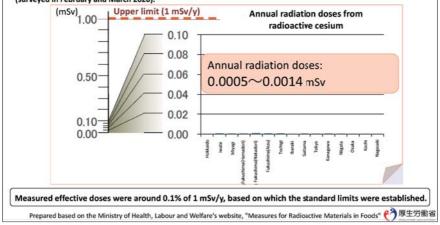
Measures for

Radioactive Materials in Foods

Survey of Distributed Foods (Market Basket Survey)

- A survey was conducted by purchasing foods distributed nationwide and precisely measuring radioactive cesium contained therein.
 - Foods were purchased based on average food consumption by region (based on the National Health and Nutrition Survey) and purchased foods were mixed for measurement.
 - Purchased foods were simply cooked in line with ordinary dietary circumstances and measurement was conducted.
- Regarding fresh foods, those produced in the relevant region or the neighboring areas were chosen if possible.
 Based on the measurement results, radiation doses that people would intake from foods in a year were calculated (surveyed in February and March 2020).



Since FY2011, the amount of radioactive materials contained in the average diet has been surveyed using the market basket method.

From February to March 2020, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare conducted a survey by purchasing distributed foods in 15 areas across Japan and measuring radioactive cesium contained therein to estimate annual radiation doses received from radioactive cesium in foods.

Annual radiation doses received from radioactive cesium in foods were estimated to be 0.0005 to 0.0014 mSv, being around 0.1% of the annual permissible dose of 1 mSv/y, based on which the current standard limits were established. Thus, annual radiation doses received from foods were confirmed to be extremely small.

Market basket survey:

One of the survey methods for estimating daily consumption of various chemical substances

Source

• Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's website (https://www.mhlw.go.jp/shinsai_jouhou/ market_basket.html, in Japanese)

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60