

立法會
Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(2)477/13-14(06)

Ref : CB2/PL/HS

Panel on Health Services

**Information note prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat
for the meeting on 16 December 2013**

Regulation of pesticide residues in Chinese herbal medicines

The subject of regulation of pesticide residues in Chinese herbal medicines per se has not been discussed by the Panel on Health Services. There have been media reports about the findings of a test conducted by an environmental concern group on pesticide residues contained in Chinese herbs. In mid-2013, the concern group collected at retail level seven samples of Chinese herbs in Hong Kong and another 58 samples in the Mainland for testing of pesticide residues. The test results indicated the presence of residues of highly toxic pesticides or excessive level of pesticide residues in 48 samples, including five samples which were taken in Hong Kong. There has been a call for the Government to strengthen the regulation of pesticide residues in Chinese herbal medicines to ensure that they are fit for human consumption. The relevant media reports are in **Appendix** for members' reference.

2. At present, the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Cap. 549) provides the statutory framework for the regulation of the practice, use, trading and manufacturing of Chinese medicines in Hong Kong. A total of 605 substances are being classified as Chinese herbal medicines under Schedules 1 and 2 of the Ordinance. Schedule 1 contains 31 Chinese herbal medicines which are known to be potent, whereas Schedule 2 contains 574 other Chinese herbal medicines commonly used in Hong Kong. Chinese medicines traders who engage in the business of retail and wholesale of these Chinese herbal medicines are required under the Ordinance to obtain the relevant licence before the commencement of their business. In addition, those Chinese herbal medicines specified in Schedule 1 may only be sold or dispensed based on prescription by registered Chinese medicine practitioners. Separately, according to the Import and Export Ordinance (Cap. 60), any person who wished to import or export any of the 31 Chinese herbal medicines specified in Schedule 1 and five Chinese herbal

medicines specified in Schedule 2 of Cap. 549 must first apply for an import or export licence. According to the Administration, the Department of Health ("DH") has put in place a surveillance system on Chinese herbal medicines for local sale. Medicine samples will be taken to test, among others, for pesticide residues on a regular basis.

3. To enhance the safety and quality of commonly used Chinese Materia Medica ("CMM") in Hong Kong, DH has been developing the Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards ("HKCMMS") since 2002. HKCMMS includes, among others, recommended maximum permitted residue limits and analytical methods for determination of the residues of the following nine pesticides in CMM: (a) Aldrin and Dieldrin; (b) Chlordane; (c) DDT; (d) Endrin; (e) Heptachlor; (f) Hexachlorobenzene; (g) Hexachlorocyclohexane isomers; (h) Lindane; and (i) Quintozene. Five editions of HKCMMS covering standards for a total of 140 CMM have been published so far.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
10 December 2013

文章總數: 1 篇

1. 香港經濟日報 | 2013-06-25
報章 | A22 | 港聞 | By 李安琪陳嘉欣
字數: 904 words

同仁堂藥材 被指含殘餘農藥

綠色和平抽查本港同仁堂出售的7個常用中藥材樣本，5個含殘餘農藥，其中田七粉、當歸頭片、枸杞子王和金銀花，更含有內地和歐美禁用10年的急毒性農藥，以當歸頭片超標最嚴重，達29倍，可致急性中毒，甚至死亡。

團體促當局加強監管中藥材安全；有中醫藥學者指，殘留農藥於中藥材煎煮過程會揮發，應先評估中藥材煎煮後的中毒風險。

北京同仁堂：正在核査

北京同仁堂回應指，高度關注有關調查，現正在核査，強調其藥材都符合國家和本港標準。香港同仁堂則在截稿前未有回應。

綠色和平在本港及內地9個城市的9間連鎖中藥店，包括本港和北京同仁堂，購買65個常用中藥材並進行農藥化驗，發現當中7成、共48個樣本含殘餘農藥，其中26個樣本檢驗出5種已於歐美和內地禁止生產、銷售和使用達10年以上的農藥。

至於7個來自在港出售的同仁堂中藥材樣本，當中有5個含有殘餘農藥，當中4個樣本，包括當歸頭片、田七粉、金銀花和枸杞子王，更含有3種禁用和禁賣逾10年的農藥，即甲拌磷、克百威和滅綫磷。

當歸頭片超標達29倍

調查顯示，本港當歸頭片超標最嚴重，比歐盟草藥類標準超出29倍；而田七粉被驗出含11種超標農藥，當中兩種超標15倍。

至於內地被驗出含殘餘農藥的樣本中，以北京同仁堂出售的三七花超標最嚴重，有3種農藥超標119至515倍。

綠色和平項目主任連佩怡表示，禁用急毒性農藥有即時中毒，甚至死亡風險；農藥亦會在體內累積，長期服用會干擾內分泌、損害男性生殖器官及影響兒童神經系統發育。

她指，港府目前並無農藥源頭管理政策，對入口藥材的管制亦非常寬鬆，主流的500至600種中藥中，只列管140種藥材，當中不包括金銀花和枸杞子王。而當局只檢測9類殘餘農藥，但都是已過時的農藥。

綠色和平促請政府檢討相關政策，並要求中藥材企業立即加強監測源頭的農藥使用，和培訓

合資格的供應商。

浸大中醫藥學院一級講師梁啟文認為，「煎藥後未必仍超標29倍」，惟現時沒有相關研究，歐盟亦沒有中藥的概念，故當局應先進行中藥材煎煮後的風險評估。

衛生署回應指，正進一步了解有關調查報告，與內地監管當局一直保持緊密聯繫，現時沿用的標準是參考國際標準，至今未曾有中藥材樣本經煎煮後超出農藥殘留量的標準。

文章編號: 201306255319917

本內容經慧科的電子服務提供。以上內容、商標和標記屬慧科、相關機構或版權擁有人所有，並保留一切權利。使用者提供的任何內容由使用者自行負責，慧科不會對該等內容、版權許可或由此引起的任何損害 / 損失承擔責任。

----- 1 -----

慧科訊業有限公司 查詢請電: (852) 2948 3888 電郵速遞: sales@wisers.com 網址: <http://www.wisers.com>
慧科訊業有限公司 (2013)。版權所有，翻印必究。

文章總數: 1 篇

1. 明報 | 2013-06-25
報章 | A14 | 港聞
字數: 794 words

同仁堂當歸田七粉驗出農藥 綠色和平抽檢衛署質疑方法

【明報專訊】百年老字號同仁堂品質受考驗，繼被衛生署驗出其中成藥水銀量超標後，綠色和平抽驗7個本港同仁堂的中藥樣本，發現5個樣本驗出農藥，當中4個含有內地禁藥；而當歸頭片所含的高毒禁藥超出歐盟食物標準29倍，更有田七粉樣本同時含有31種農藥。綠色和平質疑政府監管嚴重落後，衛生署回應十分關注事件，但質疑綠色和平無公布檢測方法，並指未曾有中藥材樣本經煎煮後超出農藥殘留量的標準。

本報昨聯絡香港同仁堂，至截稿前未獲回覆。

7樣本5有農藥4有禁藥綠色和平在北京、昆明、杭州、天津、香港等9個城市抽驗65個中藥材樣本，發現七成有殘餘農藥。在香港中環的北京同仁堂抽取的7樣本中，金銀花、當歸頭片、田七粉、生甘草圓片、枸杞子王5個樣本含殘留農藥，當中4個樣本所含農藥屬內地禁藥（見圖）。

其中當歸頭片含內地禁用10年的農藥「甲拌磷」，含量超出歐盟食物標準29倍，而田七粉所含農藥多達31種。其餘板藍根及桔梗樣本則未驗出農藥殘餘。

綠色和平質疑監管過時

綠色和平指檢驗在一英國大學的實驗室進行，而檢測是以中藥本身做化驗，不是中藥所煎藥湯。本報要求綠色和平提供化驗報告正本，但綠色和平拒絕。

綠色和平項目主任連佩怡說，服用中藥的多為身體較弱病人，中藥材農藥超標對他們的影響更嚴重。不過她指出，由於中藥材氣味較強，亦不能先浸泡減少農藥殘留，市民很難察覺和避免風險。她質疑政府現時對中藥材的監管過時，要求政府加緊其出入口管制，並與內地合作做源頭管制。

同仁堂國藥（8138）上月在港上市，上市後曾受負面消息影響，昨天農業殘留超標傳出後，收市價為10.94元，股價跌4.870%。

衛署關注盼獲更多資料

衛生署昨回應稱十分關注事件，但質疑綠色和平未有提及檢測方法、檢測標準及檢測機構，該署希望得到這些資料，正進一步了解綠色和平的詳細調查報告，以作適切風險評估。而該署會定期從市面抽取中藥材檢驗，範圍包括605種中藥材，至今未曾有中藥材樣本經煎煮後超出農藥殘留量的標準。

文章編號: 201306250040165

本內容經慧科的電子服務提供。以上內容、商標和標記屬慧科、相關機構或版權擁有人所有，並保留一切權利。使用者提供的任何內容由使用者自行負責，慧科不會對該等內容、版權許可或由此引起的任何損害 / 損失承擔責任。

----- 1 -----

慧科訊業有限公司 查詢請電: (852) 2948 3888 電郵速遞: sales@wisers.com 網址: <http://www.wisers.com>
慧科訊業有限公司 (2013)。版權所有，翻印必究。

文章總數: 1 篇

1. 蘋果日報 | 2013-06-25

報章 | A06 | 港聞

字數: 814 words

同仁堂田七粉含31種農藥

【本報訊】綠色和平檢驗中港兩地九個城市的中藥材，發現65個樣本中約七成含殘餘農藥。其中香港同仁堂中環總店有五款中藥材不合格，當中田七粉更有多達31種殘餘農藥，而大部份中藥材更含有被禁用逾十年的農藥。綠色和平促請港府加強監察，「超過咗某個殘餘農藥量就要成批（中藥）銷毀」。

部份農藥禁用逾10年

綠色和平由去年7月起，花9個月從中港兩地九間著名連鎖中藥店購買中藥材。其中七個樣本來自香港同仁堂中環總店，結果有五款不合格。當中田七粉「稱冠」，殘餘31種農藥，其中11種農藥亦超標，當中的腐黴利和烯酰嗎啉殘餘量逾15倍。金銀花及枸杞子王則各有12種殘餘農藥。

其他樣本超標亦嚴重，每一千克當歸頭片就有1.5毫克的甲拌磷，超過歐盟標準30倍。而上述四款中藥材更分別含有甲拌磷、克百威和滅線磷三種被禁用逾十年的農藥，殘餘量由0.02至1.5毫克。

香港中藥主要來自中國，2011年的入口量高達6萬噸。是次檢驗亦覆蓋北京、天津、雲南等地，發現43個樣本都含有殘餘農藥，包括氟蟲腓、涕滅威及甲胺磷等六種禁用農藥。北京同仁堂的三七花有高達39種不同的農藥殘留，在八間內地連鎖中藥店中「奪得第一」。

衛生署監管被批落後

綠色和平項目主任連佩怡指，現時國家藥品監督管理局有一套《中國藥材生產質量管理規範》，規定農藥使用，但實際操作上無執行標準和評估指標。她又指在一萬種中藥材中，本港衛生署只列管140種，常見的金銀花與枸杞不在名單上。署方亦只規限九種殘餘農藥量，今次全部檢驗到的殘餘農藥，不在其範圍內。

衛生署強調現時參考國際標準，又澄清定期抽樣檢查條例下所列載的中藥材有605種，至今未曾有樣本經煎煮後超出農藥殘留量。惟連佩怡反駁，「衛生署唔主動同公眾講個檢測過程同結果，殘餘農藥嘅監管亦好落後」。

她促請有關企業和供應商立即停止使用農藥，並要求中國農業部落實農藥減量政策，又認為港府應做好源頭管理，制訂殘餘農藥量，超標的中藥材要銷毀。香港同仁堂中環總店負責人稱，未接獲總公司通知要將有關貨品下格，會繼續出售。

本內容經慧科的電子服務提供。以上內容、商標和標記屬慧科、相關機構或版權擁有人所有，並保留一切權利。使用者提供的任何內容由使用者自行負責，慧科不會對該等內容、版權許可或由此引起的任何損害 / 損失承擔責任。

----- 1 -----

慧科訊業有限公司 查詢請電: (852) 2948 3888 電郵速遞: sales@wisers.com 網址: <http://www.wisers.com>
慧科訊業有限公司 (2013)。版權所有，翻印必究。

文章總數: 1 篇

1. 南華早報 | 2013-06-25

報章 | CITY3 | CITY | HEALTH | By Lo Wei and Mandy Zuo in Beijing

字數: 610 words

‘Crazy’ levels of pesticides found in Chinese herbs

Extremely high levels of pesticides have been found in traditional Chinese herbs sold in Hong Kong and on the mainland, according to a green group.

Of those sold in Hong Kong, one herb – san qi root powder – was found to contain 31 different types of pesticide. And in another – angelica sinensis – the level of phorate, a restricted pesticide, was found to be 30 times the European safe limit. Both are common health supplements.

Greenpeace tested seven Chinese herbs sold in Hong Kong’s Beijing Tongrentang stores and 56 herbs from other large retailers in eight mainland cities over the past year. Pesticide residue was found in 74 per cent of the samples. Of these 48 samples – five from Hong Kong – half contained more than 10 different pesticides. Some of the pesticides have been banned for more than a decade.

“These results are crazy,” said Kate Lin Pui-yi, a campaigner with the group, which released its report yesterday. “We humans so far have not fully grasped the harmful effects of pesticides, but there is evidence that a mixture of pesticides is much more harmful [than a single chemical].”

Pesticides have caused deaths on the mainland, and studies show some accumulate in the body over time, leading to hormone and reproductive problems and learning difficulties.

The worst contaminated sample was san qi flower bought from a branch of Tongrentang in Beijing, which had 39 types of pesticide. Residue levels in some samples were hundreds of times above the European Union’s food safety limits, the Greenpeace report said. Hong Kong has restrictions on nine kinds of pesticide residue, but not on any of the ones found in the five Hong Kong samples. Lin said the city’s law is outdated as the nine pesticides it names are no longer used.

Greenpeace is urging the government to update the law to cover more pesticides and Chinese herbs, and to step up sampling at the border and in markets. It called on sellers of Chinese herbs to improve quality control on the herbs they purchase.

It is difficult for consumers to identify pesticide residues in herbs, as most herbs have a strong scent that covers any chemical odour. Washing and soaking herbs may help remove some of the residue, Lin said.

Other herbs found to contain pesticide residue that are on sale in Hong Kong are honeysuckle and wolfberry. Both were tainted by 12 kinds of pesticides, including the banned substance carbofuran, which was found in both. Wang Jing, food and agriculture senior campaigner with Greenpeace East Asia, said mainland herb growers were heavily dependent on pesticides to prevent diseases and insect infestations. The use of chemical pesticides has become more common on the mainland as plantation sizes increase in response to rising global demand for Chinese herbs.

Greenpeace visited mainland plantations and found that many farmers were unaware of the harmful

effects of pesticides on their own and consumers' health, and on the environment, Lin said. In Shandong's Pingyi county, where honeysuckle is grown, the farmers are mostly over the age of 50 and do not know how to use pesticides scientifically, Wang said.

“Neither the government nor the manufacturer has any guidance for them,” she said. “They often take the advice of local shops, which tend to recommend highly toxic pesticides.”

The Health Department said it was concerned about the results and was investigating. It will inspect traders to ensure they are complying with the law.

Beijing Tongrentang did not respond to the Post's requests for comment by press time.

文章編號: 201306255336032

本內容經慧科的電子服務提供。以上內容、商標和標記屬慧科、相關機構或版權擁有人所有，並保留一切權利。使用者提供的任何內容由使用者自行負責，慧科不會對該等內容、版權許可或由此引起的任何損害 / 損失承擔責任。

----- 1 -----

慧科訊業有限公司 查詢請電: (852) 2948 3888 電郵速遞: sales@wisers.com 網址: <http://www.wisers.com>
慧科訊業有限公司 (2013)。版權所有，翻印必究。

文章總數: 1 篇

1. 英文虎報 | 2013-06-25
報章 | P08 | Local | By Nectar Gan
字數: 287 words

Greens reveal herb pesticide peril

Seventy percent of traditional Chinese herbs contain pesticide residues, some of which are highly dangerous, Greenpeace claims.

The environmental group tested 65 traditional herbal products purchased from large traditional Chinese medicine chains in Hong Kong and eight mainland cities.

Forty-eight products contained pesticide residues, representing 70 percent of samples tested.

Of the 48 samples, 26 contained pesticides classified as extremely or highly hazardous by the World Health Organization.

The tests were conducted between August last year and April on herbal products such as wolfberries, honeysuckle, sanqi flowers, and chrysanthemum.

Of seven samples from pharmaceutical company Tong Ren Tang, five contained pesticide residues and four had illegal pesticides banned on the mainland. Panax notoginseng powder was found to contain 31 kinds of pesticide residues.

The residue of highly toxic phorate found in the head of angelica sinensis, at 1.5 milligrams per kilogram, is 30 times more than the European limit.

Greenpeace campaigner Kate Lin Pui-yi said a long-term exposure to pesticide residues may lead to learning difficulties, hormone disruption and reproductive abnormalities.

"Many Chinese medicine users are patients or have poor health," said Lin, tracing residues to the industrial mass production process in the mainland where pesticides and fertilizers are used in substantial amounts.

Companies that produce or sell Chinese herbs should set up mechanisms to reduce pesticides, she said. The government is urged to revise its policies on such products and on import regulation.

The Department of Health said it will regularly conduct inspections of 605 kinds of Chinese herbal medicine and that nine pesticides will be tested.

But Lin said the nine are now outdated and used by only a few farmers.

The government has to update the list and put more categories under inspection.
staff.reporter@singtaonewscorp.com

本內容經慧科的電子服務提供。以上內容、商標和標記屬慧科、相關機構或版權擁有人所有，並保留一切權利。使用者提供的任何內容由使用者自行負責，慧科不會對該等內容、版權許可或由此引起的任何損害 / 損失承擔責任。

----- 1 -----

慧科訊業有限公司 查詢請電: (852) 2948 3888 電郵速遞: sales@wisers.com 網址: <http://www.wisers.com>
慧科訊業有限公司 (2013)。版權所有，翻印必究。