III. Basic Technical Criteria* for Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues

* These criteria are stipulated in the Building Standard Law Enforcement Order and Notifications.

1. Chemical substances subjected to regulations
   The chemical substances stipulated in the Order are chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde.

2. Regulations on building materials in relation to chlorpyrifos
   The use of building materials containing chlorpyrifos in buildings is prohibited.
   * Building materials containing chlorpyrifos is exempted if they have been used as building parts for five years or more.

3. Regulations concerning building materials and ventilation equipment in relation to formaldehyde

3.1 Restrictions on interior finishing materials

(1) Categories of building materials
   Building materials which are now subject to formaldehyde-emission controls are classified under four categories according to their formaldehyde emission rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formaldehyde emission rate (*1)</th>
<th>Building materials stipulated in Notification</th>
<th>Building materials approved by the Minister</th>
<th>Restrictions on interior finishing materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 0.12 mg/m²h</td>
<td>Type 1 formaldehyde-emitting building materials</td>
<td>Equivalent to old E₂, Fc₂ standards under JIS, JAS systems, unclassified</td>
<td>Use prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 0.02 mg/m³/h But not more than 0.12 mg/m³/h</td>
<td>Type 2 formaldehyde-emitting building materials</td>
<td>F☆☆☆ under JIS, JAS systems</td>
<td>Approved under Article 20-5, paragraph 2 of the Order (deemed equivalent to type 2 formaldehyde-emitting building materials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 0.005 mg/m³/h But not more than 0.02 mg/m³/h</td>
<td>Type 3 formaldehyde-emitting building materials</td>
<td>F☆☆☆☆ under JIS, JAS systems</td>
<td>Approved under Article 20-5, paragraph 3 of the Order (deemed equivalent to type 3 formaldehyde-emitting building materials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 0.005 mg/m³/h</td>
<td>F☆☆☆☆☆ under JIS, JAS systems</td>
<td>Approved under Article 20-5, paragraph 4 of the Order</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 Measurement conditions
   Temperature: 28°C, relative humidity: 50%, formaldehyde density: 0.1 mg/m³
   (= guideline value announced by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

*2 There are no restrictions on materials which have been used as parts of buildings for five years or more.
Formaldehyde-emitting Building Materials

Building materials which are now subject to formaldehyde-emission controls are listed exclusively in Notification No. 1113-1115. Materials not listed are not subject to such controls. Even building materials listed in the Notification are exempted from controls when they are F **** of JIS or JAS or equivalent to them.

The following is a table of the building materials mentioned above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Formaldehyde-emitting building materials (included those approved as equivalent)</th>
<th>Type 1</th>
<th>Type 2</th>
<th>Type 3</th>
<th>Exempt from regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Plywood</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - e.g. Non-formaldehyde adhesives used (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Wooden flooring</td>
<td>Wooden flooring (excluding solid-wood flooring with end (longitudinal) joints, etc.) *Excluding materials listed in the other three columns</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - e.g. No adhesives used (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Structural panels</td>
<td>Structural panels *Excluding materials listed in the other three columns</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Non-formaldehyde adhesives used (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Glued laminated lumber</td>
<td>Glued laminated lumber *Excluding materials listed in the other three columns</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Non-formaldehyde adhesives used (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Laminated veneer lumber (LVL)</td>
<td>Laminated veneer lumber *Excluding materials listed in the other three columns</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td>- F☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ (JAS) - Non-formaldehyde adhesives and non-formaldehyde-emitting paints used (JAS) - Approved by Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (6) MDF | MDF  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - F★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister | - F★★★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister | - F★★★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister |
| (7) Particle board | Particle board  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - F★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister | - F★★★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister | - F★★★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister |
| (8) Other wood materials | Laminates, solid wood, wood chips or similar materials formed into boards through the use of urea resin-based adhesives, etc.  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister |
| (9) Urea resin board | Urea resin board  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister |
| (10) Wallpaper | Wallpaper  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - F★★★★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister |
| (11) Adhesives (both on-site use and secondary processing in factories) | Starch adhesives for wallpaper  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - F★★★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister |
|  | Starch adhesives for fixtures containing formaldehyde solutions  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - F★★★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister |
|  | Adhesives based on urea resins, etc. (urea resins, melamine resins, phenol resins, resolcinol resins, formaldehyde-based preservatives)  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister |
| (12) Heat retention materials | Rockwool heat retention panels  
Rockwool felt  
Rockwool heat retention blankets  
Rockwool heat retention tubes  
Glasswool heat retention panels  
Glasswool corrugated heat retention panels  
Glasswool heat retention blankets  
Glasswool heat retention tubes  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - F★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister | - F★★★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister | - F★★★★ (JIS) 
- Approved by Minister |
|  | Phenol resin heat retention materials  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister |
| (13) Shock absorbent materials | Glasswool shock-absorbers for floating floors  
Rockwool shock-absorbers for floating floors  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister |
| (14) Thermal insulation materials | Rockwool thermal insulation materials  
Glasswool thermal insulation materials  
Sprayable glasswool thermal insulation materials  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - F☆☆☆☆ (JIS) | - F☆☆☆☆☆ (JIS) | - Approved by Minister |
| Thermal insulation materials containing urea or melamine resins  
*Excluding materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister |
| (15) Paints (applied on site) | Aluminum paints  
Oil-based ready-mixed paints  
Synthetic resin ready-mixed paints  
Phthalic resin varnishes  
Phthalic resin enamels  
Oil-based undercoats  
General anti-rust paints  
Multicolor paints  
Indoor household wooden floor paints  
Wood and metal household paints  
Floor paints for buildings (Limited to urea resin products in all of the above cases)  
*Excluding paints listed in the other three columns | - F☆☆☆ (JIS) | - F☆☆☆☆ (JIS) | - F☆☆☆☆☆ (JIS) | - Approved by Minister |
| (16) Finishing paint materials (applied on site) | Interior finish synthetic resin emulsion finishing paint materials (for thin coatings)  
Interior finish synthetic resin emulsion finishing paint materials (for thick coatings)  
Light aggregate finishing paint materials  
Synthetic resin emulsion multilayer finishing paint materials  
Waterproof synthetic resin emulsion multilayer finishing paint materials (Limited to urea resin products in all of the above cases)  
*Excluding finishing materials listed in the other three columns | - Approved by Minister | - Approved by Minister | - F☆☆☆☆☆ (JIS) | - Approved by Minister |
| (17) Adhesives (applied on site) | Vinyl acetate resin solvent-based adhesives  
Rubber solvent-based adhesives  
Vinyl copolymer resin solvent-based adhesives  
Recycled rubber solvent-based adhesives (Limited to urea resin products in all of the above cases)  
*Excluding products listed in the other three columns | - F☆☆☆ (JIS) | - F☆☆☆☆ (JIS) | - F☆☆☆☆☆ (JIS) | - Approved by Minister |
(2) Prohibition on use of type 1 formaldehyde-emitting building materials

The use of type 1 formaldehyde-emitting building materials as interior finishing materials in habitable rooms is prohibited.

* Habitable rooms also include other areas of buildings, such as corridors, which have permanent openings (such as door undercuts) and which are ventilated together with the habitable rooms according to ventilation planning. (The same applies below.)

* Interior finishing materials are materials applied to the surfaces of walls, floors and ceilings (excluding picture rails, windowsills and similar parts). Pillars and other framing lumber, baseboards, handrails, head jambs, lintel joist, and other finishing trim, window/door trim and paints adhesives, etc used in small quantities are excluded. (The same applies below.)

(3) Restrictions on use of type 2 and type 3 formaldehyde-emitting building materials

The use of type 2 and type 3 formaldehyde-emitting building materials as interior finishing materials in habitable rooms is limited to area size which satisfy the following formula.

\[
N_2 S_2 + N_3 S_3 \leq A
\]

\[\begin{align*}
N_2 &: \text{Value shown in column (1) in the table below} \\
N_3 &: \text{Value shown in column (2) in the table below} \\
S_2 &: \text{Area size type 2 formaldehyde-emitting building materials are used} \\
S_3 &: \text{Area size type 3 formaldehyde-emitting building materials are used} \\
A &: \text{Floor area of habitable room}
\end{align*}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of habitable room</th>
<th>Ventilation</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitable rooms in houses, etc. (*1)</td>
<td>At least 0.7 times/h (*2)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others (at least 0.5 times/h but less than 0.7 times/h) (*2)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitable rooms in buildings other than houses, etc.</td>
<td>At least 0.7 times/h (*2)</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 0.5 times/h but less than 0.7 times/h (*2)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others (at least 0.3 times/h but less than 0.5 times/h) (*2)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 Habitable rooms in houses, etc., are habitable rooms in houses, bedrooms in boarding houses, bedrooms in dormitories, and sales areas in stores engaged in commodity sales such as furniture and similar items.

*2 Ventilation includes ventilation achieved by using construction methods stipulated or approved by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport as providing a ventilation frequency equivalent or superior to mechanical ventilation equipment providing the ventilation frequency shown in the above table.
(4) Ministerial Approval on Formaldehyde-emitting Building Materials

Type 1, 2 and 3 formaldehyde-emitting building materials stipulated in the Building Standard Law Enforcement Order (hereinafter referred to as the Order) Article 20-5 Paragraph 1-Item 3 and -Item 4 are specified in the Notifications quoting JIS and JAS product standards. As a general rule, building materials which do not comply with such JIS and JAS standards may become subject to Ministerial Approval and those approved by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport based on the Order Article 20-5 Paragraphs 2 through 4 are deemed to be equivalent to type 2, type 3 or non-classified as type-1, 2 or 3 (i.e. exempted from regulations) formaldehyde-emitting building materials according to classification of approval.

In order to obtain Ministerial Approval, applicants shall submit application documents with the evaluation certificate issued by the evaluation organizations designated or recognized by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

Flowchart of the Ministerial Approval on Formaldehyde-emitting Building Materials

- Applicants
  - Application of Performance Evaluation on Formaldehyde-emitting Building Materials to Evaluation Bodies designated or recognized by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

- Evaluation Bodies designated or recognized by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
  - Performance Evaluation / Issuance of Evaluation Certificates

- Applicants
  - Submission of Application Documents to the Building Guidance Division of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport with the Evaluation Certificates

- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
  - Approval by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

(5) Exemptions

The following types of habitable rooms are covered by other criteria, etc., and are therefore exempted from the restrictions concerning interior finishing materials specified herein.

➢ Habitable rooms equipped with centrally controlled air conditioning equipment which complies with specific criteria (Article 20-6, paragraph 1 item (1) (c) of the Order)

➢ Habitable rooms approved by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport as rooms in which it is possible to maintain the concentration of formaldehyde at no more than 0.1 mg/m³ throughout the year in areas where people can be expected to engage in normal activities. (Note: Such rooms are also exempted from the criteria concerning ventilation equipment.)
### 3.2 Mandatory installation of ventilation equipment

(1) Installation of one of the following types of ventilation equipment is mandatory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical ventilation equipment (except b)</td>
<td>Mechanical ventilation equipment which cleans the air supply</td>
<td>Centrally controlled air conditioning equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Equipment which complies with general technical criteria for mechanical ventilation equipment (Article 129-2-6 paragraph 2 of the Order)
- Equipment which complies with general technical criteria for centrally controlled air conditioning equipment (Article 129-2-6 paragraph 3 of the Order)
- Ventilation equipment must have the effective capacity to provide a ventilation frequency of at least 0.5 times/hour in habitable rooms in houses, etc., and at least 0.3 times/hour in other habitable rooms.
- Ventilation equipment must either comply with the criteria stipulated in notifications or be approved by the Minister as having the equivalent effective ventilation capacity (calculated using the following formula) equivalent to providing a ventilation frequency of at least 0.5 times/hour in habitable rooms in houses, etc., and at least 0.3 times/hour in other habitable rooms.

\[
V_q = \frac{Q(C - C_p)}{C + V}
\]

- In principle, the equipment must have sufficient ventilation capacity to provide an effective ventilation capacity not less than the value calculated according to the following formula.

\[
V = 10(E + 0.02nA)
\]

- The air supply or exhaust system must, in principle, have the required capacity as confirmed from calculations which take into account the total pressure loss in the duct work.
- The ventilation equipment must be continuously operable when the habitable room is in normal use.

*1 When one mechanical ventilation system is used to ventilate two or more habitable rooms, its effective ventilation capacity must be equal to or greater than the total required ventilation capacity for all of the rooms.

*2 The control and the monitoring of operational status of centrally controlled air conditioning equipment or mechanical ventilation equipment installed in buildings, etc., in which an emergency elevator is required to be installed (except equipment used to ventilate individual habitable rooms) must be possible from a central control room.
(2) Cases in which general mechanical ventilation equipment is not required
The following types of habitable rooms do not require ventilation equipment which complies with the requirements in 1).

a. Habitable rooms in which ventilation is provided through openings and gaps
(equivalent to a ventilation frequency of 0.5 times/hour)

➤ Habitable rooms in which the total area of openings and gaps which are always open to the outside air and which are effective for ventilation is at least 15 cm² per square meter of floor area

➤ Habitable rooms other than those used for sleeping (e.g. habitable rooms in houses, bedrooms in hotels, inns and boarding houses) in which the total area of openings and gaps which are open to the outside air and which are effective for ventilation when the room is in use is at least 15 cm² per square meter of floor area

➤ Habitable rooms in buildings of “shinkabe” construction in which no plywood or similar panel-like building material is used for exterior walls, ceilings and floors

➤ Habitable rooms in buildings of “shinkabe” construction in which no plywood or similar panel-like building material is used for exterior walls, and in which the fixture fittings on openings in exterior walls are wooden frames and have gaps through which ventilation can be provided

b. Easing of ventilation frequency requirements for habitable rooms with high ceilings

➤ Habitable rooms in which the ceiling is above a certain height, and in which there is mechanical ventilation equipment providing effective ventilation capacity or equivalent effective ventilation capacity as stipulated in the following tables according to ceiling height

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ceiling height (m)</th>
<th>At least 2.7 but less than 3.3</th>
<th>At least 3.3 but less than 4.1</th>
<th>At least 4.1 but less than 5.4</th>
<th>At least 5.4 but less than 8.1</th>
<th>At least 8.1 but less than 16.1</th>
<th>16.1 or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ventilation frequency (times/hour)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Habitable rooms (ceiling height 2.9 m or higher) with ventilation provided at the equivalent of 0.5 times/h

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ceiling height (m)</th>
<th>At least 2.9 but less than 3.9</th>
<th>At least 3.9 but less than 5.8</th>
<th>At least 5.8 but less than 11.5</th>
<th>11.5 or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ventilation frequency (times/hour)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Habitable rooms (ceiling height 3.5 m or higher) with ventilation provided at the equivalent of 0.3 times/h

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ceiling height (m)</th>
<th>At least 3.5 but less than 6.9</th>
<th>At least 6.9 but less than 13.8</th>
<th>13.8 or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ventilation frequency (times/hour)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Habitable rooms approved by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport as rooms in which it is possible to maintain the concentration of formaldehyde at no more than 0.1 mg/m³ throughout the year in areas where people can be expected to engage in normal activities. (Note: Such rooms are also exempted from restrictions concerning the use of building materials.)

3.3 Restrictions concerning ceiling cavities, etc.
Where mechanical ventilation equipment or centrally controlled air conditioning equipment has been installed, one of the following measures must be implemented to prevent formaldehyde entering habitable rooms from ceiling cavities, etc. (ceiling cavities, attics, cavities underneath floors, wall, storerooms and other similar locations):

(1) Controlling the emission of formaldehyde which might flow into habitable rooms through non-use of the following materials as base materials, thermal insulation materials or other similar surface materials, in ceiling cavities, etc.:

➢ Type 1 formaldehyde-emitting building materials
➢ Type 2 formaldehyde-emitting building materials
➢ Building materials approved by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport under the provisions of Article 20-5 paragraph 2 of the Order (building materials deemed to be equivalent to type 2 formaldehyde-emitting building materials)

(2) Controlling the flow of formaldehyde into habitable rooms through use of airtight layers or seals. The locations in which countermeasures are implemented are as follows:

➢ Areas facing the outside, other than separation walls which are separated from a habitable room with a continuous airtight layer, using airtight materials as stipulated in the “Design and Construction Guidelines for the Rationalization of Energy Use in Houses,” based on Ministry of Construction Notification No. 998 of 1999, under the Law Concerning the Rationalization of Energy Use (Law No. 49 of 1979, known as the “Energy Conservation Law”) (referred to below as “airtight materials”)

➢ Parts of walls, etc, in which air seals are applied to all necessary locations to prevent the passage of air between habitable rooms and other areas using airtight materials or materials with airtightness equivalent or superior to that of airtight materials (e.g. plasterboard) to control the flow of formaldehyde into habitable rooms.
(3) For ceiling cavities, etc., where the countermeasures described in 1) or 2) have not been implemented limiting formaldehyde flowing into habitable rooms due to air pressure differentials by measures based on the use of mechanical ventilation equipment, etc., to maintain the air pressure in habitable rooms at a higher level than in ceiling cavities, etc. Depending on the type of mechanical ventilation equipment, etc., the following specific measures might be used for this purpose:

➤ Type 1 ventilation equipment (equipment with air supply and exhaust systems)
   The air pressure in the habitable rooms shall be maintained above the pressure in the ceiling cavities, etc., by adjusting the capacities of the air supply and exhaust systems. Alternatively, an exhaust system installed in a habitable room or another exhaust system may be used to exhaust air from the ceiling cavities, etc.

➤ Type 2 ventilation equipment (equipment with an air supply system and an air outlet)
   Since air supply is provided mechanically, no other special measures are required.

➤ Type 3 ventilation equipment (equipment with an air inlet and an exhaust system)
   An exhaust system installed in a habitable room or another exhaust system may be used to exhaust air from the ceiling cavities, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Service areas</th>
<th>Telephone number</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designation* date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hokkaido Northern Regional Building Research Institute</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0166-66-4217</td>
<td>1-20 Higashi 1-jo 3-chome, Midorigaoka, Asahikawa, Hokkaido 078-8801</td>
<td>June 3, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Testing Center for Construction Materials</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>03-3664-9216</td>
<td>Yusenkyabacho Building 10F, 2-9-8 Nihonbashi kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0025</td>
<td>March 14, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Spinners Inspecting Foundation</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>03-3661-7179</td>
<td>Shiga Building, 12-9 Nihonbashi-kodenmachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0001</td>
<td>April 4, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Building Center of Japan</td>
<td>Japan and overseas</td>
<td>03-3434-7169</td>
<td>30 Mori Building, 3-2-2, Toranomono, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8438</td>
<td>March 14, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Plywood Inspection</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>03-3591-7438</td>
<td>Meisan Building, 1-18-17 Nishi-shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0003</td>
<td>March 14, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Housing and Wood Technology Center</td>
<td>Japan and overseas</td>
<td>03-3589-1796</td>
<td>Adoresu Building 4F, 2-2-19 Akasaka, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 107-0052</td>
<td>March 14, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Paint Inspection and testing Association</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>03-3443-3011</td>
<td>Tokyo Toryo kaikan 205, 2-2-19 Ebisu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0013</td>
<td>March 14, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Better Living</td>
<td>Japan and overseas</td>
<td>03-5211-0599</td>
<td>Sogo Nibancho Building 6F, 4-5 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0084</td>
<td>March 14, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokai Technology Center</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>052-771-5161</td>
<td>710 Inokoshi, 2-chome, Meito-ku, Nagoya 465-0021</td>
<td>June 3, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals Evaluation and Research Institute, Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>06-6771-5157</td>
<td>1-6-5 Dogashiba, Tennoji-ku, Osaka 543-0033</td>
<td>April 4, 2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Designation as an entity qualified to carry out performance evaluations for approval under Article 20-5 Paragraphs 2 through 4 of the Order as stipulated in Article 59 Item (8)-3 of the Ministry Order Concerning Designated Qualified Inspection Organizations, etc., under the Building Standard Law.