

(仮訳：ジェトロ・リヤド事務所)

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Food and Drug Authority

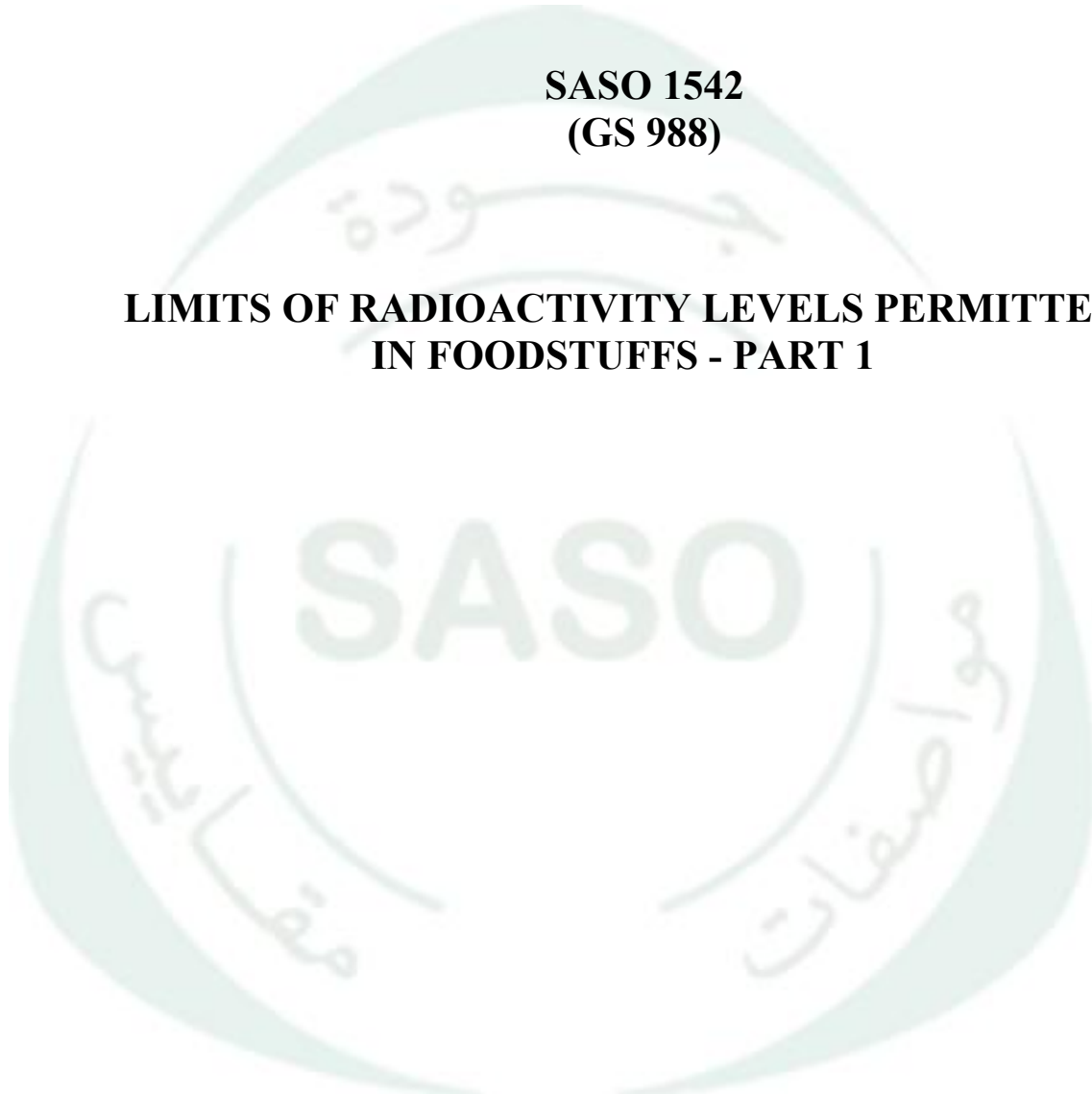
Based on His Royal Highness Crown Prince, Deputy Premier, the Interior Minister and Council of Civil Defense Chief (God's mercy) note that included the approval of recommendations of Radiological and Nuclear Emergency Response National Team, which they studied the repercussions of Japanese nuclear disaster, and His Royal Highness announced the end of the emergency state of the disaster after reviewing the new health standards and procedures related to radioactive cesium which is applied now in Japan.

Therefore, SFDA has issued the decision No. (33/145) on 30/11/1433H (October 16, 2012) lifting the ban on the imports of foodstuff from the following Japanese radioactive contaminated areas: (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gun-ma, Fukushima Dai-Ichi, Miyagi, Yamagata, Niigata, Nagano, Yamanashi, Saitama, Tokyo and Chiba), in accordance with the following conditions:

1. Attachment of a “Radiation-Free” certification with each consignment of foodstuff issued by concerned Japanese Governmental Regulators, stating the imported foodstuff’s production area, and it is allowed in Japan and free from radiological contamination or is allowed within the limits of radiation levels in Saudi Standard No. “1542/1998” foodstuff-part 1.
2. SFDA will keep continue routine quick radiation detection checks for imported foodstuff from Japan by the inspectors of food inspection department in SFDA.

**SASO 1542
(GS 988)**

**LIMITS OF RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS PERMITTED
IN FOODSTUFFS - PART 1**



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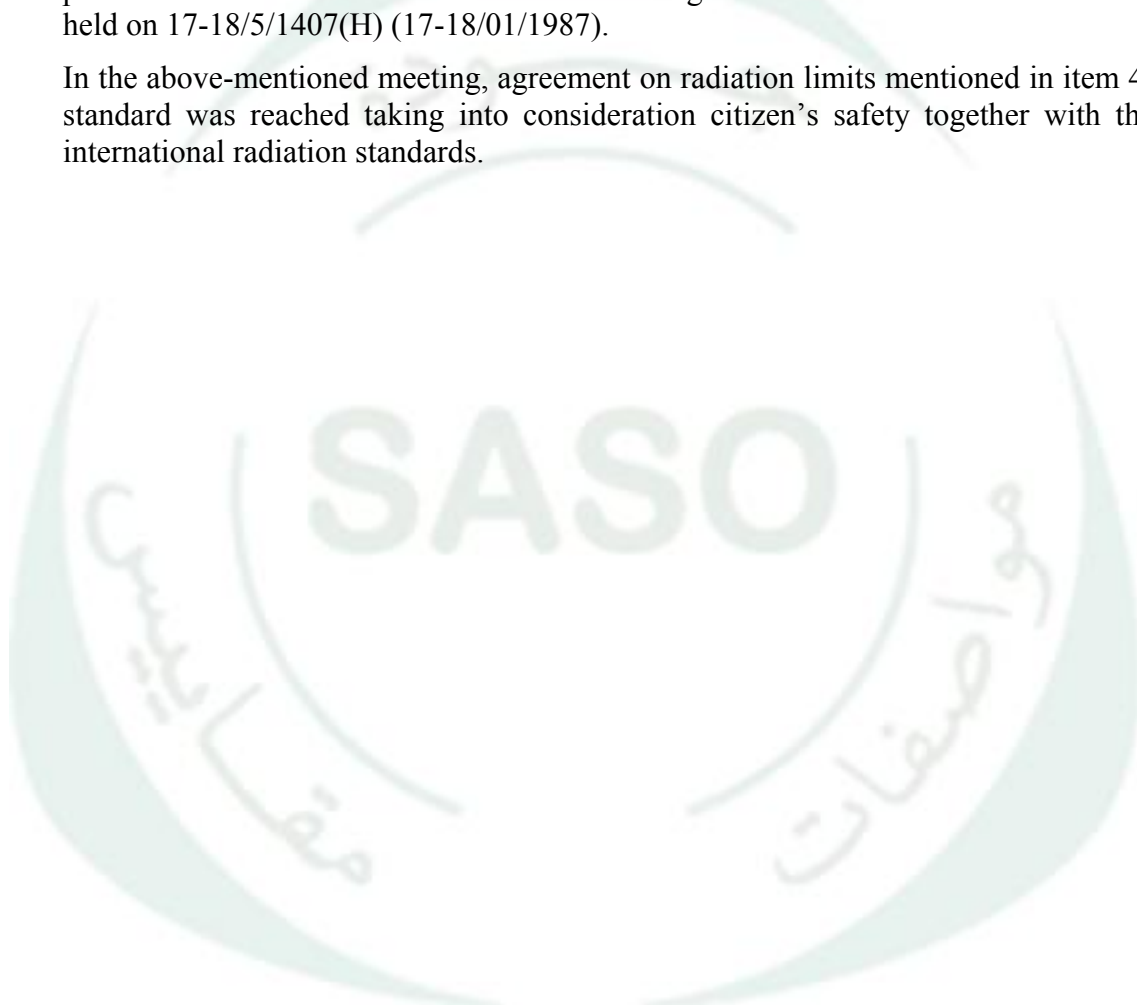
ICS:

Date of GSMO Board of Directors' Approval : 1418(H)-06-14 (1997-10-15)
Date of Publication in the Official Gazette :
Date of Enforcement of this Standard :

INTRODUCTION

In execution of the recommendations of the meeting of the atomic radiation authorities and experts in the GCC countries on 1406-10-11, experts from the GCC countries participated in the meeting of the AD HOC Working Group on Radiation Standards acceptance in food products and the Scientific Authorities in charge of Environment Radiation Monitoring held on 17-18/5/1407(H) (17-18/01/1987).

In the above-mentioned meeting, agreement on radiation limits mentioned in item 4 of this standard was reached taking into consideration citizen's safety together with the basic international radiation standards.



LIMITS OF RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS PERMITTED IN FOODSTUFFS - PART 1

1- SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This standard concerned with limits of radioactivity levels (gamma rays, cesium 134, 137) permitted in foodstuffs, drinking water and animal feeding stuffs.

2- COMPLEMENTARY REFERENCES

G.S. / "Methods of Detection of the Radioactivity Levels Permitted in Foodstuffs".

3- DEFINITIONS

Becquerel: The unit of radioactivity, which is defined as one disintegration per second (1 Becquerel = 2.7×10^{-11} curie).

4- REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The limits of radioactivity levels permitted in food products shall not exceed the following limits:

- 10 becquerel/kg or litre in water.
- 30 becquerel/kg or litre in milk and its products.
- 30 becquerel/kg or litre in baby foods.
- 75 becquerel/kg or litre in other food products.
- 300 becquerel/kg in animal feeds.

- 4.2 For dried products, required reconstitution the limits are determined after it is reconstituted with water.

5- SAMPLING

The samples shall be taken according to GS standard for the specific product to be tested.

6- METHODS OF TEST

Detection of radioactivity levels shall be carried out according to GS to be approved by the Organization on "Methods for Detection of Permitted Limits of Radioactivity Levels in Foodstuffs - Part 1".