

Press Release (This is provisional translation. Please refer to the original text written in Japanese.)

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Inspection and Safety Division,
Policy Planning and Communication Division,
Department of Food Safety

To Press and those whom may concern,

The Revision of the “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods concerned Applies”

Today, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters announced revisions to the “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods concerned Applies” concerning radioactive materials in foods, as in Annex.

【Reference 1】 General overview

The Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters has established and publicly announced guidelines on the local governments’ formulation of inspection plans for radionuclide in foods, and the handling of the restriction of distribution based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.

Now, on the basis of the results of inspections carried out in 2011 and in light of the enforcement of the new standard limits which come into effect on April 1, 2012, necessary revisions are made to the “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods concerned Applies” concerning radioactive materials in foods.

【Reference 2】Major revised points

(1) The categorization of the local governments concerned

In light of the restriction of distribution instructed in the past, the local governments in need of more focused inspections are grouped in 2 categories and thus clarified.

- The local governments subjected to the restriction of distribution on multiple items in the past (Fukushima Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture)
- The local governments subjected to instructions on the restriction of distribution on a single item in the past and their neighboring local governments (Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture)

(2) Foods concerned and their categorization

Based on the categorization of the local governments in (1) and the level of radioactive cesium detected in the past (over 100 Bq/kg and between 50-100 Bq/kg), items subject to inspections are defined in detail.

(3) Setting the number of inspection samples and frequency of inspections

In order to have a more detail grasp of the situation of contamination, detail guidelines on setting municipalities subject to inspections, the number of inspection samples, and the frequency of inspections are presented.

(4) The formulation and public announcement of inspection plans

Inspection plans are quarterly formulated and publicly announced and reported to the government to further promote efforts taken by the local governments.

(5) Review of management following the cancellation of the restriction of distribution

Inspection plans after the lifting of the restriction of distribution submitted by the local governments up until now are reviewed in light of the enforcement of the new standard limits.

(6) The handling of individual items

Based on measures taken since last August, 7 items for which the procedures for handling have been individually defined are reviewed.

- 7 items: vegetables, fruits, etc.; milk; tea leaf; fishery products; wheat, barley, etc.; beef; and rice

Reference 3: Omitted

Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies

The Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters

I. Purpose

On March 17, 2011, the provisional regulation values for radioactive materials were established based on the Food Sanitation Act (Law No. 233 issued in 1947). On April 4, the “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies” were compiled based on findings obtained until then.

As of June 27, 2011, in light of situation while the level of radioactive iodine detected in foods has declined, radioactive cesium exceeding the provisional regulation values has been detected in certain foods, the concepts have been enhanced with changes in the focus from one that emphasized on foods susceptible to the fallout of radioactive iodine emitted immediately after the nuclear power plant accident to that based on the impact of radioactive cesium and the actual situations of the public consumption of foods.

In light of facts that inspection results of 2011 have been accumulated and the new standard limits are enforced as of April 1, 2012, necessary revisions have been made to the concepts of inspection plans which serve to properly assess the need for the restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods, the judgment criteria on the necessity for the restriction of distribution and/or consumption based on the inspection results, and the cancellation of the restriction of distribution and/or consumption.

The implementation of the revised “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies” will be managed based on findings obtained so far (in addition to the inspection results obtained so far, the fallout and attachment of radioactive materials; their migration from water, farm soil, and atmosphere; and the effects of production and feeding of animals).

II. Inspection planning for the local governments

1. Basic concepts

Basic provisions on the formulation of inspection plans implemented in the local governments for radionuclide in foods are set out.

2. The local governments concerned

- (1) The local governments subject to instructions on the restriction of distribution on multiple items in the past.

Fukushima Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture

- (2) The local governments subject to instruction on the restriction of distribution on a single item in the past and their neighboring local governments.

Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture,

Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture

- (3) The local governments separately instructed by the government in accordance with the status of inspection results of radioactive materials, etc.

3. Items subject to inspections

Inspections are implemented on items whose information on producer and processor is identified based on values detected in the past, etc. (those closely examined by germanium detectors; the same shall apply hereinafter) as follows. The items listed in (1), (2), and (4) below are based on the inspection results obtained up to February 15, 2012. Applicable items based on inspections conducted after February 15, 2012 also become subject to the following inspections. Furthermore, vegetables, of which mainly above-ground leaves are consumed, such as leaf vegetables, are selected based on detected values obtained after last July.

- (1) Items from which more than 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected (They are subject to inspections in the local governments listed in II 2 (1) and (2))
- i. Vegetables, etc. (those cultivated outdoor are selected on a priority basis)
Non-head type leafy vegetables (e.g. Qing-geng-cai), Root vegetables (e.g. Turnip), perennially grown vegetables (e.g. Bamboo shoot), and vegetables which consumed in a small amount, such as herbs (including those perennially grown)
 - ii. Fruits, etc. (those cultivated outdoor are selected on a priority basis)
Tangerine, Yuzu, Kabosu and Other citrus, Loquat and Other evergreen fruit trees, Persimmon, Peach, Ume, Plum and Other stone fruit, Grape, Berries, Kiwi fruit, Chestnut and Other nuts, and Fig and Other deciduous fruit trees.
 - iii. Mushrooms, wild plants, etc. (those cultivated outdoor are selected on a priority basis)
Log-grown shiitake (outdoor and hothouse cultivation), Log-grown pholiota nameko (outdoor cultivation), Log-grown brick cap (outdoor cultivation), Log-grown grifola frondosa (outdoor cultivation), Log-grown oyster mushroom (outdoor cultivation), Wild mushrooms, Mushroombed grown shiitake (hothouse cultivation), Mushroombed grown enokitake, (hothouse cultivation), Mushroombed grown pholiota nameko (hothouse cultivation), Aralia sprout, Pteridium aquilinum, Butterbur scape, Ostrich fern, Nemagaritake, Koshiabura, Oyamabokuchi, Wild chestnut.
 - iv. Meat
Beef, Pork, Boar meat and Other wild animal meat
 - v. Cereals
Rice, Wheat, Barley, etc.; Soybean and Buckwheat
 - vi. Others
Tea, Honey
- (2) Items from which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected (Items listed under (1) are excluded. These items are subject to inspections in the local governments listed in II 2 (1))

and also those local governments listed under II 2 (2) in which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium is detected.)

- (3) Items for which continuous monitoring inspections are needed as they are greatly influenced by the management of feeding.

- i. Milk (subject to inspections in the local governments listed in II 2 (1) and (2))
- ii. Beef (subject to inspections in the local governments listed in II 2 (1) and Iwate Prefecture)

- (4) Fishery products (items from which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium is detected) (The following items are categorized in groups. For concrete item groups and corresponding items, refer to the attached “Categorization of Types of Fishery Products.”)

- i. Marine fishery products (They are subject to inspections in Fukushima Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture)

Juvenile sand lance and Juvenile sardine; Icefish; Sardine and Mackerel; Scad; Yellowtail; Olive flounder; Righteye flounder (3 groups); Fat greenling; Rockfish and Scorpion fish (2 groups); Shark and Stingray; Pacific cod; Alaska pollock, Japanese gissu, Greeneyes and Striped jewfish; Brown hakeling; Monkfish; Gurnard, Nibe croaker, Queenfish and Poacher; Sea bream(excluding Japanese black porgy), John dory and Hairtail; Japanese black porgy and Surfperch; Seabass; Puffer; Conger eel; Flathead; Japanese sand lance; Japanese whiting; Coho salmon; Crustacean; Shellfish; Sea urchin; Sea weed; Squid and Octopus.

- ii. Inland water fishes (They are subject to inspections in the local governments listed in II 2 (1) and (2).)

Japanese smelt; Char, Landlocked salmon and Trout; Carp, Crucian carp, Japanese dace, Topmouth gudgeon and Loach; Japanese eel; Ayu sweetfish; Bass; Invertebrate animals

- (5) Items to be considered when formulating plans

- i. Major items which take into account of the amount of the public consumption
(Reference) The items ranked high in the public consumption level in the National Health and Nutrition Survey (based on the survey of 2008)
Rice; Tea for drinking; Milk; Lightly colored vegetables (including Japanese radish, Cabbage, Chinese cabbage, Onion, and Cucumber); Deeply colored vegetables (including Carrot, Spinach, and Tomato); Egg; Pork; Potatos (including Potato, Sweat potato, and taro); Citrus; Fruits (e.g. Apple, Grapes, and Pear); Fishery products; Mushrooms; Chicken; Beef and Algae
- ii. Main agricultural and fishery products of which the status of production is taken into account

- (6) Items for which the restriction of distribution is cancelled in the relevant local governments

- (7) Foods distributed in the market (whose information on producers and processors is identified)

(8) Items separately instructed by the government in accordance with the status of inspection, etc.

(Reference 1) For oil materials, such as rice bran and rapeseed, inspections are conducted after they are processed as fats and oils and managed.

(Reference 2) For processed products served as dried goods for human consumption, including dried mushrooms, dried seaweed, dried seafood, and dried vegetables (excluding those that are applied the standard limit (100Bq/kg) after being rehydrated), raw materials are inspected, and finished products are inspected as needed and managed.

4. Setting municipalities subject to inspections

In order to grasp the regional spread of contamination, at least the following inspections are conducted, taking into account the actual situation of production and the status of the labeling of origins.

(1) Inspections on items listed in II 3 (1)

i. The local governments listed in II 2 (1)

In regions in which over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium is detected in relevant items and main production areas, 3 or more samples are inspected per municipality.

In other municipalities, 1 or more samples are inspected per municipality.

ii. The local governments listed in II 2 (2)

In regions in which over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium is detected in relevant items, 3 or more samples are inspected per municipality.

In major production areas, 1 or more samples are inspected per municipality.

In regions in which inspections have never been implemented before despite the fact that relevant items have been distributed, 1 or more samples are inspected per municipality, in principle. However, a number of municipalities may be selected from the forementioned regions, by considering the concentrations of radioactive cesium in soils and the results of environmental radiation monitoring, etc., and 1 or more samples may be inspected from each.

(2) In regard to the inspection in II 3 (2), in regions in which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium is detected in relevant items, 3 or more samples are inspected per municipality. In other regions, 1 or more samples are inspected per municipality in major production areas.

(3) When selecting sampling locations, the following are taken into account: concentrations of radioactive cesium in soils, the results of environmental radiation monitoring, and locations in which over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected in the inspection of relevant commodities produced in 2011. When, for some items, parts of the causes for increase in the concentrations of radioactive cesium are identified, locations where relevant factors are present are selected for obtaining their samples as a priority.

5. The frequency of inspections

Inspections are planned in accordance with the actual situations of the production and distribution of items and carried out on a regular basis (in principle, about once a week, by designating a day of the week). As for items whose distribution period is limited, they are inspected in a period from 3 days prior to the first distribution to an early stage of the distribution. In regard to the inspection in II 3 (3), milk is inspected once per week in general, as a principle, and beef is inspected about once every 3 months per farm household.

Fishery products are inspected about once per week, in principle. For items which have fishery seasons, inspections are implemented prior to the start of the fishery seasons, and after the fishery seasons begin, the inspections continue to be carried out approximately once per week. As for marine fishery products in Iwate Prefecture and Chiba Prefecture as mentioned in II 3 (4) i, and inland water fishes in the local governments defined in II 2 (2), the frequency of inspections is set out by taking into consideration of their past inspection results.

However, when radioactive materials exceeding or close to the standard limits are detected, the frequency of inspections is strengthened.

The government may separately instruct local governments on the frequency of inspections as needed.

6. The formulation, public announcement, and reporting of inspection plans

Inspection plans are quarterly set out. The formulated plans are publicly announced over homepages and reported to the government.

7. Measures to be taken based on inspection results

For foods which exceed the standard limits, the local governments take necessary measures, such as disposal and recall of them, based on Food Sanitation Act.

When processed foods go over the standard limits, the local governments investigate causes and adopt countermeasures as needed, such as strengthening monitoring inspections in the production areas of their raw materials, in addition to taking measures in accordance with Food Sanitation Act.

8. Review of inspection plans after the cancellation of the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

Inspection plans after the lifting of restrictions (including partial cancellations), described in applications for the cancellation of the restriction of distribution already submitted, are reviewed and resubmitted before the standard limits take into effect. Inspection plans of items, for which transitional measures are provided, are reviewed and resubmitted to the government prior to the end of the interim measures period.

III. The requirements for establishing items and areas to which restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned applies by the government

1. Items

When it is considered that the areas producing the items exceeding the standard limits have been spread out, relevant areas and items become subject to restriction.

2. Areas

Prefectural areas are designated, as a rule, considering that the obligation of labeling origins regulated under the Japan Agricultural Standards is by the unit of prefecture. However, prefectures can be divided into a multiple number of areas if they can be administered by prefectures and municipalities.

3. Consideration for the establishment of restrictions

- (1) The establishment of restrictions is considered per item, based on inspection results.
- (2) For consideration of the establishment of restrictions, inspection results are consolidated and their applicability with the requirements is judged in a comprehensive way. Instructions for additional inspections are given as necessary.
- (3) When the territorial spread of items exceeding the standard limits is uncertain, the surrounding areas are inspected to determine the need for the restriction of distribution and the areas where distribution is to be restricted.
- (4) When a significantly high level of concentration is detected in items, the restriction of consumption is immediately established, regardless of the number of samples collected for the items concerned.

IV. Cancellation of items and areas to which restriction of distribution and/or consumption of food concerned applies by the government

1. Application for cancellations

The cancellations will be based on the application of the relevant local governments.

2. Areas in which cancellation applies.

Prefectures can be divided into a multiple zones, in the light of the actual situations of the shipments of the items.

3. Requirements for cancellations

In order to cancel the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption imposed on items and/or areas, all inspection results obtained at 3 or more locations per municipality within the last 1 month must fall below the standard limits, as a rule.

4. Inspections following the cancellation of restrictions

When radioactive materials exceed the standard limits following the implementation of the same inspections as in above 3, necessary measures are taken.

V. Other

The government may separately give instructions to local governments on the matters from I to IV as needed. The handling of individual items is provided as the attachments.

Reference: Categorization of Types of Foods (Vegetables, Fruits, Cereals, Meat and Fishery products)

Attachment: Handling of individual items

- a. Vegetables, fruits, etc.

Attachment 1

- b. Milk

Attachment 2

- c. Tea leaf

Attachment 3

- d. Fishery products

Attachment 4

- e. Wheat, Barley, etc.

Attachment 5

- f. Beef

Attachment 6

- g. Rice

Attachment 7

Chronology of the revision of the “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods concerned Applies” concerning radioactive materials in foods

April 4, 2011 (the original version)

June 27, 2011 (revised)

The revised version was improved by changing the focus from one that had emphasized on foods susceptible to the fallout of radioactive iodine emitted immediately after the nuclear power plant accident to that based on the impact of radioactive cesium and the actual situations of the public consumption of foods. Tea leaves, fishery products, and wheat, barley, etc. were added to the individual items.

August 4, 2011 (revised)

(Beef and rice were added to the individual items.)

March 12, 2012 (revised)

The revision is based on the inspection results of agricultural and livestock products produced in 2011 accumulated and the enforcement of the new standard limits as of April 1, 2012.)

Categorization of types of vegetables

| Category | Items from which more than 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | Items from which between 50 and 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | (Reference) Items from which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has not been detected since July 2011 |
|---|--|---|--|
| Non-head type leafy vegetables e.g. Qing-geng-cai | Qing-geng-cai | Garland chrysanthemum | Spinach, Komatsuna and Others |
| Head type leafy vegetables, e.g. Cabbage | | | Cabbage, Lettuce and Others |
| Flowerhead brassicas, e.g. Broccoli | | | Broccoli, Cauliflower and Others |
| Fruit vegetables e.g. Tomato | | | Cucumber, Tomato and Others |
| Stem vegetables e.g. Celery | | | Celery and Others |
| Allium vegetables | | | Onion, Leek, Chinese chive and Others |
| Potato | | Potato | — |
| Sweet potato | | Sweet potato | — |
| Root vegetables e.g. turnip | Turnip | Lotus root | Japanese radish, Carrot and Others |
| Immature beans e.g. Green soybeans | | | Green soybeans, String bean and Others |
| Perennial vegetables e.g. bamboo shoot | Bamboo shoot | | Asparagus and Others |
| Vegetables which consumed in a small amount e.g. herbs (including perennial vegetables) | Perilla (seed), Perilla, Hatakewasabi (root), Hatakewasabi (leaf), Japanese parsley, Myoga, Rakkyo | Wasabi (root) | Mitsuba, Parsley and Others |

Note: Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained from July 2011 to February 15 2012. With regard to Root vegetables, monitoring results obtained from March 2011 to February 15, 2012 were used.

Categorization of types of fruits

| Category | | Items from which more than 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | Items from which between 50 and 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | (Reference) Items from which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has not been detected |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Evergreen fruit tree | Citrus fruits | Tangerine | Tangerine | — |
| | | Yuzu | Yuzu | — |
| | | Kabosu and Other Citrus fruits | Kabosu, Sudachi | Lemon, Flat lemon and Others |
| | Loquat and Other Evergreen fruit tree | | Loquat | Feijoa and Others |
| deciduous fruit tree | Apple | | Apple | — |
| | Pear | | Pear | — |
| | Persimmon | | Persimmon | — |
| | Peach | | Peach | — |
| | Ume | | Ume | — |
| | Plum and Others | | Plum | Cherry, Nectarine |
| | Grape | | Grape | — |
| | Berries | | Blueberry | Raspberry, Boysenberry, Mulberry |
| | Kiwifruit and Others | | Kiwifruit | Aronia, Garden huckleberry and Others |
| | Nuts e.g. Chestnut | | Chestnut, Ginkgo nut, Walnut | Sarunashi and Others |
| | Fig and Other deciduous fruit tree | | Fig, Pomegranate, Chocolate vine, Chinese quince, Pawpaw | — |
| | | | Pear | Quince and Others |

Note: Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained from March 2011 to February 15 2012.

Categorization of types of cereals

| category | Items from which more than 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | Items from which between 50 and 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | (Reference) Items from which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has not been detected |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| Wheat variety | Wheat, Barley, Rye | — | — |

Note: Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained from July 2011 to February 15 2012.

Categorization of types of meat

| category | Items from which more than 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | Items from which between 50 and 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | (Reference) Items from which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has not been detected |
|--|--|---|--|
| Meat obtained from Boar and Other wild animals | Boar, Grey duck, Japanese pheasant, Bear, Deer, Hare, Copper pheasant | Mallard | Common teal |

Note: Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained from July 2011 to February 15 2012.

Categorization of types of fishery products

Regarding the inspection of radioactive cesium in fishery product, items which showed high concentrations of radioactive cesium can be selected from each item groups in the table below and inspected, taking into account of feeding habit, water depth of habitat, and test results so far.

The inspection results may be deemed common across the item groups. Item groups described in the table are set as maximum gathering groups and each prefectures can divide them into small groups at their discretion. Item groups set by prefectures shall be attached with inspection plans formulated by prefectures.

| Category | | Items from which more than 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | Items from which between 50 and 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected | (Reference) Reference information and items from which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has not been detected |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Marine fishery products, Fish | Juvenile sand lance・Juvenile sardine | Japanese sandlance (juvenile), Whitebait and Anchovy (Juvenile) | | Fishing season of juvenile sand lance will start from March and fishing does not conduct as of February 15 2012. Anchovy (Juvenile) exceeding 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has not been found since September 2011. |
| | Icefish | Japanese icefish | Ishikawa icefish | Items exceeding 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium were found only in April 2011. |
| | Sardine, Mackerel | Anchovy, Chub mackerel, Southern mackerel | | Items exceeding 50 bq/kg of radioactive cesium have not been found since September 2011. Japanese sardine, Round herring |
| | Scad | Japanese jack mackerel | | Japanese scad |
| | Yellowtail | Japanese amberjack | Greater amberjack | |
| | Olive flounder | Olive flounder | | |
| | Righteye flounders (habitat zone is mainly shallower than depth of water 100 meters.) | Marbled flounder, Stone flounder, Ridged-eye flounder, Littlemouth flounder, Spotted halibut, Black cow-tongue, Red tongue sole, Starry flounder | Flounder (<i>Pleuronichthys japonicus</i>) | Dusky sole, Largescale flounder |
| | Righteye flounders (habitat zone is mainly deeper than depth of water 100 meters. Items from which more than 500 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected.) | Slime flounder | | |
| | Righteye flounders (habitat zone is mainly deeper than depth of water 100 meters. Items from which more than 500 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has not been detected.) | Shotted halibut, Roughscale sole, Flathead flounder | Willowy flounder | Sohachi flounder, Rikuzen flounder etc. |
| | Fat greenling | Fat greenling | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Marine fishery products, Fish | Rockfish·Scorpion fish (habitat zone is mainly more shallow than depth of water 100 meters.) | Rockfish(<i>Sebastes cheni</i>), Black rockfish, Goldeye rockfish, Fox jacopever, Brassblotched rockfish, Rockfish(<i>Sebastes ventricosus</i>), Snowy rockfish | | |
| | Rockfish·Scorpion fish(habitat zone is mainly more deep than depth of water 100 meters.) | Sea raven | Hilgendorf's saucord, Matsubara's red rockfish | |
| | Shark·Stingray | Ocellate spot skate, Red stingray, Starspotted smooth-hound, Pitted stingray | Spiny dogfish | Blue shark, Shortfin mako shark |
| | Pacific cod | Pacific cod | | |
| | Alaska pollock·Japanese gissu·Greeneyes·Striped jewfish | Greeneyes | Alaska pollack, Japanese gissu, Striped jewfish | |
| | Brown hakeling | Brown hakeling | | |
| | Monkfish | Monkfish (<i>Lophius litulon</i>) | Monkfish (<i>Lophiomus setigerus</i>) | |
| | Gurnard·Nibe croaker·Queenfish·Poacher | Poacher, Gurnard, Nibe croaker, Redwing searobin | Drum | |
| | Sea bream(excluding Japanese black porgy)·John dory·Hairtail | John Dory, Dory | Crimson sea bream, Red seabream, Hairtail | |
| | Japanese black porgy·Surfperch | Japanese black porgy, Surfperch | | |
| | Seabass | Seabass | | |
| | Puffer | Panther puffer, Vermiculated puffer, Finepatterned puffer, Globefish | | |
| | Conger eel | Conger eel, Congrid eel | | |
| | Flathead | Flathead | | |
| | Japanese sandlance | Japanese sandlance | | |
| | Japanese whiting | Japanese whiting | | |
| | Coho salmon | Coho salmon | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Marine fishery products, Other than fish | Crustacean | Sand crab, Cocktail shrimp, Japanese spiny lobster, Botan shrimp | Kishi velvet shrimp, Swimming crab | Except for Fukushima prefecture, items exceeding 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium have not been found since August 2011. e.g. Mantis shrimp, Snow crab |
| | Shellfish | Surf clam, Mediterranean mussel, Abalone, Ezo abalone, Hard-shelled mussel | Japanese littleneck clam, Japanese rock oyster | Except for Fukushima prefecture, items exceeding 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium have not been found since July 2011. e.g. Bloody clam, Clam |
| | Sea urchin | Northern sea urchin | | |
| | Sea weed | Wakame seaweed, Hijiki seaweed, Arame seaweed, Sea tangle | | Except for Fukushima prefecture, items exceeding 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium have not been found since July 2011. e.g. Laver |
| | Squid・Octopus | Giant Pacific octopus | Japanese dwarf squid, Spear squid | Items exceeding 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium have not been found since July 2011. e.g. Japanese flying squid, Common octopus |
| Inland water fishery products | Japanese smelt | Japanese smelt | Inland water fishes | |
| | Char・Landlocked salmon・Trout | Land-locked salmon, Whitespotted char, Kokanee | | Farmed fish exceeding 50 bq/kg has not been found so far. e.g. Rainbow trout, Peled whitefish |
| | Carp・Crucian carp・Japanese dace・Topmouth gudgeon・Loach | Japanese dace, Willow gudgeon, Oriental weather loach, Silver crucian carp, Common carp, Topmouth gudgeon, Barbel steed | | |
| | Japanese eel | Japanese eel | | |
| | Ayu sweetfish | Ayu sweetfish | | |
| | Bass | Smallmouth bass | Black bass | |
| | Invertebrate animals | Japanese mitten crab, Signal crayfish | Brackish-water clam, Lake prawn | Mud snail |

Note1: Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained up to February 15 2012.

Note2: Items in each item groups is described in descending order of maximum level of radioactive cesium detected.

Vegetables, Fruits, etc.

1. Inspection planning for the local governments concerned

Inspections are conducted on the major items and at the major producing areas, during a period from 3 days prior to the first distribution to an early stage of the distribution, in principle. When there is no problem, inspections are implemented at regular intervals per month.

2. The establishment of items and areas to which the government imposes restrictions on distribution and/or consumption

(1) Areas

The restrictions of distribution and/or consumption can be established or cancelled by unit with a clear geographical scope, such as municipalities or a former municipalities, if the restrictions can be administered by prefectures and municipalities, by taking into account the unit of distribution.

(2) Items

In principle, restrictions are established or cancelled by item. Also, they can be established or cancelled by items' groups, by setting indicator produces. In addition, restrictions can be established or cancelled by cultivation method, if prefectures and municipalities can administer them by distinguishing those grown in hothouses from those cultivated outdoors.

3. The cancellation of items and areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

(1) Requirements for the cancellation

Taking into consideration that radioactive cesium in soil migrates to vegetables, fruits, etc., requirements for cancelling restrictions of distribution and/or consumption shall be as follows:

- i. In order to cancel restrictions on items within specific areas, 3 or more sampling points are selected per municipality in areas in which the items concerned are produced. (to the extent possible, samples are obtained at the same points where those samples used to decide restrictions of distribution were collected).
- ii. Samples are collected in each sampling point and inspected.
- iii. Restrictions on the items and areas concerned are cancelled when the results of inspections carried out within the last month show below the standard limits (including not detectable) at all sampling points of the items concerned within areas where the cancellation is being considered.

If the shipments of the items concerned in restricted areas are finished, restrictions of distribution and/or consumption can be cancelled, based on inspection results obtained in the period from 3 days prior to the beginning of next distribution season.

(2) Measures to be taken following the cancellation of restrictions

Samples are regularly collected and inspected while distribution continues even after restrictions have been lifted, and the results are made public.

As for the frequency of inspections, inspections are conducted, in general, once per month, when inspection results obtained in the last month all indicate below the standard limits by a large margin.

Milk

1. Inspection planning for the local governments concerned

(1) Collection of samples

Samples are collected by the unit of cooler station or dairy plant (or all those who directly distribute to dairy plant).

(2) The frequency of inspections

As a rule, samples are collected, in general, approximately every week on a continuous basis and inspected. However, in Aomori Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture, inspections may be conducted approximately every 2 weeks in accordance with the status of detection of radioactive materials, etc.

2. The requirements for establishing items and areas to which restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned applies by the government

(1) Areas

When prefectures are divided into a multiple number of areas, the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption can be established and/or cancelled by the unit of municipalities where cooler station or dairy plant (or all those who directly distribute to dairy plant) belong.

(2) Consideration for the establishment of restrictions

When, as a result of the inspections above 1, radioactive materials exceeding the standard limits are detected, the need for additional inspections, the necessity for the restriction of distribution, and restricted areas are assessed, by taking into account inspection results obtained in other areas.

3. The cancellation of items and areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

(1) Requirements for the cancellation

Samples are collected and analyzed by the unit of cooler station or dairy plant (or all those who directly distribute to dairy plant). When, as a result of the analyses meet criteria, restrictions of distribution and/or consumption are cancelled by the unit of municipalities where cooler station or dairy plant (or all those who directly distribute to dairy plant) belong.

(2) Inspections following the cancellation of restrictions

After restrictions are lifted, samples are collected and analyzed about once a week, and the results are publicly announced.

Tea leaf

1. Inspection planning for the local governments concerned

Tea leaves are inspected per harvest period, such as first flush tea and second flush tea. In principle, unrefined tea leaves are inspected (Inspections conducted under the condition in which they are served for human consumption, in accordance with official analytical methods) one or more times, during a period from 3 days prior to distribution to the initial stage of the distribution, in the main production areas.

2. Requirements for establishing items and/or areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

The restrictions of distribution and/or consumption can be established or cancelled by unit with a clear geographical scope, such as a city, town, and village, if the restrictions can be administered by prefectures and municipalities, by taking into account the unit of distribution.

3. Cancellation of items and/or areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

(1) Requirements for the cancellation of restrictions

In order to cancel the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption of tea leaves cultivated in the next and following harvest periods, samples are collected, in principle, at 3 or more places in a municipality in an area where the cancellation of the restriction is being considered (to the extent possible, the samples are obtained at the same points where those samples used to decide restrictions of distribution were collected). Inspections are conducted based on these samples.

The restriction of the distribution is cancelled when, as a result of the inspections, the concentration level of radioactive cesium becomes less than the standard limits (or not detectable, and such) at all sampling points in an area where the cancellation of the restriction is being considered.

(2) Measures to be taken after cancellation

Even after the restrictions are lifted, tea leaves are inspected per harvest period, and the results are made public.

Fishery products

1. The formulation of inspection plans and implementation of inspections

Inspections are conducted on the major items and at the major fishery sites in a planned manner as follows. When inspected, the items are distinguished between farmed-grown and naturally-grown ones, even when they are the same species. Regarding the items mentioned in 3 (4) of the main text of this paper, if it is difficult to inspect all items listed there as reference, items which showed high concentrations of radioactive cesium in the past inspection results may be selected from among items captured and of which samples can be secured from each item groups and inspected. The inspection results may be deemed common across the item groups.

(1) The designation of inspection areas

Inspection areas are designated as follows by taking into account the situations of the environmental monitoring.

i. Inland water fishes (e.g. Land-locked salmon, Japanese smelt, and Ayu sweetfish)

A) Prefectural areas are divided into appropriate zones, by taking into account of the ranges of fishery rights in rivers and lakes. Samples are then collected in the major areas per zone.

ii. Coastal fishes

A) Prefectures' coasts are divided in to appropriate zones, by taking into consideration of fishery sites and seasons of the fisheries concerned and in the lights of the actual situations of the landing of captured fishes and the fishery managements (e.g. the ranges covered by fishery rights and the detail of fishery permission). Samples are then collected at the major landing ports in the zones concerned.

B) The main items are selected per fishery season, by taking into consideration of the fish habitats such as surface layer (e.g. juvenile sand lance), middle layer (e.g. sea bass and sea bream), deep layer (e.g. flounder and conger eel), and for seaweed.

iii. Migratory fishes (e.g. bonito, sardine and mackerel, saury, salmon)

Fishery sites extending from Chiba Prefecture to Aomori Prefecture are divided by prefectural offshore, (demarked by the east due lines originating from each prefectures' borders), by taking into consideration of the migratory habitats of fishes concerned. Samples are then collected at the major landing ports in the zones concerned.

(2) The frequency of inspections

Refer to 5 in main text.

2. The establishment of items and areas to which the government imposes restrictions on distribution and/or consumption

(1) Items and areas

In principle, the restrictions are established or cancelled by item and by the fishery site. Also, they can be established or cancelled with the distinction of farmed-grown fishes and naturally-grown ones.

In case the fish species is captured under the permission by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, such as the case of migratory fishes, instructions to restrict distribution and/or consumption are issued to the Minister.

(2) Consideration for the establishment of restrictions

The need for the restriction of distribution and the zones of fishery sites where distribution should be restricted is assessed per item based on the inspection results below, in regard to items in which radioactive cesium above the standard limits are detected. Furthermore, the spread of radioactive contamination will be investigated as necessary. If radioactive cesium has been found above the standard limits in some items and other items within the same item groups have not been inspected, these items are also inspected immediately.

i. Inland water fishes

By taking into account the ranges covered by fishery rights at the fishery sites where radioactive cesium exceeding the standard limits were detected, the surrounding fishery sites (e.g. upper and lower streams of rivers, and the main stream and branches of rivers) are inspected.

ii. Coastal fishes

By taking into account the actual situations of the landing of captured fishes, permission of fishery, and the ranges covered by fishery rights at the fishery sites where radioactive cesium exceeding the standard limits were detected, the surrounding fishery sites are inspected.

iii. Migratory fishes

Considering the impact of the nuclear power plant accident, and fish behavior that fishery sites move as fishes migrate, fishery sites (per prefectural offshore) where radioactive cesium exceeding the standard limits were detected or the surrounding fishery sites are inspected.

Note: When the restriction of distribution is established, an instruction is given to properly indicate the fishery sites when labeling origins of the fishes concerned.

3. Requirements for the cancellation of items and areas to which the government imposes restrictions on distribution and/or consumption

(1) Areas where cancellation are to be cancelled

The fishery sites where cancellations are applied can be divided into a multiple zones, by taking into consideration of the situations of the landing of captured fishes and the fishery management (e.g. the ranges covered by fishery rights and the detail of fishery permission).

(2) Requirements for the cancellations

i. Inland water fishes

In order to cancel the restrictions at fishery sites, in principle, a multiple number of fishing points of the fishery areas where the cancellation to be applied shall be inspected every week in general (about 3 times), by taking into account the fluctuations in the situation of the radioactive contamination due to the weather condition . Then, the inspection results obtained within the last one month must all indicate below the standard limits. Points where radioactive materials exceeding the standard limits were detected in the past shall be inspected (unless the samples cannot be collected).

ii. Coastal fishes

In order to cancel restrictions at fishery sites, in principle, inspection results obtained at 3 or more points where the cancellation to be applied (limited to those inspected within the last one month) must all indicate below the standard limits. In cases of sedentary shellfish, crustaceans, and seaweed, and low-migratory species, such as demersal fishes, points where radioactive materials exceeding the standard limits were detected in the past shall be inspected (unless the samples can be collected).

iii. Migratory fishes

In order to cancel restrictions at fishery sites, as a rule, inspection results obtained at 3 or more points where the cancellation to be applied (limited to those inspected within the last month) must all indicate below the standard limits.

When the fishes concerned can no longer be captured in the restricted zones due to the migration of fishes from the restricted zones to the outside or the end of fishery seasons, the restrictions of distribution can be cancelled, based on inspection results obtained before the next fishery seasons of fishes concerned begin.

(3) Measures to be taken following the cancellation of restrictions

When fishery operations continue after the restrictions are cancelled, inspections are conducted according to 1 (2), and the results are made public.

Wheat, Barley, etc.

1. The plans and implementation of inspections for the local government concerned

Because almost entire wheat, barley, etc. are collected by agricultural cooperatives and sold to specific users, such as flour milling companies, safety can be checked by the unit of lot*. Therefore, inspections are conducted by the lot unit at the country elevators or storage warehouses.

*The lots for inspections are set up by the type of cereal per commercial collector, such as agricultural cooperatives. The lots are established by storage silo at country elevators. When the lots stored at storage warehouses, they are generally established with an upper limit of about 300 tons.

2. The implementation of inspections for all lots and measures to be taken based on inspection results

(1) The implementation method of inspection for all lots

Inspections are implemented on all lots in prefectures where more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium was detected as a result of inspections conducted on wheat, barley, etc. produced in 2011.

If the results of the first lots inspections conducted per region* went over certain levels (50 Bq/kg), in prefectures other than those mentioned above, inspections are also carried out on all lots.

* Regions are divided by taking into consideration of the production volume and cargo booking range of wheat, barley, etc., past inspection records, cesium concentrations in soil, the results of environmental monitoring inspections, etc.

(2) Measures to be taken based on inspection results

The lots which exceed the standard limits based on the inspection results shall not be sold, in accordance with the Food Sanitation Act (restrictions of distribution based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness are not applicable).

Beef

1. Inspection planning for the local governments concerned

The local governments listed under II 2 (1) and Iwate Prefecture conduct inspections about once every three months per livestock farm, and those listed in II 2 (2) (except for Iwate Prefecture) implement inspections as provided in II 4 (1) ii.

2. Requirements for establishing items and/or areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

In case the kinds of cattle and the regions and livestock farms feeding the cattle are judged that they do not exceed the standard limits based on the results of inspections conducted about once every three months per farm household, the restriction of distribution can be established and/or cancelled by an appropriate unit which clarifies the scope of the restriction of distribution, if such restrictions can be administered by prefectures and municipalities.

3. Cancellation of items and/or areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

The cancellation of restrictions of distribution related to beef exceeding the standard limits due to rice straw contaminated by high concentrations of radioactive cesium shall be approved, if an appropriate feeding control is fully enforced after restrictions of distribution are instructed, and applications for the partial cancellation of restrictions of distribution are filed based on the setting up of the following safety management system for beef.

(1) In specifically designated areas, all cattle will be subject to testing. Only those beefs whose levels of radioactive cesium fall below the standard limits will be approved for sale.

(2) In areas other than (1), all livestock farms will be subject to testing, in which at least one head of cattle will be tested in each farm in the first shipment. Only those farmers whose tested cattle show the levels of radioactive cesium sufficiently below the standard limits will be approved to ship and slaughter their cattle. These farmers will continue to be subject to regular testing following such approval.

Rice

1. Inspection planning for the local governments concerned

Inspections of rice shall be implemented per municipality before its shipment begins.

In this case, the local governments concerned decide municipalities subject to inspections and inspection points for the following inspections, by taking into account the results of investigations on radioactive cesium in rice produced in 2011.

(1) General inspections

The general inspections refer to the following inspections implemented in regions excluding areas subject to inspections provided in (2), in the local governments covered by inspection plans.

- i. A thorough inspection conducted on rice produced by farmers in which over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium was detected in 2011.
- ii. As for rice other than i., inspections conducted by setting up inspection points separately in accordance with the rice-paddy acreage in regions and the results of inspections on rice produced in 2011.

(2) Inspections of all rice conducted on all bags

Inspections implemented per rice bag on all rice produced in regions, specifically areas where cultivation of rice is approved on the premise that the safety management system is established and the former emergency evacuation preparation zones.

2. Requirements for establishing items and/or areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

The restrictions of distribution and/or consumption can be established by unit with a clear geographical scope, such as municipalities or former municipalities, if such restrictions can be administered by prefectures and municipalities. In areas where rice is approved to be cultivated on the premise that the safety management system is established and the former emergency evacuation preparation zones, the restrictions of distribution are instructed prior to the planting of rice.

3. Cancellation of items and/or areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

When an application is made for partially cancelling the restriction of distribution on the condition that a system is established to properly manage and inspect rice grown in regions based on management plans, it is approved, permitting rice which falls below the standards limits to be shipped.