食安中心即時暫停江蘇省兩個水產養殖場出產的大閘蟹進口及在港出售 ***********

食物環境衞生署食物安全中心(中心)今日(十一月一日)公布,即時暫停江蘇省兩個水產養殖場「吳江萬頃太湖蟹養殖有限公司」和「江蘇太湖水產有限公司」生產的大閘蟹進口及在港出售,業界如持有來自該兩個養殖場的大閘蟹亦應立即停用及停售。

中心發言人說:「中心正進行本年度大閘蟹的時令食品調查,在九月下旬共抽取了五個大閘蟹樣本(共約十二公斤)進行二噁英及二噁英樣多氯聯苯含量檢測。結果顯示其中兩個大閘蟹樣本,被檢出二噁英和二噁英樣多氯聯苯,總含量超出中心的行動水平(即每克食物樣本的二噁英和二噁英樣多氯聯苯總含量不可超過六點五皮克毒性當量(濕重計)),其餘三個樣本測試結果滿意。為保障市民健康,中心決定暫停有關水產養殖場生產的大閘蟹進口及在港出售。」

「中心初步調查發現,涉事食品來自上述兩個江蘇省水產養殖場。中心已通報內地有關當局以跟進事件,並會與內地有關當局保持密切聯繫。」

發言人表示,中心已通知本港涉事進口商,指令他們將從上述兩個水產養殖場進口的大閘蟹即時下架及停售,並進行回收。中心並正追查有關食品的分銷情況。業界如持有涉事食品,應立即停用及停售。市民如最近曾購入相關食品,但不肯定食品來源,為審慎起見,亦應停止食用,並向有關零售商了解貨源。

二噁英是一組對環境具有持久性污染力的化學物質,也是一類劇毒物質,可導致生殖和發育問題,損害免疫系統,干擾激素,還可以導致癌症。國際癌症研究機構已把二噁英和二噁英樣多氯聯苯列為人類的致癌物。二噁英既可以從天然途徑釋出,亦會透過工業活動以副產品的形式產生,例如在冶煉金屬、製模或燃燒含氯的有機化學品(如塑膠)時,均會產生二噁英。二噁英是脂溶性的,不易分解,因此多積聚在脂肪組織,並於食物鏈內積聚。

根據《公眾衞生及市政條例》(第132章)第54條的規定,所有在香港 出售的食物,不論進口或本地生產,必須適合供人食用。若觸犯有關法 例,可被判最高罰款五萬元及監禁六個月。

中心會繼續跟進事件和採取適當行動,加強抽驗及繼續追查有關食品的分銷情況,以確保食物安全及保障市民健康。調查仍然繼續。

完

2016年11月1日(星期二) 香港時間19時30分

經食物安全中心初步調查,涉事進口商名單及回收熱線如下:

	進口商名稱	回收熱線
1	新三陽(香港)有限公司	2383 3809
		9553 6323
2	華記永昌號	9168 0765
		2597 1854
3	蕭邦貿易(香港)有限公司	2340 0731
4	成隆行	2543 8735
5	香港永富食品有限公司	9033 9043
6	敏捷食品有限公司	2806 2212
7	金尊出入口有限公司	9228 7362
8	老三陽(香港)有限公司	2891 1191
9	發記發展有限公司	2614 6155
10	香港天龍行	9093 0493
11	華潤五豐國際分銷有限公司	2593 8736
		2593 8722
12	江記貿易有限公司	2369 9669
13	上海新光號	2416 0088
14	香港旭海貿易有限公司	2360 0663
15	富康豐源食品有限公司	2907 7007
		2231 8911

Press Releases

The Centre for Food Safety (CFS) of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department announced today (November 1) that the import into and sale within Hong Kong of hairy crabs raised in two aquaculture farms in Jiangsu Province has been suspended with immediate effect. The trade should also stop using or selling the products concerned immediately should they still possess them.

A CFS spokesman said, "A total of five hairy crab samples (a total weight of about 12 kilograms) have been collected for tests on dioxins and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in late September under the seasonal food surveillance project which is being conducted by the CFS. Test results showed that two of the samples were found to contain dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs at a total level exceeding the action level adopted by the CFS that dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs levels should not exceed 6.5 picograms toxic equivalent per gram of the food sample (wet weight). Test results of the other three samples were satisfactory. To safeguard public health, the CFS has decided to suspend the import and sale within Hong Kong of the hairy crabs from the concerned aquaculture farms.

"The CFS preliminary investigation found that the concerned products were from the two aquaculture farms in Jiangsu Province. The CFS has notified the Mainland authorities concerned of the incident for their follow up action and will maintain close contact with them on the issue.

The spokesman said the CFS has informed the local importers concerned of the irregularity and instructed them to remove the affected products from shelves, stop sale and initiate a recall. The CFS is also tracing the distribution of the affected products. The trade should stop using or selling the concerned products immediately should they still possess them. People who have bought similar food item recently but are not sure about its sources should also refrain from eating it for the sake of prudence and check the product's origin with relevant retailers.

Dioxins are a group of chemical compounds which are persistent environmental pollutants and highly toxic. They can cause reproductive and developmental problems, damage the immune system, interfere with hormones and can cause cancer. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs as human carcinogens. Dioxins arise either naturally or as by-products of industrial activities, e.g. metal smelting, molding or burning of chlorine-containing organic chemicals such as plastics. Dioxins are fat-soluble and not easily broken down which tend to accumulate in fatty tissues and along the food chain.

According to Section 54 of the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap 132), all food available for sale in Hong Kong, locally produced or imported, should be fit for human consumption. An offender is subject to a maximum fine of \$50,000 and imprisonment for six months upon conviction.

The CFS will continue to follow up on the incident and take

appropriate action, including stepping up surveillance and continuing to trace distribution of the affected food to safeguard food safety and public health. Investigation is ongoing.

Ends/Tuesday, November 1, 2016
Issued at HKT 20:33

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新聞公報

食物及衞生局局長談含二噁英大閘蟹

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以下是食物及衞生局局長高永文今日(十一月三日)出席公開活動後 會見傳媒談話全文:

記者:現時有大閘蟹進口商說他們是借用(一些註冊進口商)登記,並不是真的從(受影響養殖場)入口,這方面應該怎樣規管?

食物及衞生局局長:這次是食物安全中心(食安中心)針對時令食品的專 題調查,大閘蟹是其中一項。這是一項專題檢測,我們檢測到兩個樣本的 二噁英含量超出食安中心的行動水平。從內地供港的大閘蟹必須來自一個 在內地有關質檢部門註冊的供港水生動物養殖場,而且要具有國家相關部 門的衞生證明文件,才可進口香港。食安中心宣布回收後,凡涉及這兩間 養殖場的產品,必須要下架回收。如果違反食安中心的命今,中心可以按 照香港法例採取行動。當然,我亦留意到有進口商聲稱他們持有的大閘 蟹,其實並非由該兩個涉事養殖場進口,這些大閘蟹繼續在香港出售,暫 時沒有問題的,所以他們暫時不受影響。當然,食安中心在最近一段時間 會對進口香港大閘蟹的其他養殖場加強進行抽樣調查。在抽樣調查的過程 裏,大家知道二噁英這種化學物在檢查方面比較複雜,所以需要一些時 間,但無論如何,我們會抽調適當資源,務求今接下來的抽樣檢查行動盡 快完成;已經抽取的樣本,我們希望在兩星期內可以得到結果。至於部分 入口商,若他們繼續出售存貨,一定要分開清楚,如果是涉及兩個已經檢 驗出樣本超標的養殖場,一定要依照食安中心的指令封存。但其他持有有 效衞生證明和在內地有關當局註冊的供港水生動物養殖場出產的(大閘 蟹),是可以繼續出售。

記者:有蟹商表示領有許可證要回收,但沒有領有許可證就可以繼續出售,在入口大閘蟹的制度上,監管是否存在漏洞?

食物及衞生局局長:我剛才已說得很清楚,如果有進口商認為自己的產品,雖然已經有衞生證明,但不是從他自己的註冊養殖場進口,這些情況我們會跟內地有關當局再跟進了解。

(請同時參閱談話全文的英文部分。)

完

2016年11月3日(星期四) 香港時間17時48分

Press Releases

Following is the transcript of remarks made by the Secretary for Food and Health, Dr Ko Wing-man, after attending a public function today (November 3):

Reporter: The traders criticised the Centre for Food Safety (CFS) for naming the companies without clarifying whether the crabs are ...

Secretary for Food and Health: We are very concerned about samples taken from hairy crabs that were found to contain dioxins exceeding the action level adopted by the CFS. I think members of the public should know that dioxin is a carcinogenic substance and should not exist in our food, and therefore relevant products from the farms concerned must be withheld and recalled. As to the claims of certain importers that their products were routed through other importers or registered farms, we will further liaise with the Mainland authorities concerned to understand the background.

(Please also refer to the Chinese portion of the transcript.)

Ends/Thursday, November 3, 2016 Issued at HKT 16:55

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食安中心繼續跟進大閘蟹驗出二噁英事件

食物環境衞生署食物安全中心(中心)發言人今日(十一月三日)表示,就日前公布有兩個大閘蟹樣本被檢出二噁英和二噁英樣多氯聯苯超出中心的行動水平,業界必須按中心指令將從涉事兩個水產養殖場,即「吳江萬頃太湖蟹養殖有限公司」和「江蘇太湖水產有限公司」進口的大閘蟹即時下架及停售,以確保食物安全。

發言人說:「業界必須由已註冊的內地供港食用水生動物養殖場進口大閘蟹。中心會以動物衞生證書上列出的內地水產養殖場及本港入口商的資料為準。遇到食物事故便會按此得出涉事本地進口商名單以作跟進調查。」

「就有業界聲稱並非從動物衞生證書上列明的內地水產養殖場進口其出售的大閘蟹,中心會與有關商號和內地有關當局跟進。」

發言人表示,由於香港大部分的食物都是由外地進口,就風險較高的食品如大閘蟹、牛肉等,政府均有通過與不同出口國和地區的官方單位的聯繫,建立由相關出口國和地區執行的源頭管理機制,包括簽發衞生證書。除此以外,政府在香港境內會做好把關工作。中心一貫會透過在入口、批發以及零售層面抽檢來自全球各地進口到香港的各類食物,以確保食物安全以及保障公眾健康。

此外,中心已因應有關事件加強在進口及零售層面抽驗大閘蟹,至今已將六個樣本交予政府化驗所進行二噁英和二噁英樣多氯聯苯的測試,預計在兩星期內會有測試結果。

中心亦繼續跟進涉事大閘蟹的回收情況。根據涉事進口商提供的資料,大部分涉事大閘蟹已沽售,截至今日,進口商共回收約八百公斤大閘蟹。

對於有報道指有業界表示會繼續出售涉事的大閘蟹,發言人強調,中心沒有撤回任何下架及回收要求。若業界不將涉事大閘蟹下架,本署可根據《公眾衞生及市政條例》第132章第59條,將涉事大閘蟹加上標記、印記及考慮處置該等食物。至於出售附有動物衞生證書,證明並非來自兩個涉事水產養殖場的大閘蟹,則不受影響。

中心會與內地有關當局保持密切聯繫,並會繼續跟進事件和採取適當跟進行動,以確保食物安全及保障市民健康。

完

2016年11月3日(星期四) 香港時間21時09分

Press Releases

CFS continues to follow up on incident of hairy crabs detected with dioxins

A spokesman for the Centre for Food Safety (CFS) of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department said today (November 3) that regarding the CFS' earlier announcement that two hairy crab samples were found to contain dioxins and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) exceeding the action level adopted by the CFS, the trade should immediately stop sale and remove from shelves the hairy crabs imported from the two aquaculture farms concerned in Jiangsu Province in accordance with the CFS' instructions to ensure food safety.

The spokesman said "The trade should only import hairy crabs from Mainland aquaculture farms registered for supplying edible aquatic animals to Hong Kong. CFS will act in accordance with the information of the Mainland aquaculture farms and the local importers on the Animal Health Certificates. In case of food incidents, the CFS can conduct follow-up investigations with the importers concerned based on the information collected from the health certificates.

"With regard to claims by some members of the trade that the hairy crabs sold by them were not from the aquaculture farms stated on the health certificates, the CFS will follow up the matter with the vendors and the Mainland authorities concerned."

The spokesman said as most of the food products in Hong Kong are imported, for those food items of higher risks such as hairy crabs and beef, the Government, through liaising with the official authorities of different exporting countries and regions, has set up a source control mechanism to be implemented by them, including the issue of health certificates. In addition, the Government exercises stringent control within the territory. The CFS has all along been collecting samples of all kinds of food products imported into Hong Kong from different parts of the world at import, wholesale and retail levels so as to ensure food safety and safeguard public health.

Moreover, in view of the incident, the CFS has stepped up surveillance against hairy crabs at the import and retail levels. So far six samples have been submitted to the Government Laboratory for testing of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs. Test results are expected to be available within two weeks.

The CFS will also continue to follow up on the recall of the affected hairy crabs. According to the information provided by the importers concerned, most of the affected hairy crabs have been sold. As at today, a total of about 800 kilograms of hairy crabs have been recalled by the importers.

On media reports that some members of the trade claimed that they would continue to sell the affected hairy crabs, the spokesman stressed that the CFS has not withdrawn its instructions of removing from shelves or recall of the affected hairy crabs. If the trade does not remove the concerned hairy crabs from shelves, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department can affix a mark or a seal to the hairy crabs concerned and consider disposing of such food under Section 59 of the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap 132). Sale of hairy

crabs which bear health certificates proving that they are not originated from the two aquaculture farms concerned will not be affected.

The CFS will maintain close contact with the relevant Mainland authorities, continue to follow up on the incident and take appropriate follow-up action to safeguard food safety and public health.

Ends/Thursday, November 3, 2016
Issued at HKT 22:22

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太湖大閘蟹含二噁英港八成貨中招 嗜高脂者一季吃3 隻超標

【明報專訊】正值蟹季,食安中心發現5個大閘蟹樣本含致癌物二噁英,並首次驗出兩個來自江蘇太湖的樣本超標,最高超出5.2倍,平日愛吃肉及高脂食物人士,3個月內吃3隻蟹已超出攝取上限。涉事兩間太湖養殖場佔港七、八成大閘蟹供應,食安中心下令停止進口及出售涉事養殖場的大閘蟹,各大著名蟹店受牽連,估計損失數百萬元的老三陽,揚言保留追究損失的權利。

涉15 進口商老三陽呼冤擬告政府

食安中心公布,涉事蟹樣本來自江蘇省太湖養殖場「吳江萬頃太湖蟹養殖」和「江蘇太湖水產」,15 間涉事進口商包括著名蟹商老三陽、永富、華記永昌和成隆行等(見表)。老三陽負責人祁廣楠昨呼冤,指摘食安中心「害死人」,他說老三陽直接向太湖養蟹戶取貨,「江蘇太湖水產」只代其處理文件,並無直接供貨,之前交予食安中心化驗的蟹亦沒問題,粗略估計今次損失數百萬元,計劃控告政府相關部門,「如我們的大閘蟹有問題,我願負責,但今次是冤枉」。

食肆及超市亦陸續停售,東海飲食集團表示,就大閘蟹樣本出現問題,決定即時停售大閘蟹及大閘蟹食品,直至食安中心有進一步指示。惠康稱十分關注事件,已即根據食安中心指示,將受影響的大閘蟹下架及封存,顧客憑單可退款;百佳回應表示,為作預防,暫停出售所有大閘蟹及大閘蟹換領券。

超市食肆停售未公布涉事批次

食安中心於9 月下旬共檢測了5 個共約12 公斤的大閘蟹樣本,前日所得結果發現,其中兩個樣本的二噁英和二噁英樣多氯聯苯總含量超標,其中「吳江萬頃太湖蟹養殖」的大閘蟹二噁英含量達40.3 皮克,較食安中心的行動水平6.5 皮克高出5.2 倍,而「江蘇太湖水產」大閘蟹被驗出含11.7皮克二噁英,即超標80%。

食環署助理署長(食物監察及管制)蔡美儀昨表示,上述兩個養殖場供港的大閘蟹,約佔市面七至八成,已立即要求停止進口及在港出售,並提醒市民若不肯定已購入的大閘蟹來源,宜暫停食用並向零售商查詢。

今次在涉事大閘蟹流出市面多時才完成化驗,蔡解釋化驗程序繁複,一般需時1個月才完成,大閘蟹是時令新鮮食物,較難待完成化驗後才批准出售,若從內地養殖場檢驗二噁

英,技術上亦難做到。她強調,太湖大閘蟹範圍廣泛,部分來自太湖的蟹樣本檢測結果 並無問題,故不會全面禁售,現從入口層面追查二噁英源頭。

食安中心顧問醫生(風險評估及傳達)何玉賢表示,市民進食二噁英蟹不會致急性中毒,但一個體重60公斤成人於3個月內連吃14隻大閘蟹,會達二噁英攝取量上限,可致慢性中毒,若是平日愛吃肉、海產、蛋及奶類等含較多二噁英的高脂肪食物的人,則一季吃3隻四両重的大閘蟹已可超標,但何強調只要並非長期攝入超出可容忍水平的二噁英,「間唔中食多了」不會受影響。驗蟹耗1個月被批:一早吃完

立法會食物安全及環境衛生事務委員會主席黃碧雲表示,二噁英檢測流程太慢,「1個月後才告訴你們(結果),(市民)一早吃完了」,擔心把關不嚴,認為應檢討整個測試制度。餐飲聯業協會會長黃家和相信,市民因事件對大閘蟹有戒心,預料不少有大閘蟹餐的食肆生意會受打擊,生意有可能跌七成,旗下餐廳有售陽澄湖大閘蟹,現會修改來源說明。他促請食安中心公布涉事被驗出有問題的具體批次,以便追蹤來源。

老三陽

食物安全中心昨公布兩個大閘蟹樣本的二噁英含量超標,涉事養殖場的大閘蟹要即時下 架及停售,在港批發及零售大閘蟹的名店老三陽也受影響,該店不滿政府安排,發律師 信表明保留追究所有損失之權利。(資料圖片)

永富

不少名人光顧的九龍城永富食品曾進口涉事養殖場的大閘蟹,其負責人陳錦輝表示,前 日已收起該批蟹,現仍有售陽澄湖及其他非涉事養殖場的太湖大閘蟹,昨日有原已預訂 太湖蟹的客人改訂陽澄湖大閘蟹。(鍾林枝攝)

文章編號: 201611023152892

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文章總數:1篇

1.香港經濟日報 | 發行量/接觸人次: 100,000 | 2016-11-02 報章 | A30 |港聞 |By 鄧穎琳張美琪章淑濂

字數: 1183 words

江蘇2大閘蟹樣本 致癌二噁英超標

大閘蟹踏入銷售旺季之際,食環署公布檢獲2個江蘇大閘蟹樣本含致癌二噁英,分別超標1 倍及5倍,部分人蟹季食3隻已超上限。當局籲停售停食毒蟹,但來貨料早售罄。

事件揭示2大監管漏洞,港府稱涉事2個內地養殖場佔本港大閘蟹供應量7至8成,但有關公司原來只是收集大閘蟹出口的中介,毒蟹真正源頭不明,即使港府已停止兩公司輸蟹入港,未必能堵截毒蟹繼續流入(見另文--「食安取樣化驗 為何需時1個月?」)。

食安中心昨傍晚緊急召開記者會公布大閘蟹檢測結果,食環署助理署長(食物監察及管制)蔡美儀表示,當局一個月前抽取5個大閘蟹樣本(3人口、2零售),當中有2個的二噁英和二噁英樣多氯聯苯含量超標,涉事樣本來自吳江萬頃太湖蟹養殖有限公司及江蘇太湖水產有限公司。前者每克的二噁英含量達40.3皮克毒性當量,後者則每克含11.7皮克毒性當量,超過行動水平每克6.5皮克毒性當量,即分別超標逾5倍及近1倍。

毒蟹源頭未明 部分招標逾5倍

食安中心已暫停涉事公司的大閘蟹進口及在港出售,並已通知本港進口商回收,有關進口商涉及15間,包括老三陽(香港)、永富等著名進口商。中心呼籲市民若不肯定大閘蟹的來源可向零售商查詢,為安全起見,應停食來源不明的大閘蟹。

在名單上的老三陽(香港)負責人祁廣楠強調,其店沒有從涉事供應商入貨,批評食安中心不清楚業內運作造成其公司名譽、經濟的損失,會法律追究對方責任。

發記發展有限公司負責人徐振發指,已即時自行停售太湖大閘蟹,將銷毀存貨,受影響市民可隨時退貨,今日會改售湖北洪湖的大閘蟹。華記永昌號負責人朱先生則表示,暫未收到食環署指引,料今晨會有安排,相信今次事件會影響生意,但已向熟客解釋。他又稱涉事兩公司是報關公司,程序上「要他們幫忙」,但貨源不是來自他們。

食安中心顧問醫生(社會醫學)(風險評估及傳達)何玉賢指,二噁英是環境污染物、 毒性強,可影響人類生殖及發育,亦可致癌。

香港專業教育學院(柴灣)應用科學系高級講師方麗影指,二噁英屬脂溶性化學性污染物,易積存體內,短期攝入會令肝功能下降,長期攝入可影響神經及免疫系統,有致癌風險。市民難以從外表分辨大閘蟹是否含二噁英。

至於為何大閘蟹會有二噁英,方麗影推測養殖地點附近焚燒垃圾,產生二噁英,污染空氣及水源造成;另外,若養殖產附近有重金屬、工業或染布工業等,亦可能造成污染。

估養殖環境 受重金屬工業污染

香港大閘蟹進出口協會名譽會長祁廣楠則猜測,被驗出含有二噁英的大閘蟹屬平價的稻田蟹。稻田蟹在塘內飼養,水質差滿布垃圾。當蟹生病,商家為求利益會餵飼蟹進食內地禁藥「魚藥」,祁懷疑二噁英或來自「魚藥」。祁廣南預料,大閘蟹被驗出含致癌物二噁英超標的消息一出,今年大閘蟹的銷情將減半,稱對消息感頭痛。

摩登雜貨店「金飯碗」老闆梁耀邦表示,雖然無從涉事公司入貨,但仍擔心供應減會搶高來貨價。他指,過去一踏入11月,市民對大閘蟹熱情會漸減,暫難料未來大閘蟹售價。

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列印 頁 1/2



文章總數:1篇

1.英文虎報 | 發行量/接觸人次: 200.000 | 2016-11-02

報章 | P04 | Top News | By Carain Yeung

字數: 520 words

HAIRY CRABS POISON ALERT

Food authorities yesterday suspended the import and sale of hairy crabs in Hong Kong from two Jiangsu farms and issued a recall from 15 importers, after two of five tested samples were found with excessive levels of the carcinogen dioxin.

The problematic samples came from two farms in Jiangsu province that supply up to 70 to 80 percent of hairy crabs to Hong Kong.

The Centre for Food Safety announced the twin moves last night.

Sarah Choi Mei-yee, the center's assistant director, said five hairy crab samples were collected under the seasonal food surveillance project late in September.

According to the "action level" adopted by the center, the amount of the dioxin and dioxin-like polychlorinated byphenyls should not exceed 6.5 picograms toxic equivalent per gram of the sample.

Choi said the two samples, both from farms in Tai Hu in Jiangsu, contained 11.7 and 40.3 picograms, respectively.

The farms supply to 15 importers, and it is expected that some tainted crabs have already been sent to the market, Choi said, adding she could not pinpoint a precise number.

"[Dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs] are environmental pollutants and they can affect development and reproductive development and it can also cause cancer," said Ho Yuk-yin, the center's consultant for risk management and communication, community medicine.

"Dioxin can come from the environment, like volcano eruptions and burning of garbage and also through industrial emission. The PCBs are mainly from industrial pollution."

It is possible that the crabs absorbed the toxic substances through daily activities, Ho said.

Although both tainted samples were from Tai Hu, samples were also taken from farms in the same area that complied with the standard, Choi said.

For an adult male who weighs 60 kilograms, consumption of 14 tainted crabs in a season will exceed the provisional tolerable monthly intake and it only takes three tainted crabs for a man with the same weight who prefer diets high in fat to exceed it.

Ho also said the crab roe contains a higher level of dioxin than the flesh.

Acute intoxication is unlikely, Ho said, and the long-term effect depends on the overall exposure of the toxic substances in a lifetime.

Asked about preventive checks, Choi said the test for dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs is complicated and it takes about a month to undertake. It is therefore not practical to check all imported crabs before they are offered for sale.

More tests will be conducted for hairy crab samples. The Government Laboratory promised to increase manpower for the procedure but it did not say by how much the tests can be hastened.

Agriculture and fisheries sector lawmaker Stephen Ho Chun-yin called for a hotline to be set up to provide assistance to affected traders and consumers. He also urged relevant departments to contact their mainland counterparts and suppliers to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

Helena Wong Pik-wan, who chairs the food safety panel, said the government failed in its gatekeeping efforts, adding all import of hairy crabs should be suspended unless they are cleared to be safe.

She also urged the public to stop eating hairy crabs for now.

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文章總數:1篇

1.明報 | 發行量/接觸人次: 140,000 | 2016-11-04

報章 I A03 I港聞 字數: 1465 words

二噁英蟹源未明蟹商認來自非供港場

【明報專訊】食物安全中心公布太湖大閘蟹二噁英超標已3天,昨仍未確切交代貨源。雖然中心規定供港大閘蟹須來自註冊供港場,昨更明言不接受蟹商只借其他人名義出口,但有涉事蟹商承認大閘蟹不是來自註冊場。立法會議員直指食環署的追蹤機制失效,促衛生證明書須列明真實產地。

議員斥食環追蹤機制失效

對於涉事大閘蟹批次、確實的太湖養殖點、涉事的「吳江萬頃太湖蟹養殖」和「江蘇太湖水產」的運作模式等,食安中心昨仍未能交代。食物安全專員譚麗芬只稱,涉事兩間公司位於太湖的「3點鐘位置」,但涉及多少個「養殖單位」、屬「多養殖場」或「單一養殖場」仍要追查。

食安:涉事公司處太湖3點鐘位置譚又稱,進口本港的大閘蟹須衛生證明書,證明適宜供人食用,會以證明書列明的涉事單位,作為追查的切入點及交予內地調查。她表示,如大閘蟹出產地不在國家質檢總局准許供港的養殖場名單上,「即是不受內地監管,而只是藉其他人的名義,相信內地當局與我們都不會接受」,並要蒐證及與內地跟進。

食環署助理署長(食物監察及管制)蔡美儀表示,當大閘蟹進□本港時,會查證蟹是否來自認可的養殖場,強調衛生證上列出的養殖場企業,有責任保障入□本港的食物安全。至於供港場代其他人辦出□批文是否有問題,蔡美儀說,如該企業「完全看了養殖場的東西,認為沒有問題而發證,不是問題」,否則「係唔係都借,可能無盡個責任」。

本港多間被指向兩間涉事公司買蟹的進口商,自稱出售的大閘蟹來自太湖自家養殖基地,只是透過兩公司辦理出口批文。其中,新三陽負責人陳先生承認,其自家養殖基地不在出口名單,亦不是供港,因此要另找「江蘇太湖水產」做出口批文。他稱其養殖基地在太湖東山鎮,在湖邊做包裝,實際養殖場在湖中心,以快艇駛至需半小時。

新三陽:名單上公司內地欽點

陳稱,由於無法信納註冊供港養殖場的產品品質,因此選擇自設基地養蟹。被問為何不 向當局申請做供港場,他稱在內地出口有很多「潛規則」,又稱供港名單上的供港養殖 公司是內地「欽點公司」。他聲稱,自家基地養殖後找供港公司做批文是恆久的做法, 食環署指明要求蟹來自供港養殖場是不了解行內運作。他又稱內地出入境檢驗檢疫局亦 「暗地裏知道」其養殖場的蟹來自自家養殖場,他說通知當局要出口蟹後,檢疫局會到 其養殖基地檢驗,之後發衛生證明書予代出口的公司,衛生證明書亦因此在養殖地寫上 出口公司名單。

老三陽:不肯定養蟹範圍獲許可否至於老三陽聲稱在太湖養蟹範圍,是否屬於獲許可養殖場範圍,該公司董事總經理祁玉鳳表示「不肯定」。該公司昨改用「常州」蟹,問及實際地點等資料,祁稱不再多說。

立法會議員黃碧雲批評,食環署單靠衛生證明書追蹤蟹的來源,惟蟹商聲稱只請該公司作出口批文,蟹隻來自另外養殖場,但該署未能迅速追蹤,反映食物安全追蹤機制失效。她質疑蟹商稱自設養殖場養蟹是為了確保食物品質的說法,若不是供港註冊養殖場,無人能證明這些蟹的質量確實較優質。黃建議食環署與內地當局溝通,商討處理方法,讓供港蟹由註冊養殖場供港,而衛生證明書必須列明蟹隻的真實來源地。

二噁英大閘蟹未解謎團

1 涉事大閘蟹確切來源未明

食物安全中心只公布兩個驗出二噁英超標的大閘蟹樣本來自「吳江萬頃太湖蟹養殖」和「江蘇太湖水產」,但沒公布樣本所屬批次、確實的太湖養殖地點

2 涉事養殖地點及數目未明

食物安全中心稱出事的「吳江萬頃太湖蟹養殖」和「江蘇太湖水產」位於太湖的「3點鐘位置」,但兩間公司涉及多少個「養殖單位」、屬於「多養殖場」或「單一養殖場」仍要追查

3 涉事大閘蟹數目未明

食物安全中心稱大部分涉事大閘蟹已沽售,截至昨日,進口商共回收約800公斤大閘蟹

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文章總數:1篇

1.香港經濟日報 | 發行量/接觸人次: 100,000 | 2016-11-04

報章 | A30 | 港聞 | By 鄧穎琳

字數: 719 words

內地大閘蟹衞生證明 無驗二噁英

江蘇大閘蟹被本港首次驗出含致癌物,內地部門卻稱出口蟹符合本港檢驗檢疫要求,原來港府要求輸港大閘蟹必須附有衞生證明書,當中並不包括檢驗二噁英項目。

食物安全專員譚麗芬表示,大閘蟹是高風險食品,港府已增驗6個大閘蟹樣本,料兩周內 有結果。

不少業界人士均指出,涉及二噁英大閘蟹的吳江萬頃太湖蟹養殖有限公司和江蘇太湖水產有限公司,只負責報關,不等於貨源出處。

衞生證需保障食物 無害官食用

食物安全中心食物安全專員譚麗芬醫生表示,供港大閘蟹必須具有衛生證明書,證明書制度以養殖場為單位,用以證明食物是適宜供人食用,而內地負責源頭監管,監管制度包括化學、物理、微生物、輻射危害方面。不過,供港名單上包括貿易公司及養殖場,故涉事公司實際涉及多少養殖場,仍需內地當局調查。

食環署助理署長(食物監察及管制)蔡美儀醫生解釋,輸入本港的大閘蟹需衞生證,入口前本港會派員檢驗貨物及衞生證,證上養殖場需屬國家許可,否則貨物不可入口。

譚被問及香港與內地化驗準則是否一致,她表示現時內地及本港主要集中資源在獸藥檢驗方面。至於衞生證明書中有否檢驗二噁英?蔡美儀承認未有包括二噁英,惟衞生證需保障食物適宜人類食用及無有害物質,暫未知有多少涉事大閘蟹已出售,政府會加強抽驗。

高永文:涉事產品 須下架回收

事後食環署曾抽多6個樣本送往化驗。政府化驗師單慧媚表示,已調動人手及資源處理, 冀可在兩周內有化驗結果。

有涉事進口商聲稱自家貨源非出自兩公司,一度無將涉事蟹下架,食衞局長高永文說, 內地供港大閘蟹必須來自內地有關質檢部門註冊的供港水生動物養殖場,並具國家相關 部門的衞生證明文件,才可進口香港;而食安中心公布回收後,兩養殖場的涉事產品必 須下架回收,如違要求,食安中心可按香港法例採取行動。

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頁2/2

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文章總數:1篇

1.英文虎報 | 發行量/接觸人次: 200,000 | 2016-11-04 報章 | P08 | Top News | By Carain Yeung

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Crab importers warned to toe line

All hairy crabs imported to Hong Kong through the two Jiangsu farms whose samples were found with excessive levels of the carcinogen dioxin must be recalled, the Centre for Food Safety said yesterday.

It warned traders must prove their crabs are safe, or action would be taken against those refusing to cooperate.

As of yesterday morning, some 800 kilograms of hairy crabs had been recalled, while six more samples were being tested for dioxin. The center on Tuesday suspended the import and sale of hairy crabs from the two farms, and issued a recall from 15 importers.

But some "innocent" importers on the list claimed they did not buy from the two Lake Tai farms, saying the farms were just agents used for export documents.

"We would like to stress that the center has not amended or withdrawn any order to recall and stop the sale of the hairy crabs with regard to the two Jiangsu farms," said CFS assistant director Sarah Choi Mei-yee.

She said the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department has the authority to mark and seal the product.

Traders who believe they should be exempted should provide evidence, otherwise they could face a maximum penalty of a HK\$50,000 fine and six months in jail, Choi said.

Old San Yang, one of the 15 importers named by CFS, finally stopped selling its hairy crabs from Lake Tai yesterday.

The company earlier refused to stop sales, as director Sandy Ki Yuk-fung said her firm bought all its crabs directly from fishermen in Lake Tai. They then grew them in its own business, she said, adding that the two farms named were only responsible for paper work.

CFS controller Gloria Tam Lai-fan sidestepped the question on any loopholes in the import of crabs.

Tam said only crabs from the mainland's list of farms approved to supply Hong Kong by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine are allowed in the SAR.

Asked if it's possible some farms have "borrowed" the identity of the approved farms, Tam only said this would be unacceptable to both local and mainland authorities.

She said local authorities check the certificates of the imported crabs and test them after they have entered Hong Kong.

Mainland authorities are responsible for the control at source, for example, to check for any chemical, microbiological, physical or radiological hazards, but Tam couldn't say if these include dioxins.

Government chemist Della Sin Wai- mei said the dioxin test usually takes two to four weeks, but the government lab now hopes to cut it down to two weeks.

carain.yeung@singtaonewscorp.com

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