

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

20 March 2014

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 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 conducted since April 2013, 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

○ Revision of the items subject to inspections

- Based on the results of foods’ inspections which are exceeded the maximum limits or 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium conducted over the last year,

※ 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 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 radionuclide inspection results conducted on agricultural and livestock products produced in 2011 and the enforcement of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium as of April 1, 2012.

April 1, 2012

The maximum limits for radioactive substances based on the Food Sanitation Act were enforced.

July 12, 2012 (partial revision)

New items and/or areas subject to inspections were added based on the radionuclide inspection results conducted 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.

March 19, 2013 (partial revision)

Items subject to inspections were revised based on the radionuclide inspection results conducted since April 2012. Requirements for cancelling the restriction of distribution and/or consumption were revised in light of the migratory characteristics of Fishery products and Wild birds and animals and the importance of management of Mushrooms etc, and so on. Log-grown mushrooms were added under the handling of individual items.

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 Fukushima Daiichi 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 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 distribution and/or consumption restrictions.

Recently, based on the radionuclide inspection results conducted over a year since April 2013, 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; 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.

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## 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

The local governments subject to inspections are instructed on respective food items in the attached table, based on the inspection results in April 2013 or after etc. Additional inspections may be instructed based on the status of detection of radionuclide, etc.

The local governments 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, 2013 and February 28, 2014. Applicable items after March 1, 2014 are also subject to the inspections.

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

- i. Mushrooms and Wild plants etc. (Cultured items are included; those cultivated outdoor are selected as a priority.)

Log-grown Shiitake (hothouse cultivation); Wild mushrooms; Aralia cordata; Elatostema umbellatum var. majus (Uwabamisou); Ostrich fern; Eleutherococcus sciadophylloides (Koshiabura); Japanese pepper; Japanese royal fern; Bamboo shoot; Aralia elata (shoot); Japanese horseradish (flower); Bamboo shoot (nemagaritake); Giant butterbur and Pteridium aquilinum

- ii. 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

- iii. Cereals and Pulse

Rice and Soybean

(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).)

Water shield ; Broccoli

- ii. Fruits (Those cultivated outdoor are selected as a priority.)

Citrus fruit (Yuzu); Japanese apricot; Sour citrus fruit(Kabosu); Kiwifruit; Ginkgo nut; Chestnut

- iii. Mushrooms, Wild edible plants, etc. (Cultivated items are included; those cultivated outdoor are selected as a priority.)

Log-grown Shiitake (outdoor cultivation); Log-grown Pholiota nameko (outdoor cultivation); Log-grown Brick cap (outdoor cultivation); Log-grown Grifola frondosa (outdoor cultivation); Log-grown Bunaharitake (outdoor cultivation); Japanese butterbur scape; Parasenecio delphiniifolius (Momijigasa)

- iv. Cereals and Pulse

Buckwheat; Azuki bean

- v. Tea leaf

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

Olive flounder; Righteye flounder (2 categories); Fat greenling; Rockfish, Jacopever, and Scorpion fish (2 categories); Shark and Stingray; Pacific cod; Brown hakeling; Spiny red gurnard and Poacher (Saburo); Japanese black porgy and Striped mullet; Japanese seabass; Puffer; Conger eel; Bartail flathead; Japanese littleneck clam
  - 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, and Topmouth gudgeon; Japanese eel; Ayu sweetfish; Largemouth bass; Channel catfish; Crustacean
  
- (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 2011)

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; 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, 2013 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 (except for 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 materials)

(10) Food items which are to be distributed in the market for the first time since the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident and which have not been inspected in the individual municipalities in the local governments (However, the inspection could be conducted by designating group of items such as Non-head leafy vegetables as the representative benchmark items).

(11) 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 2013 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 2013 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) (except for inspections separately instructed by the government): When over 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been confirmed in the relevant food categories in April 2013 or after in the 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 the past. 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 situation of the production and distribution of items and conducted 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 conducted approximately once per week. As for marine fishes in Hokkaido, Aomori prefecture, Iwate prefecture, and Chiba prefecture (in II 3 (4) i), inland water fishes in Saitama prefecture and Kanagawa prefecture (in II 3 (4) ii), and Fishery products (in II 3 (5), (7), (8), and (9)), 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 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 etc. 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 zones 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 situation 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 is instructed 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 would be increased when inspecting 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 exceeding the maximum limits even after repeated analyses).

- a. Locations where radioactive cesium exceeding 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 etc., are in great need 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 limits must also be removed through the management, etc.

(3) As for Livestock products, they must comply with the requirement in (1) above, and factors causing the contamination above the maximum limits must also be removed through the management, etc, 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 distributed, the relevant restrictions may be cancelled.

(5) When the local 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 the 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. Mushrooms

Attachment 9

### The local governments and items subject to inspections.

Prefecture	Aomori	Iwate	Akita	Miyagi	Yamagata	Fukushima	Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Chiba	Saitama	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Niigata	Yamanashi	Nagano	Shizuoka
Mushrooms, wild edible plants in II 3 (1) i	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	□	□	◎	◎	◎	◎
Wild bird and animal eat in II 3 (1) ii	□	◎	□	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	□	□	○	○	□	□
Rice in Cereals and pulse in II 3 (1) iii				□		◎		○									
Soybeans in Cereals and pulse in II 3 (1) iii		□		□		◎	□			□							
Vegetables in II 3 (2) i						○											
Fruits in II 3 (2) ii						○		○		○							
Mushrooms, wild edible plants in II 3 (2) iii	□	○	□	○	□	○	□	○	○	○	○	○	○	□	□	□	□
Cereals and pulse in II 3 (2) iv		□		○		○		□									
Tea leaf in II 3 (2) v		○						○									
Honey in II 3 (2) vi						○											
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Conduct inspections systematically in each local government</p>																
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 in II 3 (9)																	

<p>Food items which are to be distributed in the market for the first time since the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident and which have not been inspected in the individual municipalities in the local governments</p>	
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(Note 1) Categorized based on the results of inspections conducted between April 1, 2013 and February 28, 2014.

- 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 and Aomori prefecture are included in the local governments subject to inspections.

## 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) 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	Japanese scad			Japanese scad
	Halfbeak			Halfbeak
	Olive flounder	Olive flounder		
	Righteye flounders (habitat zone is mainly shallower than depth of water 100 meters.)	Marbled flounder; Stone flounder; Starry flounder	Red tonguesole; Black cow-tongue; Littlemouth flounder	Flounder ( <i>Pleuronichthys japonicus</i> ); Spotted halibut; Ridged-eye flounder
	Righteye flounders (habitat zone is mainly deeper than depth of water 100 meters.)	Slime flounder; Shotted halibut	Ridged-eye flounder	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.)	Hilgendorf saucord	Sea raven	Matsubara's red rockfish
	Shark and Stingray	Ocellate spot skate; Starspotted smooth-hound	Red stingray	Spiny dogfish; Pitted stingray
	Pacific cod	Pacific cod		
	Brown hake	Brown hake		
	Spiny red gurnard, Poacher (saburou), Japanese pricklyback, Nibe croaker	Spiny red gurnard	Poacher (saburou)	Japanese pricklyback; Nibe croaker
	Japanese black porgy, Striped mullet, Japanese surperch	Japanese black porgy	Striped mullet	Japanese surperch
	Japanese seabass	Seabass		
	Puffer		Vermiculated puffer	Finepatterned puffer; Panther puffer
	Conger eel		Conger eel	Congrid eel; Beach conger
	Bartail flathead	Bartail flathead		
	Japanese sandlance			Japanese sandlance
	Northern sea urchin			Northern sea urchin
Japanese littleneck clam		Japanese littleneck clam		

## Reference

Fresh water fishery products	Japanese smelt	Japanese smelt		
	Whitespotted char, Cherry salmon and Trout	Cherry salmon; Whitespotted char; Brown trout; Kokanee; Rainbow trout		Cherry salmon (Sakuramasu)
	Japanese dace; Crucian carp; Japanese dace; Topmouth gudgeon; Oriental weather loach	Japanese dace; Silver crucian carp; Japanese crucian carp; Common carp	Topmouth gudgeon	Oriental weather loach; Willow gudgeon
	Japanese eel	Japanese eel		
	Ayu sweetfish	Ayu sweetfish		
	Largemouth bass		Largemouth bass	
	Channel catfish	Channel catfish		
	Crustacea		Common 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 2014.

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 the pre-shipping and the initial shipping period, in principle. When there is no problem, inspections are conducted at regular intervals per month.

2. The establishment/cancellation of items/areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution/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 a 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 manage the restrictions of greenhouse cultivation items and ground cultivation items, separately.

(3) Requirements for the cancellation

Refer to IV. 3. in the main text. In case the shipping periods of the food items in the areas where the restrictions apply are finished, the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption for the food items 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 a unit of a cooler station or a dairy plant (or all those who directly distribute to a 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, Tochigi prefecture, and Gunma prefecture. Samples are collected and inspections are conducted more than once in two weeks on a regular basis.

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

#### (1) Areas

When prefectures are divided into a multiple zones, the restrictions of distribution and/or consumption can be established and/or cancelled by a unit of municipalities where a unit of a cooler station or a dairy plant (or all those who directly distribute to a 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 restrictions of distribution, and restricted areas are assessed, by taking into account inspection results obtained in other areas.

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

Samples are collected and analyzed by a unit of a cooler station or a dairy plant(or all those who directly distribute to a dairy plant). When the result of the analyses meets criteria, restrictions of distribution and/or consumption are cancelled by a unit of municipalities where a unit of a cooler station or a dairy plant (or all those who directly distribute to a 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 the pre-shipping and the initial shipping period, in the main production areas of the food concerned.

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

The restrictions of distribution and/or consumption can be established or cancelled by a unit with a clear geographical scope, such as a city, town, and village (while also taking into account a 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 can be selected from among items captured and of which samples can be secured from each item groups and inspected. The inspection results can 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 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 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 etc. in the zones. 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, (demarked by the east due lines originating from each prefectures' borders), by taking into consideration of the migratory habitats of fishes. Samples are then collected at the major landing ports etc. in the zones.

## (2) The frequency of inspections

Refer to II 5 in the main text.

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

## (1) Items and areas

As a general rule, restrictions concerning marine fishes are established per food item (can be differentiated between naturally- and farmed-grown ones) and prefectural boundaries. The restrictions for the marine fishes can also be set up by areas that take into account ecological and marine environments. As for inland water fishes and others, the restrictions can 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 restrictions 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 exceeding the maximum limits are detected. Furthermore, the spread of radioactive contamination is going to be investigated as necessary. If radioactive cesium exceeding the maximum limits are detected in some items and other items within the same item group have not been inspected, these items is going to be 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 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 restrictions of distribution are established, the fishery site is properly indicated on the label of the item.

3. Requirements for the cancellation of items/areas to which the government imposes restrictions on distribution/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 can be divided into multiple zones, if the

prefectural governments can manage them. As for the inland water fishes and others, the prefectures can be divided into multiple zones 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 exceeding the maximum limits were 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 were 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.

## Wheat variety

1. The plans and implementation of inspections for the local governments 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 were detected from inspections on wheat variety grown in the previous year, inspections are conducted 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 conducted 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 must 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, Tochigi prefecture, and Gunma prefecture. Inspections are conducted approximately once in three months per livestock farmer.
2. Requirements for establishing items/areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution/consumption  
In case the kinds of cattle, 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 restrictions of distribution can be established and/or cancelled by an appropriate unit which clarifies the scope of the restrictions of distribution, if prefectures and municipalities can manage it.
3. Requirements for 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 are going to be subject to testing. Only those beef whose levels of radioactive cesium fall below the maximum limits are going to be approved for sale.
  - (2) In areas other than (1), all livestock farms are going to be subject to testing, in which at least one head of cattle is going to 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 are going to be approved to ship and slaughter their cattle. These farmers are going to 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.

The local governments subject to inspections, while taking into account the past results of the inspection 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.

## (1) General inspections

The following inspections conducted in regions excluding areas subject to inspections provided in (2), in the local governments subject to inspections.

However, rice whose radioactive cesium level falls below the maximum limits can 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 of radioactive cesium were detected from the inspections conducted on rice grown in 2012 and areas subject to inspections which are conducted on all rice bags of rice grown in 2012.

Inspections on all farmers.

- ii. The former municipalities which conducted inspections on all farmers that cropped rice in 2013(except for the areas inspected in (i) above).

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

- iii. Areas except for the areas subject to inspections (i) and (ii) above  
The number of inspections 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/areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution/consumption

When radioactive cesium exceeding the maximum limits are detected in the inspection

areas specified in 1 (1) above, further inspection is going to be conducted. If radioactive cesium exceeding the maximum limits are detected under the further inspection and the regional spread of the contamination is confirmed, restrictions of distribution is going to be established..

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 can be shipped.

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

Rice whose radioactive cesium level falls below the maximum limits can 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 inspections of radioactive cesium on Soybean and Buckwheat grown in the previous year, etc., decide (former) municipalities to be inspected, the number of inspections, and so on, and conduct one of the following inspections.

(1) Areas satisfied one of the following inspections

- i. The former municipalities and their neighboring municipalities where over 50 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium were detected from the inspections conducted on Soybean and Buckwheat grown in the previous year
- ii. The former municipalities where restrictions of distribution had been instructed but they were canceled as a result of the inspections of Soybean and Buckwheat grown in the previous year

The number of inspections is 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.

- (2) The former municipalities where inspections on Soybean and Buckwheat grown in the previous year were conducted by setting up the number of inspections of (1) above (except for the areas subject to the inspections in (1) above)

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

- (3) Areas (except for the areas subject to the inspections in (1) and (2) above) in municipalities where include the areas subject to the inspections in (1) and (2) above

The number of inspections is set up in accordance with II 4 (1) or (2) of the main text.

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

When radioactive cesium exceeding the maximum limits are detected in the inspection

areas specified in 1. above, further inspection is going to be conducted. If radioactive cesium exceeding the maximum limits are detected under the further inspection and the regional spread of the contamination is confirmed, restrictions of distribution are going to be established.

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/areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution/  
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 is going to be set up, the application is going to be accepted. Subsequently, those soybean and buckwheat whose radioactive cesium level is below the maximum limits can 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 is going to be set up, the application can be accepted. Subsequently, those soybean and buckwheat whose radioactive cesium level is below the maximum limits can be shipped. The restrictions of distribution for all soybean and buckwheat can be cancelled when all of them fall below the maximum limits.

## Mushrooms

### 1. Inspection planning for the local governments subject to the inspections

As a general rule, cultivated mushrooms are inspected prior to shipment and Wild mushrooms are inspected in harvest-time.

### 2. Requirements for establishing/cancelling items/areas to which the government imposes restrictions of distribution/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 a 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. And the restrictions of distribution of log-grown mushrooms can be established or cancelled by the cultivation method if prefectures, municipalities, etc. can separately manage hothouse- and outdoor-cultivated mushrooms. However, in principle, when the restrictions of distribution is established for the log-grown mushrooms cultivated in a hothouse, the restrictions of distribution is also established to those cultivated outdoor (as the latter is considered to be affected by the radionuclides more than the former).

And the restrictions of distribution of Wild mushrooms can be cancelled per species when requirements for cancelling are fulfilled.

#### (3) Requirements for the cancellation

In addition to IV 3 in the main text, the restrictions of distribution/consumption can be cancelled if it can be judged that the log-grown mushrooms exceeding the maximum limits for radioactive cesium are not produced, based on the implementation of the cultivation management for mitigating the effects of the radionuclides under the tutelage of the local governments etc.

And, as a general rule, when the cancellation is applied in certain areas, inspections are conducted in multiple places per farm where the cultivation management is conducted. The inspection places are set up by considering the year and places where the bed log was logged, the size of production, and others.

Before the shipment, it is confirmed that the cultivation management is kept conducting and mushrooms are below the maximum limits.