

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

23 March 2018

Policy Planning Division for Environmental Health and Food Safety,  
Food Inspection and Safety Division,  
Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau

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 on Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods concerned Applies”  
(Developed by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters)

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 on distribution based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.

Today, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters made revisions to the “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction on Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods concerned Applies” on the basis of the results of inspections conducted since 2017 April.

**【Major revised points】**

- Revision of the local governments and items subject to inspections (P4-P5 of the revised guideline and Table)
  - Revision of the local governments subject to inspections for food item group which cultivation/feeding control is possible (excluding log-grown mushrooms) based on the results of inspections conducted in the previous three years.
  - Revision of the local governments and items subject to inspections based on the results of inspections conducted in the previous year.
  
- Revision of the handling of individual items (Attachment 2,4 and 6 of the revised guideline)
  - Revision of the local governments subject to inspections for milk based on the results of inspections conducted in recent years. It states that the requirement of inspections can be decided by area, when certain conditions are met.
  - Revision of the local governments subject to inspections for cattle based on the results of inspections

conducted in recent years and feeding control systems.

- Buckwheat is deleted from items subject to inspections based on the results of inspections conducted in recent years

※ Chronology of revisions

April 4, 2011

The “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which the Restriction on 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)

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

March 19, 2013 (partial revision)

Items and/or areas subject to inspections were revised based on the radionuclide inspection results conducted since April 2012. Requirements for cancelling the restriction on 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.

March 20, 2014 (partial revision)

Items and/or areas subject to inspections were revised based on the radionuclide inspection results conducted since April 2013. And 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 were added.

March 20, 2015 (partial revision)

Items and/or areas subject to inspections were revised based on the radionuclide inspection results conducted since April 2014. With regard to the frequency of inspection for beef, currently inspections are conducted approximately once in three months per livestock farmer. In this revision, it is possible to conduct inspections approximately once a year, provide that feeding control is conducted appropriately.

March 25, 2016 (partial revision)

Items and/or areas subject to inspections were revised on the basis of the radionuclide inspection results conducted since April 2015. Considerations of new inspection system and its timing of the introduction were added taking into account opinion of the relative parties thoroughly.

March 24, 2017 (partial revision)

It had been more than five years since the occurrence of the accident, and the level of radioactive concentration in food as a whole had been falling and the items that exceed the maximum limits had become limited. Therefore, the inspection scheme was made to be more rational and effective with focus on a food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is possible. Items and/or areas subject to inspections, and the concepts of cancellation on distribution were revised on the basis of the radionuclide inspection results accumulated so far.

**【Reference】** Omitted

23 March 2018

Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which  
Restriction on 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 on 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 2017, we have made additional revisions to the food items and areas subject to inspections and others.

The implementation of the revised “Concepts of Inspection Planning and the Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction on 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 cultivation and feeding of animals). It is also important to provide the inspection results to relative parties including consumers home and abroad.

In order to conduct inspections more rationally and effectively, the consideration is to be carried on by the competent authorities while assessing the state of the transition of the concentration monitoring data, an accumulation of new scientific knowledge, cases of cancelling the restriction on distribution and/or consumption, and others.

(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

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March 24, 2017 (partial revision)

It had been more than five years since the occurrence of the accident, and the level of radioactive concentration in food as a whole had been falling and the items that exceed the maximum limits had become limited. Therefore, the inspection scheme was made to be more rational and effective with focus on a food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is possible. Items and/or areas subject to inspections, and the concepts of cancellation on distribution were revised on the basis of the radionuclide inspection results accumulated so far.

## 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

On the basis of the inspection results obtained so far, the status of detection of radionuclide, etc. greatly differ between food item groups for which cultivation/feeding control is difficult and for which cultivation/feeding control is possible. The local governments subject to inspections are divided into each group and then instructed on respective food items.

As for the food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is difficult, taking into account

difficulties on control, the local governments which need to continue inspections are instructed on respective food items in the attached Table (1).

As for Log-grown mushrooms, taking into account the status of the influence of radionuclides to production materials, the local governments which need to continue inspections are instructed in the attached Table (1).

As for food items for which cultivation/feeding control is possible (Log-grown mushrooms are excluded), based on the inspection results in the previous 3 years, the local governments which need to continue inspections such as cases where food items from which radioactive cesium above 1/2 of the maximum limits has been detected, are instructed on respective food items in the attached Table (2).

Additional instruction on the local governments subject to inspections may be provided based on the status of detection of radionuclide, etc.

The local governments shown in either attached Table also conduct inspections on other items not designated as inspected items in attached Table (1) or (2), as necessary.

### 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 (5) below are based on the inspection results obtained between April 1, 2017 and February 28, 2018. Applicable items after March 1, 2018 are also subject to the inspections.

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

##### ① The food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is difficult

- i. Wild mushrooms ,Wild edible plants, etc. (Wild vegetables are included.)

Wild mushrooms; Ostrich fern; *Eleutherococcus sciadophylloides* (Koshiabura); Bamboo shoot; Aralia sprout (shoot) and *Parasenecio delphiniifolius* (Momijigasa)



ii. Wild bird and Animal meat

Boar meat; Spot-billed duck meat; Asian black bear meat; Sika deer meat and Copper pheasant meat

② The food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is possible

i. Fruits

Chestnut

ii. Log-grown mushrooms

Log-grown Shiitake (Outdoor and Indoor cultivation)

(2) Food items from which 1/2 of the maximum limits for radioactive cesium has been detected (Items listed under (1) above are excluded.)

① The food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is difficult

i. Wild mushrooms, Wild edible plants, etc.

*Elatostema umbellatum* var. *majus* (Uwabamisou); Japanese royal fern; Bamboo shoot (nemagaritake) and *Pteridium aquilinum*

② The food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is possible

i. Vegetables, etc (Cultured wild edible plants are included)

Taro, *Pteridium aquilinum*

ii. Fruits

Yuzu

iii. Log-grown mushrooms

Log-grown *Pholiota nameko* (outdoor cultivation)

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

Milk, Beef

- (4) Food items for which cultivation management and continuous monitoring inspections are needed because of the status of the influence of radionuclides to production materials
- Log-grown mushrooms
- (5) 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
    - Japanese seabass
  - ii. Inland water fishes
    - Char(Iwana), Land-locked cherry salmon(Yamame) and Trout; Silver crucian carp, Common carp , Japanese dace; Japanese eel; Ayu sweetfish
- (6) Food items for which the restriction on distribution was cancelled on April 1, 2017 or after in the local governments concerned.
- (7) 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)
- (8) 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).
- (9) Food items separately instructed by the government in accordance with the status of detection of

radioactive cesium, etc.

(Reference) For processed foods in (7), 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 as specified in II. 3. (1) and (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 2017 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 (based on the conditions such as inhabitation, prefectures may be divided into multiple areas across municipal borders, from which 3 or more samples are collected) (where indicated as ☉ and ○ in the attached Table).
- (2) 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. For items whose picking period is limited, such as wild mushrooms and edible plants, they are inspected during the harvesting stage. The inspection in II 3 (3)

is set in the attachment.

Fishery products are inspected on a regular basis. 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 on a regular basis. As for inspections for marine fishery products in II 3(5) i conducted by Iwate prefecture, and for fishery products in II 3, (7) by local governments, 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 on 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 Food Labelling Act 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 on distribution and the areas where distribution is to be restricted.
- (4) When a significantly high level of concentration is detected in an item, the restriction of consumption is established, considering the number of samples collected for the item concerned.

## IV. Cancellation of items and areas to which restriction on 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. Furthermore, the inspection plan carried out after its cancellation can be moved to the inspection plan referred to II, based on inspection results which the local governments conduct after the cancellation.

#### 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. Fishery products

Attachment 3

- d. Beef

Attachment 4

- e. Rice

Attachment 5

- f. Soybean

Attachment 6

- g. Mushrooms, Wild edible plants, etc.

Attachment 7



Vegetables, Fruits, etc.

1. Inspection planning for the local governments subject to inspections  
Inspections are conducted between the pre-shipping and the initial shipping period, in principle. Afterwards, inspections are conducted on a regular basis where necessary.  
.
  
2. The establishment/cancellation of items/areas to which the government imposes restrictions on 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 on greenhouse cultivation items, ground cultivation items and others 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 on 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) (hereinafter referred to as “cooler station”).

## (2) The frequency of inspections

The local governments subject to inspections, as specified in II 3 (3) in the main text, are specified in Table(2). Samples are collected and inspections are conducted on a regular basis, except for cooler stations when the local governments subject to inspections confirm that feeding control is conducted appropriately and it satisfies requirements listed below.

- The cooler station accepts only raw milk produced in the area three years has passed since the cancellation of restriction of distribution.
- All the inspection results in the previous 3 years in the local government are below 1/2 of the maximum limits.

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

## (1) Areas

When prefectures are divided into a multiple zones, the restrictions on distribution and/or consumption can be established and/or cancelled by a unit of municipalities where a unit of a cooler station belongs.

## (2) Consideration for the establishment of restrictions

When, as a result of the inspections above 1, radionuclides exceeding the maximum limit are detected, the need for additional inspections, the necessity for the restrictions on 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 on distribution/consumption

Samples are collected and analyzed by a unit of a cooler station. When the result of the analysis meets criteria for the cancellation, restrictions on distribution and/or consumption are cancelled by a unit of municipalities where the unit belongs

## 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 (5) in 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, (demarcated 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 on 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 on 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 on distribution can be cancelled based on inspection results obtained before the next fishery seasons.

## Beef

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

The local governments subject to inspections as specified in II 3 (3) in the main text are specified in Table(2). Inspections are conducted approximately once in three months per livestock farmer.

However, as for the livestock farms in which feeding control is conducted appropriately and confirmed by the local governments, inspections are conducted approximately once a year.

## 2. Requirements for establishing items/areas to which the government imposes restrictions on 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 per farm household, the restrictions on distribution can be established and/or cancelled by an appropriate unit which clarifies the scope of the restrictions on distribution, if prefectures and municipalities can manage it.

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

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

- i. 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 limit are going to be approved for sale.
- ii. In areas other than (i), 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 limit 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.

(2) The restrictions on distribution related to the area where restriction on distribution is partially canceled are canceled if the local governments confirm that feeding control is

conducted appropriately; the cancellation requirements in IV 3 in the main text are met, and; the inspection results according to (1)(i) or (ii) from beef in the previous year are sufficiently below the maximum limits.

## 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 the previous year and areas subject to inspections which are conducted on all rice bags of rice grown in the previous year

Inspections on all farmers

- ii. The former municipalities which conducted inspections on all farmers that cropped rice in the previous year (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 on 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 on 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.

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 on 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

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

Soybean is inspected basically 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 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 grown in the previous year
- ii. The former municipalities where restrictions on distribution had been instructed but they were canceled as a result of the inspections of Soybean grown in the previous year

The number of inspections is set up based on Soybean 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 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) in the main text.

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

When radioactive cesium exceeding the maximum limits is 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 on 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 on distribution/  
consumption

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

Soybean whose radioactive cesium level falls below the maximum limits can be shipped, provided that the management plan for properly managing and inspecting them has been put in place.

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

Soybean whose radioactive cesium level falls below the maximum limits can be shipped, provided that the management plan for properly managing and inspecting them has been put in place. The restrictions on distribution for all soybean can be cancelled when all of them fall below the maximum limits.

## Mushrooms, Wild edible plants, etc.

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

As a general rule, cultivated Mushrooms, Wild edible plants are inspected prior to shipment and wild Mushrooms, Wild edible plants, etc. are inspected in harvest-time.

### 2. Requirements for establishing/cancelling items/areas to which the government imposes restrictions on 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

Under a general rule, the restrictions are established or cancelled by individual item as follows,

- i. The restrictions on 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 on distribution is established for the log-grown mushrooms cultivated in a hothouse, the restrictions on 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 on distribution of Wild mushrooms can be cancelled per species when requirements for cancelling are fulfilled.
- ii. The restrictions on distribution of Wild edible plants, etc. can be established or cancelled by the cultivation method: “wild” or “cultivated” depending on its management condition.

#### (3) Requirements for the cancellation

In addition to IV 3 in the main text, the restrictions on 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 farms where the cultivation management is conducted. The inspection is conducted per lot unit which is set up by considering the influence of radionuclides to logs and bed logs, such as the year and places where the bed log was logged, the size of production.

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

## The local governments and items subject to inspections

Table (1) The food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is difficult and Log-grown mushrooms in food items group for which cultivation/feeding control is possible

### 【The local governments subject to inspections】

As for the food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is difficult, the local governments which need to continue inspections by taking into account difficulty of the management, etc,

As for Log-grown mushrooms in the food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is possible, the local governments which need to continue inspections by taking into account the status of the influence of radionuclides to production materials,

### 【Food items subject to inspections】

Food items designated as subject to inspections in each local government based on the results of inspections conducted in the previous year (between April 1, 2017 and February 28, 2018) etc. The legends are as follows;

- ⊙: Radioactive cesium above the maximum limits (for fishery products, 1/2 of the limits) has been detected
- : Radioactive cesium above 1/2 of the maximum limits has been detected (excluding those radioactive cesium above the maximum limits has been detected)
- : Inspection required by considering items' difficulty of the management (e.g. Wild mushrooms, Wild edible plants), migratory behavior (for Wild bird and animal meat), and the status of restriction on distribution (for marine fishery products)
- △: Cultivation control and monitoring inspection required taking into account the status of the influence of radionuclides to production materials.

(-: Not classified as subject to inspections in local governments, based on the results of inspection conducted previous year.)

The local governments subject to inspections	Aomori	Iwate	Akita	Miyagi	Yamagata	Fukushima	Ibaraki	Tochigi	Gunma	Chiba	Saitama	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Niigata	Yamanashi	Nagano	Shizuoka
①The food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is difficult																	
【The local governments and items subject to inspections】																	
Wild mushrooms and Wild edible plants etc. in the main text II 3(1)① i	□	⊙	□	⊙	⊙	⊙	○	□	⊙	□	⊙	□	□	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Wild mushrooms and Wild edible plants etc. in the main text II 3(2)① i	□	□	○	○	□	○	□	○	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Wild bird and animal meat in the main text II 3(1)① ii	□	⊙	□	⊙	○	⊙	○	⊙	⊙	○	□	□	□	□	□	⊙	□
Marine fishery products listed in the main text II 3(5) i	-	□	-	□	-	□	-	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	-	-	-	⊗	⊗	-
Inland water fishes in the main text II 3(5) ii	-	⊙	-	⊙	-	⊙	□	⊙	⊙	⊙	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
②Log-grown mushrooms in the food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is possible																	
【The local governments and items subject to inspections】																	
Log-grown mushrooms in the main text II 3(1)② ii, II 3(2)②iii and II 3(4)	△	○	△	○	△	○	⊙	○	⊙	⊙	△	△	△	△	△	△	△

(⊗:Not applicable)

Table (2) The food item group for which cultivation/feeding control is possible (Log-grown mushrooms are excluded)

**【The local governments subject to inspections】**

The local governments which need to continue inspections such as cases where food items from which radioactive cesium above 1 /2 of the maximum limits has been detected, based on the inspection results in the previous 3 years.

**【Food items subject to inspections】**

Food items designated as subject to inspections based on the inspection results in the previous year. The legends are as follows;

◎: Radioactive cesium above the maximum limits

○: 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)

■: Instructed as subject to inspections on the Attachments

(-: Not classified as subject to inspections in local governments, based on the results of inspection conducted previous year.)

The local governments subject to inspections	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima
<b>【The local governments and items subject to inspections】</b>			
Vegetables in the main text II 3(2)② i	-	-	○
Fruits in the main text II 3(1)② i	-	-	◎
Fruits in the main text II 3(2)② ii	-	-	○
Rice in Attachment 5	-	-	■
Soybean in Attachment 6	-	-	■

※ Inspections of milk in the main text II 3(3) are conducted in Fukushima prefecture.

※ Inspections of beef in the main text II 3(3) are conducted in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and Tochigi prefecture.

(Note 1) Regarding the local governments indicated as ◎ or ○ in this Table, if the inspection levels (the number of inspections) are decided for the relevant items in accordance with the Attachments, the inspections are conducted according to the Attachments.

(Note 2) The local governments indicated as □ or △ in this Table conduct inspections according to the inspection levels (the number of inspections) of the local governments indicated as ◎ or ○ in this Table. As for inspections of marine fishery products by Iwate prefecture in the main text II 3(5)i, the frequency of inspections is set out by taking into account the inspection results in the past.

(Note 3) As for food items in the main text II 3(6) – II 3(8), inspections are conducted in the local governments shown on the Table(1) or (2), as necessary. As for inspections of fishery products in the main text II 3(7), the frequency of inspections is set out by taking into account the inspection results in the past.

## 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 and inspected, from each item groups in column (a) and (b) of the the table below; taking into account of feeding habit; water depth of habitat; and test results so far. The inspection results may be deemed as a common result within the item group. Item groups described in the table are set as maximum gathering groups and each prefecture can divide them into small groups at their decision 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 (a)	Items from which between 50 and 100 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium has been detected (b)	(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	Righteye flounders (habitat zone is mainly shallower than depth of water 100 meters.)			Starry flounder
	Rockfish, Jacopever and Scorpion fish(habitat zone is mainly shallower than depth of water 100 meters.)			Scorpion fish; Fox jacopever; Rockfish (white colour) and Brassblotched rockfish
	Japanese black porgy			Japanese black porgy
	Japanese surfperch			Japanese surfperch
	Japanese seabass		Japanese seabass	
Fresh water fishery products	Whitespotted char, Cherry salmon and Trout	Char(Iwana); Land-locked cherry salmon(Yamame) and Brown trout	Rainbow trout	Cherry salmon (Sakuramasu)
	Silver crucian carp, Common carp and Japanese dace		Common carp; Silver crucian carp	Japanese dace
	Oriental weather loach, Willow gudgeon and Topmouth gudgeon			Oriental weather loach; Willow gudgeon and Topmouth gudgeon
	Japanese eel		Japanese eel	
	Ayu sweetfish		Ayu sweetfish	
	Catfish			Channel catfish
	Crustacea			Japanese mitten crab

Note: Classified by the maximum value of the concentration of radioactive cesium based on the monitoring results obtained from April 1 2017 to February 28 2018.