

食品中の放射性物質に対する厚生労働省の取組 (国外向け情報発信)

➤ 食品中の放射性物質に関するウェブページでの最新情報の発信

食品中の放射性物質への対応の流れ、検査結果、出荷制限の設定・解除等について、英語版ページを作成し、国外へ最新情報を提供。

■ Concept of the Japanese limits

Category	Limit
Drinking water	10
Milk	50
General Foods	100
Infant Foods	50

(Bq/kg)

◆ The limits are based on 1 mSv in a year consistent with an intervention exemption level adopted by codex

◆ The limits are based on more conservative assumption than codex

- Even if as much as 50% of the foods are contaminated at the limit value, effective dose of most vulnerable age group is expected to be below 1 mSv/year (the intervention level), including the exposure to strontium, etc.

■ Rigorous Monitoring System of Radionuclides in Foods

- Nuclides analysis by using germanium semiconductor detectors.
- Screening analysis by using NaI scintillation spectrometers and other instruments

Shredding → Weighing → Measurement → Analysis

■ Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods

Order by Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness

"Restriction of Distribution"
When areas producing the items exceeding the limits have been spread out, relevant areas and items become subject to restriction.

"Restriction of Consumption"
When significantly high level of concentration is detected in items, the restriction of consumption is immediately established.

■ The requirements for establishing items and areas of restriction

- When it is considered that areas producing the items exceeding the limits have been spread out, relevant areas and items become subject to restriction.
- Limit of restriction is prefecture basis. Prefectures can be divided into multiple number of areas if they can be administered by prefectures and municipalities.

■ The requirements for cancellation of restriction

- Based on the application of the relevant prefecture.
- Prefectures can be divided into a multiple zones, in the light of the actual situations of the shipments of the items.
- As a general rule, the results of radioactive cesium inspections conducted at 3 or more locations per municipality within the last month must all fall below the limits.

Monitoring → Exceed the limits → Restriction of Distribution → Restriction of Consumption

Identify the spreading out → Identify the significantly high level

■ Monitoring of radioactive materials in food are mainly carried out before shipment. Most of the food items exceeding the limits are derived from areas where restrictions of distribution have been instructed.

■ Estimations of effective dose from radioactive materials in foods

◆ The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) surveyed the dietary intake of radionuclides in 15 areas across Japan in the February-March 2018 period and estimated the annual effective doses from radioactive materials derived from standard meals.

- Foods were purchased in 15 areas in Japan including three areas in Fukushima Prefecture.
- Local grown products were selected, wherever possible.

The annual effective doses from radioactive cesium in foods were less than 1% of 1 mSv/year as the basis of setting of the current limits in this study.

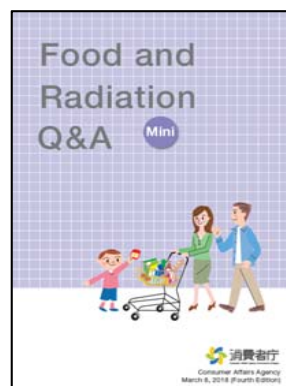
URL ⇒ https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/2011eq/index_food.html

➤ 他省庁が発信する広報媒体への協力

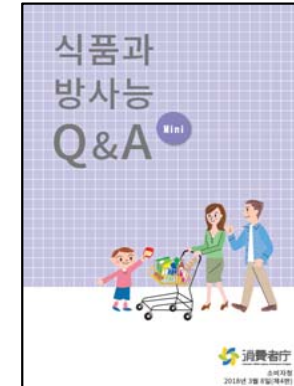
- 冊子、リーフレット等に、食品の放射性物質に関する規制について掲載。
- 関係府省と連携し、積極的な情報発信。



(英語)



(中国語)



(韓国語)

風評の払拭に向けた厚生労働省の情報発信

- G20愛媛・松山労働雇用大臣会合(9月1日～2日)及びG20岡山保健大臣会合(10月19日～20日)において、参加国・機関代表に対して風評の払拭に向けた情報発信を実施

1. 復興の状況や風評被害対策の取組等を展示

- ・ 復興庁との連携の下、復興の状況等に関する情報を発信する展示ブースを本会議場の前に設置

2. 大臣主催夕食会等における被災地産食材の提供

- ・ 大臣主催夕食会等において、被災地産の食材を活用し、被災地産の日本酒を提供。

例：福島県産米、福島県産地鶏、岩手県産里芋、宮城県産パプリカ 等

3. 会合参加者へのパンフレット配布

- ・ 復興庁作成の「Eliminating Negative Reputation Impact」を参加者に配布。

復興庁による展示(保健大臣会合)



夕食会で提供した日本酒(労働雇用大臣会合)

