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Panel on Security

**Information note prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat
for the special meeting on 19 March 2011**

**Government contingency measures and Outbound Travel Alert
in relation to the recent nuclear plant incidents in Japan**

In the early afternoon of 11 March 2011, a severe earthquake of magnitude 9.0 occurred at the coast off the Miyagi Prefecture in Japan. The earthquake generated a tsunami resulting in serious damage and casualties in the north-eastern part of Japan. The relevant press reports on the incident are in **Appendix I**.

2. The Administration announced in the late afternoon of 11 March 2011 that the Emergency Monitoring and Support Centre had been activated to closely monitor the development of the situation. The Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit of the Immigration Department had increased the capacity of its hotline (1868). It would join the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Tokyo and the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo to provide assistance to Hong Kong residents there. Two Immigration officers had departed for Tokyo to provide assistance to Hong Kong residents. The Administration issued a red Outbound Travel Alert ("OTA") for Japan in the late evening of 11 March 2011. Following the explosion of a nuclear power plant in Fukushima Prefecture in Japan, the Administration issued on 12 March 2011 a Black OTA for that Prefecture, while Red OTA is maintained for the rest of the country. In view of the seriousness and uncertainty of the incident of the nuclear power plants in Fukushima Prefecture, the Administration extended on 15 March 2011 the Black OTA from the Fukushima Prefecture to four prefectures (i.e. Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture), while Red OTA was maintained for the rest of Japan. The Chinese Embassy in Japan and the Consulate General in Niigata announced the arrangements for Chinese citizens, including Hong Kong residents, to depart, on a voluntary basis, the seriously affected areas (i.e. Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture) in an orderly manner. Hong Kong

residents there might voluntarily depart in accordance with the stated arrangements. The relevant press releases issued by the Administration are in **Appendix II**.

3. At the Council meeting of 16 March 2011, Hon Alan LEONG raised an urgent oral question on the safety of food products imported from Japan. Hon KAM Nai-wai raised an urgent oral question on Hong Kong's contingency measures in respect of the nuclear incident in Japan. Hon Paul TSE also raised an urgent oral question on the personal safety of Japan-bound Hong Kong travellers. The Council questions and the Administration's replies are in **Appendix III**.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
18 March 2011

文章總數: 1 篇

1. 明報 I (發行情/接觸人次: 95,578) | 2011-03-12
A02 | 8.9級日本大地震 | 頭條
字數: 1200 words

地震海嘯吞噬日本 至少1000 死 核電廠恐泄輻射

日本昨發生有紀錄以來最強烈地震，強度達黎克特制8.9 級，觸發高達10 米海嘯，本州東部沿海宮城縣等地受災最嚴重，巨浪捲走大批房屋，多人失蹤。地震後多地發生爆炸大火，仙台市若林區沿岸發現多達200 至300 具屍體，福島縣一核電廠的核子反應堆冷卻系統更一度無法運作，引起輻射洩漏憂慮，當局一度疏散附近2000 多名居民。共同社報道，至少1000 人死亡，警方稱497 人失蹤。

今次地震在當地時間下午2 時46 分（本港時間1 時46分）發生，震央位於宮城縣對開的三陸海域，震源深度20 公里，屬淺層地震，距離東京400 公里。地震後發生至少67 次5 級以上強烈餘震，當中包括強達7 級的餘震。美國地質勘探局把今次地震定為8.9 級，是1900 年以來排名全球第5 的強烈地震。

能量釋放神戶地震180 倍

日本傳媒稱，今次地震釋放的能量，為1995 年導致6400 人死亡的大阪神戶大地震180 多倍。日本國土地理院說，宮城縣境內出現約4 米的地殼變動，是日本有地震觀測史以來最大地殼變動紀錄。

地震後，日本當局向本州大部分地區發出最高級別的「大海嘯」警報。海嘯隨後陸續衝擊太平洋沿岸的岩手、宮城、福島及茨城各縣。宮城縣仙台的巨浪高達10

米，海嘯在當地時間3 時50 分侵襲。日本官方電視台播出海嘯片段，農田、汽車、房屋幾乎所有東西，都在短短的時間內被海嘯吞食。巨浪亦將大船高高捲起，撞向防波堤。

海嘯侵襲時，部分人被困屋內，從窗口揮着白布求援。

有人在巨浪抵達時開車逃走，但仍然躲避不及，場面嚇人。電視畫面顯示，巨浪夾雜着土石，撲向離海岸僅1 公里的仙台機場，跑道被淹沒，多人跑上機場大樓天台待救。截至昨夜，仙台機場仍有1300 人被洪水圍困等待救援。有機場職員在電話中說：「令人難以置信的洪水湧來，就像電影一樣。在機場附近停車場上的汽車，都被水沖到撞在附近的大樓裏。」

宮城縣4 卡列車失蹤

宮城縣警方透露，海嘯一直衝到該縣警署3 樓。宮城縣一輛列車出軌，一輛4 卡列車失蹤。福島縣相馬市的海岸線發生泥石流，數十人被埋。離震央較近的岩手縣，當地官員坦言現階段難以評估災情，因為道路嚴重損毀。岩手縣沿岸有幾十輛車被海浪捲走，縣內大船渡市受災情況最嚴重，報道說有300 多間房屋被海嘯捲走。

地震導致多處發生火災，其中宮城縣女川町的東北電力公司女川核電廠1 號機廠房地庫一度起火，其後撲熄，當局稱沒輻射洩漏。福島縣第一核廠的核子反應爐冷卻系統，供電一度未能運作，因恐怕輻射洩漏，當局一度疏散附近2000 多名居民。路透社昨晚引述世界核能協會分析員稱表示，根據他們收到的資訊，福島核電廠的反應堆已受控。他說，核電廠在出事後約1 小時啟動候備電源，重新向冷卻系統注水，防止反應堆過熱失控，但有日本傳媒稱，反應堆已出現壓力上升的情況，增加洩漏風險。美國國務卿希拉里則表示，美國已向該核電廠運送冷卻劑。

840 萬戶停電成田羽田昨重開

地震發生後，宮城、福島縣的數所核電站都關閉。東京成田及羽田機場在地震後一度關閉，昨晚重開，不少東京居民說從沒經歷過如此強烈地震；關東及東北昨晚共840萬戶斷電。

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港發紅色警示 旅團取消 東京機場重開1300 港客滯日

日本東北爆發史上最強烈地震，災難慘況震撼港人。本港昨有二十二個旅行團共四百七十七名旅客身處日本，證實全部安全；至於八百名自由行旅客，暫未收到傷亡報告。有旅行社取消未來三日到東京和仙台的旅行團。保安局對日本發出紅色外遊警示，呼籲港人避免前往當地。本報記者

大地震後東京羽田和成田機場一度關閉。昨晚第一班由羽田機場回港的航班國泰CX549，約在晚上十時十五分抵港。有返港旅客表示，當時身在機場，四周搖晃，有如電影情節，所有人都蹲下，氣氛緊張；亦有旅客指，機場安排尚算順?，但仍有很多旅客滯留當地，對自己可以回港深感慶幸。

香港駐東京經濟貿易辦事處首席新聞主任陳詠欣接受本報查詢時指，十六名職員安全，今次是她駐東京一年多，地震最強烈一次，辦公室物件搖晃倒地。旅發局東京辦事處代表亦指不斷有餘震，牆壁出現裂痕。旅居東京港人江先生說，市面九成店鋪關門，便利店內食物及日用品搶購一空，不少交通工具停駛，需步行回家，或被逼於公司留宿。

入境處接150宗求助

保安局副局長黎棟國表示，昨有二十二團共四百七十七人在日本，全部，證實安全，另有八百名自由行旅客，未收到傷亡報告。保安局昨對日本發出紅色外遊警示，呼籲港人如非必要，切勿前往受地震及海嘯影響區域，又呼籲身在日本港人注意安全。

入境處派往當地的兩名人員，昨晚已經抵達東京羽田機場，並隨即設立櫃位，協助有需要的港人。入境處共接獲一百五十宗求助，另外三百四十九宗查詢個案，大部分是未能與家人聯絡上，或要求盡快返港。港人可致電熱綫一八六八，或向中國駐東京領事館地震熱綫〇三三四〇三三〇六四求助。

本港多間旅行社都有日本團在當地，有最多三十一團共八百人在日本的東瀛遊，昨有一團曾一度失去聯絡，後來領隊致電返港，全部團友安全，虛驚一場。

東瀛遊旅團一度失聯

旅議會總幹事董耀中指，今日起前往仙台的行程取消，今日至下周五有三十七團，共八百人到本州，其中今日有兩團到大阪，一團到東京，建議旅客向旅行社查詢行程安排。

永安決定今日起至下周一取消五團到東京、大阪、北海道和沖繩團，共一百零五名旅客受影響。縱橫遊亦取消至下周二，三個東京和仙台團，一百人受影響。康泰昨亦取消今日出發的一個本州團，十八名團友受影響，而北海道和沖繩團如期出發。

機管局表示，昨有一班香港到東京航班取消，三班延至今日出發；截至昨晚九時，仍有七班原定由東京返港的航班滯留。行政長官曾蔭權致函日本首相菅直人，表達深切慰問及同情。

港星報平安

楊穎

如電影畫面

「安全到家，今天街上好多人，交通癱瘓，所有的電視都在轉播災情，火災、水災，感覺像電影裏的畫面一樣。謝謝各界好友的關心，電話還是不通，不過不用擔心我。」

彭浩翔

死亡如此近

「東京六級地震中，初次感到死亡可以如此近，現在我在的樓還在餘動，火車和機場停了，今晚走不了。」之後再留言表示，會於今早6時出發到機場，了解可有航班回港。

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Hongkongers caught up in Japan's day of terror

Martin Wong

It took a while before the true extent of yesterday's horror kicked in for the traditionally tranquil Japanese people, said Hong Kong student Ricky Wong, who experienced the huge earthquake first hand.

"Suddenly everything in my apartment jumped up and down. I knew it was a big earthquake and I immediately went down to the street. Many people did the same," said Wong, who has been studying in Tokyo for two years.

He said Japanese people reacted in a calm and organised manner. The true horror only sank in later.

"Maybe they are used to earthquakes," said Wong, who said there were also three powerful aftershocks. "But when they saw on TV how the tsunami [swept through], many broke down in tears."

Wong is one of tens of thousands of Hong Kong people in Japan.

Japan, particularly Tokyo, has long been a favoured travel and study destination for Hong Kong people.

It was hard to put a figure on exactly how many Hong Kong residents were in areas around Sendai - the city worst hit by the tsunami and quake. Undersecretary for Security Lai Tung-kwok said there were 477 Hong Kong people in 22 tour groups in the

[The] telephone network in Tokyo has collapsed. I tried to make calls many times but all failed ... there are people everywhere in the street

Zhang Hong, who contacted the Post from Japan yesterday

region. The tour agencies of all 22 groups confirmed they were safe.

Another 800 Hongkongers bought individual tour packages from various travel companies, Lai said. The number of travellers in Japan on their own remains unclear.

Japan is the most popular holiday destination for Hong Kong people. According to the Japan National Tourist Organisation, 508,700 Hong Kong people visited Japan in 2010.

Chief Executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen offered his condolences to the Japanese people, Lai said. The government has issued a red travel alert for Japan - meaning people are advised not to travel there unless it is

essential. It has also set up a hotline and had received 263 calls for assistance and 594 inquiries last night. Two immigration officials flew to Tokyo to help any stranded Hong Kong people.

Lai asked the public not to panic if they temporarily lost contact with relatives and friends as telecommunication systems in Japan were paralysed.

Travel Industry Council executive director Joseph Tung Yao-chung asked people booked on tours to Japan to contact their travel agent.

"There are 37 tour groups, with about 800 people, who plan to go there later this week. Most of these

tours are now cancelled," Tung said. He said Sendai was not a tourist destination and only "a few Hong Kong people" went there.

Such was the power of the tsunami that the sea level around Hong Kong rose by 50 centimetres, within normal daily tidal variations, when the crest of the tsunami reached the city at around 9pm, according to the Observatory.

Through all the chaos and panic, many people stranded in Tokyo tried to reach out through the internet. Some contacted the *South China Morning Post* to ask for help.

"[The] telephone network in Tokyo has collapsed. I tried to make

calls many times but all failed. All the trams have stopped and there are people everywhere in the street," Zhang Hong wrote from Japan.

"There are many aftershocks. But Tokyo is better off than Sendai. Many people are missing there and houses are flooded," he said.

Hong Kong Airlines flight HX618 to Tokyo, was forced to turn back to Hong Kong after departure. The Airport Authority said that of the 25 flights between Hong Kong and Tokyo, at least three were delayed, while others had to land elsewhere in Japan. Cathay Pacific said all flights to Tokyo would be suspended until this afternoon.

US breathes a sigh of relief after tsunami sweeps through Hawaii but inflicts little damage

The United States appears to be out of major danger from the tsunami caused by the earthquake.

"The tsunami wave has gone through Hawaii and there does not seem to be any enormous impact, which is extremely encouraging," White House chief of staff Bill Daley said at a meeting of the President's Export Council.

There was still some risk to the US West Coast, "but I think the enormous fears that that were there hours ago, for some of us hours ago, has diminished greatly, which is quite a relief for all of us", Daley said.

Residents in parts of northern California evacuated their homes after

a state emergency agency spokesman said the tsunami could reach two metres when it hits parts of the northern California coast.

Authorities in Oregon advised coastal residents to evacuate and schools were to close along the coast.

Canada issued tsunami advisories for parts of British Columbia. The government said it believed a low-level tsunami had been generated that could affect buildings on the coast or create strong currents in harbours and isolated coastal areas. Local governments were advised to immediately evacuate marinas, beaches and other areas below the normal high tide mark.

Philippine civil defence officials lifted a tsunami alert after small waves hit the country's Pacific seaboard.

Bartolome Bautista, deputy director of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, later said the tsunami alert was over, after the east coast was hit with waves not exceeding one metre. The government said there were no immediate reports

of damage or casualties.

On Easter Island, a Chilean territory in the South Pacific, authorities planned to move residents to higher ground.

Chilean President Sebastian Pinera - whose country was hit by a devastating 8.8-magnitude quake and ensuing tsunami that killed more than 500 people a year ago - called on Chileans to remain alert but to continue with their daily routines.

Peruvian officials said they were waiting until late afternoon to decide if they would order evacuations from low-lying coastal areas such as the port city of Callao.

Any tsunami waves were forecast to first hit Peru in the northern city of Tumbes, near the border with Ecuador, at around 5.30pm local time, and arrive in Lima two hours later. Any evacuations would be ordered about two hours before the arrival of the waves, officials said.

Reuters, Associated Press

福島黑色旅警

300港人失聯絡

港客成田苦等18小時 旅團已訂航班不派包機

香港文匯報訊（記者嚴敏慧、鄭佩琪）日本發生8.9級大地震後，福島縣核電廠昨午爆炸及洩漏輻射。香港保安局隨即於昨晚宣布對福島縣發出黑色外遊警示，呼籲港人切勿前往當地，日本其他地區則維持紅色警示。保安局估計，目前有逾千名港人仍然身處日本，暫時無意派出包機接返本港；入境處接2,000多宗查詢求助，其中300餘宗涉與在日家人失去聯絡。另一方面，香港往來東京航班昨午恢復，有返港市民憶述，日本成田機場一度滯留逾萬人，需苦等18小時才能登機，期間目睹樓宇左搖右擺，感受地震及餘震的威力，坦言「真是劫後餘生」。另有滯留當地的港人擔心核電廠洩漏輻射，危害安全，希望港府盡快派「包機」協助港人返港。

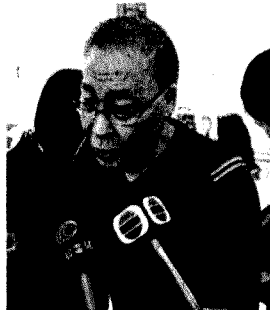
保安局局長李少光昨晚宣布，日本大地震災情嚴重，福島縣核電廠昨午發生爆炸，當地政府疏散居民的安排擴大至半徑20公里範圍內，基於事態發展，港府決定對福島縣發出黑色外遊警示，日本其他地區則維持紅色外遊警示。

李少光：發漫遊短訊提示

他呼籲，在港或在日港人切勿前往福島縣，在日港人要保持冷靜，密切留意有關地震資訊，港府會透過手機漫遊短訊，向在日港人發放有關資訊。

李少光說，現時仍有25個香港旅行團在本州，全部團員安全，其中8團大約200個團員昨日返港。另有約300人將於周二（15日）前返港，估計在日本的800名香港自由行旅客將陸續返港，暫時沒有需要派包機前往日本接載滯留港人，因為大部分旅行團已有預定航班返港。今天國泰航空由日本返港的多班航班，尚餘100多個機位供旅客訂購。對於有旅客投訴入境處1868熱線經常未能接通，他相信是當地網路擠塞所致。

香港往來日本航班昨午陸續開始恢復正常。現年60歲的楊先生（小圖）與妻子、女兒及女婿等一行5人上周初往東京旅遊，原定前日返港，結果滯留在日本成田機場18小時。楊先生表示，上周四已遇到地震，當時與家人用膳，突然感到猛烈搖動，已有點



擔心；至前日下午，一行人乘搭旅遊巴前往成田機場，沒料駛至快速公路時，旅巴突然猛烈搖晃，司機立即改道，前往空曠地方暫避。

多次餘震 建築物巨響

楊先生憶述，在旅巴收看电视直播新聞，見到有煉油廠爆炸，但因以日語廣播，不清楚報道內容，沿路沒有建築物，故未知地震情況。但原本1小時車程，最終花4小時才抵達機場，聽到機場的廣播才知發生大地震，當時機場各樓層都聚集旅客，估計有逾1萬人。

楊先生說，在機場期間發生多次強烈餘震，建築物發出轟轟巨響，航空公司人員派發睡袋、食水及餅乾；旅客亦保持秩序，沒有出現混亂。楊先生一家人前晚於機場「打地鋪」，至昨日航班恢復，一行人乘搭下午2時的航班返港。他說，到東京旅行順道慶祝生日，卻遇上大地震很難忘，為能夠安全返港而感恩。上機後，妻子對他說：「今次真是劫後餘生！」

逾百港人盼盡快回家

香港文匯報訊（記者文森）截至昨午5時，香港入境處共接獲1,789宗有關日本地震的查詢和559宗求助個案。求助個案中，包括303宗與在日本的家人失去聯絡、126宗要求盡快返港及130宗查詢當地的最新資訊。另外，入境處繼前日派出2名職員到東京羽田機場，設立櫃位協助當地逾50名港人返港，昨日再派出4名職員到東京成田機場，支援在日港人。香港駐東京經貿辦亦有派員到機場支援。入境處會繼續與中國駐日本大使館及外交部駐港特派員公署保持聯繫。

返港市民斥入境處「交功課」 多名港人仍失聯絡

日本發生大地震後，至今仍有名港人失去聯絡，至今生死未卜。入境處表示，至昨午已收到375宗與家人失去聯絡的求助，另當局先後已派出六人到東京兩個機場協助港人，但有返港市民批評，入境處行動只為「交功課」，最後靠自己才順利回港，由於機位緊迫，有港人選擇經其他國家轉機返港。另外，由於保安局只對福島縣發出黑色旅遊警示，不少港人昨日繼續前往本州以外地區旅遊。

記者鄧仲寧報道

日本大地震發生後，截至昨日下午5時，入境處共收到3,083宗查詢及694宗求助，而求助個案當中，375宗是與家人失去聯絡，173宗是想盡快返港，其餘146宗是想知道地震最新資訊。當局指出，會繼續與當地的中國大使館及外交部駐港特派員公署保持聯繫。

另外，東京成田機場服務已逐步恢復，機場內有大批旅客滯留，正等候航班回國，不少港人亦陸續登機回港。本港入境處先後已派出六名人員，分別在成田和羽田機場設置櫃位協助港人。

東京成田機場逐漸恢復

不過，黎先生一家三口昨從羽田機場返港後，批評入境處無心協助。黎太指出，昨日日本時間早上5時多已到達羽田機場，打了多次熱線電話也未能接通，入境處在機場的櫃檯亦十分難找，更批評有關人員的協助形同虛設，「我哋本身有open ticket，只要更改航班就有機位返香港，但入境處哋人就叫我哋排另一條冇晒機位隊伍」，他們最後還是靠自己

的機票取得機位回港。

另外，她指入境處人員又着他們簽名登記，以證明曾接受當局提供的協助，黎太直言這種行為有如「交功課」，「原來佢哋（協助港人）嘅數字係咁樣返嚟」。在東京一所大學做研究工作的黎先生就說，因為聽到核電廠爆炸消息，於是決定提早回港，但表示從日本媒體得到的消息，未如海外傳媒報道般嚴重。

本州以外旅團繼續行程

在東京留學的周小姐則說，家人知道地震消息後也很擔心，所以決定返港，但由於機位緊迫，她未有找入境處人員幫忙，選擇先登上往韓國的航班，再轉飛回香港，共花了1.5萬多元。

不少港人雖然都趕乘飛機回來，但由於保安局只對福島縣發出黑色外遊警示，其他地區仍維持紅色警示，本州以外地區的香港旅行團昨日仍繼續行程，如前往北海道及沖繩等地區的旅行團便如常出發。

都失去聯絡，暫時雖未有在當地發現有中國公民遇難，但地震和海嘯後，日方在遇難者遺體

統計和搜尋失蹤人員時尚未區分國籍，因此暫不能確定沒有中國公民死亡。

新華社昨報道，宮城縣仙台市的2,000名中國留學生，已證實全部安全轉移到各個避難場所，即令該縣失蹤的中國公民人數下降至5,000人。不過，日本共同社報道，一批在岩手縣大船渡市三間食品加工企業工作的約40名中國研修生失去聯絡，目前未知生死。另外，中國國家旅遊局亦迅速啟動應變機制，據統計，中國有215個旅行團共4,578人地震時身處日本，幸他們都與旅行社取得聯繫，未出現傷亡情況。

南航載首批廣州旅客回國

【記者鄧仲寧報道】地震後三日，終於有首批廣州旅客順利回國。一班南方航空的航班，分別從大阪及東京接載共358名旅客，於昨日凌晨抵達廣州白雲機場，有旅客憶述地震發生時表示，地震時交通燈像跳舞一樣，但看到日本人面對天災仍井然有序，令他們感到安定。

一班焦急的親友前日起便擠在廣州白雲機場，為的是等待首批在日本地震後返國的廣州

旅客。據了解，滯留在大阪的南方航空班機，直至前日午終能起飛，而載着160名內地旅客的班機其後加降東京，又接載了178名滯留遊客，合共338名旅客回家。

旅客抵埗時已是凌晨，但他們的出現，令等得疲累的親友都不禁展開笑顏，一眾旅客則訴說過去兩天的經歷，其中劉宏因為買車，意外中獎獲得免費赴日旅行的機會，沒想到遇上世紀大地震，「當時房屋都在擺，紅綠燈好像在跳舞一樣的，太可怕了，我們團沒有人受傷，大家都往空曠處集中」。

另一旅客王旭則從距震央200公里的群馬縣回來，「日本平時國民教育和避險訓練到位，當我們看到日本人不慌張井然有序地疏散時，我們的內心也安定下來」。旅客又說，震後市面沒有出現恐慌，旅館亦自發給旅客供應食品和飲用水，並沒有被動地等待政府救援，整個日本社會在快速恢復中。另外，這兩天將會有更多廣州旅行團陸續返國。



■日本各機場陸續恢復服務，一架美國747客機降落日本橫田機場。

暫未有中國公民傷亡報告

【記者鄧仲寧報道】中國駐日大使館指出，重災區宮城縣約有7,000名中國公民居住及工作，但現時仍有5,000人未能取得聯絡，另有40名中國研修生在地震後失蹤。不過，身處日本的215個中國旅行團共4,578名旅客，則證實全部安全。外交部發言人姜瑜則表示，暫時並未證實有中國公民在日本地震中傷亡的報告，當局會繼續留意在日中國人的受災情況。

中國駐日大使館領事、使館赴震區工作組負責人劉敬師昨日表示，約有7,000名中國公民在地震重災區宮城縣居住或工作，當中包括2,000名留學生，而大部分人在巨浪襲後

返港客未獲安排輻射檢查

食安中心：日輸港菜肉檢測合格

對於日本福島縣核電站爆炸引發的輻射遺害，港府暫無計劃為日本返港旅客作輻射感染檢查，從日本返港市民若懷疑受輻射污染，全港公立醫院急症室均設專用儀器監測，若發現輻射量超標可轉介屯門及東區醫院專設房間「除污」；食物安全中心檢測首批共10個日本輸港蔬菜、肉類及水產樣本，全部合格。

急症室均有專用儀器監測

食物及衛生局長周一嶽昨強調，若市民在日本地震前後，在當地逗留了很短時間已離開，受輻射污染的風險並不大。至於本港會否停止入口日本食品，要視乎食品是否受輻射污染，「若輻射污染嚴重，我們必定要有相應的措施」。他說，日本食品只佔進口本港食品很小比例，故對本港食品供應不會有任何影響。

食物安全中心由3月12日（地震翌日）至昨午5時為止，共抽取了10個日本進口新鮮食品作輻射水平監察，監察方法是利用手提儀器及輻射污染監察系統，分別量度食品整體批次表面，及食品樣本中的輻射水平，結果全部滿意。

食安中心未有提供相關食品縣市資料，據本報翻查代購日本食品網頁，單是福島縣的輸港食品已包括罐頭鮑魚、秋刀魚、士多啤梨、蘋果汁、番茄、乳酪、菇菌、日本清酒等。

因輻射污染肉眼難辨，日本當局已呼籲鄰近福島縣一帶民眾作好自我防護，在撤退期間更要用濕毛巾和口罩蓋着口鼻，以防吸入放射性物質，皮膚盡量不外露，最好也戴上帽。從戶外進入室內「避難」時，應先徹底沖洗全身，盡量將窗關上，並不要使用抽氣扇。

本港核子醫學科專科醫生魏偉達指出，受放射物質污染，輕微者未必會有徵狀，中度感染則可致頭痛、肚痛、腹瀉，一般而言若是皮膚衣物接觸，徹底沖洗應可除污，但令人關注是核電廠爆炸會否已令放射物質懸浮在空氣中，令人吸入。

記協關注派日記者防護不足

港府發言人昨晚回覆表示，當局暫沒計劃為日本回港旅客作輻射感染檢查，若市民從日本返港後感不適或擔心受到輻射影響，可到醫院求診。

另外，香港記者協會對前往福島縣採訪地震、核電站爆炸新聞的記者，防輻射裝備不足深表關注，呼籲各新聞機構派記者赴日採訪時，應配備合適的防輻射裝備，記者完成採訪後，亦要安排身體檢查。

滯災區港夫婦自駕找出路

入境處表示，截至昨日下午5時，收到375個與家人失去聯絡的求助電話，另173個求助是希望盡早返港；其中一對在仙台自駕遊的港人夫婦被困災區，決定冒汽車中途無油之險，自行駕車北上山形找去路。



港府只針對日本福島發出黑色旅遊警示，故部分往日本其他地區的旅行團繼續出發，其中名廚梁文韜（左）帶領的旅團昨如期抵達日本大阪機場，繼續旅遊行程。（中通社）

批入境處幫不到忙

於地震時正於仙台自駕遊的李氏夫婦，昨於仙台碰到香港無線電視台的採訪隊，批評入境處幫不到忙。李太說：「我致電去入境處，問了好多次有沒有電話（求助），又不派人過來，只叫我們去東京機場找他們的同事，但我根本落不到東京呀！」

李氏夫婦擔心自行駕車離開，會因汽車半途沒油或遇上封路而進退不得，其身在香港的家人亦曾打去入境處熱線1868查詢，但亦幫助不大。二人最後留宿一條離開所住酒店，決定往山形尋找離開災區之路。

入境處昨公布，至昨日5時共收到3083宗有關日本地震的查詢，另收到694個港人求助電話，當中375個是與家人失去聯絡；173個電話是表示希望能盡早返港；146人要求處方提供地震的最新信息。

至於航班方面，機場管理局表示，來往香港與日本的航班昨日已全面恢復正常運作。

求助電話

中國駐日本大使館熱線：03-34033064
本港入境處24小時熱線：1868

救世軍赴日救援 台捐億元賑災

日本東北部9級地震及海嘯令無數日本人失去家園，死傷人數逾萬。救世軍港澳軍區亦會向港府賑災基金請求撥款幫助。台灣總統馬英九昨亦宣布，將向日本捐款1億元新台幣。本港現時除7-11便利店外，市民亦可透過救世軍、宣明會等機構的指定戶口捐款予日本災民。

捐款戶口

救世軍	匯豐銀行	001-032366-002
	中國銀行	012-878-1-044486-6
	恒生銀行	024-385-094180-001
	匯豐銀行	018-377077-003
世界宣明會	恒生銀行	286-364385-003
	中國銀行	012-883-0-002136-6

Lawmaker says tourists are encouraged to go ahead with plans rather than lose cash

Travel alert system comes under fire

.....
Ng Yuk-hang, Ada Lee
and **Adrian Wan**

The government's travel alert system has been criticised for encouraging people to risk personal safety to continue with their travel plans.

The travel warning for Fukushima, where engineers are fighting to avert a partial nuclear meltdown, is black, meaning all travel should be avoided. However, the alert is red for the rest of Japan. This means people are advised to avoid unnecessary travel. But those who opt out of tours

will only get their money back under a black alert. There is a risk of a second explosion at the quake-damaged nuclear power station in Fukushima.

Tourism sector lawmaker Paul Tse Wai-chun said some people could be putting financial concerns ahead of personal safety.

"It's very important that travellers aren't forced to reluctantly put their lives at risk just because they can't get their money back," he said. It would be helpful if the system allowed for more refunds, he said.

At least one tour, organised by

Package Tour, went ahead yesterday, taking 23 Hong Kong tourists to Okinawa. The tour guide would not disclose how many customers had opted out, saying only that "some tourists have had queries".

Tse said he would urgently move a motion in the Legislative Council to revise the alert system, proposing a scheme whereby tour operators and customers would share losses from cancelled tours.

France has advised its citizens to leave Tokyo while the US has told Americans not to travel to Japan.

About 10 tour groups were still in Tokyo yesterday, but were gradually coming back. "All tour groups have left Sendai and its surrounding areas," said Travel Industry Council executive director Joseph Tung Yao-chung, adding four to five tour groups returned from Tokyo to Hong Kong yesterday.

But Tung yesterday defended the compensation system. "Japan is huge. Tours going to different places in the country can't all be cancelled because one area is in danger," he said. "Hotels, flights have all been ar-

ranged in advance by tour operators. We must also consider them."

All tours from Hong Kong to Tokyo were temporarily suspended. Jessica Yuen Hoi-ying, of Package Tour, said tours to Tokyo and Osaka had been suspended until tomorrow because of potential hazards, whereas tours to Fukushima would be halted until the end of the month.

Hong Thai Travel Services deputy general manager Daniel Chan Kin-pang said the company would determine today whether it would suspend tours to places such as Okinawa

and Hokkaido, which have not been seriously affected. But he said all tours to the eastern coast of Honshu had been suspended until April 17.

The Hong Kong Immigration Department said it had received more than 3,600 inquiries and about 700 calls for help by 5pm yesterday. Of the calls for help, 376 said they had lost contact with relatives in Japan, 193 were trying to return to Hong Kong from Japan, and 146 wanted official updates on the situation.

Some travellers who made it back to the city yesterday complained of

chaos and unnecessary bureaucracy from Hong Kong officers.

A Hong Kong couple, who have lived for a few years in Tokyo and have a nine-year-old son, took a flight from the city's Haneda Airport yesterday afternoon, fearing radiation.

They were greeted by Hong Kong officers dispatched to Japan, whom they described as unhelpful and bureaucratic.

The wife said: "It feels like they are just going through the motions. It's all very bureaucratic - they're not actually there to help people."

Fresh food imports under greater scrutiny

The Hong Kong government is stepping up monitoring of food imported from Japan, especially dairy products, fruit and vegetables, after the nuclear scare.

But Secretary for Food and Health Dr York Chow Yat-ngok said the Japanese government would not allow contaminated products to be sold and the city would not be greatly affected. "Hong Kong does not depend on food from Japan, so it is not really a concern," he said.

Japanese restaurant owners, however, are bracing for losses of up to 20 per cent because of disruptions to the supply chain caused by the devastating earthquake and tsunami.

Timothy Lau Shing-fai, who operates the Kanizen crab restaurant and Katte Shabushabu, said at least one batch of crabs had already been affected. It was originally bound for Hong Kong from Tokyo on Saturday but the flight was cancelled, he said.

"In the short term, I don't think we'll get any more crabs from the Honshu region - we'll ask customers to switch to Hokkaido crabs instead," he said.

Lau, who also imported Wagyu beef from Sendai, said he was still in contact with the supplier. However, he said he still had stock for one to two months.

Yiu Yat-chun of the Saikou Japanese Restaurant said its shellfish imports were most affected as Sendai and its neighbouring areas are known for its oysters, scallops and conches. He said he had been told by two suppliers that seafood would be in short supply.

"Business will definitely be affected,

but it is hard to say by how much at this early stage," he said.

In Jusco, Sogo and City'super supermarkets yesterday, shoppers were buying Japanese food as usual.

But one shopper, Gloria Poon, said she would stop buying Japanese fresh produce, as she was worried about radioactive contamination. "I like Japanese grapes, but I think it's best to stop buying them at the moment."

Another shopper said she wasn't worried. She was confident the

In the short term, I don't think we'll get crabs from Honshu - we'll switch to Hokkaido crabs

Timothy Lau, restaurateur, Kanizen and Katte Shabushabu

governments of Japan and Hong Kong would be able to trace and recall any contaminated products.

A City'super spokeswoman said it was still trying to determine the effect of the earthquake on supply. She said the picture would be clearer today when it obtains shipment information.

The Centre for Food Safety said radioactive tests on 10 samples of fresh produce from Japan were satisfactory.

Ng Yuk-hang

泄核料持續多月

風向變化可威脅繁華市區

美國《紐約時報》引述核子專家指出，福島縣核事故非朝夕可以解決，當局除了不停向反應堆注入海水降溫，幾乎沒有其他可行辦法，但這意味含輻射的蒸氣將不斷從反應堆釋出減壓，預料排放蒸氣的措施會持續數周以至多月，意味附近數萬居民有一段時間不能回家，一旦風向變化，亦可能把污染物吹到人煙稠密的市區。

上海每5分鐘採樣監測

鑑於泄核危機惡化，中國沿海城市已啟動核安全監測機制。《東方早報》報道，上海市內現時有4個監測站全面監測輻射水平，監測設備常規採樣工作通常每周一次，現已縮短為一天多次，當局現時每隔5分鐘便會計算採樣儀器採集到的空氣樣本輻射平均值。有網民在新浪微博上留言稱，他的朋友用核輻射計，「測出」昨日上海輻射水平大幅提高，但消息真偽無法證實。上海氣象局與環保局均表示，因大

氣稀釋作用及距離遙遠，日本核泄漏應不會影響上海。

中國外長楊潔篪昨會見日本駐華大使丹羽宇一郎，向他通報國家主席胡錦濤就地震海嘯致日皇明仁的慰問電內容。中國國務院總理溫家寶昨稱，中國也是多地震的國家，對日本的特大地震災害感同身受，中方會根據日本的需要，繼續提供幫助。

《紐約時報》指出，福島核電廠出事的核反應堆，屬美國通用電器（GE）的沸水反應堆。美國專家估計，福島核電廠建築本身雖捱得過地震，但供電系統卻中斷了。正常情況下，核廠應啟動後備柴油發電機，維持冷卻系統運作，但海嘯破壞後備發電機，廠方只能靠「大後備」的電池。電池一般只能用4至8小時，目標是讓技術人員爭取時間恢復後備供電，若像今次無法修好供電系統，冷卻系統便會出問題。

聯合國核輻射專家指出，日本今次核泄漏暫不會對公眾健康構成嚴重問題，事故有別於1986年的切爾諾貝爾核泄，當年爆炸時反應堆正全速運行；1979年的美國三哩島核泄事故，當時很多人也以爲自己感染輻射，其實大部分人未受影響。

紐約時報/路透社



輻射物對港風險微

福島核電廠泄漏的輻射物使遠在160公里外參與救災的美國核動航空母艦列根號亦「中招」，令人擔心輻射擴散範圍超出預期。香港天文台及核專家認為，按未來數日預測氣團的移動路徑，日本主要吹西風，會把污染物吹向太平洋方向，因此輻射抵港風險不大；而美國艦上「中招」人員的輻射劑量，亦遠不及照1次X光的分量。

專門研究核能可靠性的城大校長郭位認為，日本福島核電廠再發生爆炸的風險不大，而且泄漏輻射的程度輕微，除非反應堆破損，令核燃料暴露在環境之中，否則對周圍環境影響不大。

對於列根號在核電廠逾百公里外，仍能探測到輻射上升，香港工程師學會副會長陳福祥表示不出奇，認為是輻射隨爆炸時釋放的水蒸氣，釋放到大氣之中形成雲層，若遇到好天氣，水分蒸發掉後，核輻射會跟其他環境輻射並存於環境之中，並根據其半衰期，慢慢減弱強度。

天文台：短期不會吹到香港

按美軍的劑量數據推算，核電廠逾百公里外的輻射劑量，相等於一名成年人一個月的可承受水平。陳福祥說，一名成年人每月可接受的劑量約200微希，遠不及照X光的數千微希，加上輻射強度會隨時間而減少，預料影響本港的風險不大。

天文台高級科學主任馬偉民表示，今明兩日抵港氣團主要來自呂宋，後日轉吹北風，日本方面未來數日主要吹西風，把污染物吹向太平洋方向，短期內不會吹到香港。資料顯示，福島核電廠釋出的放射性物質包括銫及碘，半衰期雖然分別長達30年和8日，由於劑量不多，加上會迅速稀釋，相信影響範圍有限。

中國專家自評核電安全

中國原子能科學研究院「快中子反應堆工程部」總工程師徐銖表示，按照現在掌握的信息，日本政府和東京電力公司對出事核反應對採取了準確有效的應對措施，不會對環境造成很大影響，泄露的放射性物質有限，不會大範圍波及群眾，更不會飄散到中國，但對後續發展應密切關注。

福島機組舊型 中國核電新型

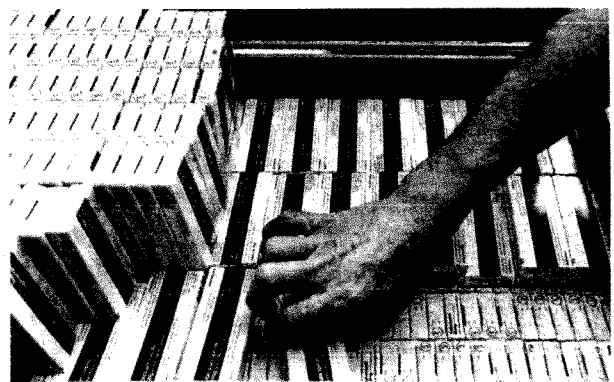
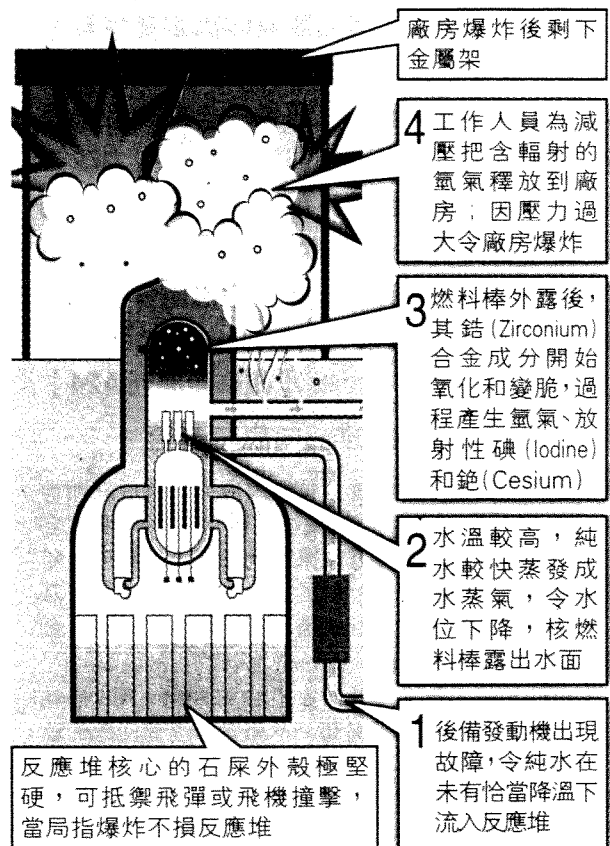
徐銖解釋，周六爆炸的福島第一核電站1號機組為1970年代初建成的首批商用核電站，中國正在運行和建設的核電站多為1980和90年代後改進的新型核電站，安全性能較高。他強調：「中國核電站門檻比世界平均水平要高，核電站的選址更加保守、安全，均遠離地質斷裂帶，建在穩定的基岩上。」

徐銖提醒，中國也應從日本此次事件中汲取教訓，制訂更周全的安全預案。

廣東現時有兩個正在運作的核電廠，《新快報》報道，自有核電廠以來，廣東舉行過6次大型核事故演練。2008年1月10日上午於深圳嶺澳核電廠舉行的第5次演習，有2000多人參加，是廣東史上規模最大的一核電事故演習。演習模擬恐怖分子持火箭彈襲擊，導致核泄漏事故。

中新社/新快報

反應堆氫氣爆炸原因



瑞士寄出大批碘片予該國駐日本大使館的職員，用以防止輻射感染。本港核子醫學科專科醫生魏偉達解釋，人體攝取碘有上限，故服食碘片提升體內的碘，可以阻止人體吸收輻射內的碘，以減低輻射影響。

(路透社)

Radiation scans greet returning journalists

Danny Mok in Tokyo,
Martin Wong and **Simpson Chéung**

Government officials in full bio-hazard gear stood by on the airport runway last night, waiting to greet returning local journalists.

Buses lined up to act as decontamination units for the 24 journalists who were scanned for radiation on their arrival in Hong Kong on four different flights last night after covering the earthquake, tsunami and Fukushima nuclear power plant disaster in Japan.

The journalists were told about the inspections while in flight and as soon as their planes landed they were met by health officials wearing spacesuit-like protective clothing, and told to board the buses. Other passengers were not required to do so and were told to wait on the flight. Reporters had their hands, legs and bodies scanned and were asked if they had been to any places where they might have been exposed to radiation. The whole process lasted for about 20 minutes.

They later rejoined the other passengers on another bus and were driven to the airport terminals.

A government spokesman said the tests were conducted at the request of media organisations and none was found to be contaminated.

Some passengers on one flight carrying 12 local journalists expressed concern over why reporters – uncertain if they were contaminated – were allowed to board the plane.

A flight attendant said she only received a message from ground staff that the flight was carrying the journalists when the plane was in mid-air. "If we had known beforehand it would have been better to do the checking before allowing them to board the plane," she said. "It would be easier to remedy [in case someone is really contaminated]."

Secretary for Food and Health Dr York Chow said anyone who was concerned about any radiation danger should visit their local hospitals.

Meanwhile, back in Japan, 25 Hongkongers had still not been located by late yesterday, three days after the disaster. The Hong Kong government said it remained optimistic about finding the people, saying past experience indicated that many of them would be in contact soon.

"The telephone network in Japan has yet to resume normal operation and we hope that these people will be reached when the network services improve," acting director of Immigration Eric Chan Kwok-ki said.

Among the 25, two were believed to be in Sendai and six in Tokyo or its

surrounding areas, according to telephone signals, Chan said. The whereabouts of the rest were unknown.

Tokyo is the most popular travel destination in Japan for Hong Kong people, but now the rotational blackouts, train suspensions and petrol restrictions are making it a not-so-fun place. Tourists and Hongkongers working or studying there are leaving.

"I made a decision to return," said Bob Lee, a Hongkonger who has been studying Japanese politics at a university in Tokyo for the past three years. He was at Tokyo's Narita International Airport waiting to board a plane back to Hong Kong.

"[My family] were afraid about the explosions, so they wanted me to return," Lee said. "I was actually not that scared, but my family called many times since the quake struck."

He said he would have a medical examination to check for radiation when he got home.

Although admittedly afraid of nuclear leakage, what really drove him crazy were the electricity outages, Lee

I haven't slept very well for the past few days, and there were non-stop tremors

Kiki Wong, who has been studying in Tokyo and wants to go back

said. His Tokyo home had been blacked out for hours every day since the quakes. Kiki Wong, who has been studying web design in Tokyo for four years, flew back to Hong Kong yesterday, but vowed to return as she had a new job there and was set to start work on April 1.

Her family, worried about the nuclear plants and the aftershocks, had urged her to return home.

"I haven't slept very well for the past few days, and there were non-stop tremors," she said.

Immigration director Chan said additional manpower was being deployed to help Hong Kong people in Japan. The hotline (852) 1868 had received 4,131 inquiries and 796 calls for assistance. Many Hong Kong travel agencies decided to cancel package tours to Japan until further notice.

Cathay Pacific Airways extended a special one-way economy class fare of HK\$5,755 from Japan to Hong Kong to include seven airports in six cities – Narita and Haneda near Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Fukuoka and Okinawa. The special fare would be available until Sunday.

東京危機增 港拒發黑色警示

僅3區提升級別 國泰研加班接港人

日本核危機擴大，輻射物質擴散至東京，正當台灣昨晚把東京列入最高級別的紅色旅遊警示、建議不宜前往的同時，港府昨日只將日本3個重災區縣城改為黑色警示，指東京只有微量輻射物拒發黑色警示；據了解，國泰正考慮加班疏導滯日港人，港府已成立全新應變計劃，監察本港是否受輻射影響。

■本報記者 黃勁文、杜潔心

日本洩核輻射事件引起港人憂慮，截至昨晚10時，本港入境處共接獲4,904宗查詢，1,038宗求助，當中包括454宗與家人失去聯絡，在入境處協助下，仍有26宗個案未能聯絡，411宗希望提前返港，當中354宗已妥善處理，173宗則希望提供當地資訊。

黎棟國：東京輻射微量

保安局副局長黎棟國昨晚表示，至昨日仍有11個旅行團、共257人在日本本州，將於本周五前返港；身處日本其他地區旅行團，仍有660人共26團，即合共仍有37團在日本，同時亦有800多名透過旅行社訂票的自由行旅客在日本州。

港府決定將重災區宮城、岩手及茨城共3個縣的外遊警示提升至黑色，連同福島縣，合共有4個縣發出黑色警示，其餘地方維持紅色旅遊警示。

黎棟國解釋，由於在東京量度到的微量輻射，不能與重災區福島相比，港府不可妄自推測東京的發展，因此維持紅色旅遊警示，與其他國家警示相若。然而，台

灣昨晚宣布，把包括東京在內的關東地區之外遊警示，提升到最高級別的紅色。

港新應變計劃 處理事件

中國駐日使領館昨日安排在重災區中國公民撤離，黎棟國指出，在重災區的港人亦可獲安排撤離當地；日本大部分機場已經回復正常運作，包括東京及大阪等，市民如有需要可向航空公司安排機位。

港府一直有大亞灣應變計劃處理核洩漏，港府消息透露，已按大亞灣應變計劃作藍本，制定了全新應變計劃處理今次日本核危機問題，但屬內部機制，故毋須向外公布。

消息透露，應變計劃內容包括監察本港有否受核輻射污染，食物及水質是否有問題，以及政府高層在應變架構的領導角色等。

行政長官昨日與多名司局長開會商討有關問題，消息透露，出席者包括中電核電專家，能源諮詢委員會主席梁廣灝等，他們大致認為日本的情況與蘇聯86年的切爾諾貝爾核電站災難不同，最大分別是日本機組已熄機，又看不到日本整個反應爐會發生爆炸，如要處理好事件可能需要數個月，但暫時看不到會影響香港。

政府倘包機 國泰可配合

香港目前每日有14班飛機從東京來港，未來數日若在日本港人想離開，應該問題不大。據了解，國泰航空正考慮增開加班機，接載滯日港人回來，若政府需要包機亦可配合。

立法會保安事務委員會主席涂謹申批評，港府不肯對東京發黑色外遊警示，是罔顧港人健康，因輻射難以躲避，認為港府解釋有問題，要求立即對東京發黑色警示。

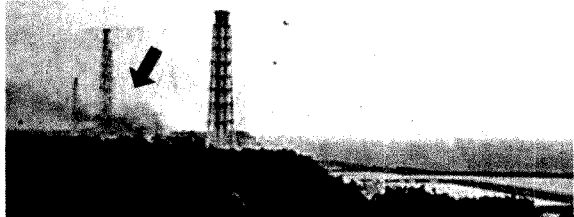
各地對日本發旅警

	級別	涉及地區	級別詳情/ 建議
中國	無特別提及	全日本	避免前往福島、仙台等嚴重災情地區
香港	最高級別 (黑色旅警)	宮城、茨城、岩手及福島縣	不應前往
	第二級別 (紅色旅警)	日本其他地區	如非必要避免前往
台灣	最高級別 (紅色旅警)	關東地區東京、茨城、群馬、樺木、千葉、埼玉、山梨、神奈川；本州東北青森、岩手、宮城、山形、福島、秋田；北海道東部南部沿海	不宜前往
美國	無特別提及	全日本	無必要避免前往；如在福島縣要立即離開
加拿大	最高級別	福島縣核電廠一帶	避免前往
	第二級別	千葉、宮城、茨城、岩手及福島縣	如非必要避免前往
英國	無特別提及	東京及日本東北部	如非必要不要前往
法國	無特別提及	全日本	警告國民現階段不要前往
	最高級別	福島核電廠範圍及宮城縣	不應前往
澳洲	第二級別	千葉、福島、青森、岩手、長野、新潟、茨城及東京受影響地區	討論應否前往

資料來源：本報資料室

福島第一核電廠狀況

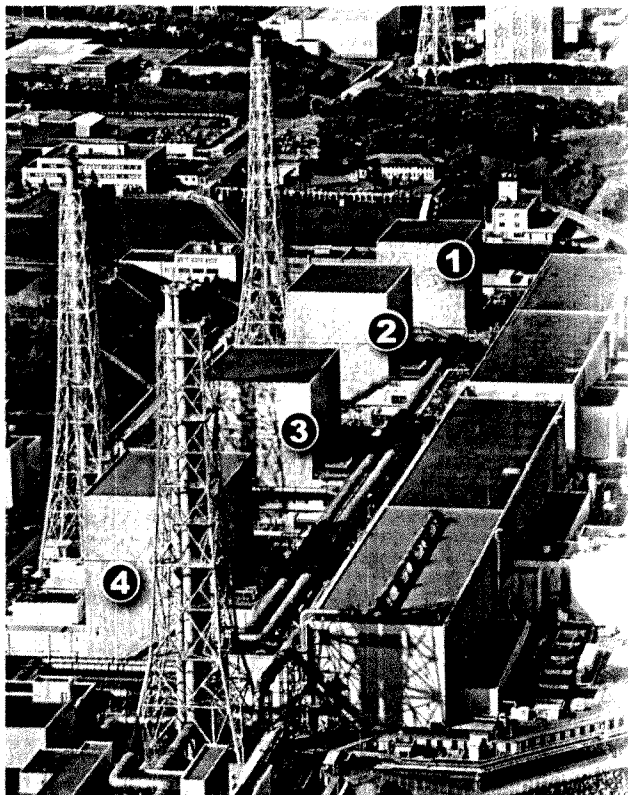
福島第一核電廠4號機組（箭咀示）爆炸後冒出黑煙（路透社圖片）



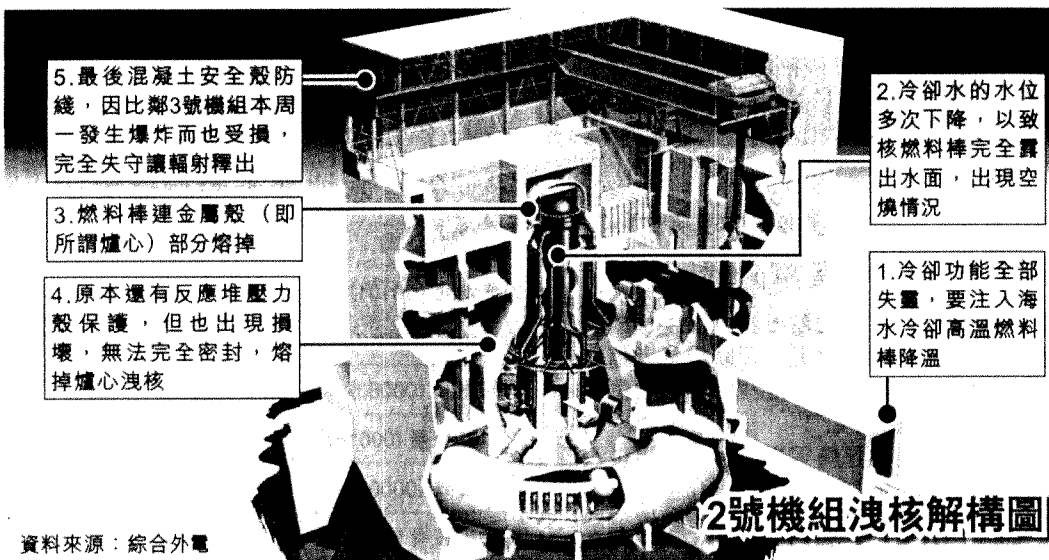
核危機進程

- 震後海嘯破壞電力供應，以致容器水位下降，燃料棒外露並過熱
- 操作員靠泵水和排氣為容器降溫，但成效不彰，部分燃料棒外露
- 外露燃料棒接觸蒸氣，產生大量氫氣，結果令多個機組先後爆炸
- 由於2號機組的冷卻劑水平急降，日方已要求美國提供製冷器材
- 日本首相菅直人呼籲，核電廠方圓30公里內的民眾應該留在室內

資料來源：路透社、共同社



機組	狀況	百萬瓦特	生產商
①	冷卻系統失靈、部分燃料棒熔化、正釋放蒸氣及注水降溫、發生氫氣爆炸	460	通用電氣
②	冷卻系統失靈、正注水降溫、燃料棒曾完全外露、爆炸令容器受損、可能發生局部熔化	784	通用電氣、東芝
③	冷卻系統失靈、可能發生局部熔化、正釋放蒸氣及注水降溫、發生氫氣爆炸、附近輻射水平升高	784	東芝
④	地震時正關閉維修、氫氣爆炸導致火警、水位可能下降	784	日立
⑤	地震時正關閉維修、傳氣溫輕微上升，亦有傳其出現之前4號機組的狀況	784	東芝
⑥	地震時正關閉維修、傳氣溫輕微上升	1,100	通用電氣、東芝



5. 最後混凝土安全殼防綫，因比鄰3號機組本周一發生爆炸而也受損，完全失守讓輻射釋出

3. 燃料棒連金屬殼（即所謂爐心）部分熔掉

4. 原本還有反應堆壓力殼保護，但也出現損壞，無法完全密封，熔掉爐心洩核

2. 冷卻水的水位多次下降，以致核燃料棒完全露出水面，出現空燒情況

1. 冷卻功能全部失靈，要注入海水冷卻高溫燃料棒降溫

2號機組洩核解構圖

資料來源：綜合外電



在二本松市進行搜救工作的自衛隊隊員戴上防毒面具，防範吸入毒物。（路透社圖片）

福島第一核電站連環爆炸成因解構

3月11日(上周五)

下午2時46分

日本宮城縣對開海域發生黎克特制9級地震，觸發海嘯

晚上7時46分

位於福島海邊的福島第一核電站，1號、2號及3號反應堆的電力機組無法運作，後備柴油發電機同時受海嘯衝擊而水浸失靈，令冷卻系統無法運作。由於冷卻水不能注入反應堆，導致含核原料的燃料棒溫度由原來約270°C急升至1200°C

3月12日(上周六)

下午4時30分

A 1號反應堆的極高溫燃料棒，令儲於反應堆的冷卻水帶有微量核輻射，並急速化解成氫氣和氫氣滲漏到上蓋建築，終引起上蓋爆炸

晚上8時

搶救人員向1號反應堆大量注入海水，加促冷卻系統，但產生更多含微量核輻射的氫氣飄散到上空

3月13日(周日)

晚上11時

搶救人員向2號及3號反應堆大量注入海水，試圖冷卻系統，副作用是釋放更大量含微量核輻射的氫氣

3月14日(周一)

上午11時

B 3號反應堆廠房內積聚氫氣壓力太高，引發爆炸。輻射氣體散播至東京等地區，發電廠方圍20公里撤離居民

下午2時

2號反應堆的冷水蒸發速度高於注水速度，並一度因內部壓力太大無法注水，冷卻工作宣告無效

晚上10時

2號反應堆的冷卻水已全部蒸發，使燃料棒完全外露，燃料棒失去冷水保護下，核原料溫度升至逾2000°C，並出現熔化

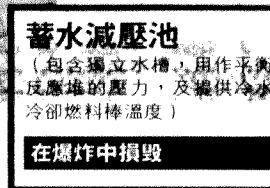
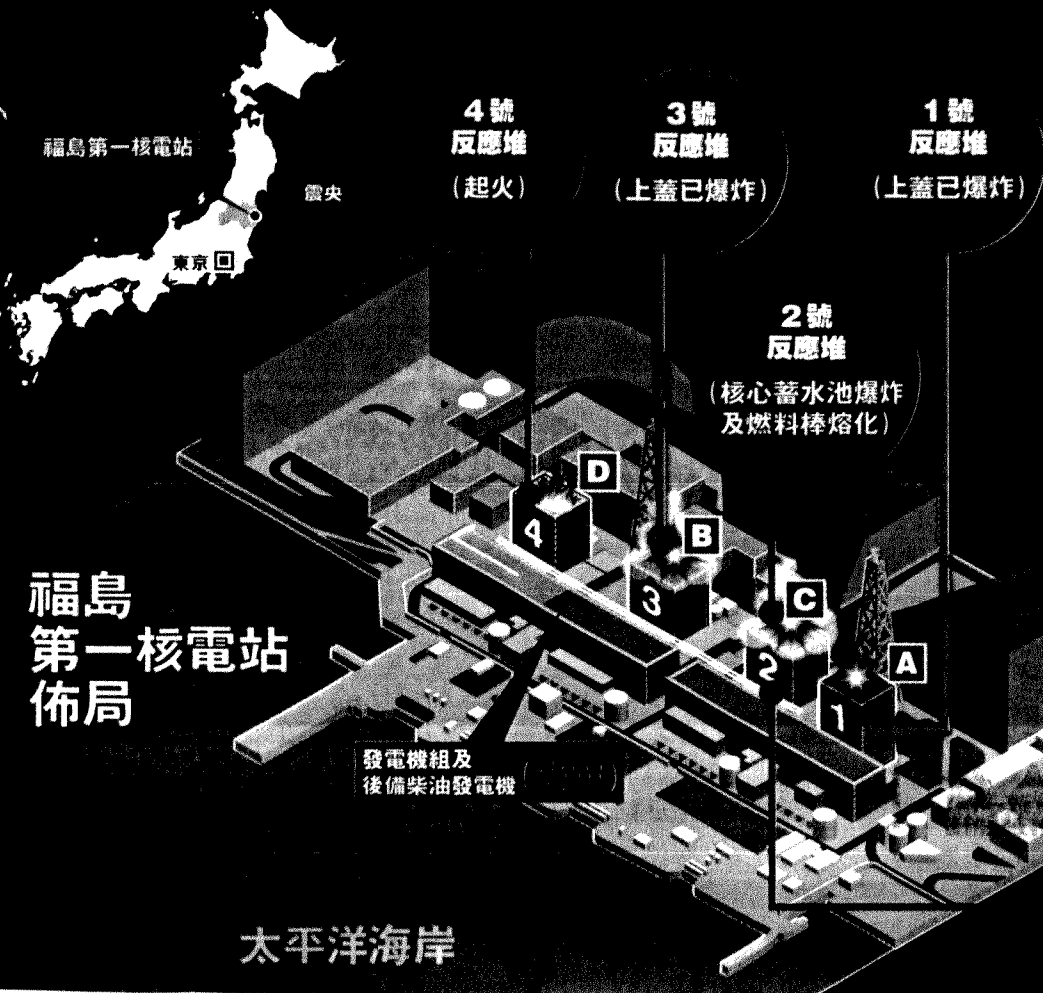
3月15日(昨日)

上午6時

C 2號反應堆的蓄水池外殼，因「乾燒」發生爆炸，反應堆保護外殼是否出現裂痕，及導致極高輻射的核原料滲漏至地下水，仍屬未知數

上午9時

D 4號反應堆內一批已經用完、正存放在冷水池的燃料棒，亦因冷卻系統失靈發生大火，高輻射核原料有暴露於空氣的風險



明解製圖

專家評估港不受日影響

未發現放射物質南下侵襲

【本報訊】日本發生核輻射意外，港人憂慮毒物南侵香港。天文台昨日大派定心丸，指意外發生以來，本港輻射水平如常，未有發現放射性物質，並指影響日本的西風，會將污染物吹向日本以東的太平洋，南下襲港風險極低。多位本港核專家昨替政府評估風險，一致指出日本核電廠發生大爆炸機會不大，認為香港安全。

記者：倪清江 蔡建豪 林浚川

特區政府昨日邀請多名核專家，包括城市大學校長郭位，評估香港受日本核災難影響的風險。能源諮詢委員會主席梁廣灝會後表示，在核電廠鍋爐五公里以外，輻射水平只及五公里的三萬分之一，即使東京也未達危險水平，至昨日香港及台灣也未發現輻射水平突然上升。據悉，政府會從世界核電廠網絡、日本政府和北京政府收集的資料，而今次日本的意外與切爾諾貝爾不同，並非在運作時突然爆炸。

未來氣流去向最重要

天文台助理台長梁榮武昨日傍晚表示，放射性物質會否影響香港，未來數日氣流去向是最重要因素。他指出，昨晨影響日本是一個北風氣流，在東面形成一個「低渦」。「換句話講，(吹向)核電廠氣流，基本上係向南，再(向北)兜返轉頭」。他引述日本氣象廳資料，指核電廠放射性物質將會隨氣流吹向日本以東海域。

梁榮武續稱，根據天氣預測，該低渦將向東走，整個日本之後將受西風影響，令核電廠污染物向東吹向太平洋，「由今(昨)晚開始，核電廠所放射出嚟嘅放射物，都會飄咗去太平洋海面，係唔會影響香港。」未來數日影響香港的氣流，主要來自大陸北面，「呢團氣流同影響日本嘅氣流，係完全風馬牛不相及，唔會因為呢團氣流帶嚟放射性物質。」



天文台在香港境內設有10個監察伽瑪輻射水平站，監察輻射水平。梁榮武表示，自然界也有輻射，香港過去數日錄得0.1微希沃特，以此計算，日本發生洩漏輻射的水平是香港400萬

倍，「京士柏或其他輻射站，過去24小時嘅輻射水平係一條直線，無任何變化。」他強調，不要相信昨日網上流言。

梁指出，輻射影響人的「危險」水平，須短時間內上升至1希沃特，即比現水平高1,000萬倍，到10希沃特會令人即時死亡。他表示，已加強抽集放射站的空氣樣本，「由核電廠意外到嚟家(昨傍晚)，睇唔到有人為嘅放射性核數。無論日本方面係幾壞或幾好都好，暫時係無影響香港。」

不排除物質迂迴吹港

他不排除日本放射性物質可能迂迴曲折吹到香港，但氣團每走10公里，輻射濃度便下降數十至數百倍，「香港距離日本有三千公里，經過咁長時間稀釋，會使到嚟到香港時冇健康嘅影響。」

特首曾蔭權昨日與一眾主要官員開會，消息人士指出，政府高層評估後認為日本核事故現階段並未對香港造成影響，但情況每天變化，特區政府有需要預先訂定不同應變方案。政府高層將24小時密切留意日本核事故發展，若情況有變，會即時召開緊急會議，應對局勢發展。

專家：港風險小 勿恐慌

港機場研設輻射監察站

日本的核洩漏危機已成為亞太地區安全焦點，台灣即時在入境口岸設旅客輻射監察站，但港府綜合專家意見後認為，日本核洩漏對本港風險仍低，呼籲港人不用恐慌，並認為現階段「無需要」為日本抵港旅客逐個監測輻射污染，不過，據悉當局正積極研究在機場入境關卡設立「自願輻射監察站」，為有需要的日本返港旅客提供檢測。

據了解，港府昨午開會時雖認為「看不到有需要」為日本返港旅客全面抽檢輻射，但昨晚經審慎考慮後，正積極研究在機場入境口岸設置「輻射監察站」讓旅客自願上前檢測，而非強制要求所有日本入境人士均須作檢查。

港府昨日特別就福島核電廠洩漏對本港影響和危機，與多名核專家，包括能源諮詢委員會主席梁廣灝、核子工程專家兼城大校長郭位、中電內部核專家等開會商討，專家歸納5點（見上表）向官員分析，認為是次核洩漏與前蘇聯切爾諾貝爾截然不同。

專家指出，當年切爾諾貝爾災難，在7級核安全事件中被評為最嚴重的第7級，而是次福島事故暫列第4級，未及1979年美國三哩島事故的第5級。

遠距離可稀釋 天文台：輻射水平無異常

梁廣灝說，東京距離福島240公里，故放射物傳到東京已有一定程度稀釋，而香港與日本之間的台灣亦測不到任何輻射，呼籲港人不用恐慌。但他提醒，輻射可溶於水，一旦日本下雨，民眾應避免接觸雨水。

本港天文台預測，未來兩三天香港的「氣團」主要來自中國大陸，日本未來數天吹西風，預料將相關放射性物質吹向太平洋海面，故不會對本港構成威脅（見左圖）。即使之後轉吹東南風，因放射性物質已經被稀釋，對本港影響不大。

天文台高級科學主任馬偉文說，網上流傳福島的輻射會隨雨水飄到香港的說法，並不可信。天文台現有10個檢測站，24小時監察本港輻射水平，並無發現異常。

供旅客自願檢測 抗輻射藥存貨14萬

對於日本返港旅客受輻射物污染並將之帶返本港的風險，副保安局長黎棟國昨傍晚會見記者時表示，現時「看不到有需要」為日本返港旅客全面抽檢輻射，以免為旅客帶來不便，而前日從日本返港的記者，輻射檢測結果亦顯示全部呈陰性。

他說，日本當局已為離開福島災區人士做輻射檢測把關，返港市民若覺得不適，可自行去醫院檢查。

現時本港針對核洩漏的應變計劃主要是針對大亞灣核電廠，包括疏散及撤離核電廠20公里範圍內的居民，以及向輻射污染人士派發「碘酸鉀藥片」，但並未就透過航班等途徑，將核污染帶進本港的相關問題作針對性的防控指引。衛生署表示，現時的「碘酸鉀藥片」儲存量為14萬粒，此藥在市面並無出售。

台灣行政院原子能委員會昨晚宣布，在松山、桃園及小港機場設置偵測器，協助日本返台民眾確認是否遭污染。澳門氣象局則決定將輻射監察數據，每天更新兩次公布。

大亞灣採多項新安全措施

另外，針對福島事故，大亞灣和嶺澳兩個核電站採取了多項措施防範類似事件，包括：各機組專門增加了一台備用柴油機、小汽輪機等措施來處理在全廠失電後給重要設備供電，以避免發生堆芯融化的情況；針對氫氣爆炸，中廣核集團設置了預防、監測、行動和措施等多道防線；通過氫氣複合器和氫氣點火器等專設安全設施，可控制氫氣水準，防止氫爆等。

大亞灣倘洩核 消防救護難自保 抗輻射裝備差 港府罔顧人命



日本核輻射擴散危機升級，港人聞核色變，港府為減少公眾對大亞灣核電廠的洩漏疑慮，大派「定心丸」，強調本港輻射水平正常。但本報發現，當局派發予前線救援人員的防禦輻射裝備參差，最令人驚訝的是，現時只有水警有可以中和體內核輻射的碘丸「傍身」，陸上警務人員則欠奉，救護員更對碘丸的安排毫不知情。萬一香港真的受到核洩漏影響，連救援人員也自身難保，遑論到災場救人。立法會議員陳克勤炮轟港府缺危機意識，處事草率。

SUN角度小組報道

港府在日本福島縣核電站受地震影響引致核洩漏後，多次強調基於風向和距離，日本釋出的放射性物質不會吹來香港，又指天文台二十四小時監察本港的輻射水平，並無異樣，港人不會受影響。不過，日本核輻射擴散危機近日不斷升級，連由東京返港亦恐染輻射，令人防不勝防，香港市民只能自求多福。

遠在日本核電站的輻射已掀起港人憂慮，加上距離不遠的大亞灣核電廠，去年曾延遲公布核輻射事故，當時已惹起公眾嘩然，到最近的日本事故，很多市民都擔心已發電十六年的大亞灣核電廠，若發生核洩漏，當局如何應變？

水警獲配碘丸藥物

本報得悉，當局有兩層應變計劃，第一層是疏散距離大亞灣二十公里範圍的市民，第二層則是疏散距離大亞灣八十五公里範圍的市民。至於參與協助疏散或救援工作的隊伍，包括警員、消防員及救護員，均面對輻射污染問題，惟不同隊伍得到的裝備不一，即使在警隊內，水警及陸路巡警也有明顯差別。

一名前線水警人員透露，為應付大亞灣核電廠一旦有輻射洩漏事件，水警有一套輻射應變計劃，其中為免水警受輻射影響，每艘水警輪有一批

名為碘丸的藥物，供水警出動前服用，以減低受輻射影響。水警輪上又有名為乙適光劑量計，讓水警放在疑受感染的市民身上，測試他們身上有無感染輻射，再由水警輪運送到醫院。

不過，「衝鋒陷陣」的陸上軍裝警員，也有機會受到輻射威脅，卻竟然不獲派發碘丸「傍身」。根據指引，距離大亞灣核電廠最近的是東平洲，駐島警員屆時要負責島上市民和遊客疏散，並以警崗作庇護站，入內後將窗門和冷氣全部關閉，隔絕輻射入侵。

消防救護聞所未聞

香港警察隊員佐級協會主席黃程表示，不清楚水警有碘丸藥物的安排，亦不方便評論，但他認為現時警隊在應付輻射和涉及生化事故上，有一連串指引，屆時會與衛生署及消防處等多個部門聯絡，互相支援。

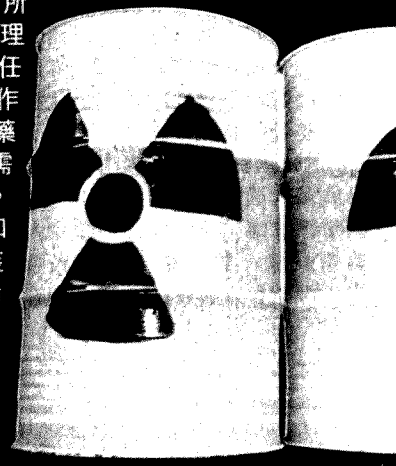
救護員和消防員則對水警擁有的「應變」輻射藥物，更是聞所未聞。消防處救護員會總幹事屈奇安說：「可以食藥物減低輻射影響，我哋根本冇聽過。我哋處理輻射洩漏事故有嚴謹守則，主要係避免將輻射嘅接觸面擴大，例如救護車要密封，唔可以開窗咁。」

屈奇安又指出，以往救護員在處理某些病者後，例如腦膜炎，當局會追查接觸來源，當局事後會為救護員提供藥物，至於為何其他部隊有更多防輻射藥物或裝備，他並不清楚，將會向當局了解。消防處職工總會主席趙善聰則相信，處方提供足夠裝備，至於有關裝備的詳情，則要負責處理的專隊人員會較清楚。

議員直斥港府草率

對於各紀律部隊防輻射裝備有「大細超」之嫌，立法會保安事務委員會委員陳克勤直斥當局做法「係馬虎同草率」，他說：「出咗事的話，不論係邊個部門嘅前線人員，都有機會接觸輻射，大家都係前線，冇理由只有一啲部門有後備藥物！」他促請當局全面檢討現有安排，防患未然。

政府發言人回應時，無詳細列明各部隊分別有的裝備，但當局已制訂一套應變計劃，訂明有關部門在發生緊急事故時擔當的角色和工作，以及所需防護設備。各部門在處理輻射洩漏事故時擔當不同任務，他們備有符合其運作需要的保護裝備及適當藥物（包括碘丸），在有需要時供前線人員使用。當局一直有定期檢查和更新各種保護和探測裝備，又不時做輻射洩漏事故演習，確保各部門人員在事故發生時，能有效率地處理。



日本黑色外遊警示擴至4縣

重災區港人可隨國家安排撤離

日本福島核電事故有惡化危機，特區政府高度關注事件，特首曾蔭權昨天召開專家會議，聽取匯報；政務司司長唐英年則取消出席一個活動，主持跨部門的緊急會議，商討應對措施【表】。

逾30港旅行團仍在日本

保安局局長黎棟國會後宣布，擴大黑色外遊警示的範圍，由原本的福島縣擴至宮城、茨城及岩手縣，東京等其他地區則維持紅色警示，在重災區的港人可以按中國駐日使領館的安排，自願撤離當地。至於網上流傳輻射污染物將隨風勢由日本吹到香港，天文台及核能專家強調，本港境內的輻射水平正常，預料污染物未來數天到達本港的機會甚微，市民毋須恐慌。

黎棟國表示，入境處截至昨天下午，總共接獲超過4000宗有關日本地震的查詢，求助電話則超過1000宗，當中超過400宗是與親友失去聯絡，當局跟進後至今仍與32人失去聯絡；另外，接近400宗是希望提前返港。目前，仍有11個旅行團共257人在日本本州，預料可於本周五回港，其餘20幾個旅行團共660人則在日本其他地區，亦有大約800名自由行港人在日本。

黎棟國說，在福島、宮城、茨城，以及岩手四個重災區的港人，可以跟隨國家的安排有序撤離，港府會密切留意事態發展，並呼籲身處日本的港人冷靜應對。

問及為何不對全日本發出黑色外遊警示，黎棟國指出，在東京量度到的微量輻射不能與福島重災區相比，政府難以妄自推測東京的事態發展如何。現階段仍維持紅色旅遊警示，他稱，此舉並非低估情況，這種做法與其他國家對日本發出的警示相符。

污染物或融入雨水

他又表示，日本當局已將福島核電廠事故周邊20公里範圍封鎖，並對曾進入該區的人士進行輻射檢測，因此無計劃對由日本抵港的旅客及航機進行輻射檢測，這也並非沒有做好把關工作。香港天文台助理台長梁榮武直指，網上流傳核污染會吹到本港的說法，網民應明白是惡作劇，本港輻射水平仍然正常，且日本的輻射在未來數天到達香港的機會甚微。

梁榮武補充，本港近幾日所錄得的輻射為0.1微希，與日本核電廠現時錄得的400毫希水平相差400萬倍，而達致影響人體健康的輻射水平為1000毫希，即本港輻射水平要增至1000萬倍才會有影響。

他並表示，預測未來一周，日本區域的氣流由西向東吹，

放射性物質會吹向太平洋。目前香港吹來自大陸的東北風，相信縱使日本氣流掉轉方向，輻射物已經過一段時間而被稀釋。

能源諮詢委員會主席梁廣灝表示，福島核電廠在地震後已停止運作，反應堆的「餘熱」比正常發電時要低，過去兩天發生的爆炸主要由氫氣引起，沒有迹象顯示核反應堆受到破壞。

梁廣灝指出，從工程學的角度而言，核電廠釋放的輻射率，每五公里會被稀釋至三萬分之一，香港以及台灣截至昨天都沒有錄得輻射物。問及雨水會否令情況惡化，梁廣灝說，污染物是會融入雨水當中，但只要小心處理，盡量不要淋雨，衣服若被帶有污染物的雨水沾濕，便要立即清洗。

港府就日本核危機的應對措施

1. 擴大黑色外遊警示：由福島縣擴大至宮城縣、茨城縣及岩手縣。
2. 日本其他地區維持紅色外遊警示
3. 在重災區，港人可按中國駐日使領館的安排，自願撤離當地。
4. 天文台的10個輻射監測站將每小時運作，監測本港境內的輻射水平。
5. 食物安全中心會加強抽驗日本輸港食品輻射含量

在日港人最新情況

- 查詢電話：4689 宗
- 求助電話：1018 宗（402 宗要求提前返港）
- 32 人失去聯絡
- 現有 11 個旅行團共 257 人在日本本州
- 另有 20 多個旅行團共 660 人在沖繩、九州及北海道

旅客驗輻射港暫不強制

目前自願性測試「只是讓公眾安心」

【本報訊】福島縣核輻射災難一觸即發，港府昨日起在機場設立衛生台，向由日本抵港的旅客提供自願性輻射測試，至今所有接受檢測的旅客全部無礙。不過，港府昨召開跨部門緊急會議決定，一旦日本核輻射危機惡化，港府將實行各項應變措施，包括強制所有由日本抵港旅客接受輻射測試。

記者：謝明明 姜偉康 許偉賢

當局於機場禁區設立日本抵港旅客衛生台，向抵港日本旅客提供自願性輻射測試，工作人員先詢問旅客個人資料及在日本到過的地方，然後利用儀器檢測旅客身體的輻射水平，若發現有問題，會帶旅客進行清洗，若清洗後仍發現輻射水平過高，則將旅客送院作進一步檢查。

旅客：測試好求其

保安局副局長黎棟國在記者會表示，至今有64名接受檢測的旅客包括20多名本港記者，部份曾到福島採訪，全部輻射結果正常，當局認為毋須強制所有由日本抵港旅客接受測試。

衛生署放射衛生部高級物理學家鄭結文指出，東京輻射水平曾升至平常的20倍，但實質的輻射率只有幾微希，輻射量相等於接受一次胸腔X光檢查，長遠不會危害人體健康。

不過，曾接受輻射測試的旅客指出，衛生台工作人員並無詢問其身體狀況，亦無為其隨身行李

進行輻射測試，只查詢其乘坐航機編號及座位等資料，「輻射塵可以依附嘍物件度，但佢就有測埋行李，畀人感覺好求其」。

據了解，政務司司長唐英年昨召開跨部門緊急會議，邀請相關專家參與，評估日本輻射危機進一步惡化，港府應實行的各項應變措施。消息稱，初步評估認為日本核危機暫未對本港構成危害，現時自願性輻射測試安排「只是讓公眾有個安心」。一旦發現有旅客感染輻射，衛生台的消防處人員即時為旅客進行三次徹底清洗，然後送往東區醫院或屯門醫院檢查。

污染可以潛藏多年

消息稱，若日本核輻射危機惡化，港府不排除強制所有由日本抵港的旅客接受測試，「輻射塵可以透過身體或衣物接觸而傳播開去，而且輻射污染可以潛藏多年，唔似得沙士等其他病毒好快發作，就算染咗輻射都唔知，又或擔心會被隔離而唔敢去測試，咁就容易嘍社區傳播開去」。

消防處救護員會昨提醒前線救護員，處理懷疑受輻射感染的旅客後，應淋浴15分鐘及將制服先行浸水，然後才送往清洗，以免受輻射污染。

天文台昨日起在網頁上載本港每小時輻射水平數據，天文台指出，輻射水平正常範圍為每小時0.06至0.3微希，各監察站昨錄得的水平為每小時0.1微希，遠低於危險水平。截至昨午3時，入境處共接獲1,110宗求助個案，其中458宗是失去聯絡，經協助後，仍有22宗個案仍未聯絡上，須繼續跟進。

蘋果網睇片 
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港機場檢測如虛設

本報直擊

港府昨日起在機場入境大堂設置「日本抵港旅客衛生台」，為由日本來港旅客驗輻射，本報記者昨中午由大阪回港親身體驗了輻射檢驗過程。穿防護衣工作人員登記遊日資料後，便用儀器由頭到腳量度一次，最終證實輻射指數無超標。有其他日本回港旅客指，檢驗非強制，通告上無列明檢測輻射，結果「掂行掂過」離去，質疑檢測措施欠周詳。

工作人員準備不足

所謂「日本抵港旅客衛生台」就是原有的體溫檢查站，昨下午1時記者步下飛機去到四樓入境禁區，便見到有關中英對照告示。職員把記者帶到下一層檢測區，當時工作人員仍在打點及貼通告，有職員大叫「戴好眼罩，戴番好眼罩，其他嘢整唔切唔好整」，顯得準備不足。

上址共有四個獨立檢測區，每區放一張枱，枱上有量度輻射指數金屬儀器，兩名穿防護衣，眼罩工作人員駐守，防護帽更包着耳朵戒備森嚴。工作人員安排記者坐下，並詢問訪日日期及所到地方，「最後去邊度，有冇嘍核擴散地區逗留」。然後，工作人員用儀器，替記者頭、胸口、背、雙手及大腿，逐一量度。

其間，職員即場讀出指數「頭，0.74，胸口，0.65，背，0.63，雙手，0.5，大腿，0.56，先生你加埋嘅（輻射）讀數都係正常，唔使擔心」。歷時23秒檢測順利完成，記者安心離去，但期間同機再無一人前來接受檢查。

昨傍晚由大阪回港何小姐表示不知檢測新措施，她步離入境大堂前，才知有免費輻射檢測，炮轟當局宣傳不足，並即時返入境大堂檢驗，結果亦證實輻射無超標。 記者 姜偉康

明 報

李少光：旅警非市民退款機制

香港是否需向東京甚至整個日本發出黑色旅遊警示，爭議不斷，保安局長李少光昨日在立法會表示，有市民埋怨政府拒絕向日本發出黑色旅警，是因為向公司請了假、付了旅費，如今不獲退款，才將責任推給政府，他強調旅遊警示並非「退款機制」。議員狠批李少光的言論抹黑市民，毫無常識。

議員批抹黑市民

港府只向日本宮城縣、福島縣、茨城縣和岩手縣4個縣發出黑色外遊警示，即呼籲市民不應前往當地，日本其他地區則維持紅色外遊警示，表示有明顯威脅，市民應調整行程，如非必要應避免前赴當地。旅遊界謝偉俊和民主黨涂謹申均認為，日本核危機進一步升級，政府有必要向整個日本包括東京，提升為黑色外遊警示。

李少光對此不同意，他指旅客如今赴日是自願去，「不是政府派去，我們已說如非必要，避免前赴當地，『玩』是否必要呢？旅客應自己評估」。他稱若政府向日本掛起黑色旅遊警示，連前往日本協助港人的入境處職員也要召回香港。

李：旅社不退款 便卸責政府

李少光又說，根據專家意見，以東京前日的輻射水平為例，雖較平日高約20倍，數字看似嚇人，但其實此水平連照



保安局長李少光解釋不把日本全國列為黑色外遊警示時，指旅遊警示並非市民「退款機制」。(何家達攝)

一張X光片的水平也不及，對健康影響不大，維持紅色警示是合適。他反指有部分市民因為「告了假、畀了錢」，如今不獲旅行社和航空公司退錢，便將責任推向政府，埋怨政府沒向日本發出黑色旅警。

涂謹申批評，現時向日本發黑色警示是合乎常理，批評李少光缺乏常識，反問：「現在到(黑色外遊警示)馬尼拉還是東京安全呢？」李少光回應稱，香港在菲律賓人質事件中喪失多條生命，港人對當地有陰影，故至今維持黑色警示。目前保安局發出黑色外遊警示的地點包括：巴林、埃及、菲律賓及日本4個縣。

新 報

李少光：暫不發黑色警示

當局評估

立法會昨日召開會議，出席的立法會議員在會前默哀一分鐘，悼念日本大地震的死難者。另外，旅遊業協會在過去數日收到數以百計就日本地震和核事故的查詢，主要關於更改行程安排。保安局局長李少光則指，當局經評估後，暫不會對全日本發出黑色外遊警示，並指有關警示不是方便旅客的退款機制。

全體議員為遇難者默哀

日本核電廠洩漏輻射，立法會議員就日本進口本港的食品安全提出緊急質詢。會前全體議員站立，為地震海嘯遇難者，默哀一分鐘。立法會議員謝偉俊表示，日本核電廠洩漏輻射，情況變幻莫測，日本政府亦不能肯定變化，謝偉俊質疑保安局為何只向4個縣發出黑色旅遊警示，而不向整個日本，東京或日本北部發出黑色警示，他認為即使有錯，亦只是一次。

李少光在回應時指，當局經評估後，維持東京一帶的外遊警示為紅色級別，暫不會在全日本都發出黑色外遊警示。他表示，暫無證據顯示，除宮城等4個縣，其餘地方都有受核事故的危險，加上現時已作出呼籲，市民如非必要，避免前往東京等一帶，旅客應自行評估前往當地旅遊是否必要。他說，明白有市民不滿政府未向日本發黑色警示，令他們無法退款，但李少光認為警示機制，並非方便市民的退款機制。他又說，如發出黑色警示，正在東京協助港人的入境處職員亦要被召回。

另外，商務及經濟發展局局長劉吳惠蘭表示，旅遊業協會在過去數天，收到數以百計港人旅客就日本地震及核事故的查詢，主要關於更改行程。新報記者

輻射人

東京返台 30旅客污染超標

四圍飛



日本的核危機正面臨生死存亡之際，輻射塵經離境旅客向其他國家和地區擴散的危機亦拉響警報，昨日首次在日本境外發現「輻射人」。由東京撤離的台灣旅客返台時，被發現至少三十人中招，其中一名留學生在桃園機場被驗出輻射超標四倍，懷疑是在當地經交通工具或接觸受污染人士間接污染，預計中招人士「四圍飛」的情況會加劇。而中國全面戒備，在口岸加強輻射檢查，包括由日本重災區撤回的中國公民，防止輻射在國內造成二次污染，不過香港機場僅採取乘客自願接受檢測措施。

撤僑恐防「二次污染」

截至昨日為止，在日本九級大地震和海嘯災難中的官方確認死亡人數，已增加至四千三百四十人。隨着天氣的惡化、餘震、以及福島核電廠反應堆核芯熔解，危機升級，疊加在一起的「複合式」災情正日益加深。核電廠外洩的輻射塵，除了隨風飄向東京及外地，降雪亦可令輻射塵落地。撤離重災區的災民亦帶來另一個問題，日前中國展開撤離公民大行動時，已有內地核能專家提出警告，即必須防止「二次污染」，因為在撤離過程中，有可能受到輻射污染的人與無受污染的人接觸，交通工具亦有可能殘留輻射塵，故必須在回國前或回國後主動接受檢測，防止將放射性物質帶入境。

除了大陸撤僑外，台灣人和港澳市民亦陸續撤離日本。台灣的行政院原子能委員會（原能會）前日開始，在松山、桃園與小港機場設置門框偵測器把關，檢測返台旅客是否遭污染，結果截至昨晚十一時發現至少三十人中招。其中一名在日本千葉返回的邱姓留學生，在桃園機場輻射測量篩檢站被檢測出有輻射污染，其手指、手臂、外套及褲都有輻射超標反應，且超標四倍，原能會人員大吃一驚，急問「是從東京回來？有到過福島或者是？」學生強調：「沒有，沒有到福島，是從千葉。」

因驗出他有輻射塵殘留，原能會人員不敢大意，詳細用手提式儀器檢查，要他換上白衣，把污染相對嚴重的外套及牛仔褲脫下來，裝進塑膠，送給專門除污公司處理。原能會又用膠紙為他去污黏走污染物，經一小時處理後，他才合格過關離去。

曾在成田機場過夜

該名邱姓學生說，這幾天他一直在千葉縣；出發到東京成田機場途中乘巴士時，曾坐在千葉的巴士站地上長達三個小時。抵達成田機場又因沒機位，被迫在機場過夜，想不出在哪裏受到輻射污染。原能會指，輻射落塵屬鬆散性污染，落塵可用膠紙處理，或經擦拭及更換衣服後，輻射值仍偏高，便要送到三軍總醫院，但亦擔心危機可能擴大，因同時抵達的旅客太多，真正有問題的有可能

混在人群中入境。

另一方面，中國大陸亦加強防範，國家質檢總局昨要求各地檢驗檢疫機構，加強對放射性物質入境的風險分析，做好口岸核與輻射物質監測工作，防範輻射污染隨時入境。其中遼寧省核安全局已與瀋陽、大連民航部門合作，重點抽檢來自日本的飛機是否攜帶核輻射污染物，其中青島機場人員設置門框式及手提式檢測儀器，對由日本撤回的中國公民及行李進行輻射測試，上海當局則派出復旦大學放射醫學研究所人員，用先進儀器檢查從日本歸國的上海市民，是否受核污染，暫時未有受污染的報告。



輻射重災區人士傳播污染

【本報訊】由日本撤離的台灣人，被發現身受輻射污染及超標，顯示福島的輻射污染經旅客帶離日本。有生化學者估計，他們可能透過接觸來自輻射重災區人士而受到污染，可能不知道污染源頭。此外也有可能是東京受輻射影響的程度已很嚴重，但相信只是在衣物沾染輻射塵的機會較大，輻射塵雖然可繼續散播，但劑量會逐次減少，對人體影響不大。

沖洗仍超標恐已入體內

城市大學生物及化學系副教授林漢華表示，只要接觸過受輻射污染的人士或物件，便有機會「中招」，估計旅客可能與來自重災區人士有直接或間接接觸，「若沾上輻射塵的人坐過飛機張機，如果有清洗，下一個坐落去一樣會有事，所以成架飛機都要徹底清洗。」他續稱，如只是衣物或皮膚表面沾上輻射塵，在徹底沖洗後，便不會再檢測出輻射超標。但若沖洗後情況無改變，則表示輻射已進入體內。若「中招」人士不知污染來源，另一個受污染原因，便是東京或附近受輻射影響已很嚴重，「東京距離福島成二百幾公里，呢個已經係好有力嘅證據，證明東京輻射已經好嚴重，有事真係唔應該去。」

中大生物科學院客席教授曹宏威則相信，中招的台灣人士只是沾染輻射塵，超標四倍也不算很嚴重，若未有處理，輻射塵可以繼續散播，但劑量會逐次減少，「例如條褲有，坐完張機，大約會留下百分之一（輻射塵），對人體影響不大。」

事故倘達7級 港影響仍輕微

港府評估

對於日本福島核電廠洩輻射危機，港府昨日強調，就算事故級別達至國際核事故最嚴重的第7級（1986年切爾諾貝爾事件屬第7級），對港人的影響仍然輕微，當局昨日推出新措施，包括在本港機場設輻射檢查台予旅客自願檢查，但仍拒絕對東京發出黑色外遊警示，保安局局長李少光又強調，警示制度並非退款機制。

李少光指旅遊警示 非退款機制

截至昨晚10時，本港入境處接獲5,575項查詢、1,132項港人求助個案，當中有461宗因香港居民與日本親友失去聯絡，絕大部分已聯絡上，仍有23宗在日港人失去聯絡個案要跟進，保安局副局長黎棟國指出，已將個案資料交予國家駐東京大使館，請他們協助尋人。

此外，入境處收到469宗個案提出要求提前回港，國泰航空昨加開兩班加班機，接載滯日港人回港，國泰航空董事（企業事務）莊偉茵表示，會視乎每日情況，決定是否需加開加班機。

保安局局長李少光昨日於立法會指出，與專家開會後認為，福島核事故若發展至最壞的6或7級，對本港影響亦不太大，因香港距離福島頗遠，即使風向改變，飄到香港的輻射量對人體影響輕微。

他指出，福島事故屬國際核事故第4級，疏散電廠20公里範圍內居民已合適，毋須強制檢測從東京返港旅客。當局昨午開始在機場禁區設立「日本抵港旅

客衛生台」，讓由日本抵港旅客，作自願輻射水平測試，暫無計劃檢測日本抵港行李及貨物。

機場新措施 自願檢測輻射

記者昨日在機場所見，部分由日本回港旅客，自願接受檢測以求安心，亦有錯過檢測旅客投訴沒有足夠指示。

在埼玉縣讀書的25歲港人林小姐抵港後自願進行檢測，工作人員以梯形儀器由頭掃描到腳，3至5分鐘完成，她表示，埼玉縣輻射濃度超過正常40倍，原打算到關西暫避，但家人再三催促才回港。

黎棟國指出，截至昨日傍晚，已有64名旅客接受檢測，全部均無問題，暫時毋須強制所有日本抵港旅客測試；而特首曾蔭權昨日曾到場了解運作情況。

立法會主席曾鈺成昨日特別批准三項緊急口頭質詢，立法會保安事務委員會主席涂謹申批評，在紅色警示下，料仍有港人要赴日工作，李少光指制度並非退款機制，簡直是抹黑港人；又指港府在遙遠評估情況下，指6至7級事故對港影響輕微，是罔顧港人的生命安全（見表）。

立法會昨開會前，全體議員、職員及公眾，默哀一分鐘悼念日本地震死難者；而特首曾蔭權昨在網誌上撰文，讚揚日本國民展示了處變不亂的國民素質，認為這種公爾忘私的精神，是香港03年對抗沙氏危機時展現的社會素質。

■本報記者 黃勁文、曾秋文

倘風季提早來 才有機吹港

機會暫微

核洩陰霾下，距離日本3,000公里的香港，也難免人心惶惶，理大電子及資訊工程學系固體電子學講座教授胡仲豪指，最壞情況是福島核電機組盡毀洩核，來自太平洋的颱風又提早來臨，將大量輻射吹向中國及香港。但胡呼籲，最壞情況別去想，一切言之尚早，切忌讓有心人製造恐慌，從中取利。

福島核電廠4個機組核反應堆保護殼現時有否受損，仍不清楚，他稱日本當局也「盲摸摸」，現在都不能放機器入去探測，但觀乎福島輻射量是間中飆高，相信並未嚴重受損長時間洩核，暫時只是每次釋放蒸氣減壓時，釋出放射性物質。

小心造謠者 藉恐慌圖利

胡承認，核洩影響香港並非不可能，最壞情況是風季提早來臨，風由太平洋吹向內地和香港，將大量輻射物吹來。

對於港府不斷強調核輻封殺到本港機會微，他認為可理解，也應尊重，「所有政府都不會製造恐慌，理論上可發生，並不代表會發生，事實是現在言之尚早。」

胡提醒，大部分人對核洩一知半解，難免有心人會製造消息引起恐慌，最明顯是周二早上的股市，當有人恐慌拋售，早前賣貨套現者便可趁低掃貨。

■本報記者 王嘉嘉

議員3大質詢

1. 為何不對整個日本發出黑色旅遊警示？

保安局局長李少光：現時日本其他縣市，對核電廠爆炸未見有即時影響；旅遊警示並非一個退款機制，而是給予市民做參考，明白很多市民因未獲退款將怨聲推卸於政府。

2. 港府以甚麼準則，檢測日本輸港食物？

食物及衛生局局長周一嶽：會檢測由日本進口每一個批次食品樣本，若發現受輻射污染，會扣留及銷毀，每天公布檢測結果。

3. 政府有否足夠人手、裝備、藥物及物資，應付本港受輻射洩漏影響的事故？

保安局局長李少光：有關部門，如港鐵都曾做相關演習，香港有足夠藥物應付。

Travel warnings 'not for refunds'

.....
Martin Wong and Phyllis Tsang

The government's travel warning system is not designed for would-be travellers to get refunds from tour operators, the security chief said yesterday.

Ambrose Lee Siu-kwong said in a special Legislative Council session the system only offered advice for those planning to travel.

Lee was responding to criticisms, including from some lawmakers, that the government was encouraging people to risk personal safety for refusing to extend the black alert signal to the whole of Japan.

Travellers who pull out of tours will only get their money back under a black alert.

"I understand some people are unhappy because they are refused a refund as the black travel warning is not issued," Lee said.

"Some may want to blame us for it, especially those who had applied for leave and paid their fares. But the black travel warning is only a refer-

ence for those travelling and not a mechanism for refund."

In view of the crisis at the Japanese nuclear plants, the government has issued a black alert – the highest warning – on travel to Miyagi, Ibaraki, Iwate and Fukushima. This means all travel to these places should be avoided.

A red warning – for non-essential travel – is in force for the rest of Japan.

Tourism lawmaker Paul Tse Wai-chun asked why the government failed to issue the highest travel warning on Japan. He said many people

The black travel warning is only a reference and not a mechanism for refund

.....
Secretary for Security Ambrose Lee, defending the travel warning system

who had bought package tours were forced to go because they could not get a refund.

Lee said the warning system was to alert travellers of the risks of the places they were visiting. A red warning already meant people should avoid non-essential travel. "If you are only going for a visit, is it an essential trip?" he asked. He added that there were no indicators that the radiation leak had badly affected Tokyo and other parts of Japan.

James To Kun-sun questioned the government's rationale over the grading of its travel warning.

Citing the Philippines as an example for which the black travel warning is still in force, To asked why the government only issued the red travel warning to Tokyo and Japan as a whole despite the many unclear factors.

"Many people died in the [Manila bus hostage] incident, which has cast a shadow in the minds of many Hong Kong people," Lee said.

He added that the government

was discussing with the Philippines on how to enhance protection to travellers.

Undersecretary for Security Lai Tung-kwok said there were still 22 Hong Kong people in Japan who had not been reached. "Most of them are in the surrounding area of Tokyo and only two are in areas near Sendai, according to their mobile-phone signals," he said.

Lai said a radiation scan counter had been set up at the airport restricted area yesterday. Travellers from Japan could be checked there.

"It is a voluntary exercise," he said.

He said this was because there was no sign that people staying 20 kilometres away from the troubled Japanese nuclear plant would be contaminated.

Meanwhile, the government yesterday issued a black warning against travels to Bahrain, citing widespread demonstrations and "outbreaks of violence". The king of Bahrain declared a three-month state of emergency on Tuesday.

HK ramps up radiation response

The Standard

Colleen Lee and Serinah Ho

Hong Kong has beefed up its emergency response as fears grow of a nuclear meltdown in Japan. Over the next few days, authorities will give a daily briefing on the latest situation in Japan.

The Hong Kong Observatory yesterday started releasing realtime radiation readings on its website on an hourly basis instead of daily.

Also, counters have been set up at Chek Lap Kok airport for passengers from Japan to have voluntary scans for radiation.

Undersecretary for Security Lai Tung-kwok said radiation monitoring has been stepped up as "travelers may have concerns," but assured that it is unlikely those returning will have suffered radiation exposure.

Tourists usually visit Tokyo and few travel to other neighboring prefectures.

"The further one is away from the radiation source, the less harmful it will be. So we believe those returning from Tokyo and its neighboring areas were not exposed to higher-than-normal radiation levels," he said.

The 64 travelers who received checks at the airport until 4.30pm were clear.

The highest-level black outbound travel alert, warning people to avoid all travel to Fukushima, Miyagi, Ibaraki and Iwate prefectures, as well as a red alert for Tokyo and other areas remain in force.

Some lawmakers questioned officials at a Legislative Council meeting why the black alert was not extended to the whole of Japan.

Democratic Party legislator James To



Observatory senior scientific officer Ma Wai-man, left, and Lai Tung-kwok explain measures for the disaster. LIU NGAN HUNG

Kun-sun said: "The government should use common sense and issue a black alert as it is a public safety issue."

Lai insisted that a red alert, which advises people to avoid non-essential travel, is adequate at this stage for Tokyo and other areas.

Meanwhile, 22 Hongkongers in Japan have not been accounted for since Friday's disaster. Up to 3pm yesterday, the Immigration Department had received 5,297 inquiries and 1,110 calls for help.

Cathay Pacific last night put on two more flights from Tokyo due to rising demand, adding more than 730 seats to the 2,700 available on seven daily flights.

Passengers holding tickets issued on or before March 11 with departures to and from Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Nagoya, Sapporo and Okinawa, for travel between March 11 and June 30 will be eligible for a refund.

Dragonair said those with tickets to and from Fukuoka and Okinawa for travel between March 11 and June 30 can get refunds. colleen.lee@singtaonewscorp.com serinah.ho@singtaonewscorp.com

Appendix II

Press Releases

Hong Kong issues red Outbound Travel Alert for Japan

The HKSAR government today (March 11) issued a red Outbound Travel Alert (OTA) for Japan. A government spokesman said, "A severe earthquake over magnitude 8 occurred near the east coast of Honshu, Japan. The Japanese government has issued a tsunami warning."

The spokesman added: "Hong Kong residents who intend to visit Japan should adjust their travel plans and avoid non-essential travel. Those already there should attend to their safety."

The Security Bureau will continue to liaise with the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Tokyo and the Chinese Embassy in Japan in monitoring the situation there. The Chinese Embassy in Japan has set up a hotline (81-3-34033064) to render assistance to Chinese citizens including Hong Kong residents. Any update will be issued through the media and the bureau's OTA webpage (www.sb.gov.hk/eng/ota).

Residents who need assistance while outside Hong Kong may call the 24-hour hotline of the Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit of the Immigration Department at (852)1868.

Ends/Friday, March 11, 2011

Issued at HKT 19:00

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Press Releases

Hong Kong issues Black Travel Alert for Japan (Fukushima Prefecture)

In view of the explosion of a nuclear power plant in Fukushima Prefecture in Japan, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government today (March 12) has issued a Black Outbound Travel Alert (OTA) for Fukushima Prefecture of Japan, while Red OTA is maintained for the rest of the country. Hong Kong residents in Japan are urged to avoid all travel to Fukushima Prefecture, pay attention to the announcement of local government and take practicable measures to attend to their personal safety, the Government spokesman said.

The Government today issued SMS over mobile phones to Hong Kong residents with roaming services in Japan to inform them that Black OTA has been issued for Fukushima Prefecture of Japan, residents there should attend to personal safety.

Security Bureau will continue to closely monitor the situation and issue updates through the media and the OTA webpage (www.sb.gov.hk/eng/ota). Security Bureau will continue to liaise with the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Tokyo and the Chinese Embassy in Japan in monitoring the situation there. The Chinese Embassy in Japan has set up a hotline (81-3-34033064) to render assistance to Chinese citizens including Hong Kong residents.

Residents outside Hong Kong who need assistance may call the 24-hour hotline of the Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit of the Immigration Department at (852) 1868.

Ends/Saturday, March 12, 2011

Issued at HKT 20:17

NNNN

Press Releases

Hong Kong issues Black Outbound Travel Alert to four prefectures (Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture) in Japan

In view of the seriousness and uncertainty of the incident of the nuclear power plants in Fukushima Prefecture in Japan, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government today (March 15) has extended the Black outbound travel alert (OTA) from one prefecture to four prefectures (i.e. Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture), while the Red OTA is maintained for the rest of the country. Hong Kong residents are urged to avoid all travel to these four prefectures. Those already there should pay attention to the announcement of local government and take practicable measures to attend to their personal safety.

The Government today issued SMS over mobile phones to Hong Kong residents with roaming services in Japan to remind them that the Black OTA has been extended to four prefectures, residents there should attend to personal safety.

The Chinese Embassy in Japan and the Consulate General in Niigata have announced the arrangements for Chinese citizens, including Hong Kong residents, to depart, on a voluntary basis, the seriously affected areas (i.e. Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture) in an orderly manner. Hong Kong residents there may voluntarily depart in accordance with the stated arrangements.

Security Bureau will continue to closely monitor the situation and issue updates through the media and the OTA webpage (www.sb.gov.hk/eng/ota).

Residents outside Hong Kong who need assistance may call the 24-hour hotline of the Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit of the Immigration Department at (852) 1868. The Chinese Embassy in Japan has set up a hotline (81-3-34033064) to render assistance to Chinese citizens including Hong Kong residents. Staff of the Immigration Department and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Tokyo will continue to render assistance to Hong Kong residents at the Narita and Haneda airports in Tokyo.

Ends/Tuesday, March 15, 2011
Issued at HKT 20:22

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Appendix III

Press Releases

LC Urgent Q1: Food products imported from Japan

Following is a question by Hon Alan Leong under Rule 24(4) of the Rules of Procedure and a reply by the Secretary for Food and Health, Dr York Chow, in the Legislative Council today (March 16):

Question:

Given that after the occurrence of the most serious earthquake ever recorded in Japan, there were successive explosions at the nuclear power plants in Fukushima, some members of the public in Hong Kong are worried that food products imported from Japan will be contaminated by radiation. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

(a) of the types of food products currently imported into Hong Kong which come from areas that may be exposed to radiation and the quantities imported each day;

(b) given that the Secretary for Food and Health (SFH) indicated on March 14 that the Centre for Food Safety had carried out tests on fresh food products imported from Japan, whether the authorities can clarify the criteria adopted at present in testing the level of radioactive contamination in Japanese food products, as well as the measures to be adopted by the authorities when some food products are found to have a level of radioactive contamination exceeding the normal standard; and

(c) given that SFH indicated on March 14 that he would closely monitor food products imported from Japan, such as details of their places of origin, the time of departure from the farms, etc., regarding the importation procedures for the food products mentioned above, whether the authorities and the Japanese Government have established crisis management and reporting mechanisms, so as to obtain full information on the sources of food products imported into Hong Kong and prevent food products which have been contaminated by radiation from being imported into Hong Kong; if they have, of the details; if not, the channels through which the authorities will receive the relevant information?

Reply:

President,

Japan has just suffered from the most serious earthquake ever recorded in the country and a series of explosions at the nuclear power plants in Fukushima. We feel sorry for the significant human loss and devastation caused. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government would like to offer our deep sympathy and regards to the people and Government of Japan. We are prepared to offer all necessary assistance when required.

In Hong Kong, some members of the public are concerned that food products imported from Japan might have been contaminated by radiation. The Government is responsible for monitoring the

food safety in Hong Kong and will release the results of our surveillance programme in a highly transparent manner so as to relieve public concern.

Radioactive material can affect our body through three ways, including (a) direct radiation; (b) through skin contact with and breathing in the contaminated air; and (c) through consuming the contaminated food and water.

If radioactive fission products are released into the atmosphere, some of the gaseous and volatile radioactive isotopes could be carried by wind. The invisible radioactive material would behave in a way similar to a plume or cloud of smoke dispersing into the atmosphere, with some of its contents deposited onto the ground. The concentration of radioactive materials in the plume decreases as they move further away from the relevant site. Through the Plume Exposure Pathway, an individual could be radiologically contaminated from direct exposure to radiation emitted by airborne and deposited material, or from internal exposure by inhalation of airborne material.

When radioactive substances in the plume are deposited on plants, soil or water, they might enter the food chain. In the first instance, plants and animals could become surface contaminated and tissue contamination could occur after inhalation or after intake or ingestion of radiologically contaminated nutrients (animals eating a large quantity of contaminated items can concentrate radioactivity in their tissues). This tissue contamination will reduce over time. While surface contamination can be largely removed by washing, tissue contamination cannot be so removed.

People can ingest the substances directly, or indirectly through eating the products of animals (including fish) which have themselves eaten contaminated substances. Through this Ingestion Pathway, people may still become radiologically contaminated even they are not living in areas under the plume or after a lengthy period of time from the incident by consuming radiologically contaminated foodstuffs.

So long as the level of contamination does not exceed a certain level, people consuming these contaminated foodstuffs will unlikely experience either short-term or long-term ill-effects. The most important consideration is the total radiation dose from consuming radiologically contaminated foodstuffs (including water). The impact of radiation on human health depends on its intensity, the length of exposure, the type of radiation and the kind of body cells exposed.

As a matter of fact, naturally occurring radioactivity is common in the environment. Our body metabolic processes can often repair any potential damage caused by low levels of radiation exposures. In a nuclear power plant accident, the general population is not likely to be exposed to high radiation doses. The consumption of radioactively contaminated foodstuffs may result in long-term effects such as an increased risk of cancer in exposed persons. In general, foodstuffs available on markets are unlikely to be contaminated with very high levels of radioactive substances after a nuclear emergency. Therefore, the chance of acute health effect is unlikely.

In response to the nuclear plant explosions after the earthquake in Japan, the Centre for Food Safety (CFS) has, since

March 12 (the day of the nuclear incident), stepped up surveillance and has tested the radiation level of fresh food imported from Japan, including vegetables, fruits, and milk. CFS currently adopts the standards laid down by the Codex Alimentarius Commission in the Guidelines Levels for Radionuclides in Food following Accidental Nuclear Contamination in testing the radiation levels of food. To ensure the food from Japan is free from contamination, CFS concentrates the surveillance on fresh food items, especially those from the central part of Honshu. For other food items, CFS will make reference to the risk assessment and target those produced after the explosions of the nuclear plants and which stand a higher risk of contamination. CFS will continue to monitor closely the food imported from Japan in the near future. If the place of origin or the time of production is linked to the incident, CFS will test the radiation level of these food items to ensure they are not contaminated.

CFS has liaised with the relevant Japanese authority for information and will continue to monitor the latest developments.

The reply to the three parts of question is as follows:

(a) Currently, the food from Japan only constitutes a small part of our total imports. Imported fresh food from Japan consisted mainly of meat, aquatic products, milk, frozen confections, vegetables and fruit. The total import of the above foodstuffs amounted to 380 tonnes in 2010, with market shares ranging from below 1% (e.g. vegetables and fruits) to 5% (e.g. meat, milk and frozen confections). Import of poultry and poultry eggs from Japan has been suspended since the outbreak of avian influenza last year.

As of present, the Japanese Government has not been able to delineate the area affected by radiation contamination. CFS has, since March 12, stepped up surveillance on Japanese fresh food imported by air, testing the radiation level for each consignment. As at 5pm yesterday (March 15), 34 samples have been tested and all results were satisfactory. None of these samples was consigned from Sendai or Fukushima.

(b) CFS currently adopts the standards laid down by the Codex Alimentarius Commission in the Guidelines Levels for Radionuclides in Food following Accidental Nuclear Contamination in testing the radiation levels of food. Relevant radionuclides include iodine-131, caesium-134 and caesium-137, etc, which are most closely associated with health risks.

If a consignment of food is tested to have exceeded the contamination standard, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department will immediately detain that consignment and arrange for disposal.

(c) Since the nuclear plant explosion in Fukushima, CFS has been in close contact with the Consulate-General of Japan in order to obtain more information and has kept a close eye on the developments in the relevant areas. As the situation in Japan is still developing, CFS will continue to liaise with the relevant Japanese authority to keep abreast of the latest development. Announcements will be made as and when appropriate.

Ends/Wednesday, March 16, 2011
Issued at HKT 16:11

NNNN

Press Releases

LC Urgent Q2: Contingency measures for radiation leak at nuclear plant in Japan

Following is a question by the Hon Kam Nai-wai under Rule 24 (4) of the Rules of Procedure and a reply by the Secretary for Security, Mr Ambrose S K Lee, in the Legislative Council yesterday (March 16):

Question:

In view of the severity and urgency of the incident of radiation leak at the Fukushima nuclear plant ("Fukushima plant") in Japan, and the Central Government commencing its evacuation of Chinese nationals from certain areas of Japan, will the Government inform this Council:

(a) whether it has made enquiries with the Japanese government on the situations of the various nuclear reactors at the Fukushima plant and information relating to the leak of various types of radioactive materials and radiation; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

(b) whether it has assessed the probability and possible extent of Hong Kong being affected by the radiation leak incident; if it has, of the details; what contingency measures it has at present to deal with the situation where Hong Kong is affected by the radiation leak incident; whether it has assessed the risk and probability of similar type of crises occurring at the Daya Bay nuclear plant; if it has, of the details and its contingency measures for that; and

(c) whether it has assessed if Hong Kong has enough manpower, equipment, drugs and related resources to deal with incidents of Hong Kong being affected by a radiation leak, and whether relevant drills have been conducted; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; whether it will arrange health check-ups for people who returned to Hong Kong from Japan recently; if it will, of the details and the timetable; if not, the reasons for that; and what plan it has to help Hong Kong people who are currently stranded in Japan to return to Hong Kong?

Reply:

President:

My consolidated reply to the three parts of the question is as follows:

The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Incident in Japan

Japan is a member state of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), bearing the responsibility to notify the IAEA of any nuclear incident or accident according to the guidelines. We understand that, since the earthquake at the outer sea of the Miyagi Prefecture on March 11, the Japanese Government has been notifying the IAEA of the nuclear power plant incident and publicising the latest news to the

international community through public channels.

According to the Japanese Government, the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant suffered the major impact of the earthquake. The nuclear power plant has six reactor units. In the past few days, the cooling systems of reactor units 1 to 4 have been malfunctioning respectively. The nuclear power plant has taken various measures of cooling by injecting water to the reactor vessels. Based on information from various sources and local nuclear expert's assessment, despite the fact that there have been reports of explosion or fire at the concerned reactor units, there is no evidence to show severe damage of the outer shell of the reactor according to the present assessment and thus no evidence to suggest emissions of radioactivity caused by the release of a large amount of radioactive matters from the reactor core. Japan has classified this event as a level 4 "Accident with Local Consequences" on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES), in which the highest level is level 7. The Japanese authorities have taken measures to evacuate residents within the 20-kilometre zone around the nuclear power plant and request residents living within the 20 to 30 kilometres range from the plant to stay indoors, which is consistent with the international standard. At the same time, the Japanese Government is publicising twice a day the radiation dose rate measurements of different parts of the country. We are monitoring the incident development around the clock.

Numerous experts have explained the incident to the public in these few days. The Hong Kong Observatory (HKO) has stated that for the past few days to the next few days, the air masses reaching Hong Kong during the period mainly comes from the Mainland China and the vicinity of Hong Kong instead of Japan. Therefore Hong Kong basically will not be affected by the radiation from Japan. Yesterday Mr Leung Kwong-ho, Chairman of the Energy Advisory Committee, explained from an engineering point of view that the diffusion rate of radiation is 1 over 30,000 for every five kilometres. Therefore the radiation impact on public health is fairly low for an area outside the 20-kilometre zone of the nuclear power plant, for example Tokyo which is 250 kilometres away from the Fukushima Prefecture.

Assisting Hong Kong Residents in Japan

After the earthquake, the HKSAR Government has activated the 24-hour Emergency Monitoring and Support Centre to closely monitor the development of the incident. Ten members of staff of the Immigration Department have been despatched to set up health desks at the Narita and Haneda airports with staff of the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Tokyo to render any practicable assistance to Hong Kong residents in need there.

We have also been closely liaising with the airlines. So far, the flights from different parts of Japan (including Tokyo) to Hong Kong remain normal. On the other hand, airlines have promised to increase flights from Tokyo to Hong Kong to bring back Hong Kong residents who wish to return earlier. I also appeal to Hong Kong tourists who are in Tokyo to stay calm and pay attention to the announcement of the local government. Those residents who wish to return to Hong Kong earlier may contact airlines or our assistance hotline "1868" for help. We have secured the co-operation of local airlines to provide sufficient flights and seats to travellers in need.

As said, the Japanese Government has classified the event at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant as a level 4 "Accident with Local Consequences" on the INES. Based on international experts' advice, an evacuation or other special measures should only be targeted at the 20-kilometre zone around the nuclear power plant with radiation leak. According to the Japanese Government, the 20-kilometre zone around Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant has been cordoned off since March 12 and visitors were barred from entering the area. Hence, the risk of visitors in popular travel destinations, such as Tokyo which is 250 kilometres away from the nuclear power plant or Osaka which is even further away, contaminating from direct radiation should not be high. Therefore, it is not necessary to impose compulsory radiation check on travellers from Japan, and Hong Kong residents should not be over anxious.

However, considering the possible concern of residents returning from Japan, we have, in conjunction with the Airport Authority, set up a health desk at the airport. Travellers who are worried about their radiation exposure may seek assistance.

Local Situations in Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, the HKO has set up ten radiation monitoring stations within the territory which operate around the clock and transmit data back to the Observatory every minute. The HKO has also collected air samples to examine for radioactive elements. After the earthquake, the HKO has been closely monitoring the Japanese Fukushima nuclear power plant incident and has activated the Monitoring and Assessment Centre to monitor the radiation level within the territory. The HKO has also increased the examination frequency from once every few days to once a day. Up to now, the HKO's monitoring results have indicated that the radiation level of Hong Kong is normal.

Besides, we understand that the National Nuclear Safety Administration of the Ministry of Environmental Protection has requested the other provincial environmental protection departments to strengthen the monitoring. We note that the coastal regions including Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Fuzhou and Guangdong etc. have already activated monitoring system. In particular, Shanghai has activated the state-of-the-art "super high volume aerosol sampler" which is able to take sample of 1,000 cubic metre per hour and take sample within the shortest time to test for abnormal radioactivity in the atmosphere. The monitoring results have indicated no abnormal radioactivity within the territory of China. Hong Kong is further away from Japan than the Mainland coastal region just mentioned and thus our assessment that Hong Kong will not be affected by the radiation from Japan is consistent with the Mainland monitoring results.

The HKO will continue to closely liaise with the Mainland meteorological authorities and they will immediately inform HKO for following up if abnormal radiation level is detected in the Mainland. If necessary, the HKO will further step up the monitoring by sending mobile survey teams to measure the radiation level and radioactive plume within the Hong Kong territory.

Daya Bay Contingency Plan

The Daya Bay Nuclear Power Stations are located in an area where no earthquake of magnitude 6 or above has ever taken place. In fact, Hong Kong and the Daya Bay area are not situated on an active fault zone, nor within an area with geological conditions vulnerable to severe earthquakes. In this regard, the chance of serious destruction caused by the occurrence of severe earthquakes is slim. Unlike the Fukushima nuclear power plant which adopts the "boiling water reactor" design, the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Stations adopt the "pressurised water reactor" design. Each reactor in Daya Bay is protected by three tiers of barrier to prevent the leak of radioactive matter from the core. In addition, a multiple protective mechanism is in place. Even if one of the protective systems fails, there are still many stand-by options, which will be automatically activated, to ensure that various safety targets are met. The design has a well-proven safety record world-wide.

To minimise the possible impact of any incident on Hong Kong's public health and safety, the HKSAR Government had put in place a Daya Bay Contingency Plan before the power stations were up and running. The roles of all relevant departments, the work they are required to conduct, and the necessary protective equipments in the event of an incident are all set out in the Contingency Plan, which has been uploaded to the website of the Security Bureau. Details of the Contingency Plan are available for public access. The Plan has listed out the roles to be undertaken by all relevant departments in the event of radiation leakage. The departments are equipped with protective gear that meet their operational needs and appropriate medication (including iodine tablets), which are available for use by frontline staff and members of the public in need when necessary. We have been regularly inspecting and renewing all types of protective and inspection equipments. Drills on radiation leakage are also conducted from time to time to ensure the personnel of departments concerned are able to handle the incidents effectively. In light of the current nuclear incident in Japan, the HKSAR Government has immediately reviewed and confirmed that all concerned reactor units have sufficient manpower, equipments and ancillary measures to handle any possible nuclear incidents in Hong Kong.

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Press Releases

LC Urgent Q3: Outbound Travel Alert

Following is a question by Hon Paul Tse Wai-chun under Rule 24(4) of the Rules of Procedure and a reply by the Secretary for Security, Mr Ambrose S K Lee, in the Legislative Council yesterday (March 16):

Question:

Over the past two days, I have received requests for assistance from more than a hundred travellers who have booked tours to Japan or purchased their tour packages as well as from workers of the tourism industry. They expressed grave dissatisfaction with the Security Bureau's policy of not issuing a black travel alert for "the whole of Japan" even under the situation where tsunamis, aftershocks and radiation leak had occurred successively in the wake of a 9.0 magnitude earthquake in Japan. They also said that they kept calling the Travel Industry Council of Hong Kong but their calls were unanswered as the lines were busy, and thus they had nowhere to turn to for assistance. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

(a) of the specific reasons for not yet issuing a black travel alert for "the whole of Japan" to date;

(b) whether it has assessed how many Hong Kong tourist guides and travellers will go to Japan in the coming three months without coverage under the travel accident insurance and employees' compensation insurance policies (the travel insurance policies of many insurance companies are already rendered void under a red travel alert); and

(c) in the light of the worsening radiation leak in Japan, whether it has assessed how many travellers will need to undergo a radiation contamination check when they return to Hong Kong from Japan, and whether there are sufficient manpower and resources in Hong Kong to cope with the large scale check-up exercise to be carried out on returning travellers who might have been contaminated by nuclear radiation; if it has, of the outcome of its assessment; if it has not, whether such an assessment can be conducted immediately?

Reply:

President,

(a) The Outbound Travel Alert (OTA) System aims to facilitate Hong Kong residents to better understand the possible risk to their personal safety when travelling overseas. When a large-scale natural disaster or incident occurs elsewhere which may affect the personal safety of Hong Kong residents, the Security Bureau will assess the risk and consider the need for a travel alert. The main factors to be taken into consideration include: level of threat to personal safety; duration of the threat; whether the threat is targeted at tourists, etc. We will obtain information on the local situation through various means, including the Office of Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in Hong Kong and the

local Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Missions, the travel industry, consulates general in Hong Kong, as well as the overseas Economic and Trade Offices of the HKSAR Government. We will also make reference to the travel information and alerts issued by other countries.

On March 11 (about 1 pm, Hong Kong time), a severe earthquake (magnitude 9) hit the coast off the Miyagi Prefecture in Japan, which caused a tsunami. The HKSAR Government issued a Red OTA for Japan on March 11. Since the earthquake, we have been closely monitoring developments. In view of the incident at the Fukushima nuclear power plant, the HKSAR government on March 12 issued a Black OTA for Fukushima Prefecture of Japan, while Red OTA is maintained for the rest of the country. Taking account of the seriousness and uncertainty of the incident of the nuclear power plants in Fukushima Prefecture, the HKSAR Government decided on March 15 to extend the Black OTA from one prefecture to four prefectures (i.e. Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture), urging Hong Kong residents to avoid all travel to these prefectures. The Red OTA is maintained for the rest of the country, indicating that there is significant threat and residents should adjust travel plans and avoid non-essential travel. Those already there should remain calm and pay close attention to local government reports and related information.

Based on international experts' advice, an evacuation or other special measures should only be targeted at the 20-kilometre zone around the nuclear power plant with radiation leak. The Japanese authorities have taken measures to evacuate residents within the 20-kilometre zone around the nuclear power plant and request residents living within the 20 to 30 kilometres range from the plant to stay indoors, which is consistent with the international standard. Currently, there is no indication that people in areas outside the Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki and Iwate prefectures are subject to any immediate threat to personal safety. Therefore, the HKSAR Government does not issue Black OTA for the whole country. In fact, the travel alert for Japan issued by the HKSAR Government is consistent with that issued by other governments.

(b) Under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 282), all employers are obligated to take out employees' compensation insurance policies for their employees, and ensure that the policies taken out can cater for their operational needs. Employees' compensation insurance policies provide protection for all employment. We understand that the level of Outbound Travel Alert (OTA) generally would not affect the scope of protection by the employees' compensation insurance policies.

The Labour Department advises that employers and employees should discuss and agree clearly on the terms and conditions of employment applicable to business visits outside Hong Kong in advance, in order to protect the rights and benefits of both sides and to avoid unnecessary disputes. In drawing up the arrangements and contingency measures for business visits outside Hong Kong, employers should give prime consideration to employees' safety and make reference to the OTA issued by the Security Bureau, and be considerate to the circumstances of individual employee by adopting a flexible approach.

For the tourism sector, we have learned from the travel agents concerned and the Travel Industry Council of Hong Kong (TIC) that travel agents will not compel employees to escort

tour groups to places for which an OTA has been issued. Where necessary, the TIC would step in to mediate. The TIC has not received any request for help from tour escorts about escorting tour groups to Japan since the Government issued the OTA for Japan.

On travel insurance, protection provided under insurance policies (e.g. coverage for medical expenses, personal accidents, travel delays, personal belongings) remains applicable and effective in cases of earthquake and tsunami. In general, travellers who have taken out travel insurance will not lose their protection as a result of the Government issuing an OTA for Japan. The position of individual case will depend on the provisions of the relevant insurance policies. We encourage outbound travellers to take out travel insurance that meets their needs before departure and pay attention to the coverage provided.

(c) The Japanese Government has classified the event at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant as a level 4 "Accident with Local Consequences" on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES). Based on international experts' advice, an evacuation or other special measures should only be targeted at the 20-kilometre zone around the nuclear power plant with radiation leak. According to the Japanese Government, the 20-kilometre zone around Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant has been cordoned off since March 12 and visitors were barred from entering the area. The risk of visitors in popular travel destinations, such as Tokyo which is 250 kilometres away from the nuclear power plant or Osaka which is even further away, contaminating from direct radiation should not be high. Therefore, it is not necessary to impose compulsory radiation check on travellers from Japan, and Hong Kong residents should not be over anxious.

However, considering the possible concern of residents returning from Japan, we have, in conjunction with the Airport Authority, set up a health desk inside the restricted area at the airport. Travellers who are worried about their safety may seek assistance at the health desk.

In fact, to minimise the possible impact of any incident on Hong Kong's public health and safety, the HKSAR Government had put in place a Daya Bay Contingency Plan to handle nuclear power plant incident. The roles of all relevant departments in the event of a nuclear leakage incident are detailed in the Contingency Plan. The departments are equipped with protective gear that meet their operational needs and appropriate medication, which are available for use by frontline staff in need when necessary. We have been regularly inspecting and renewing all types of protective and inspection equipments. Drills on radiation leakage are also conducted from time to time to ensure the personnel of departments concerned are able to handle the incidents effectively. In light of the current nuclear incident in Japan, the HKSAR Government has immediately reviewed and confirmed that all concerned units have sufficient manpower, equipments and ancillary measures to handle any possible nuclear incidents in Hong Kong, including checks for entrants.

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