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

12 July 2012
Inspection and Safety Division,
Policy Planning and Communication Division,
Department of Food Safety

To Press and those whom may concern,

Revision of the "Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which the 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 the 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 established and publicly announced guidelines on the local governments' formulation of inspection plans for radionuclide in foods as well as the handling of the restriction of distribution and/or consumption based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.

Now, in the light of the results of inspections carried out since April 2012 and the consequent diversification of foods subject to the restriction of distribution, and/or consumption necessary revisions are made to the "Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which the Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods concerned Applies" concerning radioactive materials in foods.

【Reference 2】Major revised points

(1) Redefinition of requirements for the cancellation of the restriction of distribution

As foods subject to the restriction of distribution have become diversified, extending to agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fishery products overall, wild bird and animal meat, and such, requirements for the cancellation of the restriction of distribution have been technically redefined on the basis of the current findings.

(2) Revisions based on new inspection results

・ Because Iwate Prefecture became subject to instructions for the restriction of distribution on

multiple items since April 2012, its category has been amended.

- In accordance with the level of radioactive cesium detected since April 2012 (more than 100Bq/kg; between 50 and 100Bq/kg), items subject to inspections have been amended for wild plants, fishery products, etc.
- It has been clearly indicated that for items such as wild bird and animal and marine fishery products, which are highly migratory, in principle, the restriction of distribution and/or consumption shall be cancelled based on prefectural borders, without dividing the prefectures into multiple zones.
- The handling standards have been individually established for soybean and buckwheat as for rice.

(3) The handling standards added for rice produced in 2012

Inspection standards have been set up for rice produced in 2012, including the Fukushima Prefecture rice instructed to restrict distribution in advance in April this year, based on inspection results obtained last year, etc.

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

April 4, 2011

The original version of the "Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which the Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods concerned Applies" was announced.

June 27, 2011

In the light of decreasing the level of radioactive iodine detected in food, the revised version was to focus on the countermeasures for radioactive cesium in food. Tea leaves, fishery products, and wheat, barley, etc. were added to handling of individual items. Highly consumed foods in Japan were added to the items concerned.

August 4, 2011

Beef and rice were added to handling of individual items.

March 12, 2012

The revision was based on the inspection results carried out in 2011 and the enforcement of the new standard limits as of April 1, 2012.

Reference 3: Omitted

Annex
July 12, 2012

Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which the 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 the Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies" were compiled based on findings obtained until then.

As of June 27, 2011, while the level of radioactive iodine detected in foods declined, radioactive cesium exceeding the provisional regulation values was detected in certain foods. In view of such a situation, on June 27, 2012, the said concepts were improved 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, such as, the impact of radioactive cesium and the actual situations of the public consumption of foods.

On March 12, 2012, in the light of facts that inspection results of 2011 had been accumulated and the new standard limits would be enforced as of April 1, 2012, necessary revisions were made to the concepts of the following: inspection plans which serve to properly assess the need for the restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned, judgment criteria on the necessity for the restriction of distribution and/or consumption based on inspection results, and the cancellation of the restriction of distribution and/or consumption.

Today, in the light of inspection results accumulated since April 2012 and the consequent diversification of foods subject to the restriction of distribution, necessary revisions have been made to items subject to inspections, the concept of the cancellation of the distribution restriction, etc.

The implementation of the revised "Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which the Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies" will be managed based on what have been learned thus far (in regard to the fallout and attachment of radioactive materials, their migration from water, farm soil, and atmosphere, and the effects of production and feeding of animals, as well as the inspection results obtained so far).

II. Inspection planning for the local governments

1. The basic concepts

The basic provisions are laid out regarding the formulation and implementation of inspection plans by the local governments concerning radionuclide in foods.

2. The local governments concerned

(1) The local governments instructed to restrict distribution on multiple items in the past

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

(2) The local governments instructed to restrict distribution on a single item in the past and their neighboring local governments

Aomori Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture

(3) The local governments to be separately instructed in accordance with the status of detection of radioactive materials, etc.

3. Items subject to inspections

Inspections are implemented on items whose information on producer and processor is identified and based on values detected in the past (those closely examined by germanium detectors; the same shall apply hereinafter), etc. as follows. The items listed in (1), (2), and (4) below are based on the inspection results obtained up to June 30, 2012. Items which fall under the following lists based on inspections conducted after July 1, 2012 shall also be subject to the inspections. Furthermore, vegetables, of which mainly above-ground leaves are consumed, such as leaf vegetables, shall be selected based on detected values obtained after July, 2011.

(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), Mmushroombed grown pholiota nameko (hothouse cultivation), Log-grown late

fall oyster (outdoor cultivation), Aralia sprout, Pteridium aquilinum, Butterbur scape, Ostrich fern, Nemagaritake, Koshiabura, Oyamabokuchi, Wild chestnut, Uwabamisou, Japanese pepper, Japanese royal fern, Momijigasa, Giant butterbur.

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.)

i. Vegetables, etc. (those cultivated outdoor are selected on a priority basis)
Potato, Sweet potato

ii. Fruits, etc. (those cultivated outdoor are selected on a priority basis)
Apple, Pear

iii. Mushrooms, wild plants, etc. (those cultivated outdoor are selected on a priority basis)
Mushroombed grown grifola frondosa (hothouse cultivation), Mushroombed grown Pleurotus eryngii (hothouse cultivation), Mushroombed grown Fried chicken mushroom (outdoor cultivation), Horsetail, Iwatake

iv. Meat
Sheep meat

v. Cereals
Azuki bean

(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))

(4) Fishery products (items from which more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium is detected) (The following items are categorized in item 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; Icefishe; 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, Poacher, and Long shanny; Sea bream（excluding Japanese black porgy）, John dory and Hairtail; Japanese black porgy, Surfperch and Striped mullet; 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; Catfish; Invertebrate animals

(5) Items to be considered when formulating plans

i. Major items that 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 whose 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 state 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, dried vegetables, and dried fruit (excluding

those foods against which the standard limit (100Bq/kg) is applied after being rehydrated), raw materials are inspected, and finished products are inspected as needed and managed.

4. The designation of municipalities subject to inspections

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

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

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

In regional areas in which over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium is detected in the 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 regional areas, in which over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium is detected in the 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, in principle, 1 or more samples are inspected per municipality. However, a number of municipalities may be selected from the forementioned regions, by giving consideration to the concentrations of radioactive cesium in soils and the results of environmental radiation monitoring, etc., and 1 or more samples may be inspected in each of them.

(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 the 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 was detected through the inspection of the relevant commodities produced in 2011. When, for some items, the causes for increase in the concentrations of radioactive cesium are partially identified, locations where relevant factors are present are selected as a priority for the selection of the sampling locations.

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 their past inspection results into consideration.

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

The state may separately instruct the 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 state.

7. Measures to be taken based on inspection results

Concerning foods which exceed the standard limits, the local governments take necessary measures, such as disposal and recall, based on the 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 raw materials, in addition to taking measures in accordance with the Food Sanitation Act.

8. Review of inspection plans on post-cancellation of the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

When applications for the cancellation of the restriction of distribution, in which inspection plans on post-cancellation of restrictions (including partial cancellations) are described, have already been submitted, the inspection plans shall be resubmitted to the government after items, for which transitional measures are provided, are reviewed prior to the end of the interim measures period.

III. Requirements for the state’s establishment of items and areas to which the restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned applies

1. Items

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

2. Areas

Areas subject to the restriction are designated based on prefectural borders, as a rule, considering that the obligation of labeling production areas regulated under the Japan Agricultural Standards is by the unit of prefecture. However, prefectures can be divided into multiple 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, in order to comprehensively judge whether they meet the requirements for establishing the restrictions. Additional inspections are instructed as necessary.

(3) When the territorial spread of items exceeding the standard limits is uncertain, the surrounding areas are inspected, in order to assess the need for the restriction of distribution and areas subject to such restriction.

(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. The state's cancellation of items and areas to which the restriction of distribution and/or consumption of food concerned applies

1. Application for the cancellation

The local governments file application for the cancellation of the restriction..

2. Areas subject to the cancellation

In the light of the actual situation of the collection of shipments of the items, etc. and if they can be administered by prefectural and municipal governments, prefectures can be divided into multiple zones.

For items such as wild bird and animal and marine fishery products, which are highly migratory, in principle, the restriction shall be cancelled based on prefectural borders.

3. Requirements for the cancellation

(1) In order to cancel the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption imposed on items and/or areas, all inspection results obtained in 3 or more locations per municipality within the last 1 month must fall below the standard limits, as a rule. Samples for the inspections shall be collected in locations, such as below, within areas covered in the above application for the cancellation of the restriction and where higher levels of radioactive cesium concentrations are expected to be detected compared to other locations. Uncertainty of measurement values shall also be taken into account (it must be statistically able to presume that analytical values of these samples do not exceed the standard limits even

after repeated analyses):

a. locations in which the level of radioactive cesium exceeding the standard limits was detected from the foods concerned in the past;

b. locations in which higher air dose rates were measured in environmental monitoring;

c. locations in which higher radioactive cesium concentrations were detected in soil;

d. locations in areas where measures for reducing radioactive concentrations, such as cultivation management, are in great need but are not sufficiently implemented; and

e. regarding items for which causes for detecting high concentration levels of radioactive cesium have been identified, such as the impact of the topography of mountains and forests, locations in which the relevant causes apply.

(2) As for crops for which cultivation management, etc. especially need to be kept radioactive contaminants within the sdandard limits, such as log-grown shiitake, causes for the contamination exceeding the standard limits shall be removed through management and such, in addition to (1).

(3) As for livestock products, causal factors of contamination above the standard limits shall be removed by, such as, making sure that feeds that exceed provisional tolerable levels are not fed, in addition to (1).

(4) Besides the above, if it is assured that foods exceeding the standard limits are not distributed, the restriction for the distribution may be cancelled.

4. Inspections following the cancellation of the restriction

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 state may separately give instructions to the 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

h. Soybean and Buckwheat

Attachment 8

Chronology of the revision of the “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which the 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 was 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.)

July 12, 2012 (revised)

Items subject to inspections are added based on the inspection results accumulated since April 2012. Moreover, in the light of the diversification of foods subject to the restriction of distribution, items subject to inspections, requirements for the cancellation of the restriction of distribution and/or consumption, etc. are amended. Furthermore, soybean and buckwheat are added under items to be individually handled.

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 then 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, Spinach (note2)	Garland chrysanthemum	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		Victory onion	Onion, Leek, Chinese chive and Others
Potatp		Potato	—
Sweet potato		Sweet potato	—
Root vegetables e.g. turnip	Turnip	Lotus rood	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, Ashitaba		Asparagus and Others
Vegitables which consumed in a small amount e.g. herbs (including perennial vegetables)	Perilla(seed), Perilla, Hatakewasabi (root), Hatakewasabi (leef), Japanese parsley, Myoga, Rakkyo, Hanawasabi	Wasabi (root)	Mitsuba, Parsley and Others

Note1：Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained from July 2011 to June 30, 2012. With regard to Root vegetables, monitoring results obtained from March 2011 to June 30, 2012 were used.
Note2: Only one sample exceeding 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium were found. There is a possibility that the cause of this case is due to cross contamination of used agricultural material.

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 then 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	Summer orange, Hassaku	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	Apricot and Others
	Grape		Grape		—
	Berries		Hlueberry	Raspberry, Boysenberry, Mulberry	Aronia, Garden huckleberry and Others
	Kiwifruit and Others		Kiwifruit		Sarunashi and Others
	Nuts e.g. Chestnut		Chestnut, Ginkgo nut, Walnut		—
	Fig and Othr 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 June 30, 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 then 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 March 2011 to June30 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 then 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 March 2011 to June 30 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 descretion. 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 then 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has not been detected
Marine fishery products, Fish	Juvenile sand lance・ Juvenile sardine	Japanese sandlance (juvnile), Whitebait and Anchovy (Juvenile)		Anchovy (Juvenile) exceeding 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has not been found since September 2011.
	Icefishes	Japanese icefish	Ishikawa icefish	Japanese icefish exceeding 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium were found only in April 2011.
	Sardine, Mackerels	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	Items exceeding 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium have not been found since December 2011.
	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 (Pleuronichthys japonicus)	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, Barfin flounder	Sohachi flounder, Rikuzen flounder
	Fat greenling	Fat greenling		

Marine fishery products, Fish	Rockfish・Scorpion fish (habitat zone is mainly more shallow than depth of water 100 meters.)	Rockfish(Sebastes cheni), Black rockfish, Goldeye rockfish, Fox jacopever, Brassblotched rockfish, Rockfish(Sebastes ventricosus), 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 (Lophius litulon)	Monkfish (Lophiomus setigerus)	
	Gurnard・Nibe croaker・Queenfish・Poacher・Long shanny	Poacher, Gurnard, Nibe croaker, Redwing searobin, Long shanny	Drum	
	Sea bream(excluding Japanese black porgy)・John dory・Hairtail	John Dory, Dory	Crimson sea bream, Red seabream, Hairtail	
	Japanese black porgy・Surfperch・Striped mullet	Japanese black porgy, Surfperch	Striped mullet	
	Seabass	Seabass		
	Puffer	Panther puffer, Vermiculated puffer, Finepatterned puffer, Globefish		
	Conger eel	Conger eel (Conger myriaster), Congrid eel (Gnathophis nystromi nystoromi)	Beach conger	
	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, Venus clam	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		
	Char・Landlocked salmon ・Trout	Land-locked salmon, Whitespotted char, Brown trout, Kokanee, Brook trout, Rainbow trout, Cherry salmon		Farmed fish exceeding 50 bq/kg has not been found so far. e.g. Peled whitefish
	Carp・Crucian carp・Japanese dace・Topmouth gudgeon・Loach	Japanese dace, Willow gudgeon, Oriental weather loach, Silver crucian carp, Common carp, Japanese crucian carp, Topmouth gudgeon, Barbel steed		
	Japanese eel	Japanese eel		
	Ayu sweetfish	Ayu sweetfish		
	Bass	Smallmouth bass, Black bass		
	Catfish	Channel catfish, Catfish		
	Invertebrate animals	Japanese mitten crab, Signal crayfish	Brackish-water clam, Lake prawn, Oriental river prawn	Mud snail

Note1：Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained up to June 30, 2012.

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

Attachment 1

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

(1) Requirements for the cancellation

Refer to IV 3 in main text.

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.

Attachment 2

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. Requirements for establishing items and areas to which the state imposes the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption.
   (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. Cancellation of items and areas to which the state imposes the 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.

Attachment 3

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 areas to which the state imposes the 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 areas to which the state imposes the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

   (1) Requirements for the cancellation of restrictions

   Refer to IV 3 in main text.

   (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.

Attachment 4

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,,of which samples can be secured by capturing, etc., from each category of items and inspected. The results of these inspections 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 the ranges of fishery rights in rivers, lakes, etc., and such. Samples are then collected in the major areas per zone.

ii. Coastal fishes

A) Prefectural coasts are divided into appropriate zones, by taking into consideration of fishery sites, seasons of the fisheries concerned, etc. and in the light of the actual situations of the landing of captured fishes and the fishery managements (i.e. the ranges covered by fishery rights, details of fishery permission, etc.). 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 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 seaweed.

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

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

(2) The frequency of inspections

Refer to II 5 in main text.

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

(1) Items and areas

For marine fish, restrictions are established based on prefectural borders, as a basic rule, or by areas which take ecological and marine environments into account, per individual item. With regard to inland water fishes, etc., the areas may be divided per individual item, taking ecology, the presence or absence of dams, etc. into consideration,. Furthermore, the marine fish may be differentiated between farmed-grown fishes and naturally-grown ones.

When the fish species is captured under the permission of 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 state imposes the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption

(1) Areas subject to the cancellation of restrictions

As for marine fish, restrictions are cancelled based on prefectural boundaries, in principle. The prefectures may be divided into multiple areas if they can be administered by the prefectural

governments. Regarding inland water fishes, etc., also, the prefectures may be divided into a number of areas, based on the status of ecology, the presence or absence of dams, etc., and by taking the fishery management situation, etc. (i.e. scopes of fishery rights, content of fishery permission, etc.) into account, if they can be administered by the prefectural governments.

(2) Requirements for cancellation

i. Inland water fishes

In order to cancel the restrictions for inland water fishes, inspections must be conducted in areas you intend to apply the cancellation approximately once a week (provided, however, that samples can be collected) in multiple places for the duration of at least 1 month or more (for a total of 3 times or more), in principle. Then, the inspection results must fall below the standard limits in a stable manner, by considering the fluctuations in the situation of contamination due to the weather condition. Locations from which samples of the fishes concerned exceeding the standard limits were collected in the past must be inspected without fail.

ii. Coastal fishes

In order to cancel the restrictions for coastal fishes, inspections must be conducted in areas you intend to apply the cancellation approximately once a week (provided, however, that samples can be collected) in multiple places for the duration of at least 1 month or more (for a total of 3 times or more), in principle. Then, the inspection results must fall below the standard limits in a stable manner. Locations from which samples of the fishes concerned exceeding the standard limits were collected in the past must be inspected without fail.

iii. Migratory fishes

In order to cancel the restrictions for migratory fishes, inspections must be conducted in areas you intend to apply the cancellation approximately once a week (provided, however, that samples can be collected) in multiple places for the duration of at least 1 month or more (for a total of 3 times or more), in principle. Then, the inspection results must fall below the standard limits in a stable manner.

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

Attachment 5

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).

Attachment 6

Beef

1. Inspection planning for the local governments concerned

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

2. Requirements for establishing items and areas to which the state imposes the 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 areas to which the state imposes the 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.

Attachment 7

Rice

1. Inspection planning for the local governments concerned

Rice shall be inspected per (former) municipality prior to the beginning of its shipment.

By taking into account the results of investigations on radioactive cesium in rice produced in 2011, etc., the local governments concerned shall decide the (former) municipalities which will be designated as areas subject to inspections, inspection points, etc. for the following inspections.

(1) General inspections

Inspections conducted in areas within the local governments covered in inspection plans, excluding areas subject to inspections provided in (2) as follows

i. Thorough inspections conducted on rice produced by farmers whose rice produced in 2011 contained over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium

a. Rice produced by farmers whose rice produced in 2011 contained over 100 Bq/kg radioactive cesium

Inspections on all rice produced by the relevant farmers per rice bag

b. Rice produced in 2011 by farmers whose rice produced in 2011 contained between over 50 Bq/kg and below 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium

Inspections are conducted by the unit of lot set up based on drying methods.

ii. Inspections conducted on rice other than rice in i. by setting up inspection points, based on the rice-paddy acreage, the results of inspections on rice produced in 2011, etc.

a. The former municipalities and their neighboring former municipalities where over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium was detected as a result of inspections conducted on rice produced in 2011, as well as former municipalities adjacent to areas subject to the restriction of planting rice in 2012 and those subject to inspections as stipulated in (2)

Inspection points are established based on the rice-paddy acreage in the former municipalities concerned, so that the inspections concerned match the standards of blanket testing, as a guide.

b. The former municipalities where radioactive cesium concentrations in farm soil are over 500 Bq/kg

Inspection points are set up based on the rice-paddy acreage in the former municipalities concerned, with 3 points per former municipality as the criteria.

c. Areas excluding the areas subject to inspections in a. and b.

Inspection points are set up in accordance with II 4. (1) of the main text.

(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 areas to which the government imposes the 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 areas to which the government imposes the 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 prepared to properly manage and inspect rice grown in the areas concerned based on management plans, it shall be approved, permitting rice which falls below the standards limits to be shipped.

Attachment 8

Soybean and Buckwheat

1. Inspection planning for the local governments concerned

Soybean and buckwheat shall be inspected per (former) municipality prior to the beginning of their shipment.

By taking into account the results of investigations on radioactive cesium in soybean and buckwheat produced in 2011, etc., the local governments concerned, shall decide the (former) municipalities which will be designated as areas subject to inspections, inspection points, etc. for the following inspections.

- Inspections conducted by setting up inspection points based on the results of inspections on soybean and buckwheat produced in 2011, etc.
  a. The former municipalities and their neighboring municipalities where over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium was detected as a result of inspections conducted on soybean and buckwheat produced in 2011

     Inspection points are established based on soybean and buckwheat acreages in the former municipalities concerned, so that the inspections concerned match the standards of blanket testing, as a guide.
  b. The former municipalities other than those in a. in the same prefectures

     Inspection points are set up, with 3 points per former municipality, as the criteria.
  c. Areas excluding the areas subject to inspections in a. and b. above

     Inspection points are set up in accordance with II 4. (1) of the main text.

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

The restrictions of distribution and consumption can be established by unit with a clear geographical scope, such as municipalities and former municipalities, if such restrictions can be administered by the prefectural and municipal governments, etc.

3. Cancellation of items and areas to which the state imposes the 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 prepared to properly manage and inspect soybean and buckwheat grown in the areas concerned based on management plans, it shall be approved, permitting those which falls below the standards limits to be shipped.