

**立法會**  
***Legislative Council***

Ref : CB2/PL/FE

LC Paper No. CB(2) 3016/02-03  
(These minutes have been seen by  
the Administration)

**Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene**

**Minutes of meeting  
held on Tuesday, 24 June 2003 at 10:45 am  
in Conference Room A of the Legislative Council Building**

**Members present** : Hon Fred LI Wah-ming, JP (Chairman)  
Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, JP (Deputy Chairman)  
Hon WONG Yung-kan  
Hon Andrew CHENG Kar-foo  
Hon James TO Kun-sun  
Hon LEUNG Fu-wah, MH, JP  
Dr Hon LO Wing-lok  
Hon WONG Sing-chi

**Members absent** : Dr Hon David CHU Yu-lin, JP  
Hon CHAN Yuen-han, JP  
Hon Michael MAK Kwok-fung

**Public Officers attending** : Items I to IV  
  
Mr Edward LAW  
Principal Assistant Secretary (Food & Environmental Hygiene) 2  
Health, Welfare and Food Bureau  
  
Dr S P MAK  
Deputy Director (Food & Public Health)  
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department  
  
Dr Y Y HO  
Consultant (Community Medicine)  
(Risk Assessment and Communication)  
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

Mr LAU Sin-pang  
Assistant Director (Agriculture and Administration)  
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Ms Melissa PANG  
Acting Chief Estate Surveyor (Estate Management)  
Lands Department

Mr Paul CHEUNG  
Senior Land Executive (Land Control)Lands Department

Item V

Miss Vivian KO  
Principal Assistant Secretary (Food &  
Environmental Hygiene) 1  
Health, Welfare and Food Bureau

Item VI

Miss Vivian KO  
Principal Assistant Secretary (Food & Environmental Hygiene) 1  
Health, Welfare and Food Bureau

Dr S P MAK  
Deputy Director (Food & Public Health)  
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

Dr Y Y HO  
Consultant (Community Medicine)  
(Risk Assessment and Communication)  
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

**Clerk in** : Mrs Constance LI  
**attendance** Chief Assistant Secretary (2)5

**Staff in** : Ms Joanne MAK  
**attendance** Senior Assistant Secretary (2)2

---

Action

**I. Confirmation of minutes of meeting**

[LC Paper No. CB(2) 2520/02-03]

The minutes of the special meeting on 19 May 2003 were confirmed.

**II Date of next meeting and items for discussion**

[LC Paper No. CB(2) 2559/02-03(01) and (02)]

2. As the Panel would conduct a duty visit to Australia from 19 to 25 July 2003, members agreed to re-schedule the next regular meeting from 22 July to 25 August 2003 at 10:45 am. Members agreed to discuss the following items at the meeting -

- (a) Fisheries management measures;
- (b) Final report of Team Clean on measures to improve environmental hygiene; and
- (c) Outcome of consultation on the proposed changes to the enforcement regime for Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) licensing requirements/conditions and tenancy conditions.

*(Post-meeting note: With the concurrence of the Chairman, a special meeting was held on 15 August 2003 to discuss the final report of Team Clean, and the regular meeting was re-scheduled to 26 September 2003.)*

**III Information paper(s) issued since last meeting**

[LC Paper No. CB(2) 2521/02-03(01)]

3. Members noted that the Secretariat had prepared a summary of the submissions received on the Administration's proposal on labelling of genetically modified food, and the summary had been issued to members for reference.

**IV Findings of and Government responses to recent surveys on prevention of dengue fever**

[LC Paper No. CB(2) 2559/02-03(03)]

4. At the invitation of the Chairman, Principal Assistant Secretary (Food & Environmental Hygiene) 2 (PAS(FEH)2) briefed members on the salient points of the Administration's paper.

5. Mr WONG Sing-chi urged the Administration to step up efforts to eliminate mosquito breeding places in rural areas in the New Territories (NT), especially at grass-grown private land and vacant development sites with premises pending demolition. He said that the hygiene conditions of these vacant premises were poor

Action

and some people even urinated and defecated inside. However, as the issue involved private property rights, FEHD staff did not enter these sites but had only sprayed insecticide in the proximity of these sites. Mr WONG suggested that mosquito problems at private land, such as vacant sites, in rural areas should be brought to the attention of Team Clean for formulation of joint-departmental strategies to address the problem.

6. PAS(FEH)2 briefed members on the enhanced mosquito control measures taken by various government departments in rural areas. He said that ovitraps were also placed in the NT to monitor infestation problems and Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) had already stepped up mosquito control measures in country parks. As to vacant government land, Lands Department (LD) was conducting grass-cutting and rubbish clearance at over 600 identified black spots which would be completed by the end of August 2003. In addition, FEHD had stepped up inspections to private construction sites and had already instituted about 110 prosecutions against mosquito breeding in the first five months of 2003. He said that under section 27 of the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap.132), if evidence of mosquito breeding was found in any premises, the occupier of such premises was guilty of an offence and subject to a maximum fine of \$25,000. PAS(FEH)2 further said that given the vast area of the NT, community resources had to be mobilised in the mosquito control work. In this connection, the Home Affairs Department coordinated with community organisations and Clean Hong Kong District Committees in identifying environmental black spots in 18 districts for inspection and anti-mosquito operations each month. A telephone hotline service had also been set up for the public to report any black spots.

7. PAS(FEH)2 said that FEHD was empowered by law to address mosquito problems at vacant sites in rural areas. Recently, FEHD had taken the initiative to identify some vacant village houses in Cheung Chau for implementing mosquito control measures. The Chairman asked whether FEHD could take prosecution actions against mosquito breeding at private land. PAS(FEH)2 replied that when private land was found to be a potential breeding place of mosquitoes, FEHD staff would notify the owner concerned and if the owner failed to take any rectification actions, prosecutions could be taken against him.

8. Consultant (Community Medicine) (C(CM)) said that owners were generally allowed one to two weeks' time to take rectification actions. They could be subject to prosecution if they failed to make rectification.

*(Post-meeting note : The Administration subsequently advised that whenever accumulation of stagnant water was detected in private premises, an advisory notice was issued requiring the owners to take actions within two days.)*

9. The Chairman said that the Administration should promptly deal with any potential breeding place for mosquitoes to prevent their breeding. Noting that there was a surge in the Area Ovitrap Index (AOI) in Eastern NT (NTE), the Chairman urged the Administration to strengthen anti-mosquito measures in the NT. He added

Action

that AOIs might not fully reflect the mosquito breeding situation in rural areas since no ovitrap was placed at the private land in the NT. He said that the mosquito problem in the NT could be more serious than AOIs had reflected.

10. Mr Andrew CHENG pointed out that it was alarming that the AOI recorded in May 2003 for most of the districts in NTE was above 20%. He considered that enhanced mosquito control measures in the NT were necessary because of its large area and there were more vacant sites in the NT than in other parts of Hong Kong. He added that the Administration should set a good example for the community to follow by strengthening anti-mosquito work at vacant government sites and public venues, in order to prevent Japanese encephalitis and dengue fever outbreaks.

11. Referring to paragraph 5 of the Administration's paper, PAS(FEH)2 briefed members on the cross-departmental response mechanism put in place to contain rise in vectorial extensiveness in certain localities. He said that FEHD and relevant departments carried out site inspections and eliminated the breeding sources in the surrounding areas of Aedes positive ovitraps. Acting Chief Estate Surveyor (Estate Management) (CES(EM)(Ag)) said that the sustained anti-mosquito measures taken by LD included grass-cutting and rubbish clearance at identified black spots and clearing hillside illegal cultivation black spots. She said that this year, LD would conduct grass-cutting and rubbish clearance at 600 identified black spots (i.e. 200 more than last year) and four rounds of grass-cutting, instead of three rounds as conducted last year. The first round had been conducted in June and the next would be in August. In June this year, LD had already cleared 20 hillside illegal cultivation black spots. In addition, LD had been assisting FEHD in grass-cutting at localities with high ovitrap index (OI) levels. It would also conduct special grass-cutting operations at places where mosquito problems were reported.

12. The Chairman said that he had received many complaints from residents that illegal cultivation activities and feeding of stray cats and dogs had given rise to problems such as accumulation of stagnant water at hillside. He suggested that the Administration should erect signs at illegal cultivation black spots to advise people that accumulation of stagnant water could give rise to mosquito infestation, and also publicise the telephone hotline service so that people such as morning walkers could lodge complaints. In addition, the Administration should also step up prosecution actions.

13. CES(EM)(Ag) said that LD had put up signs at hillsides advising visitors not to conduct illegal cultivation and she would consider the suggestion of publicising the telephone hotline service. She said that inspections were regularly conducted to vacant government land and illegal cultivation black spots to clear illegal cultivation and stagnant water. Appropriate enforcement actions including prosecution would be taken if illegal cultivation was detected.

Adm

Action

14. Referring to paragraph 11 of the paper, Mr Andrew CHENG requested the Administration to provide a breakdown on the 110 prosecutions instituted this year. Deputy Director (Food & Public Health) (DD(FPH)) said that many of the 110 prosecutions had been instituted against construction sites and she would provide more detailed information later. She added that in the past five months, FEHD had also issued over 3 000 verbal and written warnings against potential mosquito breeding.

*(Post-meeting note : The Administration has provided supplementary information in the **Appendix**.)*

15. Mr Andrew CHENG considered that the cross-departmental control operations should be conducted not only in areas with apparent rise in vectorial extensiveness but throughout the territory. He suggested that the Administration should employ more temporary staff to step up grass-cutting and cleansing work at black spots. In view of the outcome of the telephone survey on prevention of dengue fever, Mr CHENG considered it necessary to strengthen publicity and public education to highlight the importance of mosquito control in preventing outbreaks of dengue fever and Japanese encephalitis.

16. DD(FPH) said that in view of the spate of local dengue fever cases detected in 2002, FEHD had launched an enhanced vector surveillance programme under which around 50 ovitraps were placed in each of the 38 surveyed locations monthly. Members of the Inter-departmental Working Group on Pest Prevention and Control were informed of the surveillance results so that timely control actions could be taken to contain mosquito problems accordingly in sites/venues under their purview. DD(FPH) explained that when higher levels of OI were recorded, relevant government departments would step up anti-mosquito efforts accordingly and would mobilise more community resources to control the mosquito problems. She added that as summer was favourable for mosquito breeding, the Administration had also strengthened anti-mosquito measures throughout the territory during this period of time.

17. As regards the manpower deployed for anti-mosquito work, DD(FPH) said that apart from the 200 existing pest control staff, some 200 additional staff had been hired through outsourcing, after the spate of dengue fever cases detected in 2002. To strengthen anti-mosquito control work, FEHD had planned to hire some 300 more staff through outsourcing for the second half of 2003. Mr Andrew CHENG pointed out that there were only a few staff members in each district pest control squad. Given the large area in the NT, more pest control staff would be necessary to carry out effective anti-mosquito work.

18. Referring to Appendix 1 to the paper, Mr WONG Yung-kan asked about the reasons for sudden upsurges of OI index in some areas, e.g. the index in Ma Wan had surged from 0% in March 2003 to 39.3% in April 2003. C(CM) responded that mosquito breeding, including *Aedes albopictus*, was seasonal and that the surge of Monthly Ovitrap Index (MOIs) from March to May 2003 was consistent with the

Action

seasonal pattern observed in the past three years. He pointed out that the AOIs recorded in different surveyed areas reflected the characteristics of the area and the anti-mosquito efforts made. He said that the rise in vectorial extensiveness in a locality could be contained by stepping up anti-mosquito measures there.

19. Mr WONG Yung-kan asked about the distribution of the 75 residential blocks covered in the pilot ovitrap study mentioned in paragraph 7 of the paper. C(CM) said that the study had started on 20 June 2003 covering 77 residential blocks in 18 districts. Ovitrap traps were placed inside some 800 flats at different floor levels of the blocks to gauge the size of the Aedine mosquito problem in high-rise residential buildings. The study would also indicate whether *Aedes aegypti*, the most important vector for transmitting dengue fever worldwide that preferred to breed in indoor containers, had been introduced into Hong Kong.

20. Referring to paragraph 3 of the paper, Mr Tommy CHEUNG asked whether the updating and public announcement of AOI and MOI could be done more frequently. C(CM) responded that once the surveillance results were obtained, they would be immediately provided to departments concerned so that timely control actions could be taken to contain mosquito problems in sites/venues under their purview. He said that the indices were now announced each month. He hoped that the public would maintain sustained efforts in mosquito control work and not to act only when the surveys had shown alarming results.

21. Mr Tommy CHEUNG asked whether ovitrap traps could be placed near local pig farms and slaughterhouses, given that there were recent cases of Japanese encephalitis in Guangdong and mosquitoes were the vector of such disease. C(CM) responded that the disease was not transmitted by *Aedes albopictus* but by another type of mosquitoes, the breeding capability of which could not be gauged by ovitrap traps. The placing of ovitrap traps at pig farms, therefore, did not help detect the vector for spreading Japanese encephalitis.

22. PAS(FEH)2 advised that AFCD conducted regular inspections to pig farms to monitor their hygiene conditions including mosquito problems. Assistant Director (Agriculture and Administration) (AD(AA)) said that AFCD staff had issued letters to farmers and also verbally advised them to take the necessary precautions against mosquito infestation. If infestation problems were found in pig farms during AFCD routine inspections, and if the owners failed to take rectification measures, AFCD staff would inform FEHD which would take prosecution actions. In response to the Chairman, AD(AA) said that the statutory power to prosecute pig-farm owners in relation to anti-mosquito control vested in FEHD.

23. The Chairman took the view that since Japanese encephalitis could be transmitted from infected pigs by mosquitoes to humans, the Administration should ensure that no pig in Hong Kong was infected with the disease. He asked why the Administration did not impose a ban on the import of pigs from Meizhou where an outbreak of Japanese encephalitis had occurred.

Action

24. DD(FPH) explained that import control measures had been put in place to ensure that imported pigs were not infected with various diseases including Japanese encephalitis and were fit for human consumption. She pointed out that the Japanese encephalitis cases found in the Mainland had mainly affected humans, and no occurrence of outbreaks at pig farms, which produced pigs for export, had been reported. DD(FPH) added that as a preventive measure against Japanese encephalitis, FEHD had been carrying out regular anti-mosquito operations in the vicinities of local pig farms.

25. Mr WONG Yung-kan said that after the last Japanese encephalitis cases detected at local pig farms some years ago, AFCD had attached much importance to the hygiene conditions in pig farms. He considered that AFCD should strengthen publicity to remind pig farms operators to take necessary measures to prevent outbreaks of Japanese encephalitis.

26. Dr LO Wing-lok said that to prevent Japanese encephalitis outbreaks in Hong Kong, the Administration should closely monitor the situation of local pig farms and vaccinate pigs against the disease. He asked whether the Administration had imposed a mandatory requirement on farm owners that they must vaccinate their pigs against the disease. At the request of the Chairman, AD(AA) agreed to provide information as to whether all local live pigs had been vaccinated against the disease.

*(Post-meeting note : The Administration subsequently advised that there was no evidence indicating vaccination of pigs as an effective preventive step for Japanese Encephalitis. Large-scale vaccination of pigs is not practised in other countries. Pigs naturally develop antibodies, thereby shutting down infection. Recent surveys on both local and imported pigs reveal that the majority have already developed antibodies naturally.)*

27. Dr LO Wing-lok asked whether there were regular anti-mosquito measures taken at pig farms specifically for prevention of the Japanese encephalitis vector. C(CM) responded that FEHD had recently strengthened inspections to areas surrounding pig farms, and the frequency of inspection had been increased to a weekly basis. PAS(FEH)2 said that the general prevention and control measures being taken to combat the dengue vector, such as eliminating stagnant water, could also help prevent the breeding of the Japanese encephalitis vector. He added that the Administration would take into account the characteristics of the Japanese encephalitis vector and suitably adjust the anti-mosquito strategy and measures.

28. Dr LO Wing-lok considered that the Administration should suspend the import of pigs from Meizhou to reduce the risk posed to Hong Kong. DD(FPH) explained that pigs imported from the Mainland were required to be accompanied with animal health certificates issued by the State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China certifying the health of the imported pigs, and these pigs were subject to the inspection and quarantine requirements of Hong Kong. The Administration did not consider it necessary to suspend the import of pigs from Meizhou.



Action

Adm

29. The Chairman said that given that the summer months were the high-risk period for dengue fever, the relevant government departments should be vigilant and step up their anti-mosquito measures throughout the territory.

**V Control on import and sale of game**

30. The Chairman said that the Administration would only verbally brief members on this item as the Administration was conducting a review on the import of civet cats and other wild animals.

31. Principal Assistant Secretary (Food & Environmental Hygiene) 1 (PAS(FEH)1) said that the import of live wild animals was regulated by the Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance (Cap.139) and the Rabies Ordinance (Cap.421). AFCD issued permits to regulate the import of live wild animals into Hong Kong or required that the wild animals must be accompanied by valid health certificates issued by the veterinary authority of the exporting places. Moreover, the importer in Hong Kong must hold a valid Animal Trading Licence under Cap. 139.

32. PAS(FEH)1 informed members that since 1994, the Administration had not permitted the import of live civet cats for the purpose of preventing rabies in Hong Kong, and the Administration had no intention to lift the ban. With the isolation of coronarvirus in Masked Palm Civets by the University of Hong Kong and the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention of Shenzhen, the Administration had also temporarily suspended the import of game meat of civet cats with effect from 23 May 2003 as a precautionary measure. PAS(FEH)1 said that as scientists in the world were still conducting research into whether the coronarvirus causing SARS in humans originated from wild animals, the Administration would closely keep in view the relevant findings and developments to see if any further measures should be made for the protection of public health. She added that Mr Michael MAK had given notice to raise an oral question at the Legislative Council meeting on this subject on the next day and the Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food would reply to the question.

33. The Chairman asked whether the definition of "game" covered those kept for sale. PAS(FEH)1 said that the definition of game was provided for in the Imported Game, Meat and Poultry Regulations (the Regulations) under Cap.132. Mr WONG Yung-kan said that the Mainland was examining whether meat derived from animals and snakes kept for sale should be defined as game. He considered that if the Mainland came to a view that such meat should not be defined as game, Hong Kong should lift the ban on the import of game meat of civet cats. PAS(FEH)1 explained that the definition of "game" under the Regulations was based on the types of animals but not whether an animal was kept or not.

Action

34. Mr WONG Yung-kan requested the Administration to provide information on -

- (a) the volume of frozen game meat imported by other countries; and
- (b) the volume of raw and cooked snakes imported into Hong Kong and their countries of origin.

Adm PAS(FEH)1 agreed to provide the information in writing later.

35. Dr LO Wing-lok pointed out that Cap.421 required that dogs and cats imported from certain countries or areas were subject to a minimum 4-month quarantine period in order to prevent rabies. He asked whether AFCD had stringently enforced this requirement. PAS(FEH)1 said that under Cap.421, dogs and cats imported from countries or areas which had risks of rabies were subject to different quarantine requirements. She agreed to provide information on -

Adm

- (a) the kinds of live animals the import of which was subject to the quarantine requirements imposed under Cap.421; and
- (b) the different import requirements imposed on live animals imported from those countries or areas which had risks of rabies.

36. Mr Andrew CHENG considered that the Administration should have provided a paper for this item to facilitate discussion. He expressed concern about the regulatory control on the import of meat of civet cats. He considered that the Administration should introduce appropriate measures similar to those for "chilled chickens", to ensure that game meat imported would not pose problems to public health. PAS(FEH)1 said that the Regulations stipulated requirements for the import of game meat. A permit from FEHD was required for the importation of game meat. Each consignment of game meat to be imported must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the recognised competent authority of the originating country certifying its fitness for human consumption. The game meat would be subject to inspection or sampling tests by FEHD at the checkpoints.

37. Mr Tommy CHEUNG expressed concern that the suspension of import of game meat of civet cats would adversely affect the food business. He queried whether it was necessary to impose such a ban when there were no conclusive evidence that game meat was unfit for consumption although coronavirus was found in civet cats. He requested the Administration to provide information as to whether frozen game meat of civet cats was unfit for human consumption, and the volume of chilled/frozen game meat of civet cats imported into Hong Kong in the past 3 to 4 years and their country of origin. PAS(FEH)1 undertook to provide a written response later.

Adm

Action

Adm

38. The Chairman asked when the Administration would complete the review on the way forward regarding the import of game meat of civet cats. PAS(FEH)1 replied that the review had to await the outcome of relevant scientific studies which were still on-going. The Chairman said that the Administration should revert to the Panel when the report on the review was available. PAS(FEH)1 agreed.

**VI Study on Acrylamide in food**

[LC Paper No. CB(2) 2559/02-03(04)]

39. C(CM) gave a Powerpoint presentation on the findings of the study conducted on acrylamide in Asian indigenous foods and the background to the study.

*(Post-meeting note : the presentation materials were issued vide LC Paper No. CB(2) 2666/02-03(01) dated 25 June 2003.)*

40. Referring to the study on samples of Chinese style fried fritters, Mr Tommy CHEUNG asked whether there was any noticeable difference in the quality of the finished products prepared under different frying temperatures (i.e. 170°C, 190°C and 210°C), such as in terms of crispness and browning. He also asked whether FEHD had found out the frying temperature generally used by food premises in preparing the fried fritters.

41. C(CM) said that in the study, the degree of browning and the texture of the finished products were recorded as parameters to assess the quality of the samples of fried fritters prepared under different combinations of frying temperature. He said that the samples of fried fritters prepared under the said different frying temperatures were all found edible and of acceptable quality. However, it was found that fried fritters cooked at lower temperature and longer frying time could produce products with lower levels of acrylamide yet of the same acceptable degree of quality, when compared with those products produced by higher temperature and shorter frying time. C(CM) further said that food premises covered in the study had used different frying temperature, depending on their work procedures. In response to the Chairman, C(CM) said that few food premises used frying temperature as high as over 210°C as food was easily burnt when prepared under such a high temperature. He said that as far as fried fritters were concerned, 170°C was the optimal frying temperature that would give rise to a lower level of acrylamide.

42. Mr Tommy CHEUNG said that fried fritters were seldom consumed immediately after being cooked but were usually stored in a container first. He asked whether the level of acrylamide formed in fried fritters would drop after the fried fritters had been placed in a container for a while before consumption. C(CM) responded that the storage time for a food product had no effect on the level of acrylamide formed in that food product. The level of acrylamide was related to the frying temperature and frying time.

Action

43. Mr WONG Yung-kan asked if the study had confirmed that food that had been subjected to frying or deep-frying had a higher level of acrylamide and what level of acrylamide was found in hash browns. C(CM) responded that results of analyses revealed that acrylamide was formed when foods, particularly those rich in carbohydrate, were cooked at above 120°C. Raw foods and foods prepared by boiling did not contain appreciable levels of acrylamide. It was also found that hash browns which were prepared by deep-frying had higher levels of acrylamide. C(CM) advised that the public should maintain a balanced diet, eat more fruits and vegetables, moderate consumption of fried and fatty food, and avoid fried food which was cooked excessively.

44. Mr WONG Yung-kan asked whether the Administration had conducted surveys on the consumption pattern of snacks prepared by deep-frying. C(CM) responded that the current study conducted by FEHD had also looked at the levels of acrylamide in some local popular snack food items and the dietary exposure of an average citizen in Hong Kong to acrylamide. The findings were set out in paragraphs 8 to 10 of the paper.

45. In response to the Chairman, C(CM) said that the World Health Organisation had established a "No Observed Adverse Effect Level" of 500 µg/kg body weight per day for acrylamide with respect to its effects on the nervous system. FEHD's study had revealed that the dietary exposure of an average citizen in Hong Kong and an average secondary school student to acrylamide fell within the lower end of the range of dietary intake of acrylamide in the western diet (i.e. 0.3 to 0.8 µg/kg body weight per day).

46. The Chairman asked whether food cooked with repeatedly-used cooking oil at high temperature would form higher level of acrylamide. He also asked whether there was a relation between the level of acrylamide formed in food and the kind of cooking oil used for cooking the food.

47. C(CM) said that there was not a relation between the formation of acrylamide in food and the cooking oil used. He said that scientific knowledge on how acrylamide was formed during the cooking process was still limited. Studies had shown that acrylamide was detected in foods, particularly starch-containing foods, cooked at high temperature. As to repeatedly-used cooking oil, C(CM) said that it might pose health hazards if it had degraded to a certain extent.

48. In response to Mr Tommy CHEUNG, C(CM) said that acrylamide was known to cause cancer in laboratory animals. However, the evidence available was inadequate to establish the carcinogenicity of acrylamide to humans. Further research and studies on the effects of acrylamide in human body were still being conducted by international health organisations.

Action

**VII Draft report of the Panel for submission to the Legislative Council**  
[LC Paper No. CB(2) 2559/02-03(05)]

49. The Chairman said that on behalf of the Panel, he would make a report to the Council on 2 July 2002 on the work of the Panel in the current session. Members endorsed the draft report.

50. The meeting ended at 12:40 pm.

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
25 August 2003

## Appendix

### **No. of prosecutions against mosquito breeding for the period 1.1.2003 - 31.5.2003**

(1)	Construction Sites:		93
(2)	Open Space:		4
	• Car Park Owners/Occupiers	3	
	• Management Company of Public Housing Estate	1	
(3)	Houses by Systematic Method :		12
	• Management Companies of Buildings	4	
	• Owners Incorporations of Buildings	3	
	• Owners of Premises	3	
	• Occupier of Premises	1	
	• Renovation Contractor	1	

Total : 109