

Measures for Radioactive Materials in Foods		Concepts of Inspection Planning and Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies	
		Local governments marked with ○ and ● (those marked with ■ and ▲ should conduct inspections correspondingly)	
		Municipalities (exceeding half of the standard limits)	Other municipalities
Exceeding half of the standard limits		3 or more samples	1 or more samples ^{*1}
Beef meat		Once every three months for each farm household ^{*2}	
Milk		Periodically for each cooler station ^{*3}	
Inland water fish Marine fish		Periodically ^{*4}	

*1: It is permissible to divide a prefecture into multiple zones across municipalities and conduct inspections for three or more samples in each of those zones.

*2: For farm households whose feeding management has been recognized as appropriate by the relevant local government, it would suffice to conduct inspections once every 12 months or so.
However, inspections may be omitted for cattle (i) being fed by farm households where radioactive cesium has not been detected at levels exceeding half of the standard limits for the last three years, (ii) being fed only with imported feed or feed produced in fields; other than those subject to voluntary suspension of distribution and use of feed, and (iii) for which the relevant prefectural government confirms that measures are being taken to prevent use of any feed produced in fields subject to voluntary suspension of distribution and use of feed and finds that inspections are not necessary.

*3: This does not apply to cooler stations, etc. (i) where the relevant local government recognizes appropriate feeding management, (ii) where what is handled is only raw milk produced in areas whose distribution restrictions were lifted more than three years ago, and (iii) where inspection results for the latest three years are all below half of the standard limits.

Classification based on the inspection results for the last one year (from April 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

- : Local governments whose inspections detected radioactive cesium concentrations exceeding the standard limits (exceeding half of the standard limits for fishery products)
- : Local governments whose inspections detected radioactive cesium concentrations exceeding half of the standard limits (excluding those categorized above)
- ▲ : Local governments requiring cultivation management and monitoring based on the status of the influence of radioactive materials on materials used for production
- : Local governments designated as inspection targets in the Attachment to the "Concepts of Inspection Planning and Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies" (March 23, 2020, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters)

Prepared based on the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's website, "Measures for Radioactive Materials in Foods" 厚生労働省

This table shows the required number of samples and frequencies of inspections for local governments whose inspections detected radioactive cesium concentrations exceeding the standard limits (those marked with ○) and local governments whose inspections detected radioactive cesium concentrations exceeding half of the standard limits (those marked with ●).

The "Concepts of Inspection Planning and Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies" (March 23, 2020) by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters specifies as follows.

- Regarding local governments that have detected radioactive cesium concentrations exceeding half of the standard limits in any food under this food classification since April 2019, inspections should be conducted for three or more samples for each municipality in the areas where radioactive cesium concentrations exceeding half of the standard limits were detected, and for one or more samples for each municipality in other areas (it is permissible to divide a prefecture into multiple zones across municipalities and conduct inspections for three or more samples in each of those zones) (marked with ○ and ● in the table).

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013

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