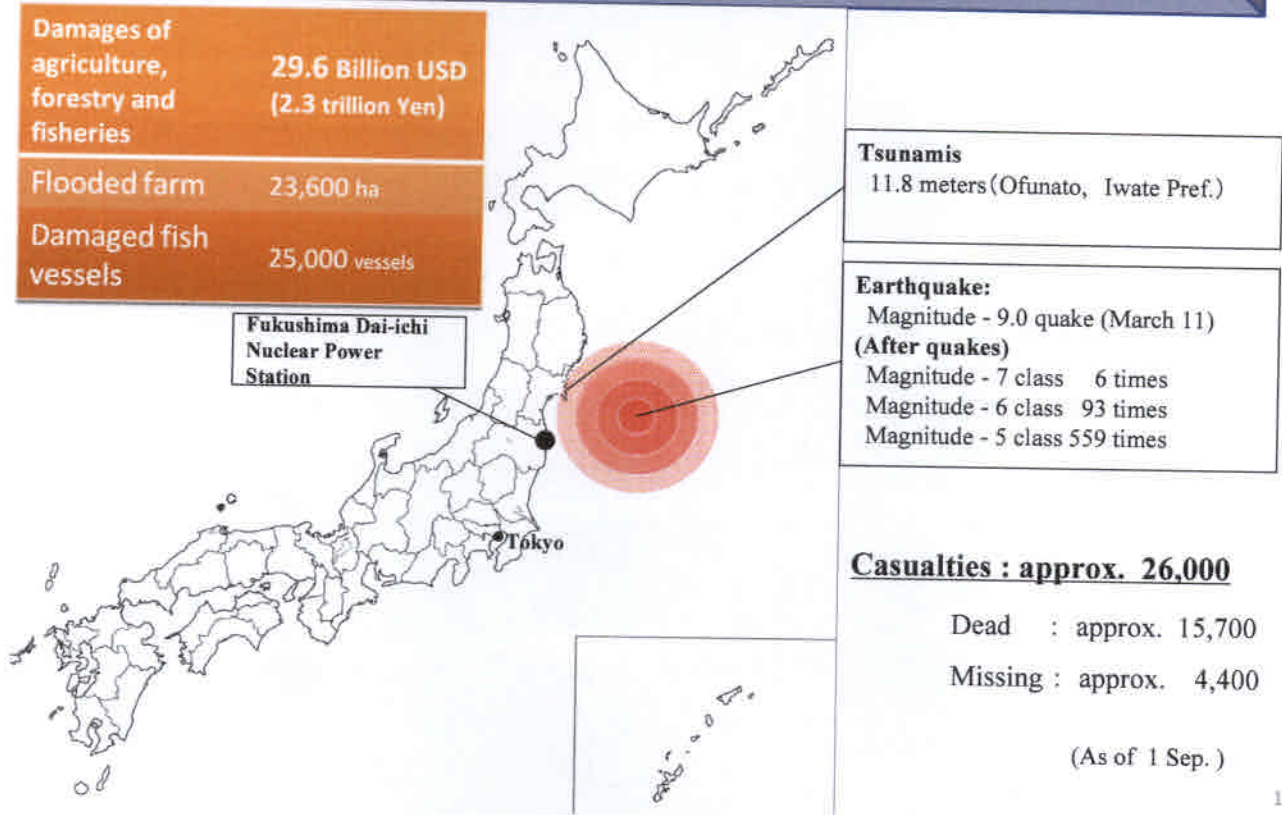


# Nuclear Accident Occurred due to the Enormous Earthquake and Tsunamis



## Provisional Restriction Values of Radioactive Materials in Food

In response to the accident of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, the government of Japan has set provisional restriction values of radioactive materials in foods.

	(Becquerel/kg)				
	Drinking Water	Milk and Dairy Products	Vegetables	Grain	Others
Radioactive Iodine	300*	300	2,000	—	Fishery products 2,000
Radioactive Cesium	200	200	500	500	Meat, Eggs, Fish and Others 500

\*Materials exceeding 100Bq/kg are guided not to be used in milk supplied for use in powdered baby formula or for direct drinking to baby.

# Monitoring

- The government of Japan and prefectural governments rigorously and intensively monitor radionuclide levels.
  - Foods
  - Farmland
  - Water
  - Atmosphere

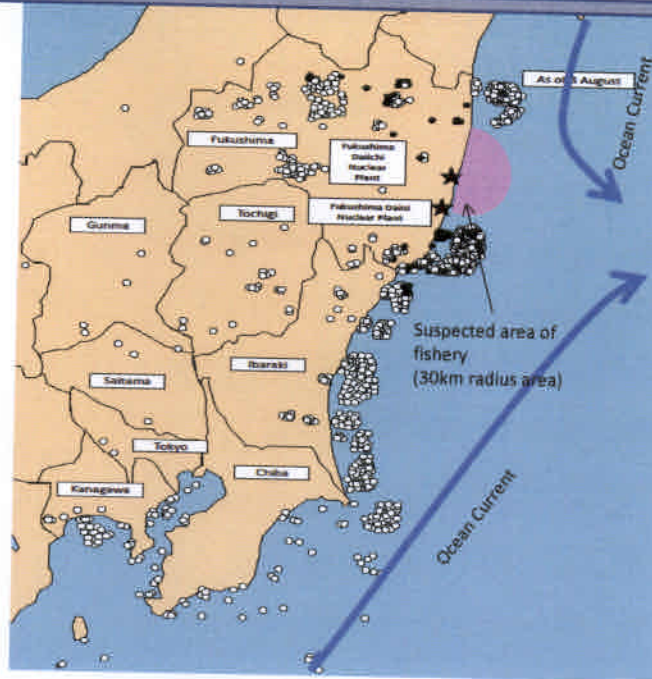
## Rigorous & Intensive Monitoring

Sample Breakdown by Prefecture	Mar 16-Apr 30		May 1-31		June 1- Jun 30		Jul 1 -Jul 31		Aug 1-Aug 31	
	Number of Inspected	Exceeds Regulation Value	Number of Inspected	Exceeds Regulation Value	Number of Inspected	Exceeds Regulation Value	Number of Inspected	Exceeds Regulation Value	Number of Inspected	Exceeds Regulation Value
Fukushima	894	142	804	76	1025	70	1461	59	1506	44
Ibaraki	425	47	249	12	196	2	179	0	1038	0
Tochigi	126	11	77	2	54	0	108	6	116	6
Chiba	187	11	156	6	187	0	130	3	434	5
Gunma	203	3	102	1	120	1	163	0	769	2
Others	524	1	471	7	571	12	1121	21	2138	20

Aug 1- Aug 31



# Safety of Fishery Products



**[As of August 21th]**

- Samples above provisional regulatory value: 93
- Samples below provisional regulatory value: 1,417

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## Prohibition of Food Distribution(1)

- Following the testing results, Prime Minister of Japan instructed not to distribute foods harvested in certain prefectures that fail to meet provisional regulation values.

\* Fake labeling of food is subject to penalty.

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## Prohibition of Food Distribution(2)

○The prohibition is lifted when following test results show that the level of radioactive material are below the provisional regulation values.

【The prohibition based on the detected value of radioactive iodine】

• All results of three consecutive weekly test by the prefectural government conducted at the several municipalities in the area.

【The prohibition based on the detected value of radioactive cesium】

• All results by the prefectural government conducted at more than three points in the municipality within a month.

※ The difference of the standard is due to the difference of the half-lives of the radioactive materials. (Iodine-131: 8days, Cesium-137: 30years)

○A number of commodities are proved to be safe and the prohibition has been removed.

e.g. spinach produced in Gunma prefecture

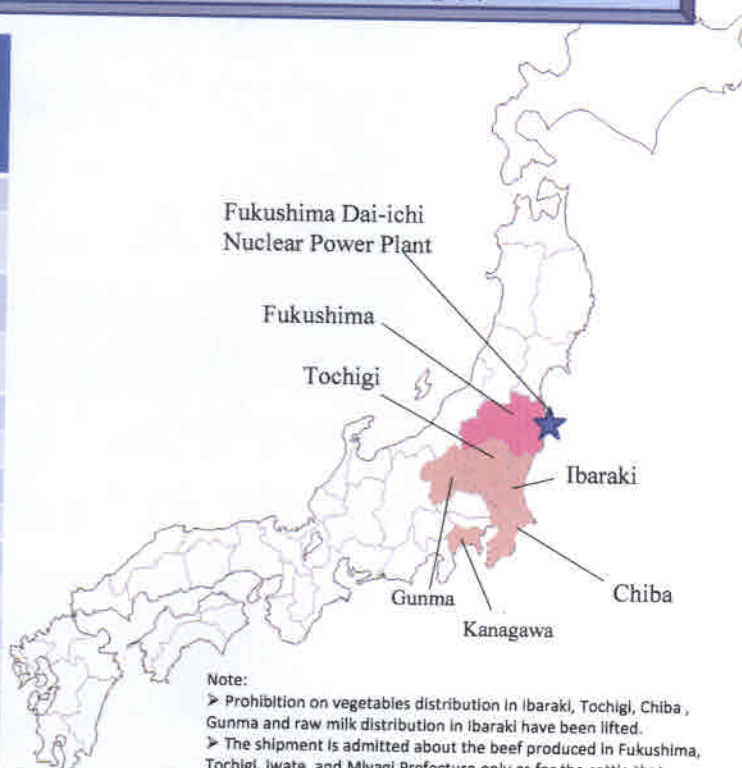
kakina produced in Ibaraki prefecture

○The prefectural governments continue testing even after removing prohibition.

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## Prohibition of Food Distribution

	Fukushima prefecture	Ibaraki, Chiba, Gunma, Tochigi, Kanagawa prefecture
Raw milk	○	
Non-head type leafy vegetables	○	
Head type leafy vegetables (cabbage, etc.)	○	
Flowerhead brassicas (broccoli, cauliflower, etc.)	○	
Turnip	○	
Shiitake mushroom	○	
Bamboo shoot	○	
Japanese plum	○	
Ostrich fern ( <i>Kogami</i> )	○	
Fresh Green tea leaf		○
Japanese sand lance (fish)	○	
Japanese dace	○	
Sweetfish	○	
Landloed salmon	○	



Note:

- Prohibition on vegetables distribution in Ibaraki, Tochigi, Chiba, Gunma and raw milk distribution in Ibaraki have been lifted.
- The shipment is admitted about the beef produced in Fukushima, Tochigi, Iwate, and Miyagi Prefecture only as for the cattle that undergoes the inspection by prefectural government.
- Other than the listed products, some products are voluntarily refrained from distribution.

(e.g.) Japanese sand lance (Ibaraki pref.)  
Fresh Green tea leaf (Shizuoka pref.)

Prohibition on Japanese sand lance is applied to that caught in the entire prefectural sea area. Prohibition on other products in the table above is applied to those harvested in designated regions within the prefectures.

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# Test Result of Radionuclide in Soil on farmland

Prefectural governments monitor radionuclide levels in soil on Farmland.

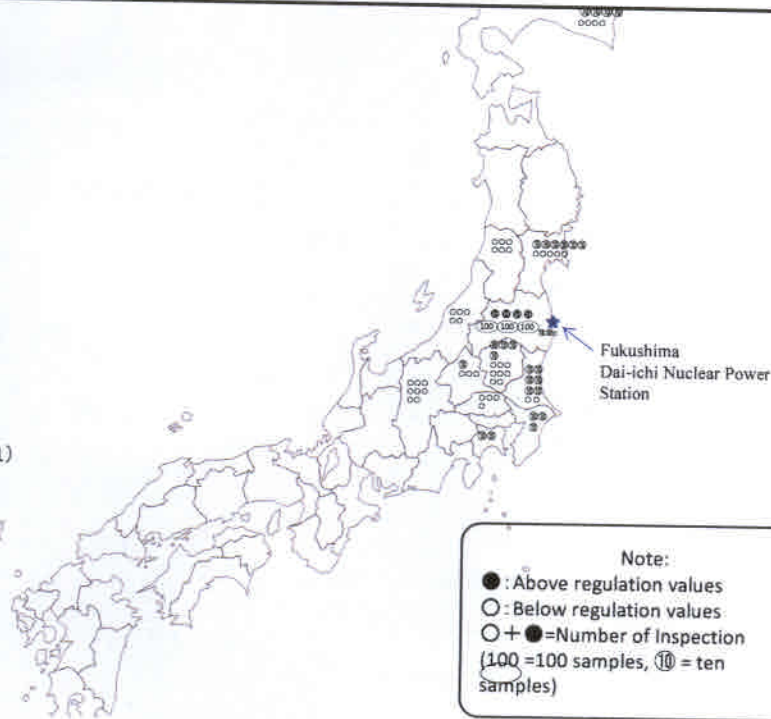
Prefecture	Number of Inspection	Exceeds Regulation Value
Fukushima	361	40
Miyagi	65	0
Tochigi	48	0
Gunma	13	0
Ibaraki	62	0
Chiba	30	0

(As of August 31)

Regulation Value for Radionuclides in Farmland.

(Bq/Kg)	
Radioactive Cesium	5,000

Source: Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters

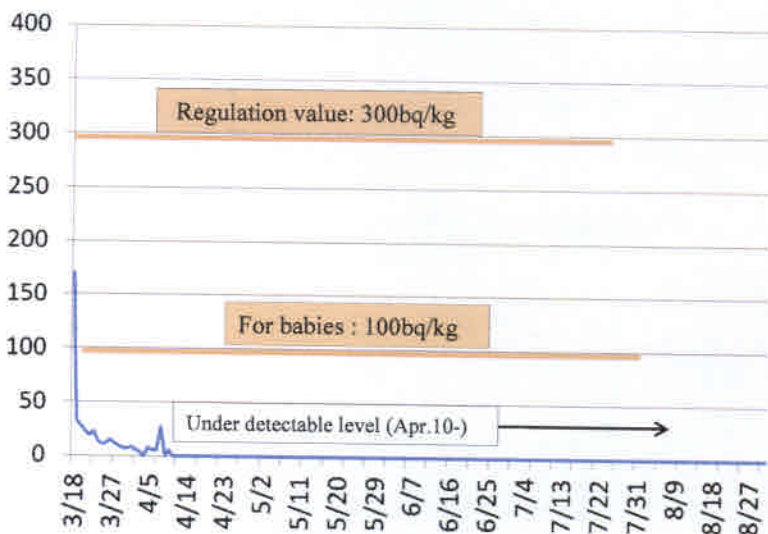


Note:  
 ● : Above regulation values  
 ○ : Below regulation values  
 ○ + ● = Number of Inspection  
 (100 = 100 samples, ⑩ = ten samples)

# Monitoring of Drinking Water

The Government of Japan and the Prefectural Governments monitor radionuclide levels in drinking water every day.

Radioactive Iodine(I131) in Drinking-Water (at Fukushima City)



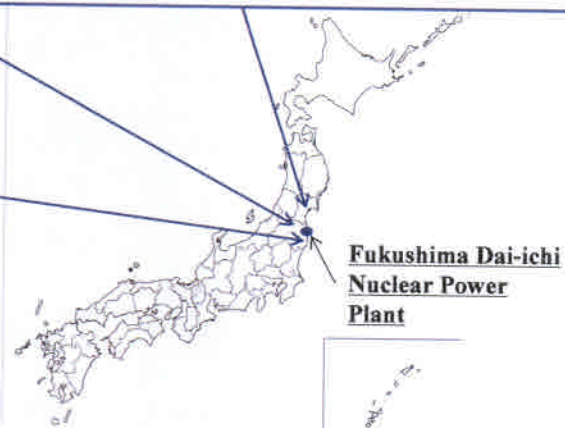
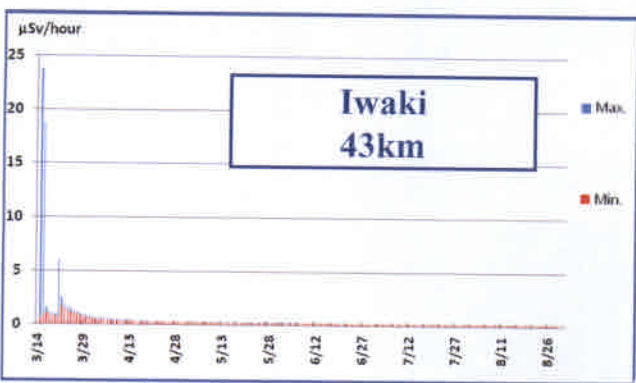
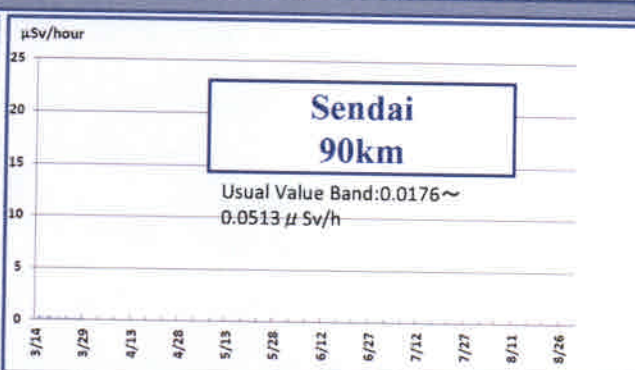
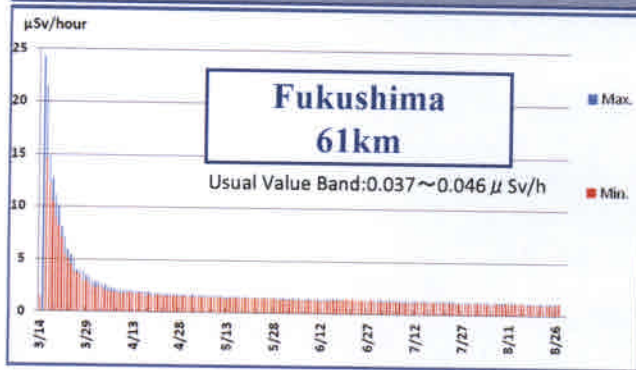
Source: Environmental Radioactivity Monitoring Center of Fukushima

Regulation Value for Radionuclides in Drinking Water

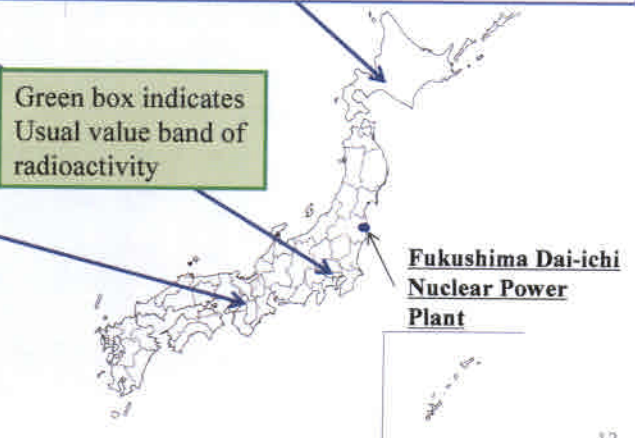
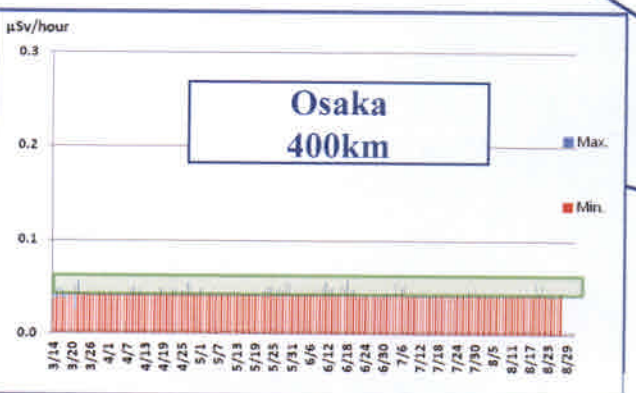
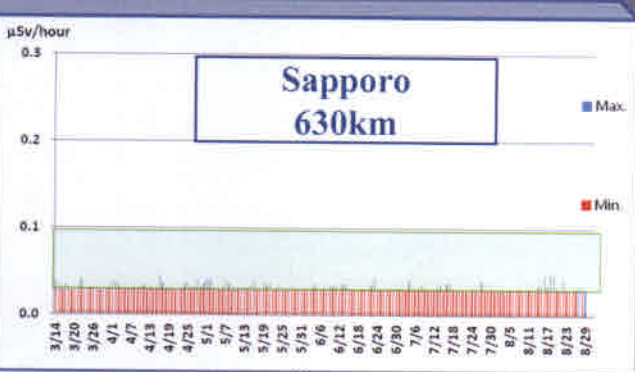
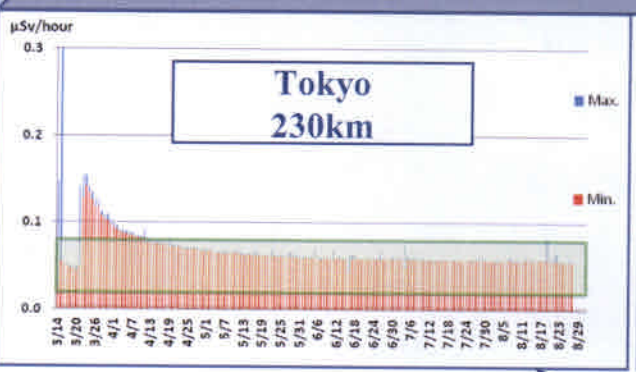
(Bq/kg)	Japan
radioactive iodine (I131)	300
radioactive iodine (I131) (for babies)	100
radioactive cesium	200

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

## Atmospheric Readings of Radioactivity Level - within 100km from the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant -

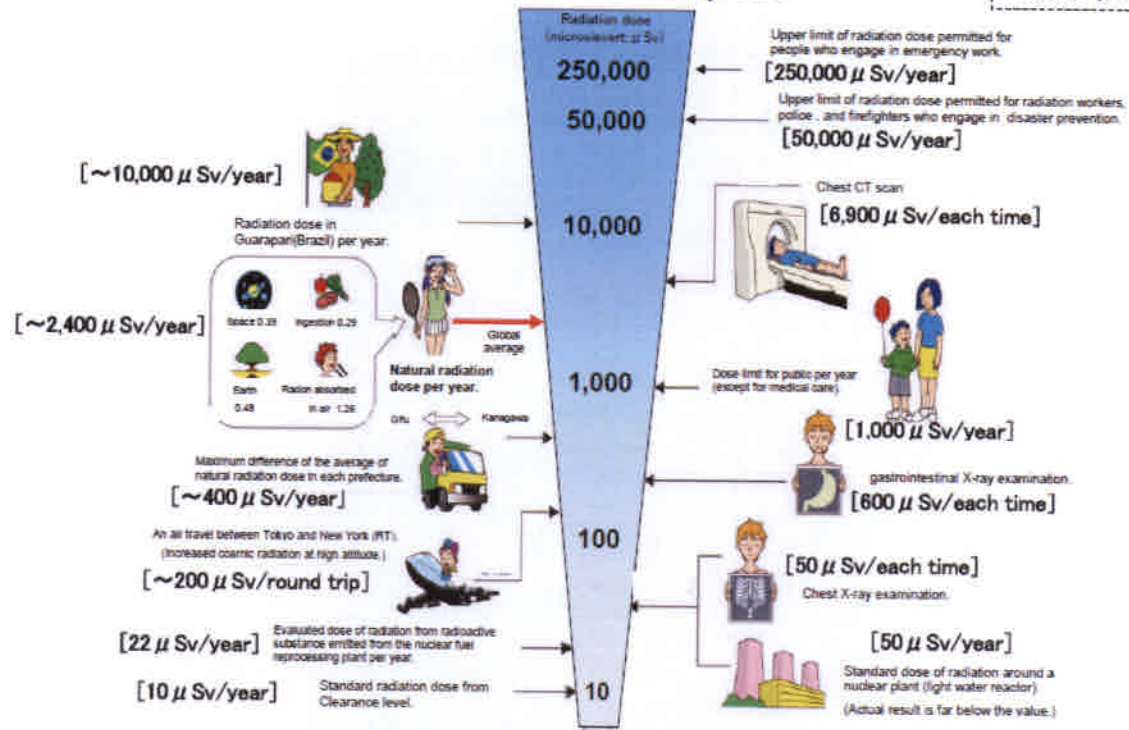


## Atmospheric Readings of Radioactivity Level - Tokyo, Osaka and Sapporo -



# Radiation in Daily-life

※Unit :  $\mu\text{Sv}$



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

## 米の放射性物質調査等の仕組み

### 水田の放射性セシウム濃度の高い地域では 作付制限しています

本年収穫されるお米については、放射性セシウム濃度が食品衛生法の暫定規制値(500Bq/kg)以下となるよう、23年4月に作付制限を実施しました

※お米は、水田の土壌から玄米への放射性セシウムの移行が10分の1であることから、土壌中のセシウム濃度が5000Bq/kg以下の水田にしか作付されていません

### 土壌調査等の結果を踏まえて収穫前調査と収穫後調査の2段階で調査を実施します

東北、関東等の土壌中の放射性セシウム濃度が高い(1000Bq/kg以上)市町村等において、

- ① **予備調査**(収穫前の段階で、あらかじめ放射性物質濃度の傾向を把握します)
- ② **本調査**(収穫後の段階で放射性物質濃度を測定し、出荷制限の要否を判断します)

の2段階で実施します

### 放射性セシウム濃度が規制値を超えた地域のお米は全て廃棄します

本調査の結果、玄米中の放射性セシウム濃度が暫定規制値(500Bq/kg)を超えるお米が確認された場合は、その地域の米を全て確実に出荷制限のうえ廃棄します

## 市場に流通しているお米は安全です

米の放射性物質調査の詳しい情報は農林水産省ホームページをご覧ください。

<http://www.maff.go.jp>

## 牛肉の放射性物質検査などの仕組み

福島県、宮城県、岩手県、栃木県に対しては原子力災害対策本部長(内閣総理大臣)から牛の出荷制限が指示されていましたが、各県による安全管理措置を前提に出荷が認められました。その他の都道府県については、出荷制限は指示されていません。



### ① 農場段階における適切な飼養管理の徹底

- すべての飼料は、牛肉の放射性セシウム濃度が食品衛生法上の暫定規制値(500Bq/kg)を超えないように設定された暫定許容値(300Bq/kg)以下のものを使います。
- 汚染稲わらについては、清浄な稲わらと明確に区分して管理し、畜舎・住居から離れた場所において、スプレー等による着色、ブルーシート等による被覆、封印等を実施し、管理状況について定期的に巡回し確認します。
- 飼養状況について引き続き確認検査を行います(3か月ごと)。

### ② 全頭検査・全戸検査の実施

#### 全頭検査

- 計画的避難区域や緊急時避難準備区域から出荷される牛(福島県)や汚染稲わらを給与した農家から出荷される牛の全頭検査を実施します。放射性セシウム濃度が食品衛生法上の暫定規制値(500Bq/kg)以下の肉だけを販売します。

#### 全戸検査

- その他の農家は、初回出荷時に1頭以上を検査します(自県内でと畜)。
- この検査結果がすべて十分低かった農家は、以降3か月間は出荷が可能となります(県内外)。



**安全な牛肉が出荷されます**