

OECD/NEA International workshop on post- accident food safety science

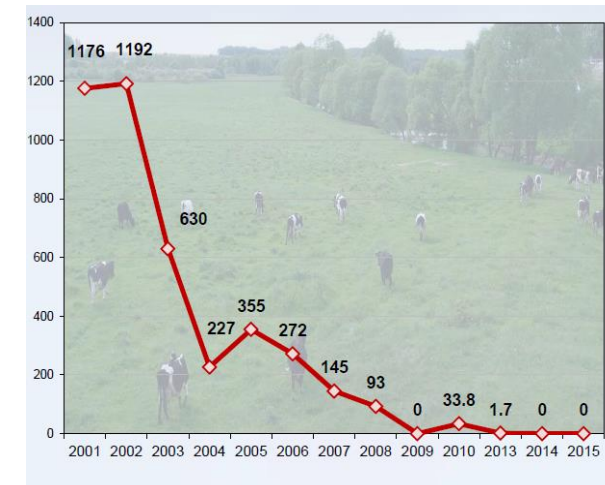
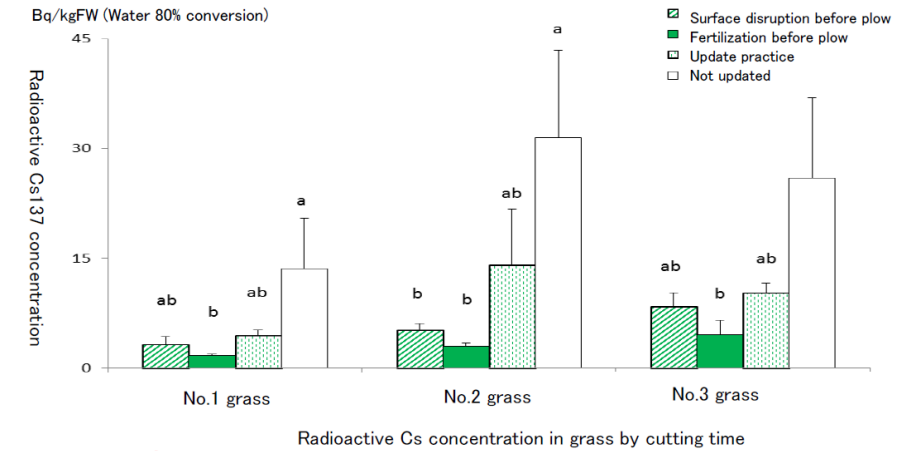
Report from session 4:

Examples of national regulatory and management approaches to post-accident food safety

Countermeasures

- Many similar countermeasures used in UK, Norway and Belarus due to the Chernobyl accident such as ploughing, K-fertilizing, Prussian blue, restrictions on slaughter
- Some also used in Japan like ploughing and K-fertilizing, but also others introduced such as topsoil removal, production bans, washing and scraping fruit trees

→ It is possible to continue safe food production with a good countermeasure strategy



Monitoring

- Extensive monitoring programs in all countries after the Chernobyl and Fukushima accident, respectively
- Soil, feed, vegetables, food products, live animals, people
- The extent of monitoring is much more pronounced in Japan

→ Monitoring will always be necessary after radioactive fallout



Standards

- In Belarus, standards reviewed 5 times, becoming more stringent every time. Might decrease further.
- In Norway, standards raised for reindeer meat to preserve the Sami culture. Decreased after 8 years and might decrease further.
- In UK, 1000 Bq/kg for sheep kept unchanged until the restrictions were removed in 2012
- In Japan, lowered to 100 Bq/kg in 2012. Many practice a voluntary standard of 50 Bq/kg.

→ Food standards are necessary, but they are practiced in different ways in different countries

Research needs

- Transfer studies and countermeasures for rice and fruits



- Long-term impact on marine fish and seafood

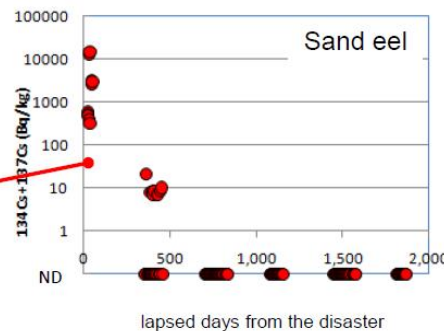
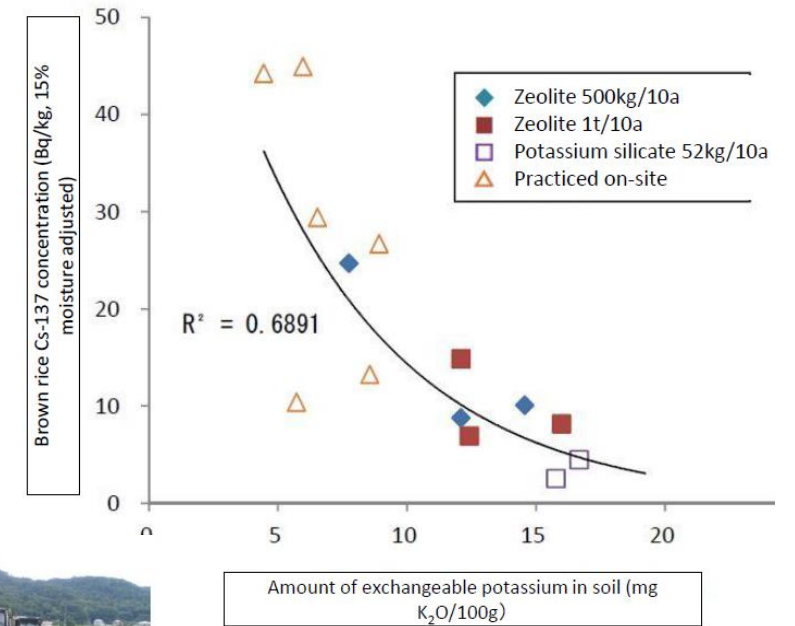
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Migratory fish

Fast alternation of generations

Deep-sea fish



Public risk perception and acceptance