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For a safer tomorrow,
KOSHA is sowing
the seeds of safety.

Foundation Phase

- Dec. 1987 Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) was established
- Jul. 1989 Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute was established

Take-off Phase

- Oct. 1991 Korea-Germany Occupational Safety Cooperation Meeting was held
- Feb. 1992 Korea-Japan Cooperative Meeting on Occupational Disease was held
- Aug. 1992 10,097,600 people participated in Zero-Accident Signature-Seeking Campaign, which sought to mobilize 10 million signers

Acceleration Phase

- 1995 The rate of occupational injuries and illnesses in Korea dropped to below 1% / KOSHA's headquarters was transferred to the present location in Bupyeong-gu, Incheon
- Apr. 1998 The 14th APOSHO Annual Conference was held in Seoul, Korea

Stabilization Phase

- Dec. 1999 The 12th Anniversary of KOSHA's Establishment / CI Proclamation Ceremony was held
- Nov. 2000 KOSHA-BVQI Signed an Arrangement in Mutual Recognition of Occupational Safety and Health Management System
- Oct. 2007 KOSHA gave the 5,000th Safety Certification Mark ('S' Mark)
- Jun. 2008 The 18th World Congress on Safety and Health at Work was held / Seoul Declaration on Safety and Health at Work was adopted

Efforts for Renovation (for a Second Take-off)

- Mar. 2009 Korea won the bid for hosting the 31st ICOH Congress in 2015
- Feb. 2010 Service Industry Department was launched
- Oct. 2010 KOSHA co-organized the 1st International Conference on Accident Prevention (ICAP 2010) with the Korean Society of Safety (KOSOS)

Until
the little seedlings of
safety grow into a big
forest, KOSHA will
never stop.

2010
KOSHA
KOREA OCCUPATIONAL
SAFETY & HEALTH AGENCY



Message from the President

Recognizing Safety and Health as a Core Value

Countries around the world recognize the fundamental right to life with dignity as the universal right of human beings. Safety and health at work is workers' most basic right and the most basic means to creating a better future.

However, work-related accidents and diseases claim more than 2.3 million lives every year and cause economic loss amounting to 4% of the global GDP.

Improving work environment to ensure the safety and health of workers and protecting them from work-related accidents and diseases will make Korea a safer country.

To that end, joint efforts must be made to recognize safety and health as a central value to humans.

Based on the experience accumulated for more than two decades, KOSHA has contributed to enhancing the level of safety and health across the globe, with the collaboration of OSH professionals from home and abroad under the international cooperative framework.

On the other hand, KOSHA will continue to promote the Seoul Declaration on Safety and Health at Work, which was adopted during the 18th World Congress on Safety and Health at Work in 2008. Also, KOSHA will focus its efforts for the preparation of the 31st ICOH (International Commission on Occupational Health) Congress in 2015, which will be held in Seoul, Korea.

Furthermore, KOSHA will strengthen the networking with OSH organizations in advanced countries, while supporting developing countries to enhance their OSH levels through technical consultations and fellowship training programs. KOSHA's efforts will bring an overall upgrade of OSH levels globally.

Every human being is invaluable in nature. Everyone is born with the innate right to work in healthy and safe environment. The time is ripe to gather the capabilities of people around the world to elevate the level of safety and health.

This annual report is a summary of KOSHA's accomplishments in 2010.

I wish the readers of this annual report would have a better understanding of KOSHA's activities and contribute to safety and health of workers in one way or another.

Noh, Min-ki

President Noh, Min-ki
Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency

Introduction to KOSHA

Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) is a government-funded public organization established on December 9, 1987 in accordance with the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency Act (enacted May 30, 1987 under law No. 3931). KOSHA aims to contribute to the growth and development of the national economy by maintaining and improving the safety and health conditions of workers. KOSHA's work areas to effectively prevent occupational accidents include: checking safety and health conditions in workplaces; providing technical and financial assistance; providing education and training on occupational safety and health (OSH); developing and distributing OSH-related information and materials; conducting research and development (R&D) for the prevention of occupational injuries and illnesses, and so on.

Objectives and Directions for Occupational Safety and Health

- KOSHA's goal in 2010 was to reduce the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses to below 0.7%. To that end, KOSHA focused its accident prevention activities on the following areas: dramatic reduction of injuries in workplaces; underscoring the importance of prevention efforts in the service industry; continual decrease in occupational illnesses; advancing safety culture; establishing risk management system; upgrading the infrastructure related to OSH; and strengthening international cooperation.

- To elaborate on KOSHA's key activities in 2010

First, KOSHA strived to dramatically reduce injuries in workplaces. To that end, KOSHA provided on-site technical assistance to extend accident prevention knowledge in relatively high-risk worksites. For SMEs with poor working conditions, KOSHA provided facilities improvement funds to eliminate work hazards and create more pleasant work environment. For areas that have seen an increase in the number of accidents, KOSHA implemented special measures on a temporary basis, and these measures have proven to be effective.

Second, in the face of increasing number of accidents occurring in the service industry, KOSHA set up the service industry department and teams in the headquarters and regional & area offices to respond to the problem.

Third, to steadily reduce occupational diseases, KOSHA provided Basic Occupational Health Services (BOHS) for SMEs, extended technical assistance, and launched activities to improve workers' health and prevent musculoskeletal disorders.

Fourth, to build risk management system, KOSHA carried out programs aimed at establishing process safety management system. The focus was given to petrochemical plants with high risks of major accidents like fire, explosion, and leakage.

Fifth, to promote safety culture, KOSHA provided customized safety and health training to workers, supervisors, and employers while developing and distributing various safety and health media materials. Furthermore, to put together nation-wide accident prevention capabilities, KOSHA signed MOUs with 254 related organizations and carried out projects relating to safety culture.

Sixth, to establish strong basis for advanced research in OSH, KOSHA conducted research projects in various fields encompassing policies and systems, safety engineering, work environment, workers' health and so on. In addition, KOSHA conducted more specialized and substantive epidemiological study on work-related diseases. Also, there have been many studies on new chemical substances, while the information on the hazards and risks of these chemicals were made available.

Seventh, to reinforce collaborative efforts with international counterparts and better support OSH activities in developing countries, KOSHA concluded technical arrangements with many OSH organizations in overseas. On the other hand, heading towards the 31st ICOH (International Commission on Occupational Health) Congress in 2015, KOSHA is making various preparation efforts to successfully host the international gathering.

KOSHA Highlights



Korea's Rate of Injuries and Illnesses Drops to 0.69%

In 2010, for the first time in 12 years, the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses fell below 0.7%. The number of fatalities increased by 19 workers year-on-year. For more than a decade, Korea's rate of occupational injuries and illnesses remained stagnant recording slightly higher than 0.7%, only with a few exceptions: 0.68% in 1998, 0.9% in 2003 and 0.85% in 2004. The decrease in the rate of injuries and illnesses to below 0.7% is a remarkable feat given that Korea's economy recorded 6.1% growth and its labor force expanded by 313,821 in 2010. Therefore, the reduction achieved in 2010 is much more remarkable than the one achieved in 1998 (0.68%), when Korea's economy contracted 5.7%. The decrease in the rate of injuries and illnesses in 2010 translates into 1,412 less accident victims and an economic benefit worth KRW 250 billion.



Opens "Asbestos Information Exhibition Hall"

In December 2010, KOSHA opened "Asbestos Information Exhibition Hall", which is the first exhibition hall in Korea to provide information on the safe use of asbestos. It aims to raise public awareness on the hazards of asbestos among employers and workers involved in asbestos-related works, and to give information on its safe handling and use. While providing information on ways to prevent asbestos exposure, the exhibition hall aims to emphasize that asbestos-related works can be safe when they are properly managed and controlled.



Begins Prevention Activities in the Service Industry

KOSHA newly established a department focusing on accident prevention efforts in the service industry. The number of service industry workers who have fallen victims to accidents and diseases are constantly on the rise from 19,342 in 2001 to 34,071 in 2010, accounting for a third of the total occupational accident victims. Against the backdrop, KOSHA has been establishing cooperative ties with related organizations. For example, KOSHA signed an MOU with Korea Restaurant Association to encourage safety and health education programs to be held in its member organizations. Also KOSHA provides OSH consultations, investigates the causes of accidents, and develops accident prevention models focusing on six key sectors in the service industry.

KOSHA Highlights



Strengthens Accident Prevention Activities for Small Construction Sites

Small construction sites are often in the blind spots of legal enforcement. Also their short life-cycles make them even more vulnerable to occupational accidents. Most employers' focus on completing construction projects as quickly as possible undermines the efforts made to reduce accidents. Against the backdrop, KOSHA made dramatic changes in the way accident prevention activities are being carried out.

First of all, the budget allocated for accident reduction projects for small construction sites in 2010 recorded an year-on-year increase of almost 200% at KRW 3.71 billion, compared to KRW 1.25 billion in 2009. In addition, KOSHA expanded the coverage of construction worksites receiving the technical benefit to reach wider audience while encouraging the expansion of prevention activities in the private sector. Second, KOSHA selected agencies providing specialized services commissioned by KOSHA through competitive bidding. This is aimed at providing high-quality accident prevention services. Third, KOSHA designated OSH monitoring agents, who will patrol the small construction sites and provide readily available technical support. Fourth, KOSHA provided regular feedback to the construction sites through on-site visits and telephone survey. Fifth, KOSHA provided merit-based financial incentives to commissioned agencies specializing in accident prevention activities. Through these incentives, KOSHA was able to heighten the sense of responsibility concerning safety in private OSH agencies.

KOSHA plans to achieve dramatic reduction in accidents in small-scale construction sites by implementing activities that upgrade workers and employers' safety awareness together with financial incentives and enforcement.



Opens Health Management Center for Workers

People working in small-sized enterprises across all industries lack the benefit of sound health management system. Against the backdrop, KOSHA made efforts to improve the health of workers and protect them from work-related diseases by offering various health services. To that end, three health centers are currently in operation as a pilot program in western Gyeonggi area, Incheon, and Gwangju. KOSHA plans to establish more centers to protect workers' health across the nation.



Recognized as Clean Organization for Two Consecutive Years

The evaluation conducted on public agencies by the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission in 2010, revealed KOSHA was rated "excellent" under anti-corruption category, and rated "outstanding" in cleanliness category. KOSHA's endeavors to stave off corruption such as operating anti-corruption hot-line, and an agency-wide campaign and training to spread the culture of integrity were well recognized by the Commission. KOSHA has been awarded the high ratings for two consecutive years in 2009 and in 2010.

KOSHA Activities

Safety & Health

- Part.01 - Manufacturing
- Part.02 - Construction
- Part.03 - Services

Safety Training & Culture

Technology and R&D

International Cooperation



Safety & Health

Part. 01 Manufacturing

OSH Support for Vulnerable SMEs

Small and medium-sized enterprises tend to have poor working conditions and therefore have relatively higher risks of occupational diseases than large enterprises. Against this backdrop, KOSHA provides consulting services towards these SMEs for workplace hazards and gives partial financial funds for necessary improvements through "Clean Workplace Program", in efforts to prevent accidents in workplaces.

KOSHA is focusing its financial support toward SMEs with less than 50 employees as they account for over 80% of workplaces in the manufacturing industry.

Financial support programs offered by KOSHA include "Clean Workplace Program" for manufacturing workplaces with less than 50 workers, and "Harmful Processes Improvement Program" for workplaces with less than 300 employees across all industries. Moreover, enterprises are given access to loan services to encourage more investment in OSH facilities.

- When a worksite applies for "Clean Workplace Program", KOSHA provides consulting services on risk assessments. Based on the results, the OSH facilities are upgraded with the financial support worth up to KRW 20 million. When the improvements of OSH facilities are complete, the worksite is given "The Clean Workplace Certificate" and "The Clean Workplace Certification Plaque" is attached to the gate of the worksite.

- "Harmful Processes Improvement Program" offers financial support of up to KRW 50 million to enterprises with below 300 workers for improvement of work conditions (for those with below 50 workers, up to KRW 30 million). The hazardous processes include those involving noise, generating dust, handling high-risk chemicals, and causing musculoskeletal disorders.

- In addition, enterprises can have access to long-term loan services at low interest rates and that loan services encourage them to purchase OSH equipment and facilities for the accidents prevention and better working condition.

Records of Financial Support by Years

Program	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Clean Workplace Program	4,882 (520)	4,831 (740)	9,794 (1,004)	9,847 (994)	9,508 (1,000)	10,428 (1,110)	5,236 (563)
Harmful Processes Improvement Program	449 (77)	584 (100)	531 (96)	470 (91)	467 (73)	510 (77)	208 (25)
Loan Services	712 (762)	728 (804)	826 (884)	878 (940)	948 (881)	1,040 (800)	980 (763)

* Amount of subsidy enclosed in parenthesis

(Unit : site, KRW100 million)

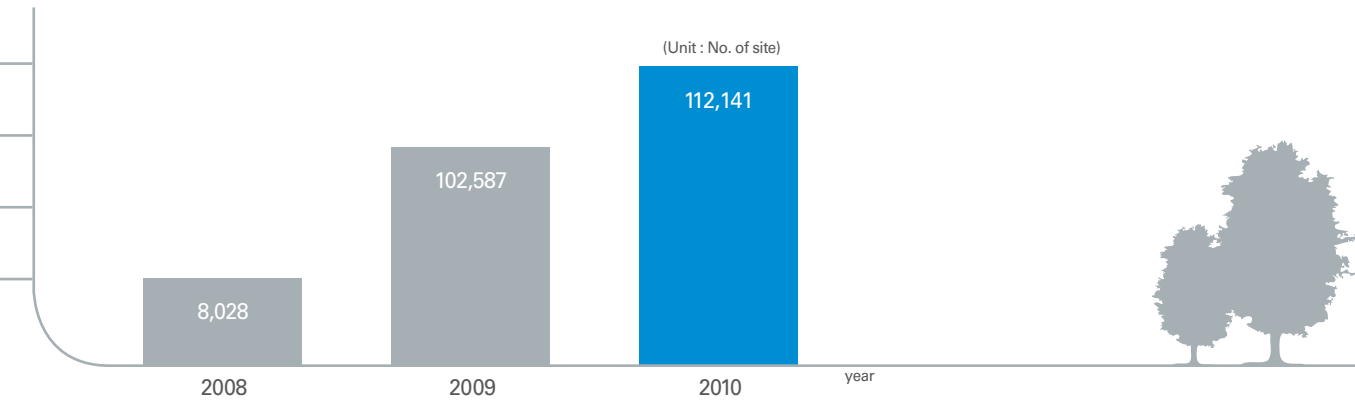
Consulting Service to Enhance Occupational Safety and Health

Providing technical support for the improvement of occupational safety and health has always been the core mission of KOSHA, which was established to contribute to Korea's economic development by enhancing workers' safety and health, and promoting accident prevention activities. To that end, various projects have been launched since 1988 in response to industrial changes.

Major projects currently underway include: risk assessment-based comprehensive OSH technical support for preventing top-three accident types and fatal accidents in order to enforce self-regulatory safety management in manufacturing sites of all sizes; technical support for safety management of small-scale construction sites (less than KRW 300 million) to prevent conventional accidents, including tripping, collision, and being hit by falling or flying objects; managing working environment and workers' health in order to protect them from work hazards; preventing musculoskeletal disorders caused by handling heavy loads or repetition of simple tasks; and developing and providing Safety and Health Technology Standard (KOSHA Code) to support OSH activities in workplaces.

Consulting for Preventing Injuries at Work

Conventional occupational accidents including crushes, falls, and trips account for 90% of all accidents at work. To prevent such accidents, KOSHA provides technical support to high-risk workplaces that have hidden work hazards. With the support from KOSHA these workplaces find safety solutions on their own and build self-regulatory OSH management system.



Basic Occupational Health Service for Small-scale Workplaces

KOSHA provides financial assistance for work environment measurements and special health examinations towards small workplaces with less than 10 employees. In 2010, the funds provided by KOSHA contributed to reducing occupational illnesses by ensuring the workers' right to good health.

Financial assistance toward small-scale workplaces in 2010

	Recipient of Financial Assistance	Amount of Financial Assistance
Work environment measurement	10,052 workplaces	KRW 3,019 million
Special health examination	100,687 workers	KRW 6,187 million

Furthermore, KOSHA provides basic occupational health services for 25,000 workplaces with less than 50 workers. The health services offered by KOSHA in 2010 include technical guidance on health management, measurements of blood pressure and cholesterol level for workers with mild cerebro and cardiovascular diseases, and health consultations.

Health management support for small-scale workplaces in 2010

	No. of workplaces that received health management service	Amount of health management service	No. of technical guidance provided
Outcome	25,000 workplaces	KRW 5,875 million	99,951

To reduce occupational illnesses that show distinctive characteristics by each region, regional / area offices of KOSHA conducted individual analysis to find out the leading causes behind the occurrences of the illnesses. After that, the branch offices of KOSHA selected 1,813 workplaces that need special attention. Putting emphasis on these worksites contributed to reducing occupational diseases and work-related diseases.

Controlling and Improving Work Hazards to Prevent Occupational Diseases

- KOSHA extended OSH support toward 1,568 workplaces with work hazards, including noise, dusts, chemical substances and so on. The support took the form of consultations aimed at improving work environment, and it made substantial progress in preventing occupational diseases.
- For workers with long-term exposures to harmful substances that can lead to occupational cancers (e.g. asbestos), KOSHA issues Health Management Pocketbooks (5,996 issued as of 2010). On the other hand, workers' exposure levels are analyzed and divided into five different phases while providing technical support to mitigate exposures. For retirees who require continuous health management and early diagnosis of possible work-related cancers, they can receive special health examination on a yearly basis.
 - Technical support has been given towards 3,023 worksites where asbestos dismantling operations took place. Such intervention was aimed at protecting workers from the adverse health effects caused by the deadly substance.
- KOSHA selected 31 chemical substances that led to multiple occurrences of occupational diseases and conducted research on the route and method of their usage for four years starting 2006. Based on the analysis, KOSHA focused its technical assistance and prevention efforts toward 506 workplaces that deal chemical substances causing acute toxicity (TCE, DMF, MEK).



The list of chemicals surveyed

Year	Chemicals inspected	No. of Chemicals
2009	Cyclohexanone, Methyl Ethyl Keton, Phthalic anhydride, Trichloroethane, Xylene, Isopropyl alcohol, Aluminum, Antimony, Mercury, Cobalt, Ethylene oxide, Sulfuric acid, Talc	13
2008	Dye and Pigment, Acrylonitrile, Cadmium, Manganese, Chrome, Benzene	6
2007	Lead, Nickel, Acrylamide, Styrene, Formaldehyde, Toluene	6
2006	N-hexane, Diisocyanate, Trichloroethylene, Crystalline silica, Methyl bromide, Dimethylformamide	6

The results of the survey have been posted in the section of Korean Control Banding & Control Toolkits for Chemicals at the KOSHA website (www.kosha.or.kr). It aims to provide information on the hazards and safe management of the chemical substances to workplaces in Korea.

*Korean Control Banding & Control Toolkits for Chemicals: A web-based support program to help employers and workers find out the risk levels of their chemical processes on their own and to give them the access to the information on chemical hazards and their management.

• In order to improve the reliability of the work environment assessments conducted by employers, KOSHA compared the assessment results of 314 worksites. The comparison helped to find out whether the work environment analysis had been properly done and whether there have been any errors in the measurements of exposure levels.

• In 2010, KOSHA ran "Workplace Health Partner" program for 197 worksites. The purpose of the program is to provide information about work hazards for people who have limited or no access to OSH management services such as workers in small workplaces, subcontract workers, and migrant workers. In addition, there were work environment evaluations, and thorough analysis on work hazards and workers' health in cooperation with Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute (OSHRI).

Preventing Work-related Diseases through Health Promotion of Workers

• KOSHA conducted an analysis on the risks of cerebro and cardiovascular diseases and took follow-up measures on 1,500 workplaces with 50 to 300 workers. The selected workplaces employed workers with underlying health conditions of cerebro and cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension and hyperlipemia.

• To prevent musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) that account for 71% of work-related diseases, KOSHA selected industries with high risk of MSDs, and conducted risk assessments. Comprehensive prevention activities that followed included improvements in the ergonomics of work environment, teaching hazard analysis techniques, consultations on voluntary prevention efforts, and the development of training materials. In addition, 2,036 workplaces were the target of various prevention programs

- 1,720 workplaces (84.4%) received “Technical support for the prevention of MSDs,” which focused on ergonomic improvements.
- 215 workplaces (10.6%) benefited from “Hazards analysis on works that put ergonomic strains,” which sought to find out ergonomic risk factors.
- 101 workplaces (5.0%) received “Consultation on voluntary prevention program for MSDs,” which focused on MSDs prevention activities customized for the characteristics of each workplace.



• KOSHA supported various health improvement activities such as the prevention of cerebro and cardiovascular diseases, job stress, MSDs as well as lifestyle diseases. After the implementation of these activities, their efficacy was tested using indicators such as improvements in workers' health.

- As many as 12,000 workplaces participated in the workers' health promotion program. Among them, 68.3% of workplaces received various supports through specialized OSH agencies, while KOSHA made on-site visits to 3.9% of them. Other supports included the exchange of information data (27.2%) and training(0.5%).

• Small-scale workplaces are concentrated in industrial complex areas and they often lack sound health management system. To provide high-standard occupational disease prevention and health promotion program to these small worksites, KOSHA operated an "Occupational Health Center" as a pilot program.

- A group of health professionals including occupational doctors, hygienists, nurses, physical trainers and nutritionists provided comprehensive technical assistance and consultations for 501 worksites within the industrial complex. This constituted a new model for occupational health services.

Set up Guidelines on Safety and Health : KOSHA Code

Ensuring safety and health in workplaces requires the development of applicable OSH technical standards. To meet the needs for such standards, provisions about “Technical guidelines and standards for working environment” and the operation of “Technical Standards Committee” were added to Korea’s Occupational Safety and Health Act in January 1990, and KOSHA has been in charge of the Committee’s operations.

The Technical Standards Committee consists of eight sub-committees on general occupational safety, machine safety, electrical safety, chemical safety, construction safety, occupational health management, occupational medicine, and industrial hygiene. Each of the sub-committee has about 20 members who represent workers, employers, government ministry, industries and academia, with expertise in OSH. On the other hand, “General Management Committee” takes charge of overall evaluation and reviews on technical standards.

KOSHA developed 623 OSH technical guidelines, which are available for use through both offline and online resources. These guidelines are updated in every five years to reflect new OSH issues.

No. of KOSHA Code as of Dec. 2010

Total	General Safety	Machinery	Chemical	Electricity	Construction	Health Management	Hygiene	Medicine	Risk Management
623	74	133	150	99	46	15	46	29	31

(Unit : No. of guidelines)

Nowadays, international standards are increasingly adopted as national standards. Against the backdrop, related international standards have been used as references when developing new technical guidelines in Korea. On the other hand, KOSHA participates as the representative of Korea’s professional conventions on mechanical vibration (ISO/TC 108), air quality (ISO/TC 146), explosion-proof electrical equipment (IEC/TC 31), electrical safety of industrial machineries (IEC/TC 44), etc.

Test and Certification

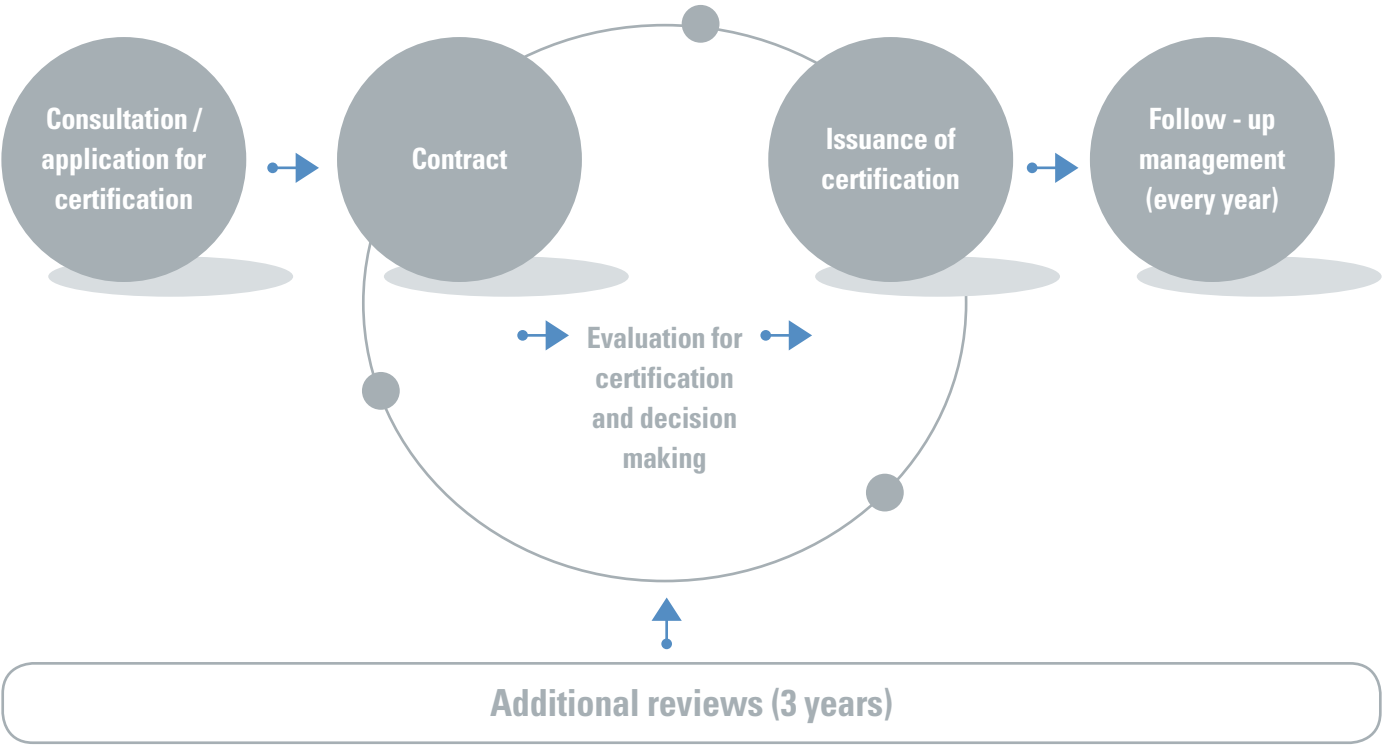
Helping Workplaces to Establish OSH Management System: KOSHA 18001

“Occupational Safety and Health Management System (KOSHA 18001)” is a system wherein the business owner reflects the safety and health policies on the management principles of the company and defines detailed guidelines and standards to enable workers to follow through risk assessment activities. Through the system, the management conducts periodic self-evaluation of the safety and health management plan and makes improvements when necessary.

KOSHA started “KOSHA 18001” certification system in July, 1999, to encourage workplaces to comply with such OSH management system. The certificate and the plaque of certification for KOSHA 18001 are awarded when the requirements for the certification standard are met following the evaluation of the safety and health management system at the workplace.

The key components of KOSHA 18001 are: assessment of initial status of the workplace; safety and health policy; planning; implementation; review and corrections; and final review by the management. Methods of each component’s application and execution are decided at the discretion of each workplace, considering size, management goal and environment, and potential risks.

Application Procedure



Outcome

In 2010, 176 workplaces received KOSHA 18001 certification. These workplaces had sound OSH management system in place and their application for acquiring the certification was passed after evaluation. As of 2010, 674 workplaces in Korea have KOSHA 18001 certification.



Process Safety Management (PSM), Quantitative Risk Management

Evaluation and On-site Check of PSM

In the cases of oil refinery and petrochemical plants, major industrial accidents (e.g. fire, explosion, leakage, etc.) bring huge adverse effects to not only workers inside the plants, but also residents and the environment in the surrounding area.

PSM system requires workplaces operating hazardous and harmful facilities to submit process safety reports to KOSHA for deliberation and approval. The system has been implemented since January 1, 1996.

A total of 932 workplaces have been subjected to the Process Safety Management (PSM) system. They include 149 hazardous and harmful sectors such as crude oil refinery business and 784 sectors that process one or more of the 21 hazardous and harmful substances such as chlorine and phosgene more than the prescribed quantities.

Accident Investigation and Establishing Prevention Measures

If major accident breaks out at a worksite under the PSM, it is necessary to identify the root cause of the accident in a systematic and scientific manner and prevent the occurrences of similar accidents in the future.

To this end, accidents are immediately summarized and distributed to chemical plants nationwide in order to prevent similar accidents. Afterwards, when detailed reports on the accident cases are issued complete with the root causes and prevention measures, these case reports are also made available to chemical plants in Korea.



Safety Inspection and Certification

The previous inspection and certification system had revealed its limits in securing product safety. Moreover, the need for effective accident prevention measures for some machinery and equipment which has been exempted from the mandatory objects for safety inspection and/or certification, such as plastic molding machines, had been raised. Against this backdrop, a new safety inspection and certification system was introduced and implemented on January 1, 2009.

Safety Inspection

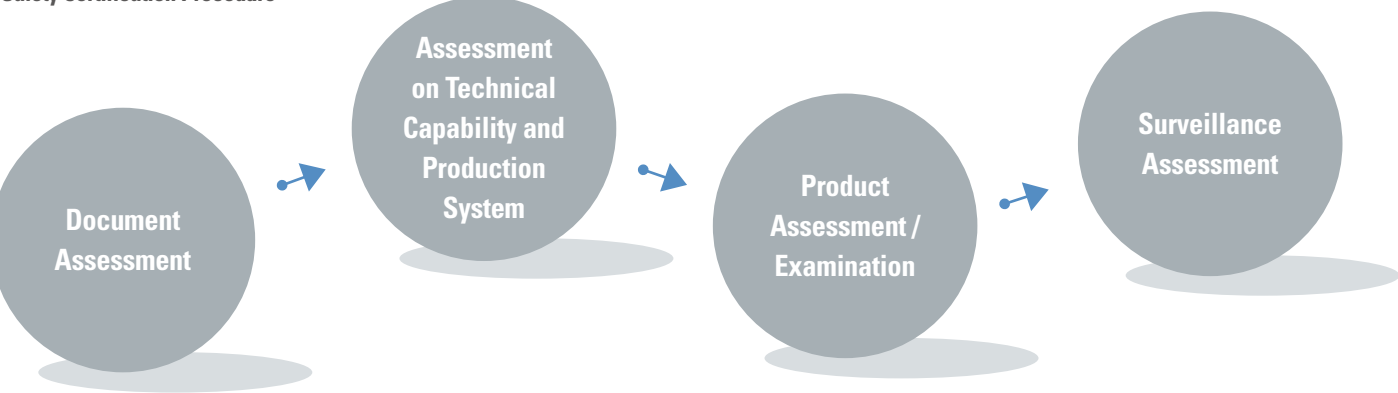
Safety inspection is conducted to ensure the safety of machinery and/or equipment, which are being used. The subjects for safety inspection are hazardous machinery and/or equipment such as cranes.

Safety Certification

Mandatory Safety Certification System

The mandatory safety certification system aims to ensure that only safe products are manufactured and used. The safety certification system conducts comprehensive evaluation on the safety of the hazardous machinery, protective equipments including explosion-proof devices and personal protective equipment from their manufacturing and installation stage. Furthermore, the system evaluates technical capabilities and quality management (production) system of the manufacturer.

Safety Certification Procedure



- **Document Assessment** : to ensure that specifications and manuals meet the certification standards and requirements
- **Assessment on Technical Capability and Production System** : to assess technical capability and production system of the manufacturer
- **Product Assessment / Examination** : to ensure that manufactured products are in compliance with the required specifications and meet the safety certification standards
- **Surveillance Assessment** : to conduct yearly inspection on the manufactured products - to find out whether the products meet certification standards

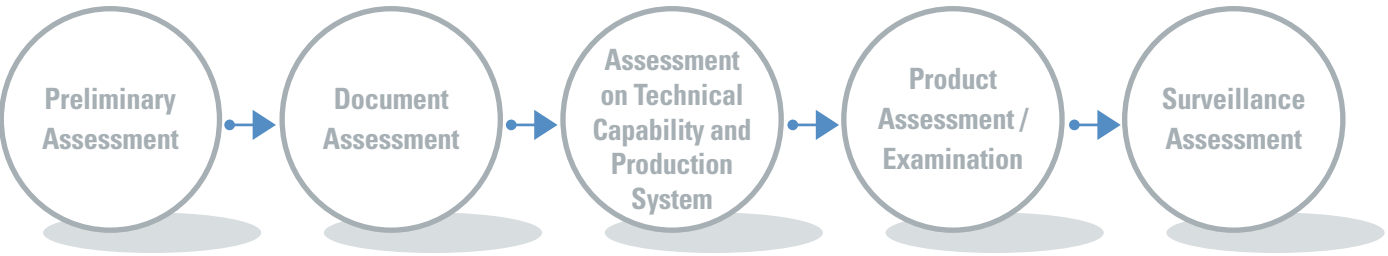
Symbol of Safety Certification



Voluntary Safety Certification System

The S Mark is a voluntary safety certification system which helps manufacturers to ensure their own safety from the design and production stage. With the aim of achieving fundamental safety of industrial machinery and equipment, and to ultimately prevent occupational accidents, the S Mark Safety Certification System was introduced since November, 1997.

S Mark Certification Procedure



- **Preliminary Assessment** : to check whether the machinery, equipment and/or protective equipment can be subjected for the S Mark Certification

Symbol of S Mark





Safety & Health

Technical Support to Enhance Occupational Safety and Health

Accident Prevention in Construction Industry

Construction clients, designers, consultants, general contractors, and specialty contractors are the key players in construction project and they are the main participants engaged in accident prevention activities in the construction industry.

Promoting customized OSH management system suitable for construction industry

"OSH Management System" tailored to each client, general contractor, and specialized contractor, contributes to reducing accidents in construction sites.

	2008	2009	2010
Total	11 (32)	15 (47)	16 (63)
Client	0 (6)	0 (6)	2 (8)
General contractor	1 (11)	2 (13)	5 (18)
Speciality contractor	10 (15)	13 (28)	9 (37)

* Enclosed in parenthesis indicate accumulated numbers since 2001

(Unit : No. of companies)

Outcome

Based on the analysis of converted rate of injuries and illnesses of top 50 construction companies with and without KOSHA issued certifications, the converted rate of injuries and illnesses of certified construction companies decreased more than that of uncertified companies.

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Converted rate of injuries and illnesses of uncertified construction companies (out of top-50 construction companies)	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.27
Converted rate of injuries and illnesses of certified construction companies	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.20
Decrease in %P	0.03%P	0.02%P	0.04%P	0.07%P

(Unit : %)

Companies that acquired safety certifications have witnessed 36.1% reduction in the rate of injuries and illnesses.

Reduction in the rate of injuries and illnesses before/after acquiring safety certification in 6 general contractors

	3-year period before certification	After acquiring safety certification	
		3 years including the year of acquiring certification	The year of certification ~ 2009
Rate of injuries and illnesses of certified companies	0.36	0.26	0.23
Reduction in accident	-	27.7%	36.1%

(Unit : %)

Targeting Zero-fatalities at work through Consulting on OSH management system

To enhance safety awareness of managers in construction companies with the history of fatal accidents, KOSHA provides comprehensive consulting services.

- KOSHA made 80 rounds of visits to head offices of 37 construction companies (e.g. Hyundai Engineering & Construction) and held consultations.

Outcome

24 out of 37 (64.9%) construction companies that participated in the discussion sessions have recorded zero fatal accidents.

- The number of occupational fatalities reduced by 23, which is a 16.0% reduction in deaths (144 deaths in 2009 > 121 deaths in 2010).

Engaging clients of construction projects in accident prevention activities

KOSHA provides accident records to public clients that make construction bids, and gives them the opportunities to join in accident prevention activities.

- Target agencies : 36 public agencies that make construction bids
- Provided records : The number of injuries and illnesses in construction projects of each public agency in 2009 (The records in 2010 are to be reported in 2011.)
- In 2011, all public agencies and local public companies will be encouraged to participate in prevention activities and be provided with accident records (416 agencies and public companies)

Providing the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses to stimulate self-regulatory OSH activities in top 1,000 construction companies

- Announcement of the rate of injuries and illnesses : Calculated and notified on July 1 of each year
- Provided records : Calculate and notify converted rate of injuries and illnesses in 2009
- The calculated rate of injuries and illnesses are notified to 84 government agencies including Public Procurement Service and reflected during Pre-qualification process of government-owned construction projects.
- The rate of injuries and illnesses of each public agency is the determining factor during the pre-qualification process when selecting successful bidder.

Outcome

- Converted rate of injuries and illnesses of top 1,000 construction companies is below 60% level of the converted rate of injuries and illnesses of the overall construction industry.

	2009	2008	2007
Rate of injuries and illnesses in Construction Industry	0.65	0.64	0.67
Converted rate of injuries and illnesses of the overall construction industry (a)	0.85	0.83	0.87
Converted rate of injuries and illnesses of the top-1,000 construction companies (b)	0.50	0.43	0.44
Converted accident ratio (a/b)	59.5%	51.8%	50.6%

• In converted rate of injuries and illnesses in construction industry, one fatality is considered as 10 non-fatal injuries or illnesses

(Unit : %)

Basic OSH training to construction workers for dramatic reduction in accidents

Laying the foundation for voluntary training on basic OSH in construction companies

- Construction Companies: Voluntary participation of top 10 construction companies laid the groundwork for systematic safety training.

- Discussions among safety managers of construction firms built a consensus on the importance of basic OSH Training.
- The representatives of top 10 construction companies and 16 training institutions signed a “Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Safety Training for Construction Workers.”
- The top 10 construction companies laid the foundation for voluntary OSH training activities.
- The participating companies are responsible for the expenses required for the training (training fee : KRW 20,000 per person, and other expenses).

- KOSHA : Arranges workers who have completed safety training, and manages the overall training activities of basic safety and health.

- Computerized management of past trainees: visitors of KOSHA website can find out whether they have completed the training course.
- Training for lecturers of basic OSH: to help lecturers enhance their teaching skills.
- Facilitate the signing on MOUs between top 10 construction companies and training institutes.
- Continuous monitoring on training activities

Outcome

- 170,000 construction workers have been trained as of 2010
- Majority of trainees expressed satisfaction after the training [Responses : Satisfactory - 119(96.2%), unsatisfactory - 1(1.9%), neither - 1(1.9%)]
- Majority of participating construction companies expressed satisfaction after the training (on a scale of 100)
 - Contents - 95.4, lecturer - 92.6, Accomplishment - 91.8





Safety & Health

Technical Support to Enhance Occupational Safety and Health

Accident Prevention in the Service Industry

The sizable growth of the service industry was accompanied by the increase in accident cases in the industry, accounting for 34% of all occupational accident victims (service industry accounts for 59% of all workplaces and 42% of workforce in Korea). Since the beginning of the 21st Century, Korea has recorded the rate of injuries and illnesses higher than 0.7%. To achieve significant reduction in the rate of injuries and illnesses to the level similar to that of advanced nations, KOSHA established "Service Industry Department" in 2010, whose mission is to carry out prevention activities in the industry.

Prevention activities in the service industry focuses on raising safety awareness through vocational training groups and technical and training programs for high-risk workplaces with high occurrences of accidents.

Service Industry Safety⁺ Campaign

KOSHA launched "Service Industry Safety⁺ Campaign" in cooperation with non-profit organizations mainly targeting seven accident-prone occupations in the service industry and service workplaces with less than 50 workers. The occupations receiving special attention through the Campaign are: building maintenance, hygiene, hotel & restaurants, lease service, healthcare & social assistance, wholesale & retail, and education. Visits to the target workplaces focus on raising safety awareness by the means of providing simple safety training and accident prevention materials, while creating a social consensus on the importance of prevention activities.

Outcome

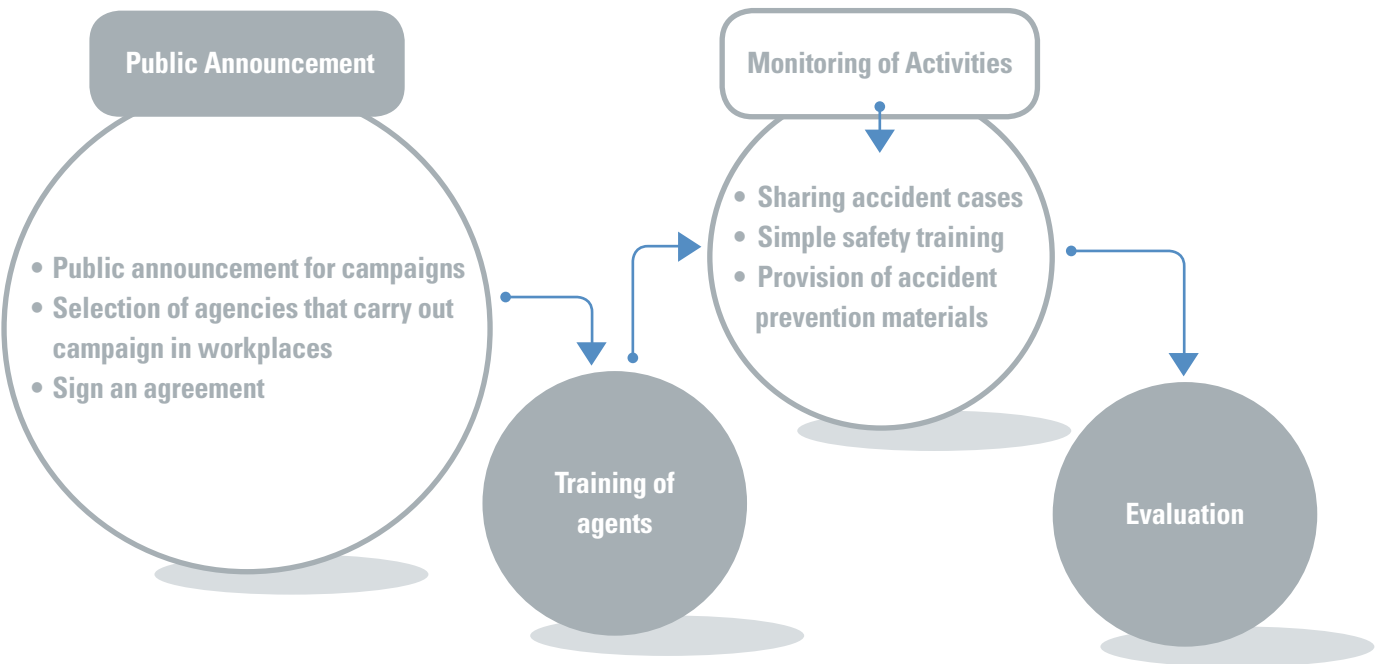
KRW 2.95 billion was invested to 250,000 workplaces in five service industry occupations. (five occupations: building maintenance, hygiene, wholesale & retail, healthcare & social assistance and education)

	Total	Seoul Regional Office (RO)	Busan RO	Daegu RO	Gyeonggi- Incheon RO	Gwangju RO	Daegu RO
No. of workplaces benefitting from the campaign	250,000	79,700	34,650	21,150	66,150	25,850	22,500
Budget (KRW 1 million)	2,949	930	413	242	793	301	270

Campaign period

April ~ October, 2010 (seven months)

Campaign procedure



Key activities of the campaign



Outcome of the campaign

[The number of occupational injuries and illnesses in the five service occupations decreased by 1,023 year-on-year (as of December 2010)]

- In 2010, 18,773 workers in the five service occupations were injured or diseased at work, which is a decrease by 1,023 workers, year-on-year.
- In June 2010, when the campaigns started to take effect, the number of occupational injuries and illnesses began to decline.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2009	1,222	1,307	1,540	1,511	1,391	1,763	1,948	1,705	2,012	1,647	1,826	1,924
2010	1,673	1,423	1,711	1,679	1,431	1,599	1,701	1,343	1,281	1,708	1,614	1,610
Changes	451	116	171	168	40	-164	-247	-362	-731	61	-212	-314

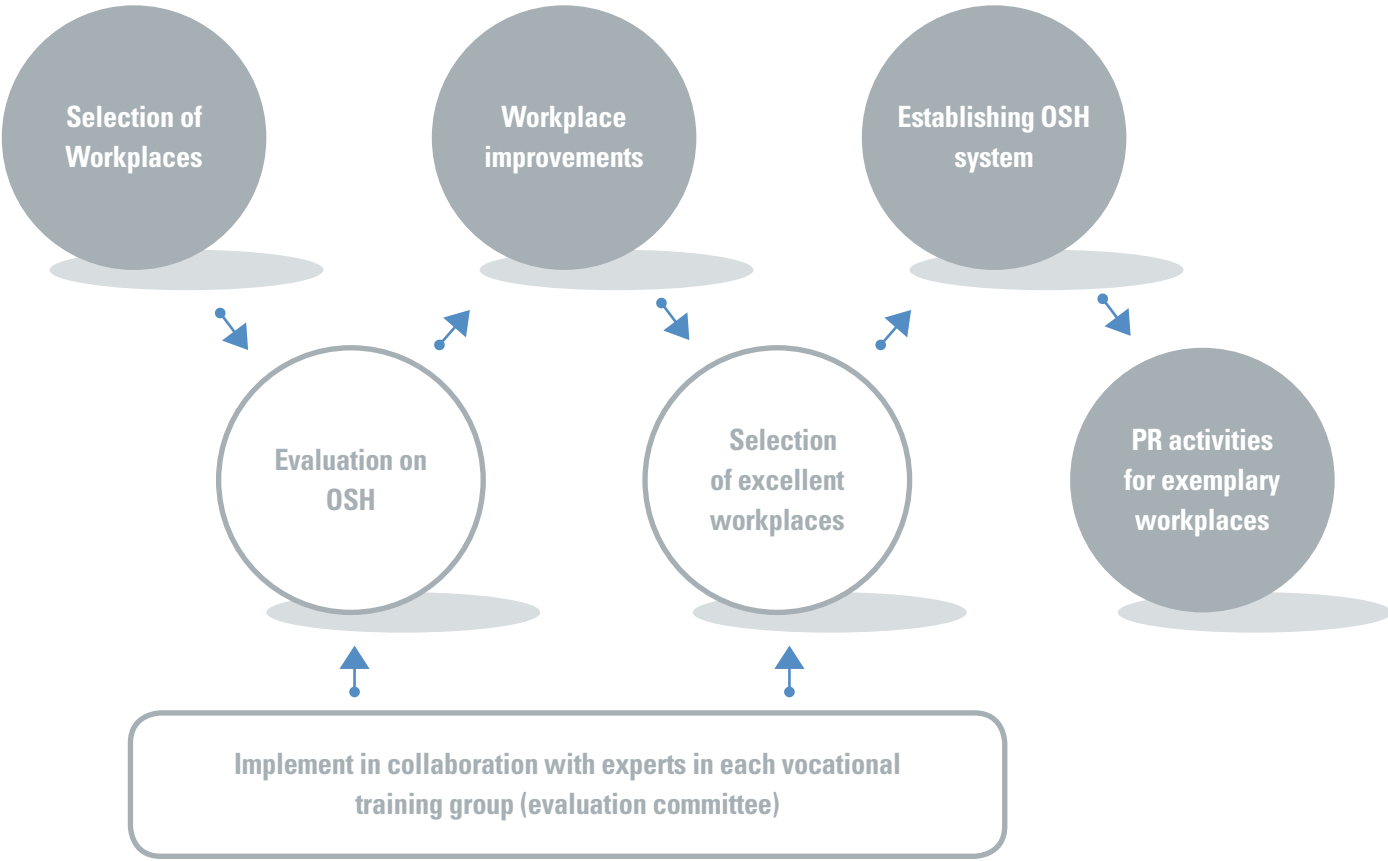
Participation-based OSH Consulting

KOSHA provided consulting services (technical support, training, financial assistance, etc.) for service industry worksites, which belong to the six selected occupations: building maintenance, hygiene, hotel & restaurants, healthcare & social assistance, wholesale & retail, and education.

- The consulting services are provided through direct intervention of KOSHA officers, who make on-site visits and overall work-site evaluation. The evaluation is followed by work hazards discoveries and improvement measures.
- When improving work hazards and suggesting improvement measures, each worksite is encouraged to set its own deadline and make self-motivated adjustments.

Outcome
4,650 workplaces in six service occupations

OSH consulting procedure



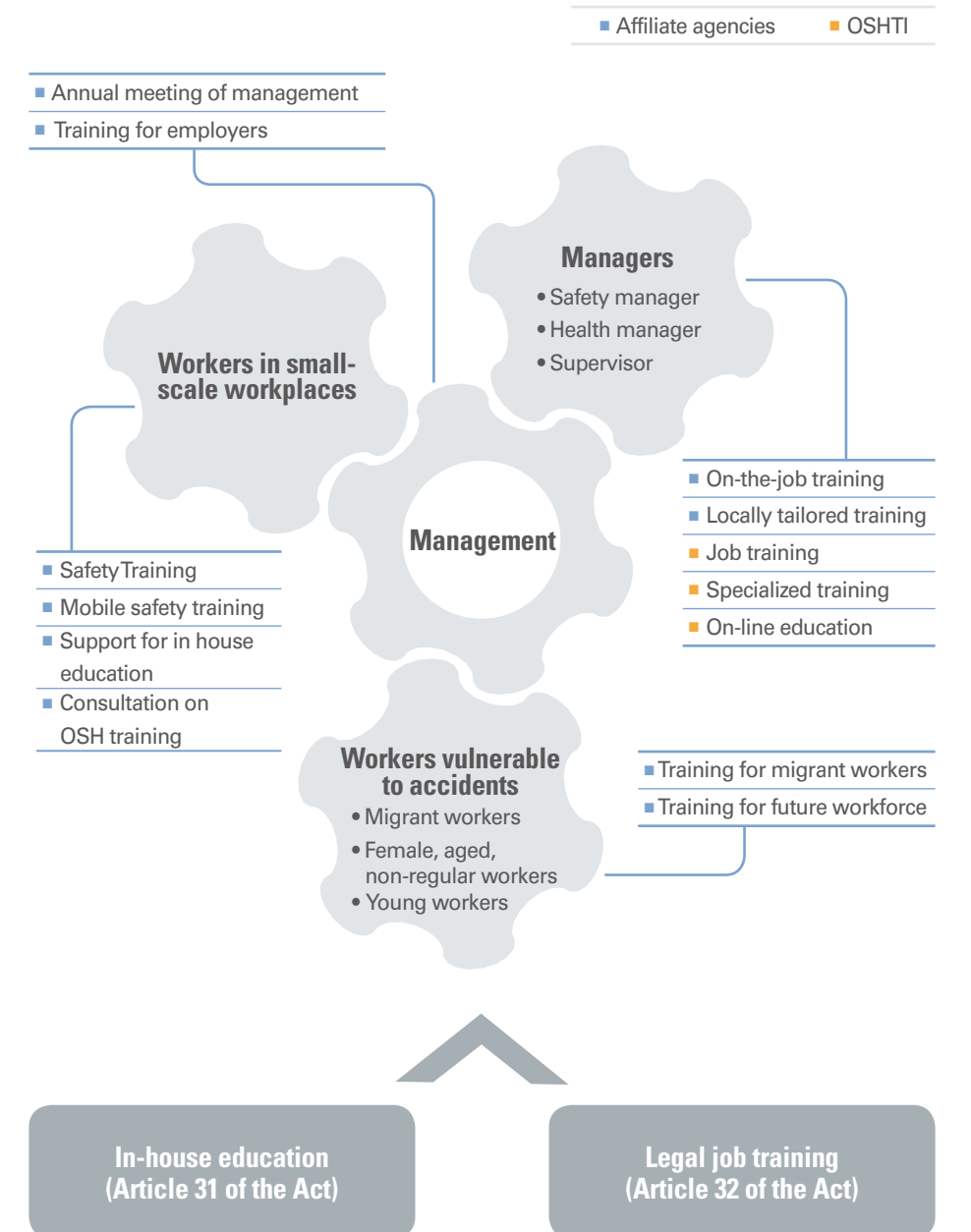
Safety Training & Culture



Education & Training on Accident Prevention

To make Korea healthier and create an advanced industrial society, KOSHA has developed and operated a variety of education and training programs for each industry, accident type, and region through the analysis of previous accidents at work. The education and training programs have succeeded so far in raising safety awareness and preventing accidents.

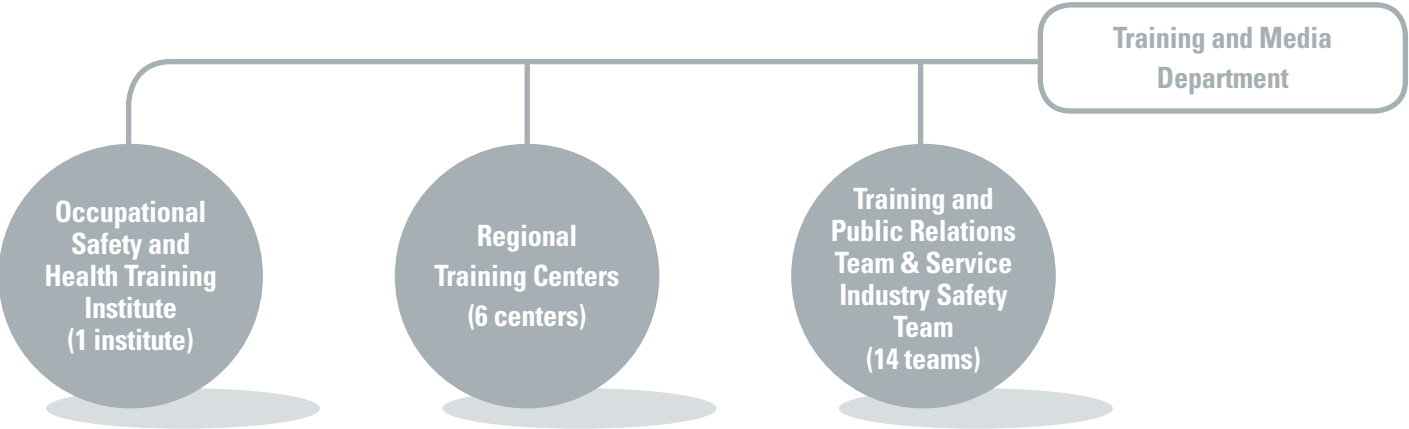
OSH Training Support System



KOSHA has consistently developed and operated education courses on occupational safety and health pursuant to Article 31 (Education on Safety and Health) and Article 32 (Education of Safety and Health Manager) of the OSH Act. Customized training programs are available to different subjects of the trainings such as the executives, supervisors, workers, and the vulnerable groups, thereby optimizing the effects of education and enhancing customer satisfaction.

OSH Education and Training Structure in KOSHA

KOSHA endeavors to provide various OSH training programs. Training and Media Department is at the center of KOSHA’s OSH education and training efforts and it takes charge of the overall development and operation of training courses. Occupational Safety and Health Training Institute (OSHTI) offers specialized training courses for active OSH supervisors. In addition, six Regional Training Centers operate regionally-based on-the-job training while 14 Training and PR Teams and Service industry Safety Teams in KOSHA provide training programs tailored to the trainees’ needs and wants.



Customized Training Courses

Training Courses for Executives

KOSHA organizes meetings for the management of enterprises every year. The annual gathering aims to convey the message that enhancing safety boosts the competitiveness of enterprises and to draw more attention and investment in safety. On the other hand, for selected high-risk workplaces, which employ less than 50 workers and suffer frequent accidents, KOSHA provides training on safety management, accident cause analysis by industries, and safety measures. Through these activities, KOSHA aims to bring accident reduction effect and help workplaces to establish their own safety management system.

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
No. of Participants to the annual meeting of the entrepreneurs	1,316	4,153	4,757	3,080	3,362
No. of trainees in high-risk, accident-prone workplaces with below 50 workers	248,542	21,994	22,252	22,406	16,849

Training Courses for Supervisors

KOSHA evaluates accident patterns in each region and industry to develop and operate customized training courses and reduce accidents at work. In addition, to expand the opportunity of training to provincial areas, KOSHA has set up six regional training centers in the nation since 2006. The regional training centers offer training courses that are readily applicable to field supervisors. Also, comprehensive OSH consulting service based on risk assessments is given to respond to the safety needs of each workplace.

Course Description	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Basics	73,876	31,294	37,065	34,799	35,548
Practicum	24,626	20,155	17,612	14,193	8,375
Course for developing honorary inspectors	812	835	960	812	686

(Unit : No. of trainee)

Training Courses for Workers

Departments within regional/area offices of KOSHA responsible for training and public relations offer training services to workplaces with limited access to training classrooms, trainers, and OSH education opportunities. For workers in these worksites, especially those in the manufacturing and construction industries, KOSHA sends mobile safety training buses, fully equipped with audio-visual training equipment. In addition, small and medium-sized enterprises that lack knowledge in OSH and find it difficult to have in-house training system can request KOSHA for professional OSH instructors, free of charge. Also, after assessing regional characteristics of accident patterns and customers' needs, KOSHA operates region-specific training courses.

Courses	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Region-specific courses (including consulting)	41,959	106,808	19,287	31,686	5,936
In-house training	506,771	259,499	159,436	126,426	80,605
Mobile safety training buses	67,822	80,495	105,463	113,764	126,795

(Unit : No. of person receiving training)

Training Courses for Workers Vulnerable to Occupational Accidents

In Korea, the number of migrant workers is steadily rising. KOSHA's comprehensive training support system, including safety training during vocational training and on-site training for industrial complexes with high number of migrant workers, are aimed at upholding these workers' rights and preventing accidents at work. For example, safety education for students in technical high schools, Korea University of Technology and Education, and Korea Polytechnics heightened the safety awareness of future workforce of Korea and proved to be effective in preventing accidents. Also targeted safety training based on prevention measures and accident case studies in industries are being provided to aged and female workers to prevent occupational hazards such as MSDs and cerebro and cardiovascular diseases.

Targeted Safety Education	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Safety education for migrant workers	34,398	49,492	89,016	105,581	74,213
Safety education for future workforce (in vocational schools)	33,483	34,448	42,199	40,739	24,056
Safety education for aged workers	42,445	-	-	-	-
Safety education for female workers	24,441	-	-	-	-

(Unit : No. of person)



Safety Education through Experience

KOSHA provides safety education and training to induce safe behavior in workplaces. Through the training, workers can have a hands on experience on the dangers of falls or falling objects. Such practical training is available in six training centers. These centers offer more than 30 types of practical training courses to workers and supervisors including safety belts; anti-fall safety nets; safety helmets, fire fighting, emergency response and so on to help them understand the importance of safety in workplaces.

In addition, trainees can find out work hazards and the situations leading up to an accident using computer-based virtual reality technology in the Virtual Safety Training Center operated by KOSHA. The Virtual Safety Training Center is available to all people free of charge and has been well received by many people who visited the center.

Course	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Safety education through experience	39,282	42,661	49,343	52,039	46,276

(Unit : No. of trainee)

Training Courses to Develop OSH Experts

To develop experts in the field of OSH, OSHTI (Occupational Safety and Health Training Institute) operates basic and advanced training courses, and a distance learning course. The training curriculum aims to provide necessary education to safety and health managers and supervisors in worksites, who work to improve workers’ health and prevent accidents and diseases.

In addition, education programs through postal service and on-line are also available for those who cannot afford to participate in off-line classes due to time and financial constraints.

Courses	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Basic course	6,236	602	934	647	607
Advanced course	8,477	7,969	8,354	8,026	7,612
Distance learning (postal / on-line)	11,535	10,518	8,981	7,055	7,006

(Unit : No. of person)



Safety and Health Culture

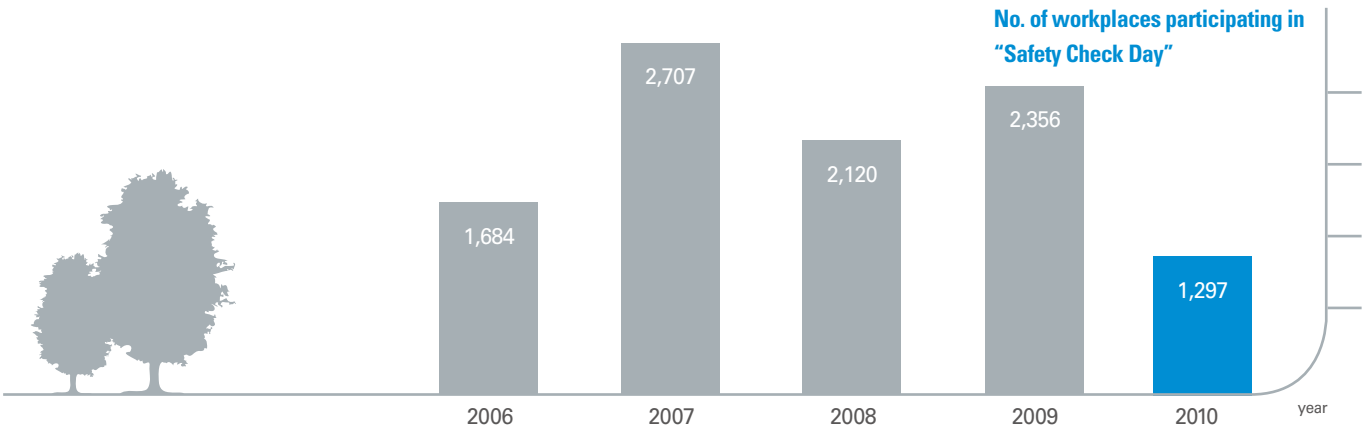
To enhance safety awareness among employees and employers, and to help safety culture take root in the Korean society as a whole, KOSHA conducts PR campaign activities and safety culture movements using various media sources.

Nationwide Safety Culture Campaign

Since 1995, the Korean government conducted nation-wide safety culture campaigns jointly with public and private organizations, in order to spread the importance of safety in people’s daily lives.

In 1996, the Committee for Safety Culture Campaign designated the 4th of every month as “Safety Check Day” to encourage the general public’s participation in activities related to safety. Designation of the day was aimed at helping people find out hazards on their own and build safe habits in daily lives.

In addition to commemorating “Safety Check Day,” KOSHA develops and implements a variety of activities related to culture, which meet the needs of different local areas. Furthermore, in partnerships with NGOs, trade unions and industrial consultation bodies, KOSHA carries out many activities to heighten people’s safety awareness and expand the scope of safety-related movements to wider communities.



The Occupational Safety and Health Week

Based on the provision stipulated in Korea’s OSH Act, KOSHA and the Ministry of Employment and Labor designated the first week of July as the “Occupational Safety and Health Week” and carry out safety-related campaigns and activities. Designation of the week is to compliment those who have contributed to workers’ safety and health and to build a nation-wide consensus through the exchange of related technologies and information.

The Occupational Safety and Health Week usually starts with an opening ceremony, followed by exhibitions on safety equipment and devices, work environment improvements, and fire prevention. Also, there are technical seminars on OSH, presentations on best practices of OSH cases, OSH UCC (user-created contents) show, safety song contest for children, and so on.

The Occupational Safety and Health Week will mark the 44th anniversary in 2011. As the largest OSH event, it is gaining increasing number of participants from not only safety and health professionals but also from the general pubic including civic groups, teachers, students, trade union leaders and so on. The event has so far contributed to building safety culture around the nation raising the value of safety as the utmost priority.

Zero-Accident Campaign

Managing Workplaces Participating in Zero-Accident Campaign

An employer who wishes to run zero-accident campaign should announce the launch of the campaign to all workers in the workplace and submit a report indicating the start of the campaign to regional/area offices of KOSHA, within 14 days from the announcement.

For participating workplaces, KOSHA extends all possible supports including training materials, training know-hows, and consulting services.

Workplaces that have accomplished their zero-accident goals in accordance with their business areas and sizes, they can apply for a certification of zero-accident record with a evaluation report analyzing the workplaces’ OSH conditions. Workplaces are required to apply for the certification to regional/area offices of KOSHA, within 60 days upon completing the zero-accident period.

After receiving the application for a certification, KOSHA’s regional/area offices should inspect the workplaces on whether their records are valid (OSH conditions, zero-accident period, accident records, etc.) within 14 days. Workplaces that pass the inspection and record checking will be given a certification on zero-accident record and a letter of commendation.

Developing Methodologies for Zero-Accident Campaign

KOSHA develops and provides a variety of methodologies for Zero-Accident Campaign such as the analysis on OSH levels, risk management, four-round risk prediction drill, one-point risk prediction drill, presentations on near-miss cases and so on to add momentum to the campaign and facilitate effective implementation.

Participation in Zero-accident Campaign and Successful Workplaces

Participating workplaces by year (as of December, 2010)

Year \ No. of workers	Total	less than 50	50~99	100~299	300 or more
2010	3,613	2,229	687	558	139
2009	2,706	1,526	556	496	128
2008	2,841	1,424	626	634	157
2007	2,898	1,525	592	647	134
2006	2,623	1,297	676	549	101
2005	2,658	1,172	765	549	172
2004	2,570	1,294	569	536	171
Up to 2003	104,055	68,212	19,703	12,623	3,517
Total	123,964	78,679	24,174	16,592	4,519

(Unit : No. of workplace)

Target achieved by year (as of December, 2010)

Item	Total	50%	100%	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Six times or more
2010	1,697	-	563	269	175	128	143	419
2009	1,610	-	579	239	204	117	117	354
2008	1,591	-	581	257	195	117	119	322
2007	1,516	-	596	281	186	80	116	257
2006	1,324	-	570	278	174	41	123	138
2005	1,201	-	605	238	154	0	127	77
2004	1,210	-	604	228	197	0	126	55
Up to 2003	25,352	1,595	12,291	5,666	3,394	644	1,514	248
Total	35,501	1,595	16,389	7,456	4,679	1,127	2,385	1,870

(Unit : No. of workplace)

Early Intervention Safety Training

The development of safety awareness usually starts at home, progresses through school education, and completes in worksite safety training. Therefore, safety training for children and students through pre-school, elementary, middle, and high school education system is critical as safety input in childhood have lasting effect through adult life and helps to build a person’s attitude toward safety.

Against this backdrop, KOSHA supports safety training in K-12 education system by training the teachers. This goes a long way in preventing safety accidents in schools and informing students of the importance of safety. Such early intervention helps students to value safety through their adult life and actively participate in prevention efforts.

KOSHA’s early intervention program on safety include: research on OSH curriculum in schools, safety and health training for K-12 students and teachers, operation of safety education in pilot schools, and the development of training materials for education in schools.

Training programs	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Training safety instructors (No. of instructors)	67	1,035	1,156	2,072	1,949	1,691
Operation of pilot schools for safety training (No. of schools)	-	10	32	32	64	64



Promotion Activities for Accident Prevention

KOSHA provides information about safety and health through diverse media channels including TV, radio, and the internet, which helps to reduce accidents at work and create social atmosphere that values safe behaviors. "Escaping Crises Number One" is a TV program broadcast through KBS-2TV channel in Korea, and KOSHA sponsors the production of this program. “Escaping Crises Number One” provides easy-to-understand information about safety and health, and helps to instill safety culture to the general public.

No. of episodes of “Escaping Crises Number One” sponsored by KOSHA

Course	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
No. of episodes on OSH	12	12	12	12	19

In order to facilitate communication with people interested in OSH, KOSHA operates a blog on internet portal website Naver. Many events publicized through the blog invite active participation of people such as "Finding the Master of Safety" and "Safety Poster Contest".

"The Safety Exhibition Hall / The Memorial Hall for the Seoul Declaration on Safety and Health at Work" at KOSHA headquarters shows eye-catching safety materials for visitors including employers, workers, students and OSH managers, and helps to raise safety awareness.

PR Activities in KOSHA

Media	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Broadcasting (No. of episodes)	16	140	156	208	216	158
Outdoor billboards	56	263	560	312	248	144
Print media (No. of articles)	5,961	6,431	7,517	6,086	312	4,430
Exhibits (No. of visitors)	6,354	(under construction)	8,330	10,012	10,644	14,624



Development and Distribution of OSH Media Contents

Targeting 1.5 million workers in industrial sites, KOSHA develops easy OSH media for each industry and occupation. The OSH media are easy to understand and readily applicable in worksites, and provided through KOSHA's website and print materials.

Contents developed in 2010 by KOSHA

	Reader-specific contents (1987~)	Field-specific contents (2006~)	Industry-specific contents (2009~)
Target	migrant, aged, female workers	workers, supervisors	workers, supervisors
Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support for migrant workers• Support for aged and female workers• Support for supervisors and managers• Using website and e-mail	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Six fields<ul style="list-style-type: none">- machinery- electricity- chemicals- health & hygiene- construction- industrial safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manufacturing• Construction• Shipbuilding• Forestry• Harbor loading & unloading• Service (23 industries in total)
Formats	On/off-line	On-line files	On-line files

Development and Distribution of OSH Contents

Industry-specific Contents

With the main focus on accident-prone industries, KOSHA develops OSH contents such as videos, animations, and leaflets to provide practical information in more effective manner. These contents are useful in worksite training and in raising safety awareness of workers, with the ultimate goal of preventing accidents.

- KOSHA signed arrangements with workplaces in each industry to jointly develop and distribute OSH contents.
- * 1,398 types of contents for 23 sectors (manufacturing, construction, forestry, shipbuilding, chemical products, and six major service sectors)

Field-specific Contents

KOSHA develops and distributes educational contents for six fields (general OSH, machinery safety, electrical safety, chemicals safety, construction safety, and industrial health and hygiene) to be widely used in various OSH training conducted in KOSHA as well as in each worksite.

Type	Total	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Module type	305	47	51	53	100	54
Sheet type	940	110	427	100	200	103
Instruction book	108	-	51	20	21	16

* Starting from 2010, sheet type OSH materials are provided in the form of OPL (One Point Lesson) (Unit : No. of type)

OSH Contents for Migrant Workers

Since 2000, KOSHA has been creating OSH contents for workplaces hiring migrant workers. In order to protect 680,000 foreign workers in Korea, KOSHA develops 255 types of OSH materials (training books, posters, stickers, videos, etc) in 10 languages (English, Chinese, Indonesian, Bengali, Vietnamese, Uzbek, Thai, Sinhalese, Mongolian, and Pakistani) and distributes them.

Periodicals

KOSHA's magazine, "Safety and Health" provides information on best practices of voluntary safety management, the latest accident prevention technologies, international OSH trends, and major accident cases. The monthly magazine is distributed to medium- to large-sized worksites, honorary OSH inspectors, OSH organizations, libraries and media outlets.

On-line OSH Contents

Contents in digital forms are distributed through e-mail, blogs and widgets to help voluntary OSH activities in workplaces.

- KOSHA's web magazine "WiSH" offers a wide range of OSH contents such as videos, animations, and major accident cases. In addition, workplaces across the nation and the general public can subscribe to KOSHA's e-mail news service.
- KOSHA's blog provides information on OSH in friendly formats such as UCC (user-created contents), photos, and videos to raise safety awareness on a nation-wide level.
- "Safety and Health Widget" is an on-line service, which provides access to the latest OSH materials, news feed on major accident cases, and real-time weather information for OSH managers, workers, and the general public.

Information Network for Accident Prevention

KOSHA's website (<http://www.kosha.or.kr>) provides accident prevention information to outside users such as OSH managers in worksites, workers, and the general public. In addition, for effective implementation of accident prevention tasks, KOSHA offers enterprise-wide information portal system "Nanuri" for its employees.

KOSHA recently upgraded its website to offer better access and more useful information. Also, the website improved its accessibility towards people with visual disabilities so that visitors of the website can enjoy the information it offers without any barriers. In addition, "Safety and Health Widget" - an application installed in personal computers to provide information on OSH - was developed so that users can use a variety of information KOSHA offers without having to actually visit the website. The widget makes the access to OSH information faster and more convenient.

<Information provided through the Widget>

- Most recent and most favorited media materials of each industry, topic, and medium.
- KOSHA's notice board and news feeds of major accident cases
- Regional weather forecasts and display of safety messages

KOSHA consolidated the multiple number of websites it used to operate into one integrated website. While the integrated site offers search option, it also offers the database for each industry, topic and medium, thereby allowing website visitors to easily and quickly find the information they need.

To help the employees in KOSHA implement accident prevention activities in an effective manner, KOSHA established ERP (enterprise resource planning) system with the main focus on management and operation support. Linking and integrating the database for operation and management support process helped to improve the information support system. In 2010, a system linking work tasks and work-related knowledge was developed and applied to 16 areas of tasks. This enabled workers to find the information related to their own work areas more easily. Also, the ERP system provides information about related legislations and regulations, which are very useful information. The effective system brought about a huge change in the operational management within KOSHA while enhancing accident prevention services it offers to outside users.



Systematic Management of Statistics on Occupational Accidents

KOSHA analyzes the results of workers' medical check-ups and the data on occupational accidents for each industry, accident type and the cause. Based on the systematic analysis and management of the data, KOSHA makes accident prevention policies aimed at protecting the lives and health of workers. The data KOSHA gathers and produces provide the most basic means to plan and implement accident prevention activities.

Analysis of Accidents in Worksites

For worksites covered by the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act, KOSHA analyzes occupational fatalities and non-fatal injuries, which require four or more days away from work. The occupational accidents are looked at for each industrial type, workplace size, geographical region, accident type, and disease type on a quarterly basis.

* Legal basis: General statistics as per Article 18 of the Statistics Law (approval no. 11806)

Analyzing Accident Causes

Accidents covered by the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act go through in-depth analysis to investigate their root causes on yearly basis. The analysis focuses on the trigger of the accident or diseases, the work involved, injury type, affected body part, employment status and so on.

For occupational injuries, investigators select 10% sample out of all cases. After selecting the sample accidents they look at the accident reports and conduct telephone and face-to-face surveys.

In the cases of occupational illnesses, all cases are carefully looked at together with telephone and face-to-face surveys. Exceptions are lower back pain and cerebrovascular diseases, for which only 30% of the cases are analyzed.

* Legal basis: Designated statistics as per Article 18 of the Statistics Law (approval no. 38001)

Results of Workers' Health Examination

KOSHA analyzes the results of workers' health examinations every year, which are conducted in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Based on the data collected, KOSHA finds out the share of workers with diseases (both work-related and non-related diseases), as well as risk factors, high-risk occupations and industries, follow-up measures and so on.

*Legal basis: General statistics as per Article 18 of the Statistics Law (approval no. 11809)

Survey on Work Environment

Data on work environment and the information on workers are collected through the national census. Based on the data, KOSHA analyzes workforce structure, physical work hazards, communication within an organization, socio-psychological factors, demographic characteristics and so on.

*Legal base: General statistics as per Article 18 of the Statistics Law (approval no. 38002)





Technology and R&D

Research on OSH and other Activities in Specialized Fields

Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute (OSHRI) is a research institute established by the Korean government. OSHRI's functions are to protect the safety and health of workers and facilitate accident prevention activities in workplaces.

OSHRI studies the policies and institutions on OSH while conducting basic research to find out the root causes of occupational injuries and illnesses. In addition OSHRI also conducts practical research, which are applicable in industrial sites. To reinvent itself as a world-class research institution on OSH, OSHRI has established mid- to long-term plans and is acting on the plans one by one.

Research on OSH

<Safety Management & Policy Research>

Policy-making and improvements for accident prevention, linking accident prevention activities with social issues, maximizing the effects of prevention efforts are some of the areas of research OSHRI conducts. In addition, OSHRI is in the center of organizing and coordinating activities that are necessary to establish and implement mid- to long-term goals in OSH research.

- Research and analysis of trends on OSH policies and institutions.
- Study of the social science and legal aspects of OSH.
- Theoretical study on safety management system.
- Planning mid- to long-term goals in OSH research.

<Safety System Research>

The Safety System Research is performed to prevent occupational accidents fundamentally by promoting the advancement of the technology and supporting workplaces. The research projects aim to provide scientific solutions by analyzing the machineries and facilities and investigating risk factors. And also through the analysis on each industry (e.g. manufacturing, construction, service) and each sector, OSHRI develops guidance, safety systems and protective devices that can be adopted immediately in the industrial sites.

- Research on prevention measures for frequent occupational injuries
- Research on prevention of accidents in manufacturing, construction and service industries.
- Investigation and analysis on the causes of fatal occupational accidents.

<Work Environment Research>

OSHRI aims to develop strategies and technologies that protect workers from physical, chemical and biological hazards. Research on work environment improvements helps to prevent occupational diseases by minimizing workers' exposures to harmful factors. Research on ways to improve OSH laws and regulation on a national level are also being conducted in OSHRI.

- Research on technologies to measure and assess chemical, physical, and biological hazards
- Research on work environments and the characteristics of exposure to hazards
- Research on health hazards evaluation at work
- Research on asbestos and its exposure

<Prevention of Occupational Diseases and Research on Workers' Health>

OSHRI conducts epidemiological study to find out the causes of occupational diseases while focusing its research on preventing work-related diseases. OSHRI's research activities strives to establish a method of early diagnosis and an advanced diagnostic system.

- Research on the identification, control and prevention of occupational diseases
- Research on work-related diseases such as musculoskeletal disorders, cerebro and cardio-vascular diseases, and job stress
- Accurate diagnosis and review on occupational diseases

<Research on Hazards and Risks of Chemicals>

OSHRI conducts studies on the hazards and risks of chemical substances to prevent related accidents and diseases.

- Research on measures to improve the database on chemicals.
- Research on inhalation toxicity and genotoxicity of chemicals in accordance with GLP (good laboratory practice) guidelines.
- Analysis on physical and chemical characteristics of chemical substances, and risk assessment on chemicals-related fires and explosions.



The following are the records of research works OSHRI accomplished in 2010. In the broad field of safety and health, OSHRI discovers new research areas and studies them to meet the needs of the society and lay the foundation for further research. Also, OSHRI seeks to gather its capabilities in conducting proactive research on accident prevention in new and emerging industrial fields, which will gain more importance in the future.

Areas of research conducted by OSHRI in 2010

	Total	Research on Occupational Accident Prevention				
		Safety management	Safety engineering	Work environment	Protection of workers' health	Chemical substances
No. of research projects	82	14 (17.1%)	17 (20.7%)	20 (24.4%)	15 (18.3%)	16 (19.5%)

Other Activities in Specialized Fields

In addition to numerous research projects, OSHRI works on the following areas to prevent occupational accident and safeguard workers health.

<Epidemiological Survey on Work-related Illnesses>

OSHRI evaluates work-related illnesses from the perspective of occupational medicine, identifies the root causes of diseases through work environment assessment, and suggests improvements. In accordance with Article 43, paragraph 2 of OSH Act, OSHRI conducts epidemiological surveys upon the requests made by workers, employers, the heads of regional labor offices, and other third parties. In addition, for proactive responses to certain occupational illnesses, OSHRI selects high-risk industries and risk factors and conducts epidemiological surveys on them.

Epidemiological surveys conducted by OSHRI in the past five years

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Total	82	85	86	92	86
Upon requests (occupational disease)	80	80	82	87	77
Voluntary surveys (preemptive prevention)	0	5	4	5	9

(Unit : No. of survey)

<Quality Control on Private OSH Service Providers>

To ensure the quality of private OSH service providers, OSHRI examines their capabilities in conducting various measurements and tests related to work environment. The quality control program on private OSH service providers are categorized into 5 different areas and the capabilities of these providers are tested one or twice every year.

Private OSH service providers participating in quality control program in 2010

	Specialized medical Checkup			Work environment assessment	asbestos
	Analysis	Pneumoconiosis	Hearing		
No. of private OSH service providers	118	154	161	148	190

(Unit : No. of survey)

<Distribution and Management of the Chemical Data>

OSHRI offers GHS-compliant MSDSs (Material Safety Data Sheets) and classifications on more than 13,000 chemicals through its website. The MSDS Editing Program, which has been developed by OSHRI, is also available to worksites to help them classify chemical hazards more easily and guide them to produce warning signs.

* GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

<Assessments on Chemical Hazards and Risks>

OSHRI conducts tests on chemical materials used in Korea, which are suspected of causing health hazards when workers are exposed to them. The toxicity tests are delivered under the GLP (good laboratory practice) guideline recommended by the OECD. Moreover, OSHRI operates an internationally qualified testing facility recognized by KOLAS (Korea Laboratory Accreditation Scheme) to produce credible data of the physical hazards of the chemical substances. Furthermore, through hazard tests and risk assessment on chemical substances, OSHRI strives to prevent related accidents and investigate the causes.

<Groundwork for OSH Research>

OSHRI publishes monthly magazine titled “OSH Research Brief” to help policy-makers better understand OSH trends. In addition, OSHRI publishes English versions of OSH research trends in Korea and distributes them to research institutes around the world and members of International Commission on Occupational Health (ICOH), in order to publicize OSHRI's activities and gain a strong foothold as Korea is to host the 31st ICOH Congress in 2015. One notable accomplishment of OSHRI in 2010 is the publication of SH@W (Safety and Health at Work), which is an English journal on OSH and it welcomes contributions of experts in the field of safety and health at work.





International Cooperation

International Cooperation

In 2010, KOSHA made endeavors to introduce advanced technologies in OSH through more consolidated cooperation with international organizations such as the ILO and WHO and 47 accident prevention organizations from 20 countries around the world. As a responsible member of the OECD, the Korean government and KOSHA continue to implement technical programs for developing countries to assist their accident prevention efforts.

Strengthening Cooperation with International Organizations and Accident Prevention Agencies

KOSHA engages in joint projects and research activities with world-renowned professional accident prevention institutes including NIOSH and CSB of the US, JISHA of Japan, and PTB of Germany to upgrade the overall level of prevention technology. In addition, KOSHA works together with international organizations like the ILO, WHO, EU-OSHA, and APOSHO to play an important role demanded by the international community.

* NIOSH : National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

* CSB : U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board

* JISHA : Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association

* PTB : Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt

* ILO : International Labour Organization

* WHO : World Health Organization

* EU-OSHA : European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

* APOSHO : Asia Pacific Occupational Safety and Health Organization

Operation of Information Center

As the national center of ILO-CIS, KOSHA gathers international news on OSH and publishes them on weekly and bi-monthly basis, to be utilized by workers in industrial sites and individuals who seek information in the field of occupational safety and health.

The weekly "Global Newsletter on Safety and Health at Work" consists of various contents released by OSH organizations around the world, which helps readers of the newsletter to closely follow global trends. The newsletter is comprised of major global trends in OSH, news briefs, latest publication, and key events.

In addition, KOSHA publishes English newsletter on bi-monthly basis. The English newsletter, targeting audience from other countries contains information about Korea's OSH activities, policies, statistics, and other related data. E-mail subscription of the English newsletter is available on application basis through KOSHA website or at overseas@kosha.net.

Seoul Declaration on Safety and Health at Work

During the Safety and Health Summit in 2008, co-organized by KOSHA, the ILO, and the ISSA and held on the occasion of the 18th World Congress on Safety and Health at Work, the Seoul Declaration was established to raise the public awareness and encourage political responsibility on OSH.

Recognizing a safe and healthy working environment as the most fundamental right of workers, the Seoul Declaration aims to mitigate workers' suffering and contribute to social welfare through concerted efforts made by the labor, management, government and society. The Seoul Declaration, as the first universal charter in its kind, opened a new chapter in the history of occupational safety and health.

So far, the ILO, the ISSA, and KOSHA have launched a variety of activities to implement the Seoul Declaration worldwide. And on many other OSH events and conferences, support statements of the Seoul Declaration were signed .

- Canary Islands Statement (in March 2009) - Spain
- Dusseldorf Statement (in November 2009) - Germany
- Mauritius Statement (in April 2010) - Mauritius
- Regional OSH Action Plan based on the Seoul Declaration (in May 2010) - Republic of Srpska
- International Seminar on the Best Practice for the implementation on the Seoul Declaration (in July 2010) - Korea
- Beijing Statement (in September 2010) - China

Efforts to promote and implement the Seoul declaration will continue to create a safe and happy society, free from occupational injuries and illnesses.

The 1st International Conference on Accident Prevention (ICAP 2010)

The 1st International Conference on Accident Prevention (ICAP 2010) was held from October 20 to 22, 2010 in Busan Korea. The Conference was sponsored by Scientific Committee on Accident Prevention of International Commission on Occupational Health (ICOH-SCAP).

The Conference, which was attended by 315 participants from 16 countries, offered 15 technical sessions on 13 different topics (74 oral presentations, 47 poster presentations). In addition to technical sessions, keynote speeches, and special lectures, there were opportunities to visit workplaces with excellent OSH practices (e.g. Hyundai Heavy Industries). Other programs of the Conference included Busan city tour and receptions. Through ICAP 2010, KOSHA was able to establish the networking necessary to successfully organize the ICOH Congress in 2015. In addition, the ICAP 2010 provided precious opportunities to have in-depth discussion on accident prevention methods and reinvigorate the Accident Prevention Committee of ICOH.



Appendices

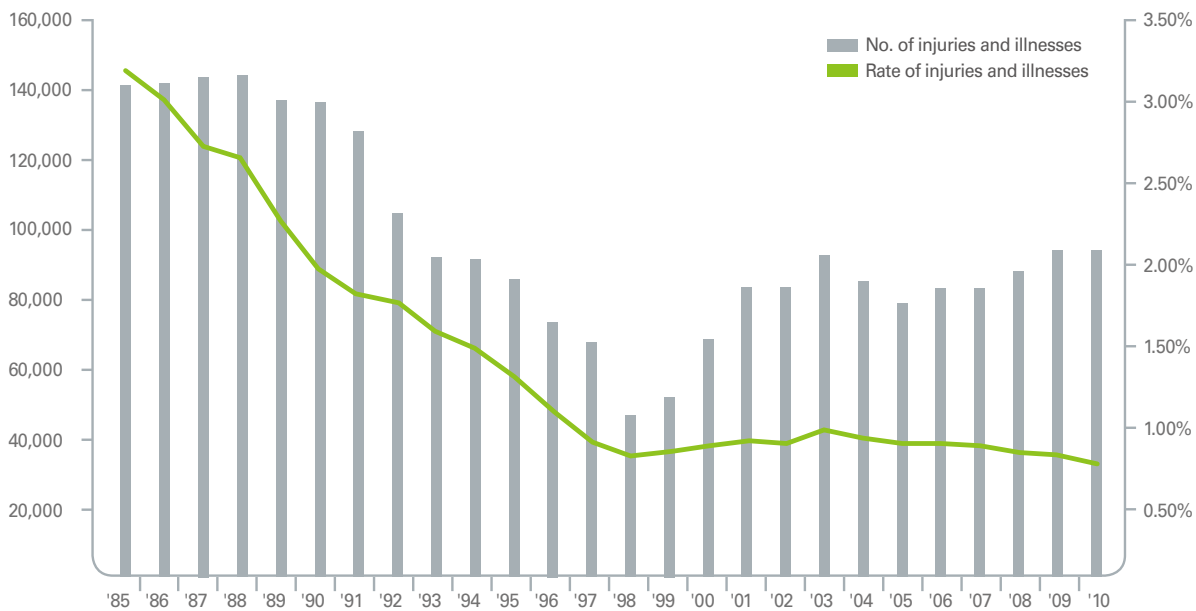
Statistics on Occupational Accidents in 2010
Finance
Organization Chart
Number of staff
Contact Point
History

Statistics on Occupational Accidents in 2010

1. Summary

- In 2010, there were 14,198,748 workers working in 1,608,361 worksites covered by the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act. Among them, 98,620 workers fell victims to occupational accidents, which required four or more days away from work. Korea's rate of occupational injuries and illnesses in 2010 is 0.69%.
- Compared to 2009, the number of workers increased 2.26% and the number of injuries and illnesses increased 0.82%. However the rate of injuries and illnesses decreased 0.01%p.
- The number and rate of injuries and illnesses were constantly decreasing until 1998. However, the International Monetary Fund's intervention to Korea's economy in 1998 and 1999 caused the dramatic changes in records related to occupational accidents. On the other hand, the number of injuries and illnesses increased dramatically since 2001 as the coverage of Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act was expanded in July, 2000 to include all workplaces employing at least one worker.

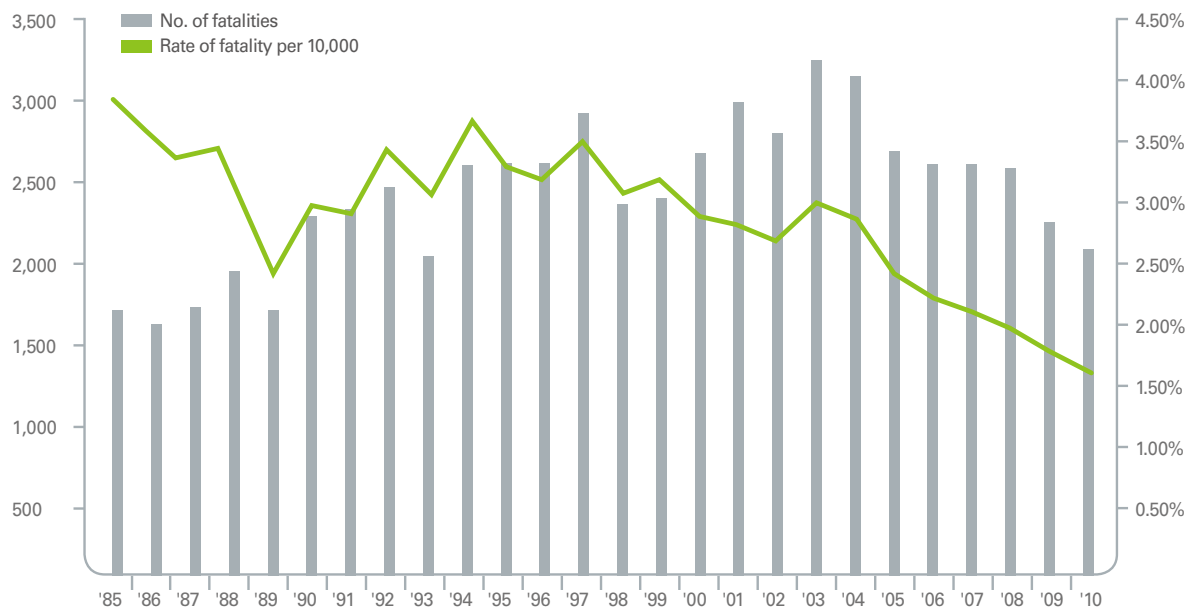
Number and rate of injuries and illnesses by year



2. Status of Occupational Fatalities

- In 2010, the number of occupational fatalities reached 2,089. The number of fatal injuries were 1,307 and the number of fatal illnesses were 782.
- The rate of fatality per 10,000 were 1.47 in 2010, which is a year-on-year decrease of 0.10%p (1.57%p in 2009). 424 workers died of fall from the height, 387 workers died due to pneumoconiosis, and 337 died due to cerebro and cardiovascular diseases.
- The number of fatalities in workplaces are on the rise since 1998 due to the increase in deaths caused by occupational illnesses. However, the rate of fatality per 10,000 have decreased since 1994.

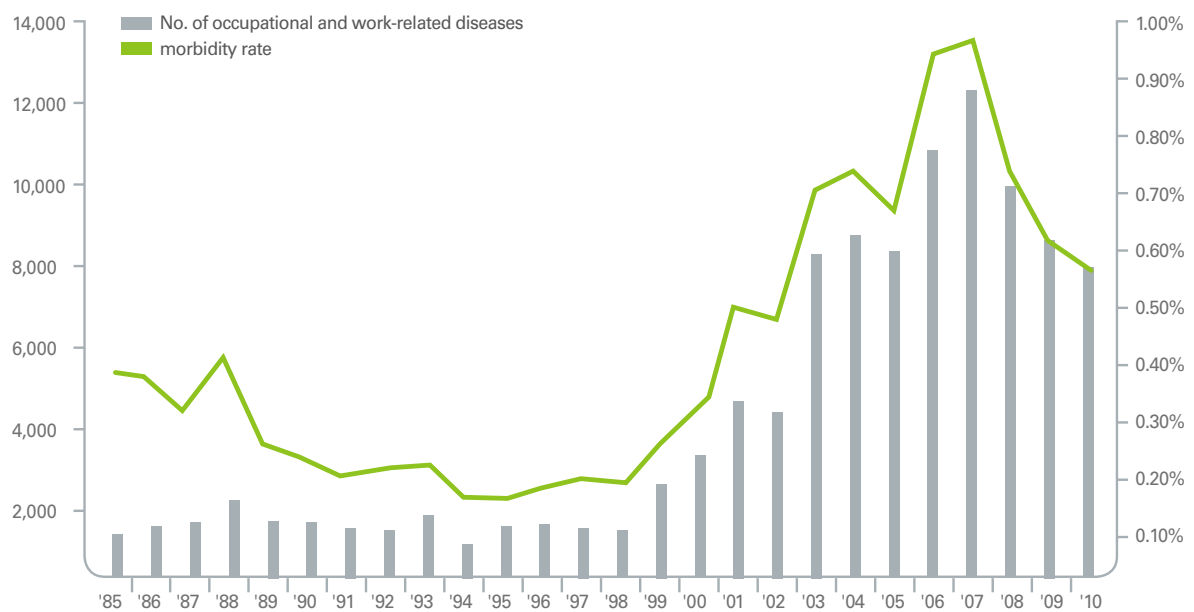
No. of fatalities and rate of fatality per 10,000 workers by year



3. Status of Occupational Illnesses

- In 2010, there were 7,784 reported cases of occupational illnesses (including fatal illnesses). The data in 2010 shows a 10.74% decrease from 8,721 in 2009.
- Out of the cases, 1,564 were occupational diseases, a 10.42% fall (or 182 cases) from 1,746 in 2009. The number of work-related diseases also dropped to 6,220 from 6,975, which is a 13.7% (or 775 cases) decline.

No. of occupational illnesses and morbidity rate by year



* Occupational Accidents Indicators

- Rate of injuries and illnesses : (Number of injuries and illnesses / Number of workers covered by the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance) X 100
- Rate of fatality per 10,000 workers : (Number of fatalities / Number of workers covered by the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance) X 10,000
- Morbidity rate : (Number of illnesses / Number of workers covered by the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance) X 1,000

Finance

(Unit : KRW million)

		2009 (2009.1.1-2009.12.31)	2010 (2010.1.1-2010.12.31)
Revenues	Funding from the government	145,353	148,817
	Government subsidy	89,105	60,556
	Share and transfer income	-	-
	Referral and monopoly income	-	-
	Income	10,112	9,873
	Debts	-	-
	Balance brought forward	1,787	5,829
	Miscellaneous	-	-
	Total Revenue	246,357	225,075
Expenditure	Operating expenses	150,503	122,680
	Staff costs	77,109	79,855
	Ordinary operating expenses	12,916	13,083
	Balance carried over	5,829	9,457
	Miscellaneous	-	-
	Total Expenditure	246,357	225,075

Organization Chart



Number of Staff

1. Organization: 5 executives, 9 departments, 4 teams, OSHRI, OSHTI, 23 regional / area offices

2. Staff

Total	Headquarters	OSHRI	OSHTI	Regional / Area Offices
1,262	181	138	42	901

* Due to the Korean government's plan to streamline government agencies, KOSHA intends to downsize the workforce until 2012. [from 1,376 in 2008 to 1,236 in 2012]

* KOSHA has 356 professional engineers, 671 certified engineers, 63 doctoral degree holders, 401 master's degree holders and 9 occupational doctors.



Office • Phone • Location • Postal Code	
KOSHA (Headquarters)	
032)5100-500 • 478 Munemi-ro, Bupyeong-gu, Incheon, Korea • 403-711	
Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute (OSHRI)	
032)5100-901 • 478 Munemi-ro, Bupyeong-gu, Incheon, Korea • 403-711	
Chemical Substances OSH Center	
042)869-0304 • 104-8 Munji-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, Korea • 305-380	
Occupational Safety and Health Training Institute (OSHTI)	
032)5100-934 • 478 Munemi-ro, Bupyeong-gu, Incheon, Korea • 403-711	
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Northern Seoul Area Office	
02)3783-8300 • 7~8th floors, woori Building, 10 Bongnae-dong1-ga, Seoul,Korea • 100-161	
Gyeonggi-Incheon Regional Office	
032)570-7200 • 491 Gajeong-dong, Seogu, Incheon, Korea • 404-803	
Bucheon Area Office	
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031)259-7149 • 13th floor, Gyeonggi Medium&Small Business Center, 906-5, Yieui-dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon, Gyeonggi-do, Korea • 443-766	
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031)841-4900 • 1st floor, Northern Gyeonggi Chamber of Commerce, 801-1, Singok-dong, Uijeongbu, Gyeonggi-do, Korea • 480-070	
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031)481-7551 • 2nd floor, 729-2, Gojan-dong, Danwon-gu, Ansan, Gyeonggi-do, Korea • 425-022	
Gangwon Area Office	
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Gangneung OSH Center	
033)655-1860 • 15th floor, Gangneung City Hall, 1001, Hongje-dong, Gangneung, Gangwon-do, Korea • 210-703	
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Eastern Gyeongnam Area Office	
055)371-7500 • 4th floor, Yangsan Labor Complex Building, 1440-1, Seoksan-ri, Dong-myeon, Yangsan, Korea • 626-821	
Daegu Regional Office	
053)609-0500 • 19~20th floors, Hosu Building, 50-3, Dongin-dong2-ga, Junggu, Daegu, Korea • 700-732	
Ulsan Area Office	
052)226-0510 • 2nd & 4th floors, Kookmin Bank Building, 615-8, Dal-dong, Nam-gu, Ulsan, Korea • 680-801	
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054)271-2014 • 124-4, Daedo-dong, Nam-gu, Pohang, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea • 790-823	
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055)269-0510 • 7-3, Yongho-dong, Changwon, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea • 641-727	
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062)949-8700 • 8,9,11 floors, Trade Hall Building, 1589-1, Usan-dong, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju, Korea • 506-721	
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042)620-5600 • 104-7 Munji-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, Korea • 305-380	
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043)230-7111 • 3rd floor, KT Building, 1171, Gagyeong-dong, Heungdeok-gu, Chungju, Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea • 361-800	
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041)570-3400 • 215 Gwangjang-ro, Seobuk-gu, Cheonan, Chungcheongnam-do, Korea • 331-981	
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063)240-8500 • 807-8, Inhu-dong 1-ga, Deokjin-gu, Jeonju, Korea • 561-708	
Eastern Jeonnam Area Office	
061)689-4900 • 1285, Sunwon-dong, Yeosu, Jeollanam-do, Korea • 555-801	
Jeju Area Office	
064)797-7500 • 3-4th floors, Medium & Small Business Center, 495, Yeon-Sam, Jeju, Jeju-do, Korea • 690-732	

Foundation Phase - 1987~1990

- December, 1987 : Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) was established
- July, 1989 : Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute was established

Take-Off Phase - 1991~1994

- October, 1991 : Korea-Germany Occupational Safety Cooperation Meeting was held
- February, 1992 : Korea-Japan Cooperative Meeting on Occupational Disease was held
- August, 1992 :Tripartite Meeting to Creating Low-Cost, Highly-Effective Zero-Accident Worksites was held
- August, 1992 :10,097,600 people participated in Zero-Accident Signature-Seeking Campaign, which sought to mobilize 10 million signers
- July, 1993 : Management Convention for Zero-Accident Campaign
- November, 1993 :The 1st Occupational Safety and Health Award was held

Acceleration Phase - 1995~1998

- 1995 :The rate of occupational injuries and illnesses in Korea dropped to below 1% / KOSHA's headquarters was transferred to the present location in Bupyeong-gu, Incheon
- December, 1995 : Center for Safety and Health Research was established
- March, 1997 : Plate-Hanging Ceremony of Center for Safety Certification was held
- May, 1997 :Training Center for Construction Safety Experience was completed
- September, 1997 : Industrial Chemicals Research Center was Completed
- April, 1998 :The 14th APOSHO Annual Conference was held in Seoul, Korea

Stabilization Phase - 1999~2008

- December, 1999 :The 12th Anniversary of KOSHA's Establishment / CI Proclamation Ceremony was held
- November, 2000 : KOSHA-BVQI Signed an Arrangement in Mutual Recognition of Occupational Safety and Health Management System
- June, 2003 : Safety Seminar on Cheonggye Stream's Restoration Project
- September, 2004 : KOSHA won the National Productivity Award
- December, 2004 : KOSHA-EU Signed Occupational Safety and Health Arrangement / Chemical Safety & Health Research Center was established
- July, 2006 : “Safety Love” Volunteer Group was created
- August, 2006 : KOSHA began sponsoring “Escaping Crises Number One,” a TV program of KBS
- October, 2007 : KOSHA gave the 5,000th Safety Certification Mark (‘S’ Mark)
- December, 2007 :The 20th Anniversary of KOSHA's Establishment
- June, 2008 :The 18th World Congress on Safety and Health at Work was held / Seoul Declaration on Safety and Health at Work was adopted

Efforts for Renovation (for a Second Take-off): 2009 and Onwards

- January, 2009 :The Korean name of KOSHA changed from Korea Occupational Safety Agency to Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency
- March, 2009 : Korea won the bid for hosting the 31st ICOH Congress in 2015
- February, 2010 : Service Industry Department was launched
- October, 2010 : KOSHA co-organized the 1st International Conference on Accident Prevention (ICAP 2010) with the Korean Society of Safety (KOSOS)



The grower of safety - KOSHA



KOSHA