

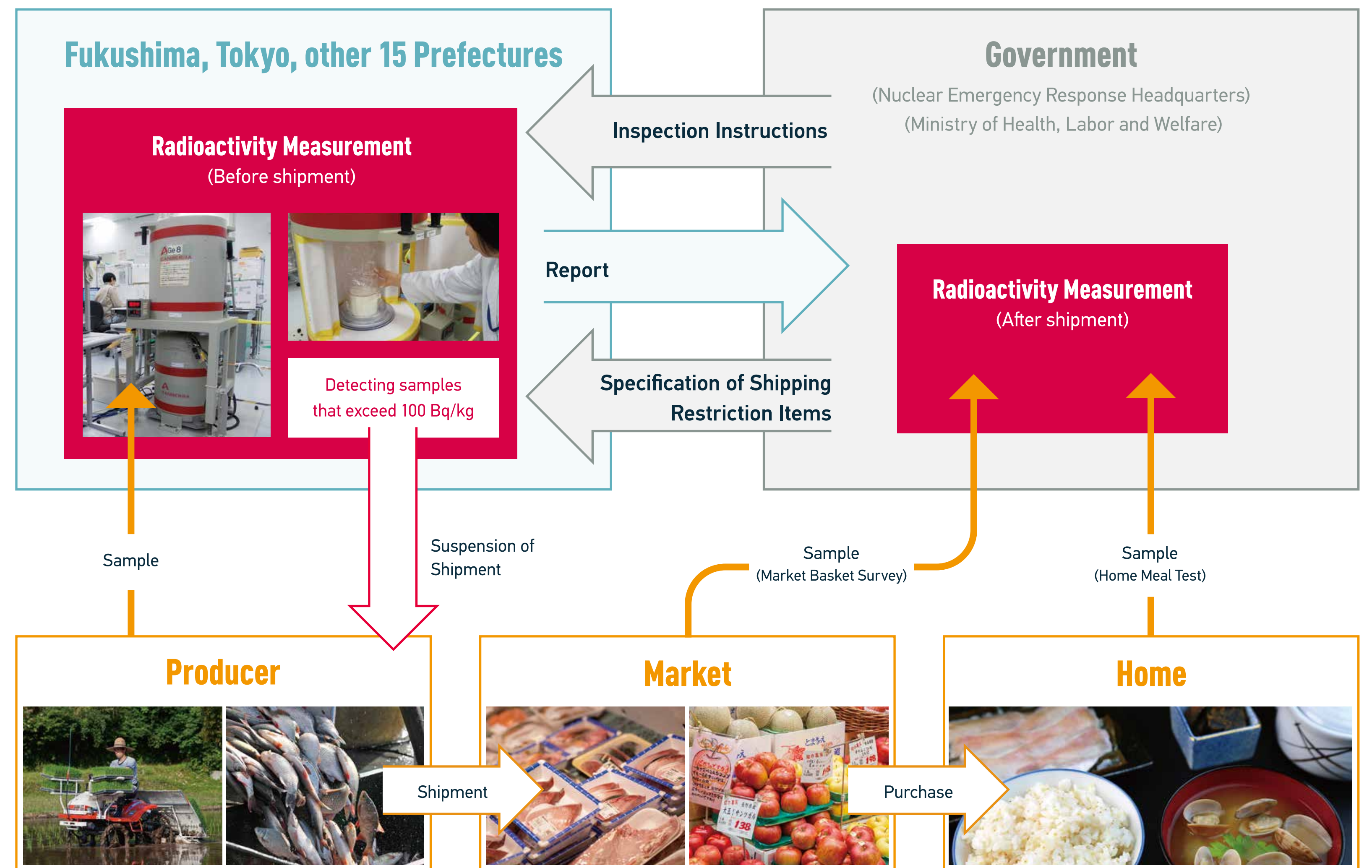
OUR CHOICE

# KEEP AN EYE ON THE RADIOACTIVITY OF FOOD

After the disaster, the national government decided a maximum allowance level of 100 Bq/kg for radioactive cesium concentration in food. Local governments established a system to monitor the cesium concentrations. While radioactive substances remain in the fields, forests, and the sea-floor soil in areas affected by the nuclear accident, they nonetheless succeeded to produce and ship safe agricultural-and-marine products.

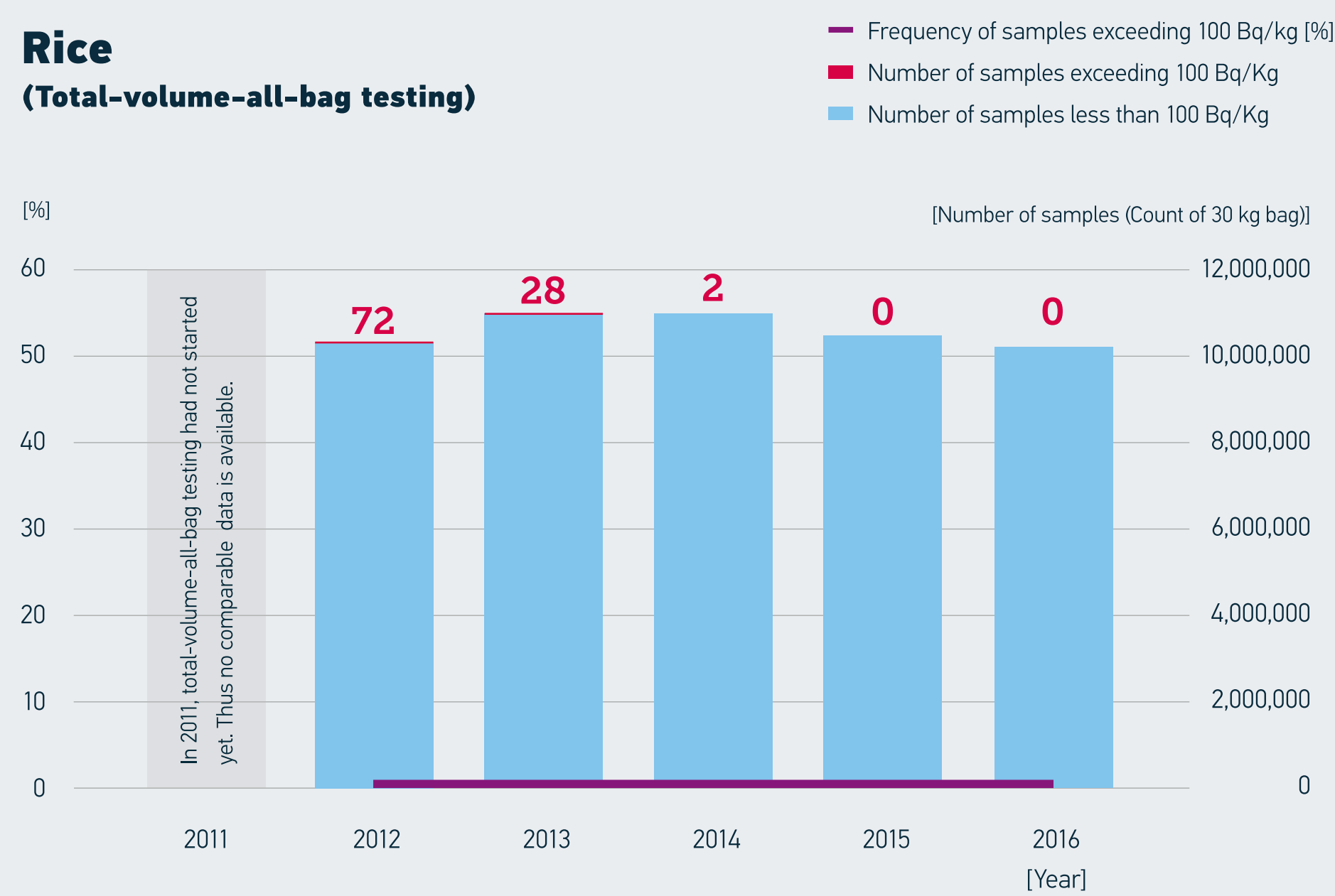
### Radioactivity test system of food

In accordance with the national guidelines, one third of the local governments are conducting radioactivity inspections on agricultural and marine products produced in their territory. For foods shipped to market, the national government conducts another safety inspections by randomly sampling foods available in markets.

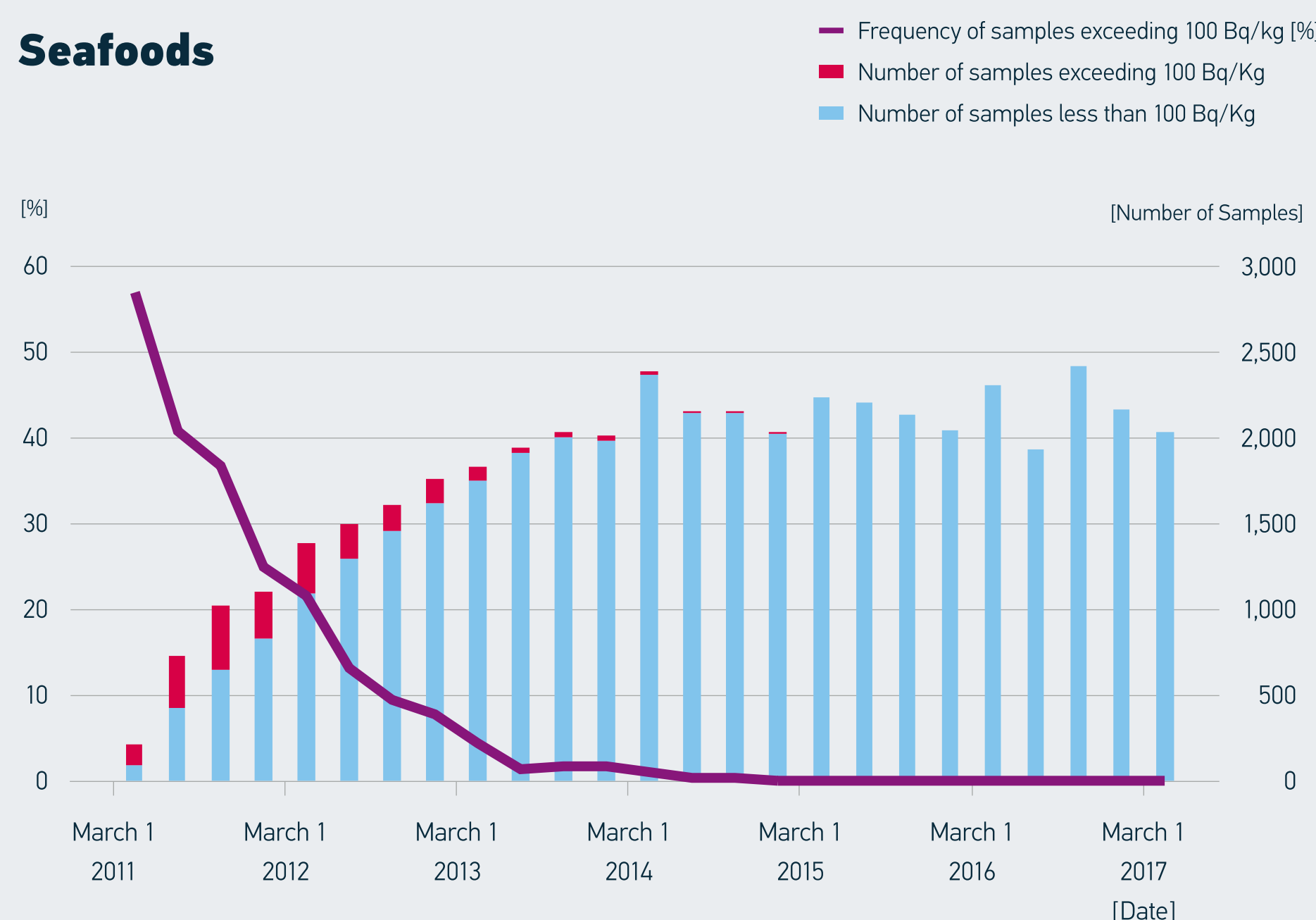


Radioactivity test results of agricultural and marine products in Fukushima<sup>\*1</sup>

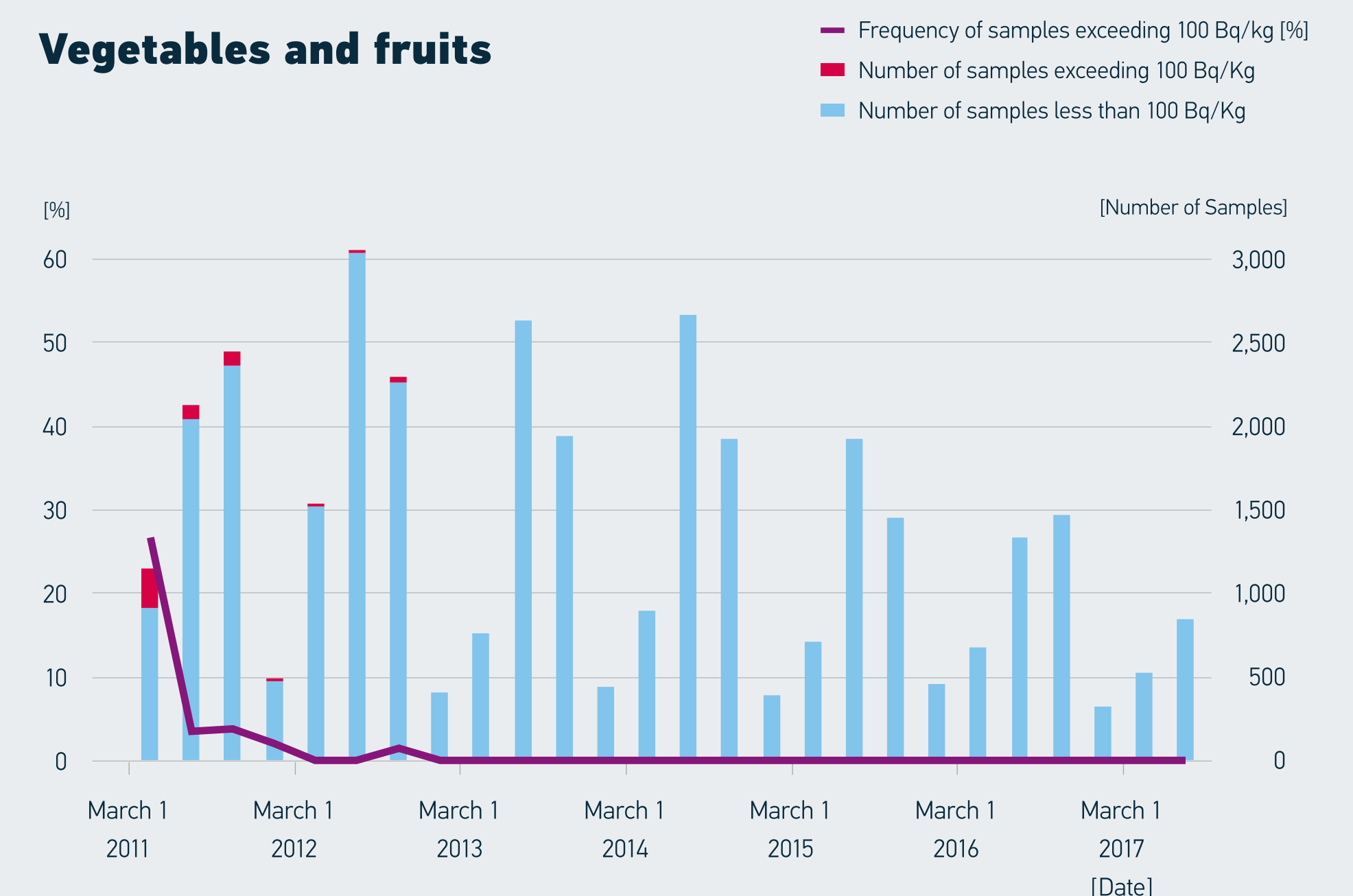
### Rice (Total-volume-all-bag testing)



### Seafoods

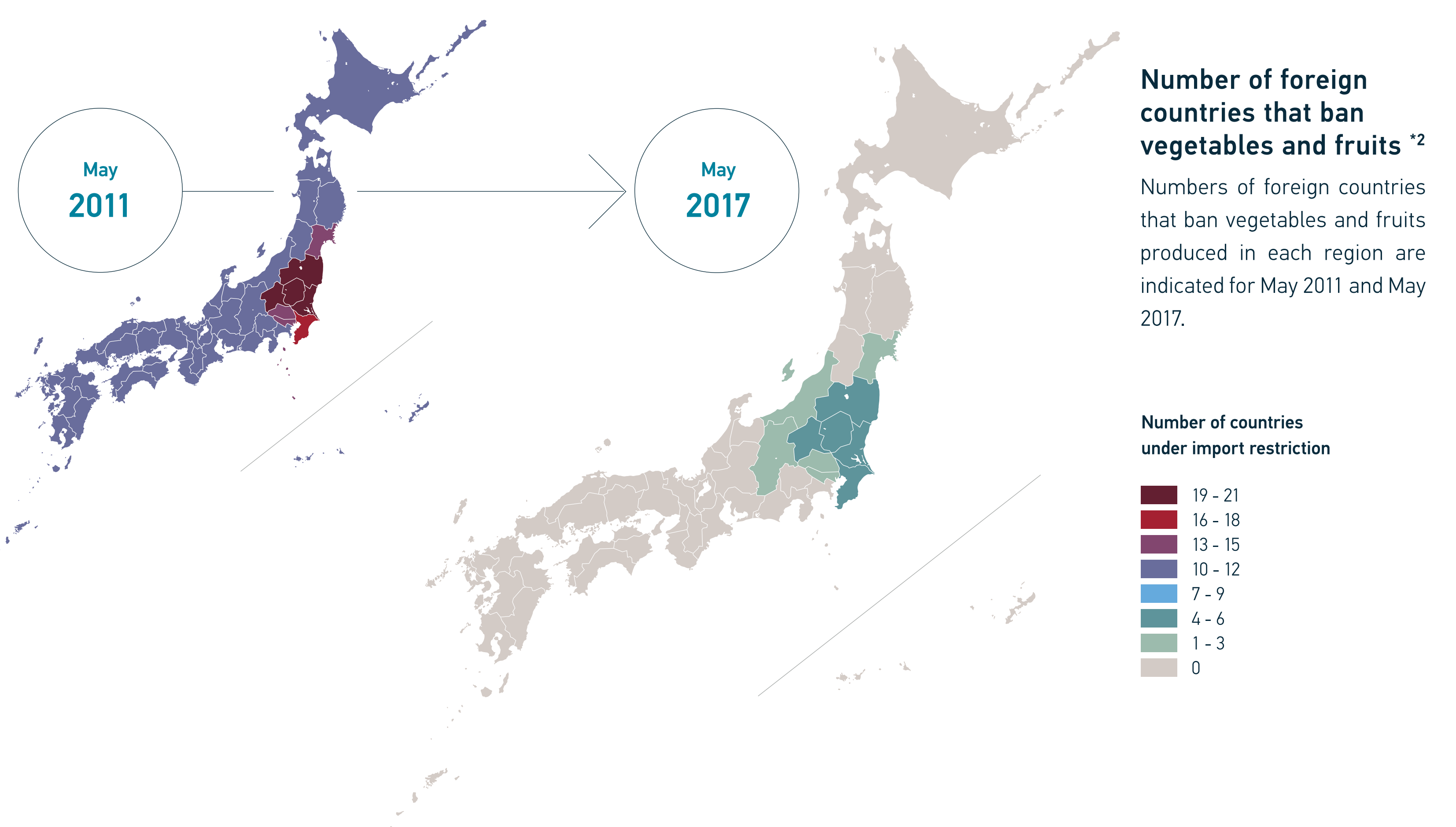
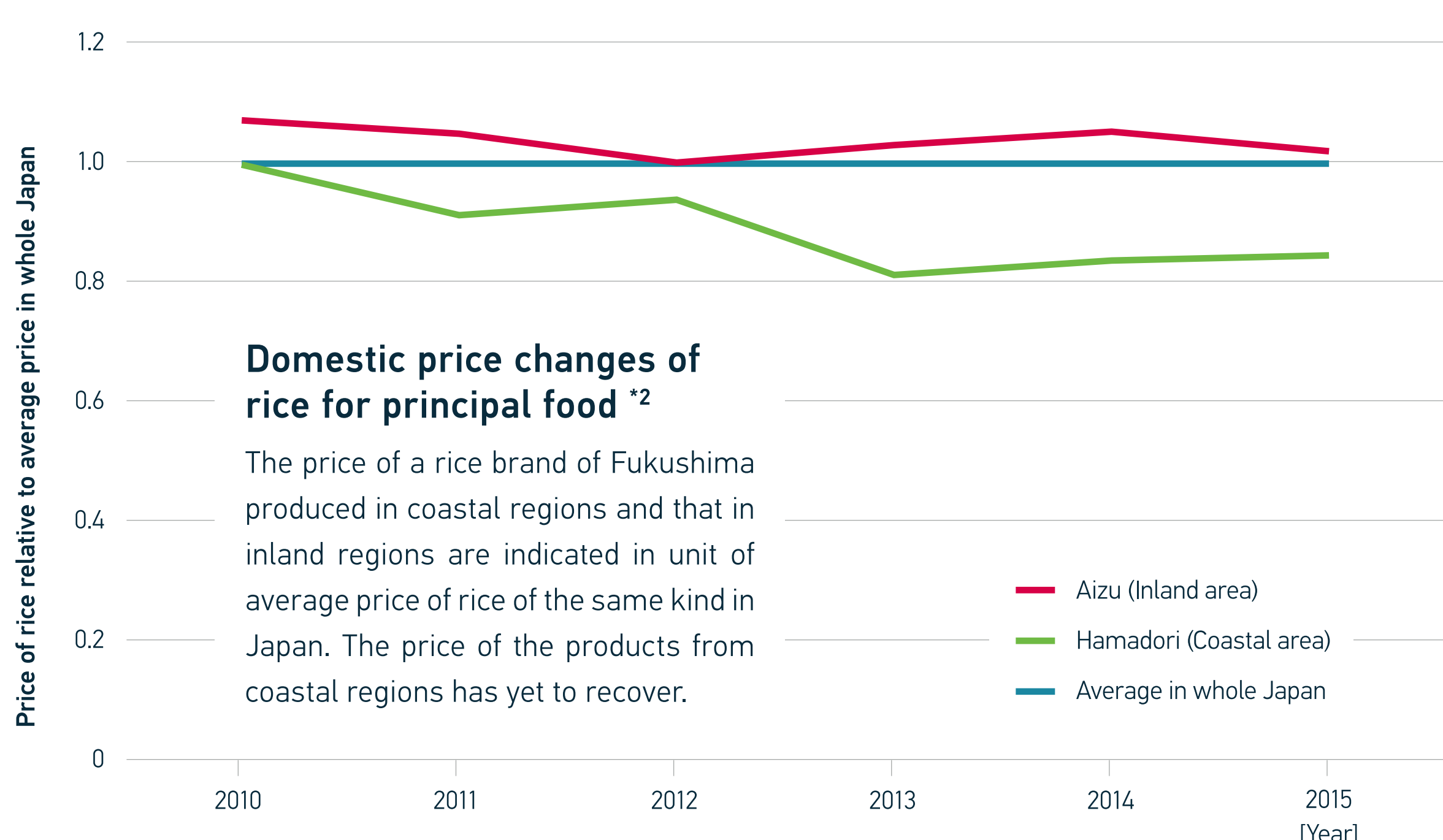


### Vegetables and fruits



## RECONSTRUCTION IS STILL UNDERWAY

Many countries took measures to ban the importation of food from Japan after the nuclear accident. Yet, as a result of Japan's monitoring, the number of bans has gradually reduced. Plus, the industry has actively promoted new sales channels abroad and the amount of export has recovered to the previous levels. However, evaluation for some products has yet to recover. The market price of coastal rice in areas from Fukushima is still about 80% of that before the disaster.



## PAUSE FOR THOUGHT

Do you mind eating food products from radioactively contaminated land even the radioactivity level is not considerably high?

Reference \*1 Fukushima Prefecture Government, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. \*2 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries