

- Ensuring safety through**
- (i) thorough feeding management in line with the new standard limits,**
 - (ii) testing of radioactive cesium, and**
 - (iii) restriction of distribution according to testing results**

Prepared based on the "Responses at Farmland" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

MAFF

Measures for reducing radionuclides in livestock products include (i) thorough feeding management, such as feeding livestock with safe feed, (ii) testing of radioactive cesium before shipment, and (iii) restriction of distribution according to testing results. Through these measures, safety of livestock products has been ensured.

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013

The reference values for radioactive cesium in feed were established in order to prevent distribution of any livestock products with radioactive cesium concentrations exceeding the standard limits (100 Bq/kg for general foods and 50 Bq/kg for milk).

	Reference value [Bq/kg]
Cattle	100
Pigs	80
Chickens	160
(Cultured fish	40)

Prepared based on the "Responses at Farmland" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

MAFF

The reference values were established for feed by using radioactive cesium concentration as an indicator so that radioactive concentrations of livestock products would not exceed the standard limits.

Also for feed for cultured fish, the reference value was established in the same manner.

Included in this reference material on December 1, 2015

Updated on March 31, 2019

1. Thorough implementation of feeding management, including feeding forage (grass, hay, etc.) whose radiation levels are below the reference values

and

2. Promotion of decontamination measures including inversion tillage in pastures where production of grass whose radiation levels are below the reference values is difficult



Prepared based on the "Responses at Farmland" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

MAFF

On farms, thorough implementation of feeding management, including feeding forage whose radiation levels are below the reference values is ensured.

In pastures, efforts to produce forage crops whose radiation levels are below the reference values by decontamination measures, including inversion tillage, are making progress (p.66 of Vol. 2, "Measures for Reducing Transfer of Radioactive Materials to Crops (1/5) - Decontamination of Farmland -").

Included in this reference material on December 1, 2015

Updated on March 31, 2017

(i) Beef

Four prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Tochigi) inspect beef once every three months or so for each farm household. However, for farm households whose proper feeding management was confirmed by relevant local governments, inspections are conducted 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.

(ii) Milk

Inspections are conducted periodically by Fukushima Prefecture.

This does not apply to cooler stations, etc. (i) in areas where feeding management is confirmed to be appropriate, (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.

Prepared based on 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

MAFF

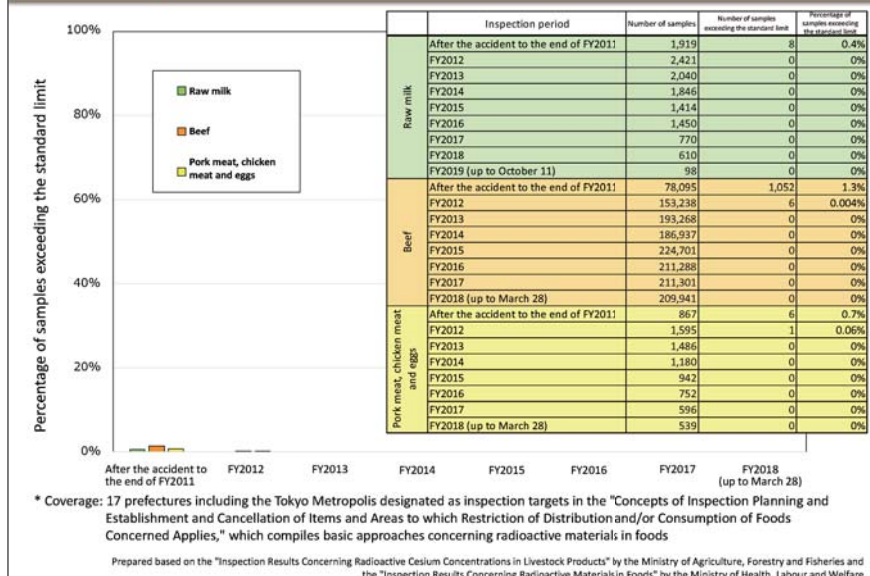
For beef, four prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Tochigi) conduct inspections covering all relevant farm households. However, inspections are not required for farm households for which the relevant local government confirms that measures are being taken to prevent use of any feed produced in fields subject to voluntary suspension of distribution and use of feed or otherwise feeding management is being implemented appropriately.

Additionally, milk is also inspected periodically by Fukushima Prefecture.

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013

Updated on March 31, 2021

Changes in Inspection Results for Livestock Products



Feed for livestock is controlled to reduce radionuclides contained therein as low as possible.

■ Reference values for radioactive cesium concentrations in feed

- Feed for cattle and horses: 100 Bq/kg
- Feed for pigs: 80 Bq/kg
- Feed for chickens: 160 Bq/kg
- Feed for cultured fish: 40 Bq/kg

Since April 2011, inspection results for raw milk have all been below the standard limit of 50 Bq/kg. Regarding beef and pork meat, radioactive cesium concentrations exceeding the standard limit of 100 Bq/kg have not been detected since FY2013. Regarding chicken meat and eggs, radioactive cesium concentrations exceeding the standard limit have never been detected. Incidentally, these standard limits are those applied since April 2012 (in FY2011, provisional regulation values were applied, but tabulation is based on the current standard for the purpose of comparison with the results in and after 2012).

Raw milk is inspected for each cooler station, while beef is inspected covering all relevant farm households once every three months or so since FY2018 in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Tochigi Prefectures.

Included in this reference material on February 28, 2018

Updated on March 31, 2021