

Japanese Food is Safe

1 Concerns about air and seawater have already been cleared

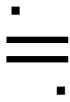
1) Atmospheric radiation level in Japan is equivalent to those in other major cities in the world.

Aizuwakamatsu-City
(Fukushima Pref.)

0.06 μ Sv/h

(as of 21 Oct, 2014)

Ref. : Tokyo (Shinjuku) : 0.04 μ Sv/h
(as of 21 Oct, 2014)



Hong Kong

0.08-0.15 μ Sv/h

(as of 20 Oct, 2014)

(http://www.jnto.go.jp/eq/eng/04_recovery.htm#measure)

Singapore

0.10 μ Sv/h

(as of 20 Oct, 2014)

2) Radioactivity concentration of the seawater around the Fukushima plant has been continuously monitored. As of Sep 2014, the concentration is lower than 10Bq/kg, which WHO recognizes as the standard applied to drinking water. → [detailed information](#) (click)

2 Safety of the food distributed in the market is fully ensured

Food safety is secured by (1) **strictly applying proper limits** based on the international standard, (2) examining by **rigorous inspection system**, and (3) **immediately putting aside from** distribution in the market in case of detection of unsuitable radioactive materials.

→ [detailed information](#) (click)

Limits on radioactive cesium in JAPAN

Food Category	Limits (Bq/kg)
Drinking water	10
Milk	50
Infant Foods	50
General Foods	100

The limits are based on the index adopted by CODEX.
(Date of enforcement: April 1, 2012)

- So far, Over 900,000 monitoring tests were implemented. 22million tests of all rice bags were also implemented.(as of Sep 2014)
- Percentage of samples that exceed the limits are constantly decreasing to 0.2% (Apr ~ Aug 2014) → [latest information](#) (click)
(Most of the excesses were wild mushrooms and meats of wild birds and animals. The number of excesses in farm goods is extremely small.)
- Distribution of food exceeding the limits will be immediately prohibited, denying them entry into the markets.

3 International Authorities say Japan's measures have been appropriate

Evaluation by IAEA (as of Sep 2014)

The Joint FAO / IAEA Division understands that the measures taken to monitor and respond to issues regarding radionuclide contamination of food are appropriate and that the food supply chain is under control.

http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/2014/infirc_japan0914.pdf