



## IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY AND SAFETY

## 改善產品質素及安全

The Council plays a vital role in improving product quality and safety. Through its ongoing programme in research and testing, the Council monitors and evaluates essential product features including their safety, performance, ease of use, durability and environmental sustainability. The product choices range from food to household products, electrical appliances to consumer electronics, cosmetic and personal care products to clothing and apparels, children to elderly products. The findings offer objective, technically based guidance to alert consumers to immediate or potential product hazards and assist consumers to make informed choices.

消委會的提升產品質素及安全方面，扮演著重要角色。通過持續的研究及測試工作，監察和評估產品的安全性、性能表現、使用方便程度、耐用程度以及對環境的損害等不同範疇。測試產品的種類廣泛，由食品到家居用品、電器到電子產品、化妝和個人護理產品到服飾，兒童到長者用品等，均有涵蓋。測試結果是客觀的消費指南，提醒消費者產品的即時或潛藏風險，從而作出知情的選擇。

### Research and Test Reports

A total of 58 product testing, survey and research reports, covering myriad consumer products, were published in the Council's monthly CHOICE Magazine during the year. When products were found to be non-compliant with mandatory or established international standards, the Council notified the relevant regulatory authorities for immediate follow-up action, and called on the manufacturers and their agents to rectify the faults and improve the products. Over the years, the Council's product research and testing, as well as the subsequent follow-up have proven effective in facilitating law enforcement and fostering the development of legislative measures for consumer protection<sup>8</sup>.

### 研究及測試報告

年內，於消委會《選擇》月刊上發表的產品測試、調查和研究報告共58份，涵蓋一籃子消費產品。每當發現產品未能符合相關規定或適用的國際標準時，本會均會通知相關監管機構立即採取跟進行動，並呼籲製造商及代理商糾正錯誤並改善產品。多年來，本會的產品研究和測試，以及後續跟進，已證明可有效協助執法和促進立法加強保護消費者<sup>8</sup>。

**58**  
Research &  
Test Reports  
研究及測試報告

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix 6 for the lists of product testing, market survey and study reports published during 2017-18.  
於2017-18年度公布的產品測試、市場調查及研究報告一覽表見附錄六。

## Types of Product Tests

To present product test results of more than a thousand models of products a year, the Council achieves this through contracting internationally recognised laboratories or collaborating with Government and statutory bodies to conduct the tests. As an active member of International Consumer Research & Testing (ICRT), which is an international consortium of more than 35 consumer organisations, the Council has full access to partake in ICRT product tests, through which valuable resources and experience from other markets are shared and applied effectively.

### Food

#### Asian Style Noodles

In collaboration with the Centre for Food Safety, the Council conducted a test on 10 types of Asian soup noodles (totalling 100 samples) to assess their sodium and energy content. A total of 76 samples were found to have sodium content exceeding the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended daily 2,000mg intake limit, posing a risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular diseases.

Noodle types found to have high sodium content were Pha Thai noodles in tom yum soup base, spicy rice noodles; BBQ pork ramen; and wheat noodles in soup with wonton. The main culprit was the soup base. Consumers were advised to minimise drinking the noodle soup to reduce sodium intake.

In addition, the nutrition labels of 10 samples of pre-packaged cup/bowl noodles were examined. The results showed their average sodium content per serving to be a high level of 1,900 milligrammes. Consumers were reminded to check the nutrition labels on pre-packaged food to avoid regular consumption of high-sodium food.

In the interest of consumer health, the food industry was strongly urged to reduce the sodium content in food and to display clearly on the menus the nutrition information such as the calories and sodium content to enable informed choice by consumers when eating out.

#### Canned Pork Products

In a test of 25 samples of luncheon meat and 8 samples of canned sausages, it was found that most of the samples contained high levels of sodium and fat.

In a luncheon meat sample, sulfadimidine, a veterinary drug residue, was detected. It might create higher risks for antibiotic-resistant bacteria survival in body of consumers.

## 產品測試的種類

本會每年測試過千種產品型號，須委託國際認可實驗室或與本地不同的政府部門及法定團體協作測試。國際消費者研究及試驗組織(ICRT)由世界各地超過35個消費者組織單位組成，本會作為ICRT的活躍成員，通過參與由ICRT主辦的聯合測試，有效運用其他市場的資源和經驗。

### 食品

#### 亞洲風味湯麵

本會與食物安全中心合作，測試10種亞洲風味湯麵，共100個樣本，評估其鈉和能量含量。發現共76個樣本的含鈉量超過世界衛生組織(世衛)建議的2,000毫克每日攝入限量，構成高血壓和心血管疾病的風險。

檢出鈉含量較高的湯麵種類包括冬蔭功湯麵、麻辣米線粉、叉燒拉麵和雲吞麵，而造成超出世衛建議的主因在於湯底。所以消費者宜盡量避免飲用湯底以減少鈉的攝入量。

此外，測試檢查了10款預先包裝的杯/碗麵樣本的營養標籤。結果顯示，每食用份量的平均鈉含量高達1,900毫克。消費者應檢查預先包裝食品上的營養標籤，以避免經常食用高鈉食物。

為消費者健康著想，本會強烈要求食品行業降低食品中的鈉含量，並在菜單上清楚顯示營養資料，如卡路里及鈉含量，以便消費者在外出進餐時作出理智的選擇。

#### 豬肉罐頭食品

測試檢視了25款午餐肉和8款罐裝香腸樣本，發現大多數樣本含高鈉和高脂肪。

在午餐肉樣本中，檢測到獸藥殘留(磺胺二甲嘧啶)，可為消費者體內抗藥性細菌的存活帶來更高風險。



The sodium content in the 25 luncheon meat samples varied from 517 milligrammes to 1,180 milligrammes per 100 grammes, with an average of 718 milligrammes per 100 grammes. In the case of 1 sample, the mere consumption of only half a can would exceed the daily limit of 2,000 milligrammes of sodium recommended by the WHO.

The test results were compared with the nutrition label information of the samples; 6 of them were found to have sodium content higher than the manufacturers' claims, with 1 sample higher by 25%. In 1 sausage sample, the sodium content (851 milligrammes per 100 grammes) exceeded the content shown on the label (1.5 milligrammes per 100 grammes) by 560 times. According to the CFS guideline, the deviation between the measured value and declared value in sodium content must not exceed 20%.

### Cooking Oils

Following a rash of recent incidents involving substandard cooking oils, the Council carried out a comparative test covering 60 samples of cooking oils commonly available in the market.

Phthalates in foods are endocrine-disrupting to body, its long-term intake has been shown to damage the development of the reproductive systems in laboratory animals. 41 samples were found to contain phthalates; 5 samples were above the action level in Hong Kong and the migration limit of the European Union standard.

Some cooking oils are manufactured at high temperature, and contaminants 3-monochloro-1,2-propanodiol fatty acid esters (3-MCPDE) and glycidyl esters (GE) may be produced during the process. 3-monochloro-1,2-propanodiol (3-MCPD) and genotoxic carcinogen glycidol would be released respectively through the hydrolysis of 3-MCPDE and GE in the intestinal tracts. 3-MCPD and glycidol were found in 42 and 46 samples respectively. Nonetheless, there is currently no legislation or standard to regulate the level of 3-MCPD and glycidol in edible oils and fats in Hong Kong.

The Council urged relevant regulations and standards be established to improve food safety. The results also showed that the industry had the ability to improve their product quality for the protection of consumer health.

### Fruit Juices

Health-seeking consumers are splurging on a variety of fruit juices including cold-pressed juices, which were priced at around HK\$9.4 per 100ml on average. The Council tested 40 pre-packaged chilled fruit juices for contaminants, preservatives and nutrients content.

Patulin, a heat-stable mycotoxin, is genotoxic and capable of suppressing immunoreactions, damaging nerves, and influencing the development of infants. Among the samples tested, 2 cold-pressed fruit juices were detected with patulin in excess of the food safety action level. When notified by the Council, the distributors swiftly removed the products in question from the shelves.

25款午餐肉樣品中的鈉含量，從每100克517毫克到1,180毫克不等，平均每100克含718毫克鈉。在其中1款樣品中，僅食用半罐就會超過世衛建議的鈉每日攝入限量(2,000毫克)。

而將測試結果與樣品的營養標籤資料比較，發現其中6款樣品的鈉含量高於製造商聲稱，1款更高出25%。在1款香腸樣品中，鈉含量(851毫克/100克)超過標籤上顯示的含量(1.5毫克/100克)560倍。根據食安中心的指引，鈉含量的測量值與標示值之間的偏差不得超過20%。

### 食油

近年各地接連揭發涉及食油安全的事故，本會大規模測試60款市面常見的食油樣本。



食物中的鄰苯二甲酸酯類塑化劑屬內分泌干擾物質。動物實驗發現，長期食用可能影響其生殖系統的發展。是次測試發現41款食油樣本含塑化劑，當中5款更高於本港行動水平和歐盟遷移限量的標準。

部分食油在高溫生產，期間有機會產生污染物氯丙二醇脂肪酸酯(3-MCPDE)和縮水甘油酯(GE)。

3-MCPDE和GE在腸道水解後，分別會釋出有毒的3-MCPD和基因致癌物環氧丙醇(Glycidol)。42及46款樣本分別檢出污染物3-MCPD及Glycidol。然而，香港目前未有訂定法例或標準規管食用油脂中的3-MCPD及Glycidol。

本會敦促當局制定相關法規或標準以改善食品安全。測試結果亦顯示業界有能力提高其產品質量，以保護消費者健康。

### 果汁

不少追求健康的消費者願意花費金錢，購買不同的果汁飲品，包括平均價格為每100毫升港幣9.4元的冷壓果汁。本會測試市面上40款常見的預先包裝冷藏果汁樣本的污染物、防腐劑及營養含量。

棒曲霉素是一種耐熱的霉菌毒素，帶基因毒性，會抑制免疫反應、損害神經，以及影響胎兒發育。樣本中，有2款冷壓果汁檢出棒曲霉素，數值都高於食安中心的行動水平，分銷商收到本會通知後，已隨即將有關產品下架。



Preservatives were found in 4 samples that claimed to contain “no preservative”. In 1 sample, this was believed to have been caused by a natural ingredient in cranberries. Though their preservatives content in the other 3 was found to be within the legal limit, the non-disclosure of preservatives on the product ingredient list might constitute a violation of food labelling regulations.

The test revealed that the nutrient content of all samples fell far below the daily body requirement. Most apple juices and a few blended fruit juices had only low vitamin C levels but high free sugars content. Consumers were advised not to rely on fruit juices, even the cold-pressed as a substitute for the actual fruit.

## Electrical Products

### Power Banks

The Council conducted its first test to evaluate the performance and safety of 30 power banks available in the market, with the rated capacity varying from 5,000 milliampere-hours to 12,000 milliampere-hours. Prices of the samples varied vastly from HK\$79 to HK\$500.

A total of 7 samples were found to have material with insufficient resistance to fire. The outer cover continued to burned for more than 60 seconds after a flame was applied for 30 seconds. Also, the measured input current of 3 samples was higher than the claimed value by 10% or more. There was an anticipated risk that when the power bank was being charged, a USB power supply might become overloaded, leading to overheating. The test results were forwarded to the Customs and Excise Department for follow-up.

The performance test evaluated the samples on marking accuracy, measurement of capacity / energy, daily use, charge retention after storage and 100-cycle endurance. And 3 samples were found to have measured energy less than the claimed values by 40% or more. Regarding durability, 1 sample went out of service after only 26 charge cycles. The measured energy of 3 samples dropped more than 10% after being charged 100 times.

4款標示「不含防腐劑」的樣本驗出防腐劑。其中1款的防腐劑，相信來自配料中紅莓的天然成份，而另外3款的防腐劑含量雖沒超出法例標準，但由於未有在其食物標籤上標明，可能違反食物標籤規例。

是次測試發現全部樣本的營養含量遠低於人體每日所需。大部分蘋果汁及少量混合果汁的維他命C含量偏低，游離糖含量卻甚高。建議消費者不應倚賴喝果汁以至冷壓果汁代替吃水果。

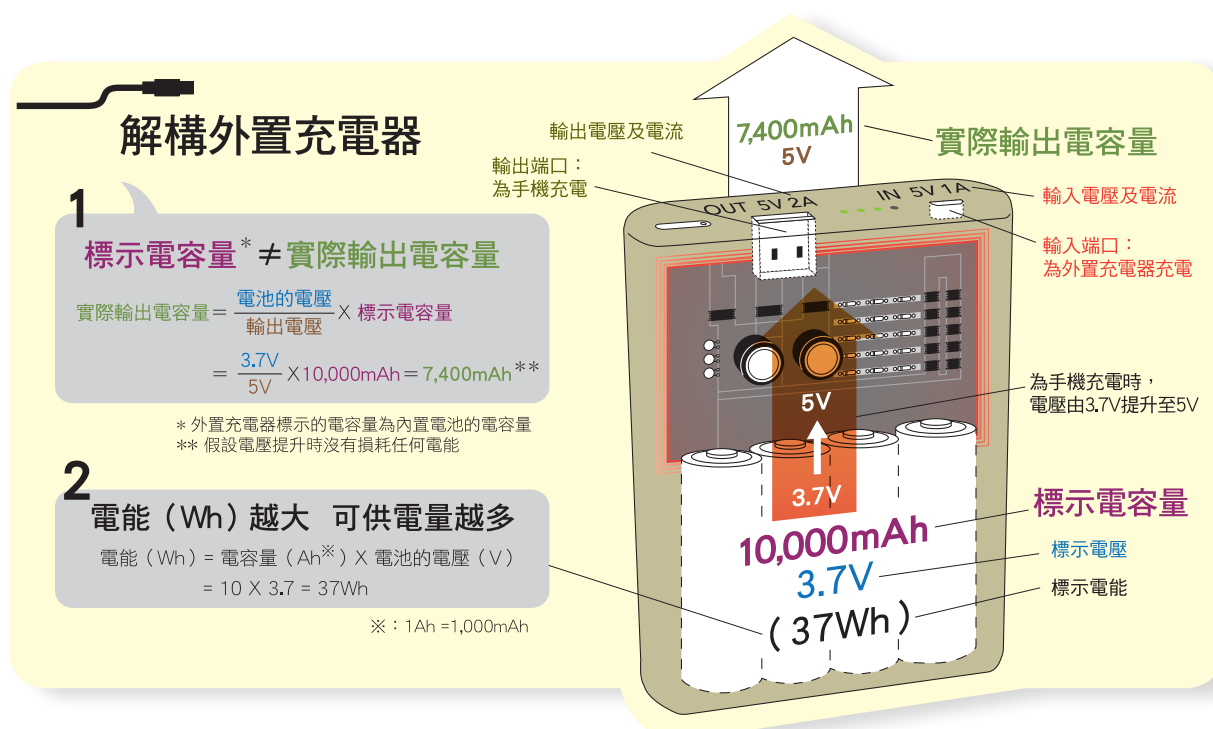
## 電子產品

### 外置充電器

本會首次測試市面30款外置充電器的安全程度及效能，其標示的電容量由5,000至12,000毫安培小時不等。樣本的售價介乎港幣79元至500元。

7款樣本的物料阻燃能力不足，被火燄燃點30秒後，外殼仍繼續燃燒超過60秒；另外3款樣本實際輸入電流較標示高出1成或以上，在充電時有機會導致USB電源供應器超出負荷而過熱。有關測試結果已經轉交海關跟進。

效能方面，測試檢視了樣本的標示準確度、電容量/電能測試、日常使用、長期擺放後的電能保存，以及進行了100次充電耐用測試。3款樣本量得的電能較其標示的低4成或以上。耐用程度方面，1款樣本在充放電26次後便出現故障。3款樣本使用100次後量得的電能跌幅超過1成。



## Household Products

### Laundry Detergents

A total of 34 laundry detergents (16 powder, 15 liquid and 3 capsules-type) were put through a series of tests with water temperature of 30°C, and washing 4 types of 18 various everyday stains on cotton test swatches. The test results revealed a vast variation in their washing performance. Over one-third of the detergents scored only 2.5 points in overall rating in stain removal, and 8 samples were detected with phosphorus, a harmful chemical which might lead to excessive nutrients in water quality, inducing rapid growth of algae and massive death of aquatic life. Many countries have set limit on the phosphorus content of laundry detergents. A similar measure was proposed to enable Hong Kong to be as eco-friendly as other international cities.

In examining product labelling, the Council found only a small minority provided relatively detailed information on the ingredients; the rest were without a clear list of the ingredients but claimed special qualities, such as, antibacterial properties. In Europe, Regulation (EC) No.648/2004 of the European Parliament and Council requires laundry detergents to state the ingredients clearly on the packages. Laundry detergent suppliers were urged to improve their product labelling to enhance ingredient transparency for proper choice of consumers.

### Hand Dishwashing Detergents

The Council tested 35 models of hand dishwashing detergents, comprising 23 regular formula, 4 concentrated and 8 ultra-concentrated formula, with volume ranging from 230 millilitres to a maximum of 2,000 millilitres, and prices ranging from about HK\$11 to HK\$95 a bottle.

The test results indicated that around 30% (11 models) achieved better performance with more than 22 dishes cleaned. The greatest variation in cleaning performance was found in the regular formula detergents, between the best (38.6 dishes cleaned) and the least (6.8 dishes) models, the discrepancy was close to 5 times high.

The Council also found some 60% (21) of the models detected with allergenic preservatives. The Council warned that consumers in daily repeated contact with detergents containing high amounts of allergy-causing preservatives might result in an allergic reaction or even dermatitis of the hands.

Among the samples, 6 models claimed that they could be used to clean fruit and vegetables but with only 1 exception, all were tainted with allergic preservatives, which was not disclosed on the label. A high 60% of the detergents were found without their ingredients listed out in detail. The Council stressed that comprehensive labelling of ingredients was essential for consumers' choice, and called on manufacturers to improve the inadequacy in product labelling.

## 家居產品

### 洗衣劑

共測試34款洗衣劑(16款洗衣粉,15款洗衣液和3款洗衣膠囊),以30°C水溫浸泡及洗滌沾有4類共18種日常生活常見污漬的棉質布塊檢視洗衣劑樣本的洗滌表現。測試結果顯示,各洗衣劑的洗滌表現有很大差異。超過三分之一的洗衣劑在去污效能整體評分中僅得2.5分,8款樣本更檢出有害化學物質—磷,可能導致水質營養過剩,令藻類快速生長和水生生物大量死亡。很多國家已對洗衣劑的磷含量設有規限,本會建議推行相類似的措施,令香港像其他國際市場一樣顧及生態環境。

此外,在產品標籤方面,本會發現只有少數樣本提供相對詳細的成分資料;其餘沒附明確的成分列表,卻聲稱具有特別功效如抗菌等。歐洲議會和理事會(EC)No.648/2004號條例要求歐洲市場上的洗衣劑在包裝上須清楚列明成分。本會促請洗衣劑供應商改善產品標籤,提高成分透明度,以便消費者作出正確選擇。

### 手洗用洗潔精

本會測試了35款手洗用洗潔精,包括23款一般配方、4款濃縮配方和8款超濃縮配方產品,容量由最少的230毫升至最多的2,000毫升,每瓶售價由約港幣11元至95元不等。

試驗結果顯示,約3成(11款)樣本的洗滌量表現較理想,可清洗超過22隻碟子。而一般配方樣本的洗滌量表現最參差,最多可清洗38.6隻,而最少僅可清洗6.8隻碟子,相差近5倍。

另外,測試發現6成(21款)樣本檢出可致敏防腐劑。本會提醒消費者,若經常接觸可致敏防腐劑含量高的洗潔精,可能引致過敏反應,甚至令手部皮膚出現皮膚炎。

樣本中,6款聲稱可用作清洗蔬菜和水果用途,但除1款以外,其餘5款都檢出可致敏防腐劑,而且產品標籤上並無相關標示,消費者宜審慎選購和使用該類產品。綜合所有試驗的樣本,逾6成樣本沒有詳細列明成分。

本會強調,具詳盡資訊的成分列表,有助消費者揀選合適的產品,呼籲各生產商提升產品成分的透明度,改善標籤資料。





## Cosmetics and Personal Care

### Surgical Masks

A total of 29 models of masks were examined for Bacterial Filtration Efficiency (BFE), Particle Filtration Efficiency (PFE), Differential Pressure, and Synthetic Blood Penetration Resistance, and the provision of product information on the packaging.

The ASTM F2100-11 standard divides masks into three levels – Levels 1, 2 and 3. A Level 1 surgical mask should have a BFE greater than or equal to 95%. In the test, 3 samples stood out among all with a BFE of more than 99.9%. In sharp contrast, the sample with the least BFE rating was a disappointing 60.4% while another with the claim “highly effective bacterial filtration”. Its BFE was measured with only 88.5%. 2 others that made claims of over 99% BFE were found only 97.4% and 96.8% respectively.

Regarding particle filtration efficiency, the worst performing sample was found to have a PFE rate of only 38.6%.

The Council also found the labelling on most samples lacked clear and complete product information. Some were without place of origin, expiry date, a user reminder not to re-use the mask, proper disposal of mask after use, its BFE and PFE, etc., while a few were in Japanese only.

### Facial Masks

Moisturising masks are enormously popular with beauty-conscious consumers. In a test on 40 models of sheet moisturising masks, and the results revealed vast variations in their moisturising effect. Another product test affirmed that product prices are not necessarily correlated with quality. Findings from the test showed that both the priciest and the cheapest product had only average scores while of the 7 models with higher scores, 5 were priced below HK\$20 per sheet. Half of the models were detected to contain preservatives which might cause an allergic reaction in some people. 3 models were found to contain the preservative MIT (methylisothiazolinone), one of them exceeded the allowable limit of 0.01% stipulated in the Mainland standard.

Manufacturers of sheet moisturising masks also have to improve the product labelling. Most models were labelled with Chinese, English or bilingual instructions for use, while 3 models had instructions only in Japanese or Korean. Users may not attain the best possible results if they do not follow the recommended time, or the instructions on after-care. Furthermore, another 11 models did not clearly indicate their expiry date, posing risks of unwary consumers using expired products.

## 美容及個人護理

### 外科手術口罩

測試共檢查29款口罩樣本，檢驗項目包括細菌過濾效率 (BFE)、顆粒過濾效率 (PFE)、壓力差和合成血穿透，以及包裝標籤資料。

ASTM F2100-11標準將口罩分為3等級—1級、2級和3級。1級外科口罩應具有大於或等於95%的BFE。測試中，3個樣本中的BFE超過99.9%；而BFE得分最低的樣本BFE只有60.4%令人失望，而另一個聲稱高效細菌過濾的樣本的BFE僅為88.5%。另有2款聲稱BFE 99%以上，卻分別只驗得97.4%和96.8%。

至於顆粒過濾效率，發現最差的樣本僅具38.6%的PFE率。

本會還發現大多數樣本的標籤，缺乏明確及完整的產品資料。部分沒標明原產地、有效期、BFE、PFE，以及沒提醒用戶不要重複使用口罩和使用口罩後該如何正確處理等，而少數有標明的亦只以日語標示。

### 面膜

對於注重儀容的消費者，保濕面膜十分受歡迎。本會測試40款片裝保濕面膜，結果顯示樣本的保濕效能有很大差異，再次證明產品價格不一定與質量有關。此外，測試結果亦顯示售價最貴和最便宜的樣本，它們的評分只屬一般。7款取得較高評分的樣本中，5款的售價以每片計低於港幣20元。

半數樣本檢出含有防腐劑，可致部分人士出現過敏反應。3款樣本檢出含防腐劑甲基異噻唑啉酮，其中一款超出內地標準規定的0.01%許可限值。片裝保濕面膜供應商有必要改善產品標籤。多數樣本以中文、英文或雙語標示使用方法，3款樣本只有日文或韓文說明。若用戶未能遵照建議的使用時間或後續護理說明，可能無法獲得最佳效果。另外，有11款樣本沒清楚列明有效期限，這增加了消費者使用過期產品而不自知的風險。



## Shampoos

Chemical tests and microbiological analyses were conducted on 60 models of different shampoo products.

The presence of 1,4-dioxane was detected in 38 models, in the amount ranging from 1.1 parts per million to 24 parts per million, and all falling within the Mainland's Cosmetics Safety and Technical Standards for Cosmetics 2015 limit of 30 parts per million. Nonetheless 7 of the models that had a 1,4-dioxane content between 12 parts per million and 24 parts per million, exceeded the EU Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) recommended safety level (10 parts per million) for cosmetics.

On the other hand, 12 models were found to contain chloromethylisothiazolinone (CMIT) and/or Methylisothiazolinone (MIT) preservatives, 1 had CMIT/MIT in combined total quantity exceeding the current Mainland and EU standard of 0.0015%, and 3 had MIT concentration exceeding the EU SCCS recommended safety level of 0.0015%. Among the models detected with comparatively high concentration of MIT, 1 model claimed that it had been suitable for users with thinning hair or hair loss problem. According to expert advice, applying shampoos with MIT or CMIT preservatives on open wound could lead to a higher chance of adverse discomfort reaction.

Consumers were reminded to be wary of product claims such as hair breakage/damage prevention and hair loss reduction. They could in fact only prevent hair breakage/damage due to combing, and have no lasting improvement to all kinds of hair loss.

## Clothing Products

### Thermal Underwear

A test on 20 models of thermal daily wear and sports/outdoor wear showed diverse performance in thermal retention, sweat wicking, quick drying and durability.

The daily wear samples' thermal retention value between the least and top performers was found to vary from 0.12 clo (a unit for measurement of clothing insulation) to 0.23 clo, with a difference of nearly double. In the case of sportswear models their thermal retention value varied even more noticeably from 0.1 clo to 0.32 clo. The results revealed that the lowest-priced sportswear model (HK\$119) had the thermal retention value measured at 0.32 clo while the highest-priced (HK\$559) and another sportswear both had their thermal retention value measured at only 0.1 clo, the lowest of all test samples. Notwithstanding, after 30 washes, the thermal retention value of most samples remained intact.

Nearly half (8 samples) performed poorly in sweat wicking and quick drying which are essential for wearer comfort.

## 洗頭水

本會搜羅市面合共60款不同型號的洗頭水，進行化學和微生物檢測。

樣本中，38款檢出二噁烷，含量介乎1.1至24個百萬分率，全部符合內地化妝品安全技術規範2015年版要求的限值30個百萬分率；但當中7款檢出的二噁烷含量介乎12至24個百萬分率，高於歐盟消費者安全科學委員會建議化妝品的安全水平（10個百萬分率）。

另一方面，有12款樣本檢出防腐劑CMIT及 / 或 MIT，當中1款檢出的CMIT或MIT混合物總量高於現時內地和歐盟使用的相關規定（0.0015%），另有3款樣本檢出的MIT濃度高於歐盟SCCS 0.0015%的建議安全水平。此外，1款驗出含高濃度MIT的樣本，聲稱適合頭髮稀疏或一般有脫髮問題人士選用。有皮膚專科醫生提醒，若使用部位有傷口，而選用含有MIT或CMIT等防腐劑的產品，引起不適反應的機會可能較高。

本會提醒消費者需對聲稱適合有脫髮問題人士使用的產品小心，部分標示「防斷髮」、「防掉髮」或「減少頭髮脫落」聲稱的產品，實際是指預防因梳理而導致的斷髮或掉髮，未必能有效改善所有脫髮問題。

## 服裝產品

### 保暖內衣

測試了20款日常保暖內衣及運動或戶外活動底層衣，結果發現樣本在保溫、排汗快乾及耐用等方面表現十分參差。

各樣本的保暖程度懸殊，其中最低和最高保溫值的日常保暖內衣，分別是0.12 clo（即保溫值單位）和0.23 clo，相差接近1倍；運動底層衣樣本的保溫值更由0.1至0.32 clo不等，相差超過2倍。其中價格最低的運動底層衣樣本（港幣119元）的保溫值達0.32 clo，而最貴的樣本（港幣559元）和另1款男裝運動底層衣樣本，保溫值均只有0.1 clo，是所有測試樣本中最低。大部分樣本的保溫值在洗濯30次後並沒有減少。

另外，近半數保暖內衣樣本（8款）排汗快乾的能力欠佳，或影響穿著時的舒適度。





## Products for Children

### Soap Bubble Toys

The Council carried out a test on 12 models of common soap bubble toys comprising 4 traditional types, 2 refills, 4 with electric or manual soap bubble guns and 2 bubble-blowing swords or pencils, to ascertain their hygiene condition.

In reference to the Recommendations and Protocols issued by notified bodies NB-Toys under the EU Toy Safety Directive and European Pharmacopoeia, showed that 2 models contained an amount of total aerobic microbial count of 4,600 colony-forming units per gramme and 5,200 colony-forming units per gramme, exceeding the limit set under the Recommendations (1,000 colony-forming units per gramme or colony-forming units per millilitre). Apart from containing total microbial count above the limit, 1 model was also found to contain a pathogen – *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

The Council warned that if children come into contact with soap bubble toys containing excessive amount of microorganisms, they might have bacterial infection with symptoms like red eyes, conjunctivitis, swollen throat, skin irritation, gastroenteritis and fever.

The Council noted Hong Kong had neither legislation nor toy safety standards requiring toys and children products be labelled with information such as manufacturing date, expiry date or period of use. Manufacturers were urged to label in detail to assist parents to choose for products that are of a more recent manufacture.



## Products for Elderly

### Walking Sticks

In a test on 30 walking sticks and 10 cane umbrellas, it was found over 55% of walking sticks and 90% of cane umbrellas samples failed to comply with all the safety test items.

9 walking stick and 8 cane umbrella samples were deformed to the extent exceeding the upper limit of the Taiwanese standard requirements; 4 of the cane umbrellas samples were found permanently deformed, seriously affecting the stick body's ability to withstand human body weight. 4 walking sticks and 7 cane umbrellas samples did not comply with the international standard requirements in frictional performance of the tips, exposing users to risks of slipping and injury.

The Council urged manufacturers to improve product markings and instructions, which were found to be less than adequate in all samples. 14 of the walking sticks and all 10 cane umbrellas were without an instructions manual.

## 兒童產品

### 肥皂泡玩具

本會抽驗12款市面較常見的肥皂泡玩具，包括4款傳統款式、2款補充裝、4款電動或手動的肥皂泡槍及2款劍形或筆形的肥皂泡玩具，檢視樣本的衛生安全情況。

測試參考歐盟玩具安全指令及歐洲藥典，結果發現2款樣本肥皂泡溶液的好氧性微生物總量，分別為每克含4,600菌落形成單位和5,200菌落形成單位，超出歐盟玩具安全指令中由指定機構NB-Toys提出的建議限值（即每克/每毫升1,000菌落形成單位）。除微生物總量較高外，其中1款樣本更同時檢出致病菌——銅綠假單胞菌。

本會提醒家長，兒童若不慎接觸到微生物總量超標的肥皂泡玩具，有機會出現眼睛發紅、結膜炎、喉嚨紅腫、皮膚過敏、腸胃炎及發高燒等細菌感染症狀。

目前本港法例或玩具安全標準均沒規定玩具和兒童

產品需在標籤上標示生產日期、保質期和使用期限等資料。本會建議生產商明確標示以上資訊，方便家長選購較近期製造的產品。



## 長者產品

### 長者手杖

測試市面上30款手杖及10款手杖傘，發現逾5成半的手杖及9成的手杖傘樣本，未能通過安全測試的所有項目。

9款手杖及8款手杖傘樣本，承重後杖身變形幅度超出台灣標準的上限，其中4款手杖傘樣本更是永久變形，嚴重影響杖身支撐體重的能力。此外，有4款手杖及7款手杖傘樣本的膠墊，與地面接觸時的摩擦力不足，未達國際標準的要求，用者容易滑倒受傷。

本會亦促請生產商改善標示說明。是次測試發現全部樣本的標示說明不足，其中14款手杖及全數10款手杖傘樣本，均沒有說明書。



Cane umbrellas are not designed specifically as a walking aid, but to many consumers, their design and function is very similar to the walking sticks. Thus, not a few of the elderly would prefer a cane umbrella instead. But, as revealed in the test, the safety performance of an overwhelming majority of the cane umbrella samples was less than satisfactory. In urging the manufacturers to improve the safety performance of products, the Council also appealed to consumers in need of walking aid to choose walking sticks with higher safety performance instead of umbrella canes.

### *International Comparative Tests*

During the year under review, the Council stepped up collaboration with ICRT and joined forces with consumer associations in other jurisdictions to conduct international comparative tests on different types of products, and to advise consumers on selection tips especially the expensive or durable ones:

- Audio-visual and optical products including vinyl record players, soundbars, headphones, bluetooth speakers, superzoom cameras and interchangeable lens camera kits;
- Computer and telecommunications products comprising mobile security apps, all-in-one printers, smartphones, instant messaging apps, tablet PCs;
- Automobile, road vehicles, and related products including dash cams, car crash safety and child car seats;
- Household, personal and travel products such as electric shavers, wireless vacuum cleaners and lip balms; and
- Sports products including fitness tracker wristbands.

Apart from gaining popularity locally on the test findings, many test results of products such as cameras, mobile phones and fitness tracker wristbands were viewed by a considerable number of visitors to the Council's Shopsmart website, targeting tourists from the Mainland.

雖然手杖傘本身的設計並非專門用於輔助步行，但對不少消費者而言，其設計和功能與手杖大同小異，因此也有不少長者以此取代手杖。然而，是次測試結果顯示，絕大部份手杖傘樣本的安全性表現令人擔憂，本會促請生產商改善產品的安全性，亦呼籲需以手杖輔助步行的消費者，應選擇安全性較高的手杖產品。

### *國際測試合作*

回顧本年度，本會加強與ICRT的合作，並聯同其他地區的消費者組織，對不同種類的產品進行國際性比較測試，並就昂貴或耐用的產品向消費者提供選擇貼士：

- 影音及光學產品－黑膠碟唱盤、數碼相機、可換鏡頭相機套裝、整合式揚聲器、耳筒、藍牙揚聲器、高倍變焦相機和可換鏡頭相機套裝；
- 電腦及通訊產品－手機保安應用程式、多功能打印機、智能手機、即時通訊應用程式、平板電腦；
- 汽車、道路車輛，以及相關產品－行車記錄器、汽車撞擊安全及兒童汽車座椅；
- 家居、個人及旅行產品－電鬚刨，無線吸塵機、潤唇膏；及
- 運動產品－運動手環

測試結果除得到本地人的關注，不少測試結果如相機、手機和運動手環等，在本會專為內地旅客而設的「精明消費香港遊」網站中，都錄得相當多的瀏覽量。