

**ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PRESCRIBES DETAILS OF
SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR ROAD VEHICLES**

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
Announcement No. 619 of July 15, 2002

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CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Announcement shall prescribe the technical standards and other details of the Safety Regulations for Road Vehicles (Ministry of Transport Ordinance No. 67 of 1951. Hereinafter referred to as the “Safety Regulations”) pursuant to the provisions of Articles 1 through 3, Article 5, Articles 7 through 31, Articles 32 through 54 and Articles 59 through 66 of the Safety Regulations.

Article 2 (Definitions)

In addition to the definitions described in Article 2 of the Road Vehicles Act (Law No. 185 of 1951. Hereinafter referred to as the “Act”) and Article 1 of the Safety Regulations, the terms appearing in this Announcement shall be defined in the following Items.

- (1) The term “designated motor vehicle, etc.” means any motor vehicle that has been type-designated pursuant to the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 75 of the Act, any motor vehicle that has been approved pursuant to the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 62–3 of the Enforcement Regulations for Road Vehicles Act (Ministry of Transport Ordinance No. 74 of 1951. Hereinafter referred to as the “Enforcement Regulations”), and any motor vehicle designated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.
- (2) The term “type-approved motor-driven cycle” means any motor-driven cycle approved pursuant to the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 62–3 of the Enforcement Regulations
- (3) The term “three-wheeled motor vehicle” means any motor vehicle equipped with three wheels other than those enumerated in any of the next Item.
- (4) The term “motor cycle with sidecar” means any motor vehicle which comes under any of the following Items.
 - (a) In their straight-ahead condition, motor vehicles having two wheels which are placed on the same straight line and one (including dual wheels) or two (limited only to those provided

only at one side of a motor cycle) wheels (hereinafter referred to as the “sidecar wheel”);

- (b) Motor vehicles having a saddle-type seat, a handle-bar type steering system and three wheels, on which the side of the driver’s seat is of open structure.
- (5) The term “vehicle longitudinal centre line” means the following straight lines when a motor vehicle in a straight-ahead condition is placed on a flat surface.
- (a) In the case of a motor vehicle with four wheels or more, the straight line which passes the middle points of the line segments connecting the centres of the tyre ground-contacting sections of the right and left front wheels and rear wheels;
 - (b) In the case of a three-wheeled motor vehicle in which the front has a single wheel, the straight line which passes the middle point of the line segment connecting the centres of the tyre ground-contacting sections of the right and left rear wheels and which is perpendicular to the said line segment (In the case of a three-wheeled motor vehicle having two wheels on the front side, this definition shall apply mutatis mutandis.);
 - (c) In the case of a motor cycle with or without sidecar (except motor cycles with sidecar defined in (b) of Item (4) above), the straight line which passes the centres of the tyre ground-contacting sections of the front and rear wheels (except the sidecar wheel of a motor cycle with sidecar);
 - (d) In the case of a motor cycle with sidecar defined in (b) of Item (4) above, the straight line which passes the centre of the tyre ground-contacting section of the front wheel and which is perpendicular to the vertical plane including the rear wheels;
 - (e) In the case of a motor vehicle with caterpillar tracks or with caterpillar tracks and sleds, the straight line that is apart by the same distance from the centre lines of the right and left caterpillar tracks or of the right and left sleds.
- (6) The term “damage” means deformation, bending, wear, fracture, breakage, crack or corrosion which hampers the intended function of the device concerned.

- (7) The term “motor vehicle conditions at the time of inspection” mean the status where a single driver is riding on a motor vehicle under the unloaded condition (in the case of a trailer, the status where a single driver is riding on a tractor under the unloaded condition, that is coupled with a trailer).

In this case, if the motor vehicle concerned is of type with an automatic axle-lift device, the “motor vehicle conditions at the time of inspection” mean the status where a single driver is riding on a motor vehicle in which the axle, if lifted, is forcibly lowered (in the case of a trailer, the status where a single driver is riding on a tractor, that is coupled with a trailer in which the axle, if lifted, is forcibly lowered).

- (8) The term “Agreement Regulations” mean the regulations attached to the “Agreement Concerning the Adoption of Uniform Technical Prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts Which Can Be Fitted and/or Be Used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of These Prescriptions.”
- (9) The term “loaded state” means the state where any road vehicle in the unloaded state is loaded with persons to its passenger capacity and goods to its maximum loading capacity thereon. In this case, it is regarded that the weight of one person is 55 kg, and that the persons are seated in their seats, that the persons permitted to stand are evenly distributed throughout the standing space, and that the goods are loaded evenly in the goods-loading accommodation.
- (10) The term “flammable articles” mean the following:
- (a) Oil paper, oil cloth, etc. The oil paper, oil cloth, etc. mean paper and cloth impregnated with animal or vegetable oil, and products made of them.
 - (b) Waste silk. The waste silk means only substances impregnated with chrysalis oil.
 - (c) Oil cake.
 - (d) Flammable solid substances, etc. The flammable solid substance, etc. means substances that are solid and come under one of the following Items ①, ③ or ④ (including those which get into the liquid phase at temperatures between 20°C and 40°C at 1 atmosphere, and come under one of the following Items ②, ③

- or ④).
- ① Those with a flash point of 40°C or above and below 100°C;
 - ② Those with a flash point of 70°C or above and below 100°C;
 - ③ Those with a flash point of 100°C or above and below 200°C, which is 8,000 cal/g or more in heat of combustion;
 - ④ Those with a flash point of 200°C or above, which is 8,000 cal/g or more in heat of combustion and below 100°C in melting point.
- (e) Flammable liquid substance, etc. The flammable liquid substance, etc. means flammable liquid substances specified in Item (7) of the Remarks in Attached Table 4 of the Cabinet Order for Control of Dangerous Articles (Cabinet Order No. 306 of 1959).
 - (f) Raw cotton, etc. The raw cotton, etc. means fiber and raw hemp in cotton or top form which are not nonflammable or fire-resistant.
 - (g) Wood wool.
 - (h) Straw, etc. The straw, etc. means dried straw, dried rush, products made of them, and hay.
 - (i) Synthetic resin, etc. The synthetic resin, etc. means synthetic resin products, synthetic resin half-finished products, raw synthetic resins and waste synthetic resins which are solid and flammable or not fire-resistant (including rubber products, rubber half-finished products, raw rubber and waste rubber which are not nonflammable or fire-resistant) with the exception of fibers, cloth, paper and thread made of synthetic resins, and wastes thereof.
 - (j) Matches
- (11) The term “explosive liquid” means any of those enumerated in the “Nomenclature” column of Classes 4 and 6 of Attached Table of the

Fire Prevention Act (Law No. 186 of 1948), which have the properties enumerated in the “Property” column of the relevant items.

- (12) The term “type designated motor vehicle” means any motor vehicle whose type has been designated pursuant to the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 75 of the Act.
- (13) The term “radioactive material” means any radioactive isotope listed in Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act for Prevention of Radiation Hazards due to Radioactive Isotope, etc. (Law No. 167 of 1957) and materials contaminated therewith which have radioactivity concentration of not less than 74 becquerels/g, and any nuclear fuel material in Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act for Control of Nuclear Source Material, Nuclear Fuel Material and Atomic Reactors (Law No. 166 of 1957) and materials contaminated therewith.

Article 3 (Fuel Standards)

The fuel prescribed in Article 1–2 of the Safety Regulations shall be those enumerated in the “Kind of Fuel” column of the following Table and shall comply with the standards posted in the “Properties of Fuel or Contents of Substances in Fuel” column.

Kind of Fuel	Properties of Fuel or Contents of Substances in Fuel
Gasoline	Lead shall not be detected.
	Benzene: 1% or less by volume
	Methyl tertiary butyl ether: 7% or less by volume
	Methanol shall not be detected.
	Ethanol: 3% or less by volume
	Oxygen content: 1.3% or less by mass
	Kerosene mixed in: 4% or less by volume
	Existent gum: 5 mg or less per 100 ml
Diesel fuel	Cetane number: 45 or more
	90% distillation temperature: 360°C or below

[The following shall be put into effect on December 31, 2004] -----

Kind of Fuel	Properties of Fuel or Contents of Substances in Fuel
Gasoline	Lead shall not be detected.
	Sulfur: 0.005% or less by mass
	Benzene: 1% or less by volume
	Methyl tertiary butyl ether: 7% or less by volume
	Methanol shall not be detected.
	Ethanol: 3% or less by volume
	Oxygen content: 1.3% or less by mass
	Kerosene mixed in: 4% or less by volume
	Existent gum: 5 mg or less per 100 ml
Diesel fuel	Sulfur: 0.005% or less by mass
	Cetane number: 45 or more
	90% distillation temperature: 360°C or below

Remarks:

1. The phrase “Lead shall not be detected” means that, when the measurement is conducted according to the testing method prescribed by the atomic absorption A method or atomic absorption B method of the Japanese Industrial Standards K2255, its results shall be the lower limit or less of the applicable division of the method concerned.
2. The phrase “Methanol shall not be detected” means that, when the measurement is conducted by an analysis facility which is capable of measuring the mixture ratio of methanol by volume and whose lower limit of constant volume of the methanol mixture ratio is 0.5% or less by volume, its results shall be the lower limit or less of the applicable division of the method concerned.
3. The “Oxygen content” means the value when the measurement is conducted according to the method prescribed in JIS K2536-2, JIS K2536-4 or JIS K2536-6.
4. The “Cetane number” means the properties of the diesel fuel calculated according to the method prescribed in JIS K2280.

5. The “90% distillation temperature” means the properties of the diesel fuel measured according to the method prescribed in JIS K2254.

Article 4 (Destructive Testing)

The devices enumerated in each of the following Items shall be the devices for which the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport deems it extremely difficult to conduct the destructive testing because of nonavailability or its extreme scarcity of the device having the identical construction, in connection with the technical standards provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 15, Paragraph 3 of Article 17 and Paragraphs 2 through 4 of Article 18 of the Safety Regulations, based on the provision of the proviso in Article 1–3 of the Safety Regulations.

- (1) Devices other than those enumerated below:
 - a. Devices mounted on designated motor vehicles, etc.;
 - b. Devices whose type is designated pursuant to the provision of Article 75–2 of the Act.
- (2) Devices enumerated in Items a and b above, which have been modified.