

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 since April 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) Revised items and local governments subject to inspections

- Based on the results of the inspections conducted over last year, a majority of foods that exceed the maximum limits for radioactive cesium are made up of: fishery products, mushrooms, wild edible plants, wild bird and animal meat, and so on. This led to removal of the following inspected items: leafy vegetables, some fruits, coastal species inhabiting at the surface layer of the ocean (e.g. sardine), and crustaceans.
- The revised food items subject to inspections in respective prefectures are shown in the attached table.

(2) Revised requirements for the cancellation of the distribution and/or consumption restrictions

- The number of samples required for cancelling the distribution and/or consumption restrictions is increased for fishery products and wild birds and animals (considering their migratory behavior) and for mushrooms and wild edible plants (due to the importance of the production management in growing these foods).

(3) Addition of log-grown mushrooms

- Log-grown mushrooms are added under the food items to be individually handled.

• Chronology of revisions

April 4, 2011

The “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which the Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of the Foods Concerned Applies” were published.

June 27, 2011

A revised version focused on measures against radioactive cesium due to decrease in radioactive iodine detected. Handling of tea leaves, fishery products, and wheat variety is specified. Foods consumed in large amounts by the public were also included in the items subject to inspections.

August 4, 2011

Beef and rice were added under the food items to be individually handled.

March 12, 2012

The revision was based on the results of inspections conducted in 2011 and the subsequent enforcement of new limits for radioactive cesium as of April 1, 2012.

July 12, 2012

Based on the results of inspections conducted since April 2012 and diversification of foods subject to the restriction of distribution, food items subject to inspections, requirements for cancelling the restriction of distribution, etc. were revised. Soybeans and buckwheat were added under the food items to be individually handled.

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

In response to the occurrence of the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant accident on March 11, 2011, the provisional regulation values for radionuclides were established based on the Food Sanitation Act (Law No. 233 issued in 1947) on March 17, 2011. 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.

Subsequently, in light of, such as, the knowledge accumulated through inspection results and dose reduction measures, changed focus of measures taken against radionuclide from radioactive iodine to radioactive cesium, expansion of foods subject to inspections based on the actual situation of the public food intake, and the enforcement of the new maximum limits for radioactive cesium as of April 1, 2012, we made necessary revisions to the following: inspection plans for properly assessing the need for restricting the distribution and/or consumption of foods, criteria for judging the necessity of restricting the distribution and/or consumption based on inspection results, and the concept of cancelling the shipping and/or consumption restrictions.

Recently, based on the inspection results accumulated over a year since April 2012—after 1-year anniversary of the accident—we have made additional revisions to the food items subject to inspections, the concept of cancelling the restriction of distribution and/or consumption, and others.

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 radionuclides; their migration from water, farm soil, and atmosphere; and the effects of production and feeding of animals).

(Reference) Chronology of revisions

March 17, 2011

The provisional regulation values for radioactive substances were established based on the Food Sanitation Act.

April 4, 2011

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" (original version) were compiled.

June 27, 2011 (partial revision)

The revised version was improved by taking into account the effects of radioactive cesium and the actual situation of the public food intake (the original version focused on foods susceptible to the fallout of radioactive iodine emitted immediately after the accident). Tea leaves, fishery products, and wheat variety were added under the handling of individual items.

August 4, 2011 (partial revision)

Beef and rice were added under the handling of individual items.

March 12, 2012 (partial revision)

The revision was based on the accumulated results of inspections conducted on agricultural and livestock products produced in 2011 and the enforcement of new maximum limits for radioactive cesium as of April 1, 2012.

April 1, 2012

New maximum limits for radioactive substances based on the Food Sanitation Act was enforced.

July 12, 2012 (partial revision)

New items and/or areas subject to inspections were added based on the inspection results accumulated since April 2012. Food items subject to inspections and requirements for cancelling the restriction of distribution and/or consumption were revised in light of the diversification of foods subject to the restriction of distribution. Soybeans and buckwheat were added under the handling of individual items.

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 subject to inspections

Prefectures instructed to implement inspections on respective food items are specified in the attached table. Additional inspections may be instructed based on the detected levels of radionuclides.

The prefectures shown in the attached table also conduct inspections on other items not designated as inspected items, as necessary, in a planned manner.

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) as follows. The items listed in (1), (2), and (4) below are based on the inspection results obtained between April 1, 2012 and February 28, 2013. Applicable items after March 1, 2013 are also subject to the inspections.

(1) Food items from which radioactive cesium above the maximum limits has been detected

- i. Vegetables (Those cultivated outdoor are selected as a priority. When both naturally-grown and cultivated items have been shipped (e.g. bamboo shoots), they are included under “mushrooms, wild plants, etc.” (in iii. below).)

Lotus root; Threelobed arrowhead and Angelica keiskei (Ashitaba)
 - ii. Fruits (Those cultivated outdoor are selected as a priority.)

Satsuma mandarin; Citrus fruit (Yuzu); Japanese apricot; Blueberry and Chestnut
 - iii. Mushrooms, wild plants, etc. (Cultured items are included; those cultivated outdoor are selected as a priority.)

Log-grown Shiitake (outdoor and hothouse cultivation); Log-grown Pholiota nameko (outdoor cultivation); Log-grown Brick cap (outdoor cultivation); Log-grown Oyster mushroom (outdoor cultivation); Log-grown Late fall oyster (outdoor cultivation); Log-grown Bunaharitake (outdoor cultivation); wild mushrooms; Chocolate vine; Elatostema umbellatum var. majus (Uwabamisou); Ostrich fern; Walnut; Eleutherococcus sciadophylloides (Koshiabura); Japanese pepper; Japanese parsley; Japanese royal fern; Bamboo shoot; Aralia elata (shoot); Japanese horseradish (flower); Giant butterbur; Japanese butterbur scape; Japanese ginger (Myoga); Parasenecio delphiniifolius (Momijigasa); Chestnut and Pteridium aquilinum
 - iv. Meat

Beef; Pork and Horse meat
 - v. Wild bird and animal meat

Meat e.g. Boar meat; Spot-billed duck meat; Green pheasant meat; Asian black bear meat; Sika deer meat; Hare meat; Mallard (wild) meat and Copper pheasant meat
 - vi. Cereals and pulse

Rice; Soybean; Buckwheat and Azuki bean
 - vii. Tea leaf
- (2) Food items from which 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been detected (Items listed under (1) above are excluded.)
- i. Vegetables (Those cultivated outdoor are selected as a priority. When both naturally-grown and cultivated items have been shipped (e.g. bamboo shoots), they are included under “mushrooms wild edible plants, etc.” (in iii. below).)

Pumpkin; Japanese yam (Jinenjyo) and Perilla (seed) : shiso and egoma
 - ii. Fruits (Those cultivated outdoor are selected as a priority.)

Other citrus e.g. Citrus fruit (Amanatsu); Japanese persimmon; Kiwifruit and Ginkgo nut
 - iii. Mushrooms, wild edible plants, etc. (Cultivated items are included; those cultivated outdoor are selected as a priority.)

Log-grown Grifola frondosa (outdoor cultivation); Bed grown Shiitake (hothouse

cultivation); Bed grown Pholiota nameko (hothouse cultivation); Bed grown Grifola frondosa (hothouse cultivation); Bed grown Pleurotus eryngii (hothouse cultivation); Iwatake; Victory onion; Flowering Quince; Bamboo shoot (nemagaritake); Silver vine; Japanese horseradish (leaf) and Japanese horseradish

iv. Honey

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

- i. Milk (shall be subject to inspections in Iwate prefecture, Miyagi prefecture, Fukushima prefecture, Ibaraki prefecture, Tochigi prefecture, and Gunma prefecture)
- ii. Beef (shall be subject to inspections in Iwate prefecture, Miyagi prefecture, Fukushima prefecture, Ibaraki prefecture, Tochigi prefecture, Gunma prefecture, and Chiba prefecture)

(4) Fishery products (Food items from which 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been detected) (The following items are categorized in groups. For more detailed categorization of the items for the purpose of inspection, refer to the attached “Categorization of Types of Fishery Products.”)

- i. Marine fishery products (shall be subject to inspections in Fukushima Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Aomori prefecture (only pacific cod), and Hokkaido (only pacific cod).)

Scad; Halfbeak; Olive flounder; Righteye flounder (2 categories); Fat greenling; Rockfish, Jacopever and Scorpion fish (2 categories); Shark and Stingray; Pacific cod; Alaska pollock; Brown hakeling; Monkfish; Gurnard, Nibe croaker, Queenfish, Poacher and Japanese prickleback; Seabream (except Japanese black porgy) and John dory; Japanese black porgy, Japanese surfperch and Striped mullet; Japanese seabass; Puffer; Conger eel; Bartail flathead; Japanese sandlance; Sea urchin

- ii. Inland water fishes (shall be subject to inspections in the local governments where 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium is detected.)

Japanese smelt; Whitespotted char, Cherry salmon and Trout; Carp, Crucian carp, Japanese dace, Topmouth gudgeon and Oriental weather loach; Japanese eel; Ayu sweetfish; Bass; Catfish; Invertebrate animals

(5) Food items which shall be considered when formulating inspection 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 2010)

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 meat; Beef and Algae

ii. Main agricultural and fishery products of which the status of production is taken into account

(6) Food items for which the restriction of distribution was cancelled on April 1, 2012 or after in the local governments concerned (limited to those items listed from (1) to (4)).

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

(8) Processed foods served as dried goods for human consumption, including dried mushrooms, dried seaweed, dried seafood, dried vegetables, and dried fruits (excluding those foods to which the maximum limits for radioactive cesium (100Bq/kg) apply in a reconstituted form by water)

(9) Food items from which 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium are considered to have been detected due to a flaw in the production management (e.g. improper storage and use of covering material)

(10) Food items separately instructed by the government in accordance with the status of detection of radioactive cesium, 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 foods in (8), raw materials or finished products are inspected and managed, as necessary.

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 the actual situation of production and the status of the labeling of origins.

(1) Inspections on items listed in II 3 (1) (except for food items separately instructed by the government)

i. The prefectures from which of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been detected in relevant food categories in April 2012 or after (where indicated as ◎ in the attached table)

Three or more samples are inspected per municipality, in areas where over 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been detected in relevant items and the main production areas of these food items.

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

ii. The prefectures (except for those in i. above) from which 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been detected in relevant food categories in April 2012 or after (where indicated as ○ in the attached table)

Three or more samples are inspected per municipality, in areas where over 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been detected in the relevant items and the main

production areas of these food items.

In other municipalities, 1 or more samples are inspected per municipality (prefectures may be divided into multiple areas across municipal borders, from which 3 or more samples are collected).

- (2) Inspections on items as specified in II. 3. (2): When over 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been confirmed in the relevant food categories in April 2012 or after in prefectures, 3 or more samples are inspected per municipality, in areas where such a level of radioactive cesium has been detected in the relevant items. In other areas, 1 or more samples are inspected per municipality (prefectures may be divided into multiple areas across municipal borders, from which 3 or more samples are collected) (where indicated as ○ in the attached table).
- (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 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been detected in the relevant items produced in 2011 and 2012. When causes for increased concentrations of radioactive cesium in food items are partially identified, locations where the relevant factors apply are selected 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). For items whose picking period is limited, such as wild mushrooms and edible plants, they are inspected during the harvesting stage. In regard to the inspection in II 3 (3), milk is inspected once every 2 weeks, 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 Hokkaido, Aomori prefecture, Iwate prefecture, and Chiba prefecture (in II 3 (4) i), and inland water fishes in Saitama prefecture, Kanagawa prefecture, and Niigata prefecture (in II 3 (4) ii), the frequency of inspections is determined by taking into consideration of their past inspection results.

However, when radionuclides exceeding or close to the maximum 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 maximum 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 maximum 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.

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 maximum 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 maximum 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 prefectures.

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.

For highly migratory items, such as wild birds and animals and marine fisheries, as a general rule, the cancellation are done on the prefectural basis.

3. Requirements for cancellations

(1) As a general rule, the results of radioactive cesium inspections conducted at 3 or more locations per municipality within the last month must all fall below the maximum limits (The number of samples is increased when inspecting marine fishery products and wild birds and animals (considering their migratory behavior), mushrooms and edible plants cultivated outdoor (due to the importance of the management in growing them) and those of wild (because of the difficulty in management). These food items must also be inspected in a way which allows us to confirm that their radioactive cesium level falls below the maximum limits in a stable manner.)

Samples are collected at the following locations (where a concentration of radioactive cesium is expected to be higher than other places) within the areas covered in the application for cancellation. In addition, measurement uncertainty must be taken into account (it must be statistically estimated that no analytical results of a series of measurements exceed the maximum limits even after repeated analyses).

- a. Locations where radioactive cesium above the maximum limits was detected from the foods concerned in the past;
- b. Locations where higher air dose rates were measured in environmental monitoring;
- c. Locations where higher radioactive cesium concentrations were detected in soil;
- d. Locations within areas where measures for reducing radioactive concentrations, such as cultivation management, are in great need but are not sufficiently implemented; and
- e. When causes for detecting high concentration levels of radioactive cesium in items are identified, such as the impact of the topography of mountains and forests, locations where the relevant causes apply.

(2) As for crops which especially require the cultivation management, etc. in order to keep their radioactive cesium below the maximum limits (e.g. log-grown shiitake), they must comply with the requirement in (1) above, and factors causing the contamination above the maximum level must also be removed through the management, etc.

(3) As for livestock products, they must comply with the requirement in (1) above, and causal factors of radioactive cesium contamination above the maximum limits must also be removed by, such as, making sure that feeds that exceed the provisional tolerable levels are not fed.

(4) Besides the above, when measures are taken to ensure that foods exceeding the maximum limits for radioactive cesium are not shipped, the relevant restrictions may be cancelled.

(5) When the prefectural governments apply for the cancellation of the relevant restrictions, they must submit an inspection plan for conducting the inspections described above.

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.

Table: The local governments and items subject to inspections.

Reference: Categorization of Types of Foods (Vegetables, Fruits 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 variety

Attachment 5

- f. Beef

Attachment 6

- g. Rice

Attachment 7

- h. Soybean and buckwheat

Attachment 8

- i. Log-grown mushrooms

Attachment 9

The local governments and items subject to inspections.

<div> Prefecture Items </div>	Shizuoka	Nagano	Yamanashi	Niigata	Kanagawa	Tokyo	Saitama	Chiba	Gunma	Tochigi	Ibaraki	Fukushima	Yamagata	Miyagi	Akita	Iwate	Aomori
Vegetables in II 3 (1) i						◎				◎		○				◎	
Vegetables in II 3 (2) i												○		○			
Fruits in II 3 (1) ii								◎		◎		◎		◎			
Fruits in II 3 (2) ii								○		○		○					
Mushrooms, wild edible plants in II 3 (1) iii	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	□	◎	□	◎	◎
Mushrooms, wild edible plants in II 3 (2) iii	□	□	□	□	□	□	○	□	○	○	□	○	□	○	□	○	□
Meat in II 3 (1) iv								○	◎	◎	○	◎		◎		○	
Wild bird and animal eat in II 3 (1) v	□	◎	○	◎	□	□	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	□
Cereals and pulse in II 3 (1) vi								○	□	○	□	◎		◎		◎	
Tea leaf in II 3 (1) vii						○	○	◎	◎	◎	◎			○		◎	
Honey in II 3 (2) iv												○					
Milk in II 3 (3) i									□	□	□	□		□		□	
Beef in II 3 (3) ii								□	□	□	□	□		□		□	
Marine fishery products in II 3 (4) i	◎							◎				◎		◎		◎	◎
Inland water fishes in II 3 (4) ii					◎		◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎		◎		◎	
Major items which take into account of the amount of the public consumption, described in II 3 (5) i	<div> Conduct inspections systematically in each local government </div>																
Main agricultural and fishery products of which the status of production is taken into account, described in II 3 (5) ii																	
Food items for which the restriction of distribution was cancelled, described in II 3 (6)																	
Food distributed in the market, described in II 3 (7)																	
Processed foods served as dried goods for human consumption, described in II 3 (8)																	
Food items from which 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium are considered to have been detected due to a flaw in the production management, described in II 3 (9)																	

(Note 1) Categorized based on the results of inspections conducted between April 1, 2012 and February 28, 2013.

- Radioactive cesium above the maximum limits (for fishery products, 1/2 of the limits) has been detected (indicated by ☉)
- Radioactive cesium above 1/2 of the maximum limits has been detected (excluding those from which radioactive cesium above the maximum limits has been detected)(indicated by ○)
- Items subject to inspections as specified in II 3(3) in the Annex and Attachments, and those whose inspections require consideration for their migratory behavior and the difficulty of the management (indicated by □)

(Note 2) Regarding the local governments indicated as ☉ or ○ in the Attached Table, if the inspection levels are specified for the relevant items in the Attachments, inspections are conducted according to the latter.

(Note 3) Regarding the local governments indicated as □ in the Attached Table, if the inspection levels are not specified for the relevant items in the Attachments, inspections are implemented in accordance with the inspection levels set out for those prefectures indicated as ○.

(Note 4) For marine fishery products (only concerning Pacific cod), Hokkaido is included in the local governments subject to inspections.

Categorization of types of vegetables

Category	Items from which more than 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected (Note1)	Items from which between 50 and 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected (Note1)
Pumpkin		Pumpkin
Some root vegetables e.g. lotus root	Lotus root; Threelaf arrowhead	Japanese yam (Jinenjyo)
Vegitables which consumed in a small amount e.g. Angelica keiskei (Ashitaba) (including perennial vegetables)	Angelica keiskei (Ashitaba)	Perilla (seed): Shiso and Egoma
(Ref)Vegetables excluding those items subject to inspections in as specified in II 3 (1) and (2) of the Annex. Non-head leafy vegetables (e.g. Spinach)(Note2); head type leafy vegetables (e.g. Cabbage); flowerhead brassicas (e.g. Broccoli); other root vegetables (e.g. Japanese radish); stem vegetables (e.g. Celery); allium vegetables; potato; immature beans (e.g. Green soybeans) and perennial vegetables (e.g. Asparagus)		

Note1 :Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained from April 1 2012 to February 28 2013.

Note2: More than 50 Bq/kg radioactive cesium has been detected in spinach; Japanese mustard spinach (komatsuna) and garland chrysanthemum (an item from each). We consider this is due to the improper storage and use of vegetable covering material. Inspections will be continued in order to check the status of the storage and use of the vegetable covering material (corresponds to II 3(9) in the Annex).

Categorization of types of fruits

Category		Items from which more than 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected (Note1)	Items from which between 50 and 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected (Note1)
Evergreen fruit tree	Citrus fruits	Satsuma mandarin	
		Citrus fruit (Yuzu)	
		Other citrus e.g. Citrus fruit (Amanatsu)	Citrus fruit (Amanatsu) (Note2)
Deciduous fruit tree		Japanese Persimmon	Japanese Persimmon
		Japanese apricot	
		Blueberry	
		Kiwifruit	Kiwifruit
		Nuts e.g. Chestnut	Ginkgo nut
(Ref)Fruits excluding those items subject to inspections as specified in II 3 (1) and (2) of the Annex. Other evergreen fruit trees (e.g. Loquat); pome fleshy fruits (e.g. Apple); other stone fleshy fruits (e.g. Peach) and other deciduous fruit trees (e.g. Grapes)			

Note1 :Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained from April 1 2012 to February 28 2013.

Note2 : Regarding the food item concerned, other items with similar characteristics are inspected by taking into consideration of, such as, the status of the cultivation of these crops.

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) Items not exceeding 50 Bq/kg but attention is required based on the results of inspections conducted on items in the same categories or the past inspections on the items concerned
Marine fishery products	Scad		Japanese scad; Japanese jack mackerel	
	Halfbeak	Halfbeak		
	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>)
	Righteye flounders (habitat zone is mainly deeper than depth of water 100 meters.)	Slime flounder; Shotted halibut; Barfin flounder	Willowy flounder; Flathead flounder	
	Fat greenling	Fat greenling		
	Rockfish, Jacopever and Scorpion fish(habitat zone is mainly more shallow than depth of water 100 meters.)	Rockfish (white colour); Black rockfish; Goldeye rockfish; Fox jacopever; Brassblotched rockfish	Scorpion fish; Rockfish (black colour)	Snowy rockfish
	Rockfish, Jacopever and Scorpion fish(habitat zone is mainly more deep than depth of water 100 meters.)	Sea raven		Matsubara's red rockfish
	Shark and Stingray	Ocellate spot skate; Starspotted smooth-hound	Red stingray; Pitted stingray	Spiny dogfish
	Pacific cod	Pacific cod		
	Alaska pollock	Alaska pollack		Striped jewfish; Japanese gissu
	Brown hakeling	Brown hakeling		
	Monkfish		Yellow monkfish	Monkfish
	Gurnard, Nibe croaker, Queenfish, Poacher and Japanese prickleback	Poacher; Spiny red gurnard; Nibe croaker; Japanese prickleback	Redwing searobin; Drum	
	Seabream (except Japanese black porgy) and John dory		Red seabream; John Dory	Mirror dory; Largehead hairtail
	Japanese black porgy, Japanese surfperch and Striped mullet	Japanese black porgy; Japanese surfperch	Striped mullet	
	Japanese seabass	Seabass		
	Puffer	Panther puffer; Vermiculated puffer	Finepatterned puffer	Globe fish (mafugu)
	Conger eel	Conger eel	Beach conger	Congrid eel
	Bartail flathead	Bartail flathead		
	Japanese sandlance		Japanese sandlance	
	Sea urchin	Northern sea urchin		

Fresh water fishery products	Japanese smelt	Japanese smelt		
	Whitespotted char, Cherry salmon and Trout	Cherry salmon; Whitespotted char; Brown trout; Kokanee; Brook trout; Rainbow trout; Cherry salmon (Sakuramasu)		
	Carp, Crucian carp, Japanese dace, Topmouth gudgeon and Oriental weather loach	Japanese dace; Oriental weather loach; Silver crucian carp; Common carp; Japanese crucian carp; Topmouth gudgeon		Willow gudgeon
	Japanese eel	Japanese eel		
	Ayu sweetfish	Ayu sweetfish		
	Bass	Largemouth bass		
	Catfish	Channel catfish		
	Invertebrate animals		Common prawn; Oriental river prawn	Japanese mitten crab

Note: Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained from April 1 2012 to February 28 2013.

Vegetables, Fruits, etc.

1. Inspection planning for the local governments subject to inspections

Inspections are conducted on the major items and at the major producing areas, between pre-shipping and the initial shipping period, in principle. When there is no problem, inspections are implemented at regular intervals per month.

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

(1) Areas

The restrictions can be established or cancelled in a unit with a clear geographical scope, such as municipalities or former municipalities (while also taking into account the unit of shipment), if prefectures and municipalities can manage it.

(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) Requirements for the cancellation

Refer to IV. 3. in the main text. In case the shipping periods of the food items concerned in the areas where the restrictions apply are finished, the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption for the food items concerned can be cancelled based on the results of inspections conducted prior to the next shipping periods.

Milk

1. Inspection planning for the local governments subject to inspections

(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

The local governments subject to inspections, as specified in II. 3. (3), are Iwate prefecture, Miyagi prefecture, Fukushima prefecture, Ibaraki prefecture, Tochigi prefecture, and Gunma prefecture. Inspections are conducted based on samples collected more than once in two weeks on a regular basis.

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, radionuclides exceeding the maximum 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

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.

Tea leaf

1. Inspection planning for the local governments subject to inspections

Tea leaves are inspected per harvest period (e.g. first flush tea and second flush tea). As a general rule, unrefined tea leaves are inspected (under the condition in which they are served for human consumption, in accordance with official analytical methods) one or more times, between pre-shipping and the initial shipping period, in the main production areas of the food concerned.

2. Requirements for establishing or cancelling 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 (while also taking into account the unit of shipment), if prefectures and municipalities can manage it.

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 II 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

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

Prefectures' coasts are divided into 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. The main sampling items are selected based on their habitats, including the surface layer, middle layer, deep layer, and seaweed, per fishery season.

iii. Migratory fishes

Fishery sites extending from Chiba Prefecture to Aomori Prefecture are divided by prefectural offshore, (demarcated 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 II 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

As a general rule, restrictions concerning marine fishes are established by individual food item (may be differentiated between naturally- and farmed-grown ones) and prefectural boundaries. However, the restrictions for the marine fishes may also be set up by areas that take into account ecological and marine environments. As for inland water fishes and others, the restrictions may be established per food item based on areas that consider such conditions as the ecology and the presence or absence of dams.

(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 maximum limits are detected. Furthermore, the spread of radioactive contamination will be investigated as necessary. If radioactive cesium has been found above the maximum 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 maximum 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 maximum 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 maximum 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 subject to the cancellation of restrictions

As a general rule, restrictions concerning the marine fishes are cancelled based on

prefectural boundaries. The prefectures may be divided into multiple areas, if the prefectural governments can manage them. As for the inland water fishes and others, the prefectures may be divided into multiple areas based on the conditions of, such as, the ecology and the presence or absence of dams, while also considering the situations of, such as, the fishery management (i.e. fisheries covered by fishery rights, fisheries permitted, etc.), if the prefectural governments can manage them.

(2) Requirements for the cancellations

i. Inland water fishes

As a general rule, inspections are conducted in areas you intend to cancel the relevant restrictions approximately once a week (provided, however, that samples can be collected) in multiple places for the duration of at least 1 month or more, by considering the fluctuations in the radioactive contamination levels due to weather conditions, and the results must fall below the maximum limits in a stable manner. The inspections must be conducted in places where radioactive cesium above the maximum limits was detected in the samples of the fishes concerned in the past.

ii. Coastal fishes

As a general rule, inspections are conducted in areas you intend to cancel the relevant restrictions approximately once a week (provided, however, that samples can be collected) in multiple places for the duration of at least 1 month or more, and the results must fall below the maximum limits in a stable manner. The inspections must be conducted in places where radioactive cesium above the maximum limits was detected in the samples of the fishes concerned in the past.

iii. Migratory fishes

As a general rule, inspections are conducted in areas you intend to cancel the relevant restrictions approximately once a week (provided, however, that samples can be collected) in multiple places for the duration of at least 1 month or more, and the results must fall below the maximum 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.

Wheat variety

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

Because almost entire wheat variety 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

In prefectures where more than 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium was detected from inspections on wheat variety grown in the previous year, inspections are implemented on all lots. In other prefectures where inspections were conducted on all lots for wheat variety grown in the previous year, the first lots inspections are conducted per local area.* If the results of the first lots inspections exceed certain levels (50 Bq/kg), inspections are carried out on all lots in these prefectures also.

* Local areas are divided by taking into consideration of the production volume and cargo booking range of wheat variety, 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 maximum 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 subject to inspections

The local governments subject to inspections, as specified in II. 3. (3), are Iwate prefecture, Miyagi prefecture, Fukushima prefecture, Ibaraki prefecture, Tochigi prefecture, Gunma prefecture, and Chiba prefecture. Inspections are conducted approximately once in three months per livestock farmer.

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 maximum 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 prefectures and municipalities can manage it.

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 maximum 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 maximum 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 maximum 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 subject to inspections

Rice is inspected per (former) municipality prior to shipment.

- (1) The local governments subject to inspections, while taking into account the results of the past surveys on radioactive cesium, etc., decide (former) municipalities to be inspected, an “inspection level” per inspected area, and so on, and conduct one of the following inspections. 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.

However, rice whose radioactive cesium level falls below the maximum limits may be shipped after inspections are conducted on all rice bags per farmer (the number of the rice bags scheduled to be inspected in each farmer are confirmed in advance) under the management of the prefectural governments.

- i. The former municipalities where over 50 Bq/kg and 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium were detected from the inspections conducted on rice grown in 2012 and 2011, respectively
- ii. The former municipalities which conducted the inspections on rice grown in 2012 by the same intensity as the inspections on all farmers (except for the areas inspected in i) above)

The inspection level is determined, with 3 inspection points per former municipality as a guide, depending on rice acreage in the former municipality concerned

- iii. Areas other than the inspected areas in i) and ii) above in the same prefectures
The inspection level is determined based on II. 4. (1) in 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 rice is cultivated on the assumption that the safety management system is set up.

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

When radioactive cesium above the maximum limits is detected in the inspection areas specified in 1. (1) above, restrictions of distribution are established, if such a level of radioactive cesium is detected for the second time there, after the regional spread of the contamination is confirmed.

In this case, the restrictions can be established in a unit with a clear geographical scope, such as municipalities or former municipalities, if prefectures, municipalities, etc. can manage it.

In the inspected areas specified in 1 (2) above where rice is cultivated on the assumption that the safety management system is set up, when the management plan for properly managing and inspecting them is confirmed to be in place, those rice whose radioactive cesium level falls below the maximum limits may be shipped.

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

Rice whose radioactive cesium level falls below the maximum limits may be shipped if the management plan for properly managing and inspecting them has been put in place.

Soybean and Buckwheat

1. Inspection planning for the local governments subject to inspections

Soybean and buckwheat are inspected per (former) municipality prior to shipment.

The local governments subject to inspections, taking into account the results of the past inspections of radioactive cesium on soybean and buckwheat, etc., decide (former) municipalities to be inspected, an inspection level per inspected area, and so on, and conduct one of the following inspections.

- Inspections for which the inspection level is designated per inspected area based on the results of inspections on soybean and buckwheat grown in the previous year
 - i. The former municipalities and their neighboring municipalities where over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium was detected from the inspections conducted on soybean and buckwheat grown in the previous year

The inspection levels are set up based on soybean and buckwheat acreages in the former municipalities concerned. As a guide, they become equivalent to the inspections on all farmers).

- ii. The former municipalities where inspections on soybean and buckwheat grown in the previous year were conducted by setting up inspection level of i. above (except for the areas subject to inspections in i. above)

The inspection level is determined, with 3 inspection points per former municipality as a guide.

- iii. Areas other than the inspected areas in i. and ii. above in the same prefectures

The inspection levels are set up in accordance with II. 4. (1) of the main text.

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

When radioactive cesium above the maximum limits is detected in the inspection areas specified in 1. above, restrictions of distribution are established, if such a level of radioactive cesium is detected for the second time there, after the regional spread of the contamination is confirmed.

In this case, the restrictions can be established in a unit with a clear geographical scope, such as municipalities or former municipalities, if prefectures, municipalities, etc. can

manage it.

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

(1) The restriction of distribution based on the results of inspections in 1 above

When the relevant prefectures apply for the partial cancellation of the restriction of distribution for some soybean and buckwheat, on the assumption that the management plan for properly managing and inspecting them will be set up, the application will be accepted. Subsequently, those soybean and buckwheat whose radioactive cesium level is below the maximum limits may be shipped.

(2) The restrictions of distribution based on the results of inspections conducted on soybean and buckwheat grown in the previous year or earlier

When the relevant prefectures apply for the partial cancellation of the restriction of distribution for some soybean and buckwheat, on the assumption that the management plan for properly managing and inspecting them will be set up, the application will be accepted. Subsequently, those soybean and buckwheat whose radioactive cesium level is below the maximum limits may be shipped. The restrictions of distribution for all soybean and buckwheat may be cancelled when all of them becomes less than the maximum limits.

Log-grown mushrooms

1. Inspection planning for the local governments subject to inspections

As a general rule, log-grown mushrooms are inspected prior to shipment.

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

(1) Areas

The restrictions can be established or cancelled in a unit with a clear geographical scope, such as municipalities or former municipalities (while also taking into account the unit of shipment), if prefectures and municipalities can manage it.

(2) Items

As a general rule, the restrictions are established or cancelled by individual item. However, when prefectures, municipalities, etc. can separately manage hothouse- and outdoor-cultivated log-grown mushrooms, the restrictions may be established or cancelled by the cultivation method. Also, in principle, when the restriction of distribution is established for the log-grown mushrooms cultivated in a hothouse, the restriction of distribution is also applied to those cultivated outdoor (as the latter is considered to be affected by the effects of radionuclides more than the former).

(3) Requirements for the cancellation

Refer to IV. 3 in the main text. In addition, the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption can be cancelled if it can be judged, following the provision of instructions for the restriction of distribution, that the log-grown mushrooms exceeding the maximum limits for radioactive cesium are not produced, based on the implementation of the production process management for mitigating the effects of radionuclides according to the directions of the local governments, etc. Moreover, as a general rule, before the cancellation is applied in certain areas, inspections are implemented on all producers in multiple places per farm, prior to the next shipping periods. The inspection places are set up by considering the year and places where the bed log was logged, the size of production, and others.