implement the rules for them selves until September as a form of voluntary compliance. October onwards and expanding afterwards, each workplace will be inspected to ensure the following of the basic rules. If a workplace is found to have broken any of the basic rules, legal action will be taken against it right away.

The Ministry of Labor expects that these eleven basic rules will be applied to all workplaces with the trial cooperation of labor, management and government. This implementation, creating safe and comfortable working conditions, will become a common thing while a decrease in industrial accidents will also lead to lower costs.

Background

Working in a safe and healthy environment is the basic right of workers and the obligation of all employers. Many rules, which should be followed, are not being kept at workplaces leading to increases in industrial accidents and injuries. This is due to the lack of implementation of structural reforms by employers. These reforms are progressing slowly because of the recent economic difficulties.

Recently our society has been worrying about businesses' tendency of pursuing only their own self-interest. The press is leading and spreading a campaign entitled "Let's follow the basic principles". The president also stated the strong government support for the following of rules and principles at the beginning of this year. Therefore, the government policies should be established with the cooperation of labor, management and government in order to assure the implementation of the basic rules and principles in all workplaces.

Selection of the principles for the basic rules

The eleven basic rules are been selected by collecting experts' opinions, with a priority given to the simple OSH rules, which should be kept in order to prevent the repetition of common industrial accidents. The number '11' signifies an orderly fashion and the balance and safety of two legs.

Eleven basic rules of OSH and Reason for selection

1. Safety checks before the onset of work, Proper housekeeping of work materials during the work period Safety checks before the onset of work and the proper housekeeping of work materials during the work period are the starting point for the safe management of job sites, for example, the check of levels to ensure the safety of the machines to be used and the introduction of prevention measures. These checks lead to the higher effectiveness of prevention measures with very little trial and no cost.

2. Wearing of Personal Protective Equipment(PPE) The wearing of the PPE is for the protection of a worker's life and body and also reduces the accidents intensity. That is to say, it is the most basic prevention measure against accidents. The reduction of accidents, such as, collision, falls and hearing loss as well as toxic substance poisoning might be possible through the wearing of the PPE. The types of accidents, which decrease with the wearing of the PPE, are head and face injuries as well as injuries related to collision, falls and most other types of accidents. Many potential dangers, such as, pneumoconiosis, heavy metal and organic solvents are connected to workplaces.

3. Securing safe working passages on job sites Workers have many chances to be exposed to dangerous machines and tools when they pass through the job site during their working time. Especially, the axles of rotary machines can hold a high possibility of harmful injury to workers who are passing through the factory. Measures to ensure workers' safety are needed. For example, the insurance of the minimum working space required for the establishment of the safe passages, the proper arrangement of machines and tools, the proper indication of workplaces and passage sections as well as the elimination of dangerous elements in the ensured passages. The insurance of safety passages contributes to the protection of workers who are passing, as well as to the creation of a comfortable work environment and the smooth progress of work. For reference, 681(24%) work accidents out of total investigated accident causes in 1999 occurred from non-securing safe working passage on job sites.

4. Labeling of warning signs relating to harmful and dangerous chemical substances The ignorance of harmful and dangerous chemical substances is a major cause of work-related illness. The labeling

of warning signs makes workers recognize the harm of chemical substances. Also it prevents accidents from occurring during the usage and treatment of these substances.

5. Installation of Lock/Tag out and marking boards during the maintenance of machinery or equipment Failure to stop machines during their maintenance can lead to serious accidents. Even though the machine may have been properly stopped, accidents can happen when other workers start to operate the machine or equipment without knowledge of the other worker's presence. These accidents can be prevented by the installation of lock/tag out marking boards in front of the start switch of the machine or equipment. For reference, 296(10.41%) out of 2,843 work accidents, which were investigated in 1999, happened during the repairing and upkeep of the machines and equipment.

6. Installation of the protective devices in front of presses, cutting machines, pressure equipment and circular saws Accidents occur frequently in many cases of narrowness, cutting, falls and collision etc by presses, cutting machines and cranes. Especially, presses, cutting machines, pressure equipment and circular saws can bring serious injury. The installation of protective devices can prevent body parts from being stuck inside of the machines and equipment. Also it intercepts the danger of mis-operations.

7. Use of insulating and protective appliances while electrical live working While electrical live working treatment of electrical equipment, there is a possibility of burns resulting from short-circuits and electrical shocks occurring by touching electrical chargers. Given the high voltage, electrical accidents such as electrical shocks can bring about serious injury. The reduction of electrical shocks is expected through the wearing of protective masks or dielectric appliances during work with electrical live lines.

8. Installation of safety rails and covers for fall protection during working in high places While working in high places, accidents caused by falls constitute 42% of fatal accidents in the construction field. Many of these accidents can be prevented by the installation of safety rails or covers for fall protection. For reference, 221(33%) out of 667 fatal accidents, which were caused by falls in the construction field for the last three years, were caused by scaffolds, walk plate, opening and stairs. Employers should install safety rails properly or covers for fall protection with enough strength. Workers should wear safety helmets or the PPE and implement the safe course of their work.

9. Installation of basic safety nets to prevent falls Given that the installation of scaffolds and safety rails are difficult during construction, it is very important to install safety nets. It is especially difficult to install safety belts while building steel-frames. Therefore, the installation of safety nets is

necessary on construction sites. The reduction of accidents from falls is expected as long as safety nets which have passed an efficiency test are used and the management of upkeep and repair is carried out.

10. Separation of flammable and explosive substances while welding work The danger of fire or explosion by flames and sparks during welding coexists. These incidents can be prevented by the checking of the existence of combustible and flammable substances around workplaces and their separation.

11. Measurement of oxygen density in confined spaces before the onset of work When workers are working inside of confined spaces such as inside of a mine shaft, a manhole, a tank, an under drain, a drainpipe as well as a tower reactor, serious accidents can happen because of the lack of oxygen in these spaces. These major accidents can be prevented by the measurement of oxygen density and educating workers to wear their protective equipment before the onset of work.



[Safety and Health Magazine(KOSHA), April, 2001]

- **OSH Statistics in Korea**

- The rate of industrial accidents decreased last year, however that of muscle skeletal disorder increased rapidly.

Industrial accidents for the year 2000 recorded 0.73%, a decrease of 0.01% compared with the year 1999 68,976 workers were injured and 2,528 workers died due to industrial accidents.

Our country's industrial accidents have decreased while muscle skeletal disorder has increased in the last year. According to the Ministry of Labor, the rate of industrial accidents was recorded at 0.73% in the year 2000. It showed that accidents decreased by 0.01% compared to 0.74% in the year 1999. However, VDT(Visual Display Terminal) syndrome, muscle skeletal disorder and occupational lower

back pain increased rapidly by 136.9% comparing with the year 1999.

According to the data published from the Ministry of Labor recently, the number of workers who were injured totalled 68,976. 13,571 more workers were injured than during 1999 (55,405).

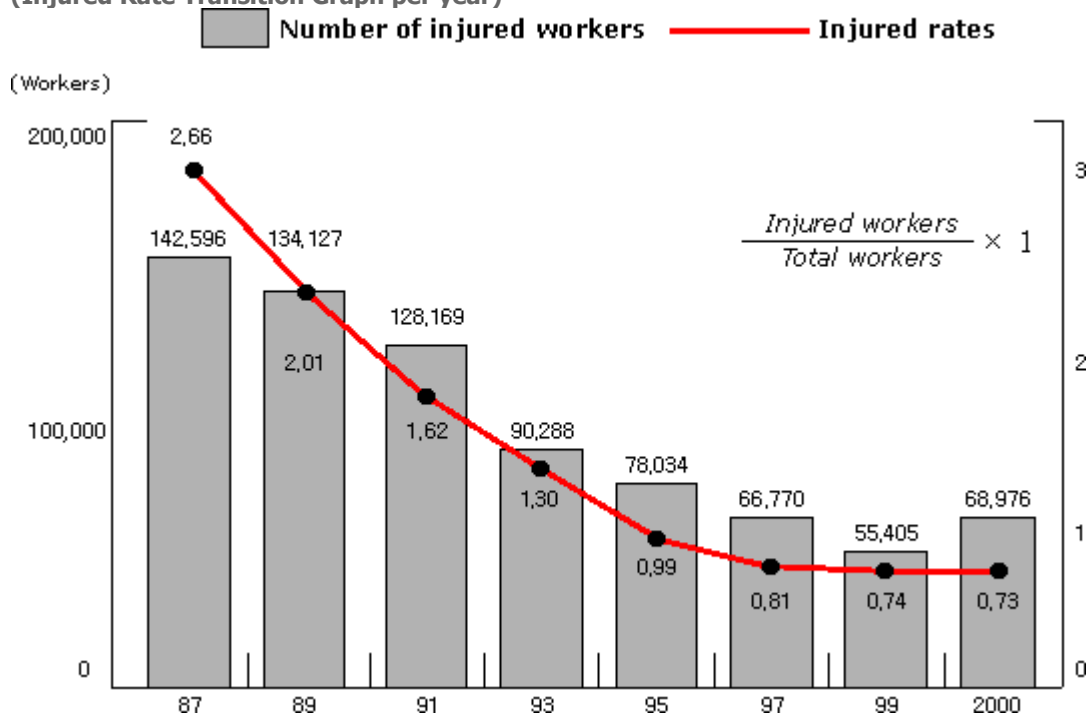
2,528 workers died as a result of industrial accidents last year, an increase of 237 over 1999 (2,291).

The reason for the increase in injured workers and fatalities is that the number of workers has increased to 9.48 million from 7.44 million in 1999.

The Ministry of Labor revealed that as informationalization and the process of automation have rapidly increased, the increase in VDT syndrome, occupational lower back pain and muscle skeletal disorder has also risen, due to the usage of computers and simple repetitious work.

Workers who were judged by doctors as having VDT syndrome, whose symptoms are painful or paralyzed necks, shoulders and arms, constituted 394 last year. This showed an increase of 144.7% when compared to the 161 cases found in 1999. There were 421 workers who were found to be suffering from occupational lower back pain last year, showing an increase 130.1% over 1999 (183).

(Injured Rate Transition Graph per year)



[Safety and Health Magazine(KOSHA), May 1st, 2001]

- Inauguration of new KOSHA president, Mr. Moon, Hyung Nam



The Korean government on April 30th designated Mr. Moon, Hyung-Nam, the previous director general of the planning department of the Ministry of Labor, as the new president of the KOSHA. He successfully passed the fifteenth administration examination and started his career as an official in the Administration Department. He has worked in the Ministry of Labor for 26 years. He is well known as an expert in the Labor Administration field. During his time with the Ministry of Labor, he has held positions as the director of the Labor Department, the director of the Industrial Safety Department.

[Safety and Health Magazine(KOSHA), May, 1st 2001]

- **UPDATE in KOREA**

- The campaign 'Safety is First' - Foreign workers are also participating.

Foreign workers proclaimed that they would also participate in the campaign, 'Safety is First'. Considering that foreign workers are working in dangerous industries, the potential damage to foreign workers caused by industrial accidents will be decreased through their participation in this campaign.

Foreign workers decided to follow the eleven basic rules of the OSH, which were enacted through the combined efforts of the campaign, 'Safety is First' by the Maeil Economy Newspaper (www.mk.co.kr) and the Ministry of Labor (www.molab.go.kr).

On the playground of Anyang University in Anyang city, Gyeong Gi Province on April 29th, foreign workers presented a resolution for the campaign and collected foreign workers signatures pledging to "follow the eleven basic rules of the OSH".

This is the first time a resolution was presented in concert with foreign workers. The Ministry of Labor spokesman asserted, "Foreign workers have already formed a mainstream in our industrial fields". Today's event will contribute to protect foreign workers, who are working in dangerous industries, from industrial accidents.

The event started with the reading of the declaration by Sarat (male) and Isha (female), who are from Sri Lanka, 250 foreign workers representative participated in this event.

These foreign workers are working in industrial areas in Anyang, Ansan, SeongNam, Yongin and Uijeongbu in Gyeong Gi Province.

In Addition, the Gyeong In Local Labor Office held 'Picture Exhibition of Industrial Accidents' to help foreign workers be inspired by the consciousness of safety, and also opened a foreign worker's consulting office to help counsel them on the difficulties of their jobs.

According to the Anyang Local Labor Office, the rate of accidents is very high in that 1154 out of the 290,000 foreign workers were injured and 43 died last year. In the case of illegal employees, they are weary of getting treatment for industrial accidents. Therefore, the real rate of industrial accidents is expected to be higher than the rate reported.

The reason for the rate of foreign workers accidents is that most of them are working in dangerous fields. They are very tired because of all night duties and overtime work. They are unable to follow the basic safety rules because of their difficulty to converse with Korean workers.

The safety experts asserted, "Foreign workers need to get more assistance to work in a comfortable environment free of industrial accidents".

The Ministry of Labor will organize these events for the prevention measures against industrial accidents in order to promote them all over the country, using this foreign workers event in order to "follow the eleven basic rules of the OSH".

[Maeil Economy Newspaper, May 2nd, 2001]

- The Ministry of Labor, Strengthening of the prevention system for major industrial accidents in petrochemical areas.
The Ministry of Labor announced on May 8th that it would make plans to strengthen the prevention system against major accidents in chemical factories in national industrial areas, such as, Ul-san, Yeo-chun and Dae-san and would enforce them from May.

The insurance of the blueprint of underground pipe arrangements and IRMS (Integrated Risk Management System), which has been developed by the KOSHA, is expected to increase until the end of this year to promote the prevention measures in the chemical industry areas.

The Ministry of Labor is also planning to develop "a technical guidance for the safe treatment and

risk evaluation" in cases where chemical substances are carried to protect workers who carry these chemical compounds.

[Korean Economy, May 9th, 2001]

- **KMWF(Korea Metal Workers' Federation), Declaration of war on musculoskeletal disorders.**

KMWF(Korea Metal Workers' Federation) (led by, Mr. Moon, Sung Hyun) revealed on April 26th that the federation would investigate its 230 unions (about 170,000 members) in order to grasp the situation of muscle skeletal disorder. KMWF will start negotiations with employers for the implementation of the prevention measures and the management of job related disorders.

If an employer doesn't prepare for these negotiations and the implementation of the prevention measures properly, the federation has decided to ask government offices such as the local labor office to lead and inspect these delinquent companies. In addition, the federation decided that the executives will go up to Seoul from the 24th-25th of the next month and require legislation for a work management guidance.

Computer supplies and automation has increased simple repetitive work, which has in turn resulted in a rapid increase in muscle skeletal disorder. Muscle skeletal disorder refers to cases where body parts, such as, the neck, shoulders, arms, disks and knees, show the symptoms of pain, hurting and paralysis because of the usage of computers or simple repetitive work.

According to the Ministry of Labor, 394 workers were judged as suffering from VDT syndrome last year, which was an increase of 144.7% over the 161 workers diagnosed in 1999. The more jobs requiring constant sitting increased the more workers who were deemed suffering from occupational lower back pain also increased. 421 workers were judged as suffering from occupational lower back pain last year, an increase of 130.1% over the 183 similar cases found in 1999.

Korea Telecom (600) and Hyun Dai Mobile Factory (51) are recognized as companies where workers suffered from muscle skeletal disorder.

KMWF(Korea Metal Workers' Federation) pointed out that muscle skeletal disorder increased because employers didn't execute the notifications of the Ministry of Labor, such as 'the standard of the prevention measures and executions' working management guidance for the simple repetitive working. In the case of the notifications of the Ministry of Labor, they are only 'recommendations' without having any legally binding power, therefore, The Ministry can't force enterprisers to execute the notification.

Mr. Park Sae-Min, the director of the Safety Department of KMWF(Korea Metal Workers' Federation), said, "muscle skeletal disorder is spreading to all kinds of industries in the 1990's and are not limited to any particular industry". Of the developed countries' work disorders, 60% were suffering from these particular muscle skeletal disorder. He added that "the government should legalize the notifications of the Ministry of Labor for the enforcement of industry safety and the health for workers as soon as possible and strengthen the inspection and management of workplaces".

[No Dong Il Bo, April 27th, 2001]

- Rapid increase in 'Computer-related Occupational Illnesses'

Those patients suffering from VDT syndrome, occupational lower back pain and muscle skeletal disorder are greatly increasing.

According to the Ministry of Labor's analysis results of the present situation of industrial injury in the year 2000, as announced on April 23, there were a total of 394 persons - an increase of 144.7% compared to the 161 persons in the previous year - who had received the industrial injury judgment due to VDT syndrome in which these persons' necks, shoulders, and arms were benumbed and were painful or were paralyzed. Also, those workers who received occupational lower back pain judgment numbered to 421 persons, which is an increase of 130.1% from the 183 persons in 1999.

This is explained as being because of the fact that the number of workers who use computers for a long time or do simple repeated tasks has increased, with the rapid progress of informationlization and the automation of work progresses.

According to a related source at the Ministry of Labor, "It is estimated that the economic, monetary loss amount that occurs due to industrial injury is 7.2813 trillion won. In order to prevent muscle skeletal disorder and occupational lower back pain which have recently been very rapidly increasing, it is planned to install, operate, and manage prevention-dedicated teams at 1,000 workplaces and to develop and supply materials related to work-related disorder prevention and management programs."

[Seoul Economic Daily, April 24, 2001]

- IEC TC31 & SCs Seoul Meeting was held in Korea.
- OECD Workshop:
OECD workshop on Integrated Management of Safety, Health, Environment and Quality in workplaces

- **UPDATE in KOSHA**

- International seminar for prevention measures regarding musculoskeletal disorders was successfully held.

Due to the recent, rapidly changing industrial forms and repeated works and the rapid increase in the occurrences of occupational lower back pain, VDT syndrome and occupational muscle skeletal disorder, a seminar was convened in order to prepare aggressive countermeasure policies.

Especially, the KOSHA held the "International seminar for musculoskeletal disorders prevention" which was held at the COEX on April 19, with the participation of over 250 related persons, in order to expand the supply of advanced prevention techniques and inform of the international trends.

The occupational muscle skeletal disorder stemming from work had been on a decreasing trend from 1996 until 1998, but in the year 2000, the number was 814, showing an increase of 471 persons compared to the same period last year, or a 137% increase rate.

The increasing trend of these disorders causes to more interest in the recent increasing operation rate of the manufacturing industry, workers' aging, repeated works, workers' recognition changes, and industrial injury-related medical treatment.

Accordingly, subject presentations were held by inviting Korean and foreign experts in order to aggressively responding to the occupational muscle skeletal disorder that have been occurring due to the repeated works, the handling of heavy-weight commodities and the inappropriate postures caused by the recent diversified changes of the work process and the rapid increase of the use of the computer.

Meanwhile, during the seminar this time, such experts from the advanced countries as Chairman Waldemar Karwowski International Human Engineering Academy (IEA) and Chief Kazutak Kogi of Japan's Labor and Science Research Institute gave their presentations on the subject of "The Human Engineering Program of America's Ford Motors."



[The Safety and Health Newsletter(KOSHA), May 1, 2001]

- The completion of the 'Chungcheong Construction Safety Experiencing Training Site' is expected to revitalize for the prevention of industrial accidents.

26 Education Courses, Including Experiencing Safety and Practical Lessons, Opened Usage By Workers, Students, and Citizens free of charge

For the invigoration of the industrial accident prevention and safety education on the part of construction workers, the "Chungcheong Construction Safety Experiencing Training Site" has been newly constructed in the Chungcheong region.

On April 10, the Daejeon office of the KOSHA held a completion ceremony, participated by over 200 persons who are famous figures from a variety of fields and safety-related persons at the "Chungcheong Construction Safety Experiencing Training Site" located in ChungcheongNam-do (Province), and started active management and operation.

The Chungcheong Construction Safety Experiencing Training Site, which has been established as the fifth one in Korea, was established in order to prevent industrial accidents, taking into account the fact that over 60% out of construction accidents are due to educational causes. It will help the definite understanding of regarding risky works and instilling the safety awareness among the workers by having the workers directly experience of and undergo practical lessons in safety.

The Experiencing Training Site of which the construction work was finished this time has a variety of facilities such as the sticking to the safety belt, site for getting practical lessons on the electrical facilities, site for practical lessons in relation to the lack of oxygen, site for practical lessons on

bridge safety- totalling to 12 practical lesson sites. Also It has an exhibition room and an education site and a total of 26 education programs have been opened.

Especially, the annual education manpower is expected to reach around 4,000 people, such as not only the workers at the construction sites but also the students, related government officials, and the ordinary citizens. They can use free-of-charge. It is expected that it will play a great role in the establishment of safety awareness among the citizens of the regional society.

Meanwhile, since industrial accidents occur due to the lack of understanding regarding safety awareness, facilities, and accidents, the KOSHA has organized educational courses focused on such areas. In order to satisfy the various desires of the trainee, the KOSHA has stated that it will gradually expand the number of educational courses and continue to supplement the facilities.

[The Safety and Health Newsletter(KOSHA), April 15, 2001]

- KOSHA, held a seminar for the prevention of falling accidents at Construction Sites.
 - The Expansion of Falling Accident Prevention Technologies, Excellent Case Examples of the Supply of the Technologies, and Spreading -

With the construction industry directly facing difficulties due to the continued recession of the tone of the construction market and the reduction of the buying amounts, the government has been pursuing early constructions as a pump-priming measure. Because of this, since there is a concern that the industry might negligently deal with the safety area, it is anticipated that many occurrences of industrial accidents will repetitively occur.

Because of this, on April 6, the KOSHA convened the "Falling Accident Prevention Seminar", with the participation of around 300 construction-related people, at the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) Building, in order to induce the industry's voluntary unfolding of safety activities, including the construction accident prevention prior to the invigoration of the construction industry.

Especially, the seminar on this day was prepared for the overall safety awareness establishment and the improvement of the level of safety management at the construction site, at a behooving time with the unfolding of the event of "April is the month of falling accident prevention and the unfolding of the promotion for adhering to the 11 basic rules of safety and health.

During the seminar on this day, the Ministry of Labor stated that it will systemize inspections and supervision in order to improve the practical effectiveness of inspections and supervision at construction sites this year. At the same time, with regard to the sites at which major accidents occur, the firms with unqualifying accident rate, and red-color sites of SOC facilities, etc.,

supervision will be implemented. With regard to the other sites, implementations will be centered on prevention inspections. Also, as a national consensus that the overall society must follow the laws and principles has been formed, the Ministry of Labor has requested for the active co-participation in the movement to follow the 11 safety and health basic regulations, including the safety inspection prior to work, housekeeping during work, putting on personal protective equipment, securing safety passage at the workplace, etc.

Meanwhile, other than these, during the seminar on this day, subject presentations were held regarding superb case examples of the prevention of falling accidents during the work of retaining walls and activities related to the prevention of falling accidents at construction sites, etc.



[The Safety and Health Newsletter(KOSHA), April 15, 2001]

- KOSHA, opened the safety and health conference for managers.

Safety and health study group meetings were held, by region, for managers in order to cure the safety numbness symptom that is prevailing in the overall society and invigorate the safety culture movement pan-citizen-wise.

The KOSHA's Busan Regional Office held a safety and health study group meeting, with the participation by over 50 managers of manufacturing firms at the Crown Hotel on March 16. At the study group meeting on this day, it was strongly requested of the managers to aggressively come forth and engage in the expanded spreading of the safety culture movement. Meanwhile, this was followed by a lecture regarding the explanations of the industrial safety and health policy direction and corporate management and safety management.

Also, the KOSHA's Changwon Office convened a safety and health study group meeting, with the

participation of managers, including the manufacturing industry's employers and construction site heads, for 2 days from March 12 until March 13, at the International Hotel. During the study group meeting, there were subject presentations on safe management, explanations on the policy direction, case example presentations, and discussion, in this order.

Meanwhile, the study group meeting this time was conducted for the manager class whose spreading effect is large, for the voluntary safety management establishment and the expanded spreading of the safety culture.

[The Safety and Health Newsletter (KOSHA), April 1, 2001]

- KOSHA, held seminars for prevention measures regarding asphyxy accidents occurring from oxygen deficiency.

At 2:00 p.m on May 16, the KOSHA convened the "Asphyxy Accident Prevention Seminar", with the participation by persons in charge of on-site industrial safety and the related figures, in the conference room of the 3rd. floor of the KFI building.

The event this time was carried out in order to establish the awareness related to safety the awareness related to safety not only among the managers but also among the task workers, in advance for the real summer season during which tasks and works in confined spaces increase.

The seminar was carried out by subject presentations by Professor Mr. Kim, Hyun-wook of the Catholic Medical College and Assistant General Manager Mr. Kim, Joong-ho of the KOSHA on 'Cases of asphyxy accidents due to the lack of oxygen and prevention policies' and 'The usage methods of equipments for preventing asphyxy due to the lack of oxygen', respectively, and took the form of having a discussion afterwards.

KOSHA's president Mr. Moon, Hyung Nam said, "Asphyxy accidents means the deaths within 2~3 minutes during tasks and works in the form of there being less than 18% oxygen density in the air." He added that "as I believed that there is need for active issue awareness regarding workplace safety, with there being 17 deaths in 1999 and 15 deaths in 2000, and so I prepared this seminar."

[Seoul Economic Daily, May 15, 2001]

- **NEW MATERIALS**

- Translation and dubbing of videos for educating foreign workers about industrial accident prevention.

The KOSHA plans to carry on safety education for foreign workers staying in Korea with audio-visual materials such as video tapes produced in their country's local languages. In order to increase the effects of industrial prevention education, 4 types of videos in 5 foreign languages (English, Chinese, Indonesian, VietNameese, and Bangladesh languages) were produced and

distributed last year. Ever since, until July this year, it is planned that 4 types of videos will be additionally produced in 8 different languages by July this year.

(Production Contents of the Safety and Health Videos for foreigners in the year 2001)

Production Contents of the Safety and Health Videos for foreigners in the year 2001

Title	Major contents	Show time
1. 11 basic safety and health rules	Explanation of the need and the actually doing the methods of the safety and health 11 basic rules. In order to prevent the carrying accidents that frequently occur within the workplace, explanations regarding the proper manpower transport task and the methods of using forklifts and cranes. Also, explanations regarding the handling method for loading materials.	12 minutes
2. Inside-company carrying	The introduction to the importance of, and the methods for using protective device for the head, breathing, eyes, hands, face, safety belts, ears, feet, etc., which must be worn by the workers at workplaces	25 minutes
3. Protection Equipment! Proper selection and use	A semi-drama of the form of an omnibus formed into 9 sections of the safe use method for electric machines, equipments, and facilities that are used a lot at workplaces.	23 minutes
4. Electrical shock accident prevention (Assistant Manager, Mr. Oh's Electrical Shock Diary)	The main inspection methods, and, in addition, the basic knowledge about electricity.	32 minutes

(Languages: English, Chinese, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Bengali, Thai, Uzbhekistan, Sri Lanka languages.)

[Safety and Health Magazine(KOSHA), May 2001]