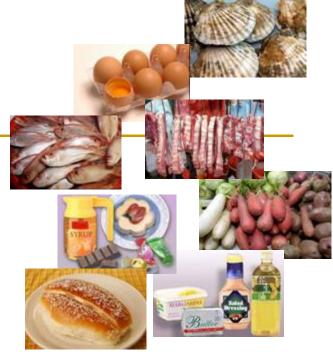
Food Safety Report for November 2013

Centre for Food Safety
Food and Environmental
Hygiene Department







Introduction

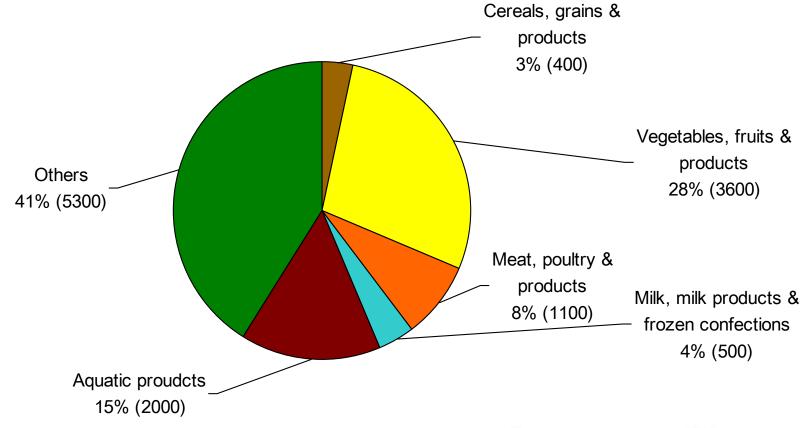
- The Centre for Food Safety (CFS) adopts the three-tier food surveillance approach, i.e. routine food surveillance, targeted food surveillance and seasonal food surveillance to collect samples at import, wholesale and retail levels for microbiological, chemical and radiological tests.
- CFS releases the "Food Safety Report" every month so as to allow the public to obtain the latest food safety information timely.
- This presentation gives an account of the food surveillance sample result analyses in November 2013.

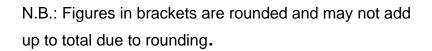




Types of food tested

About 12900 food samples of various food groups were tested.

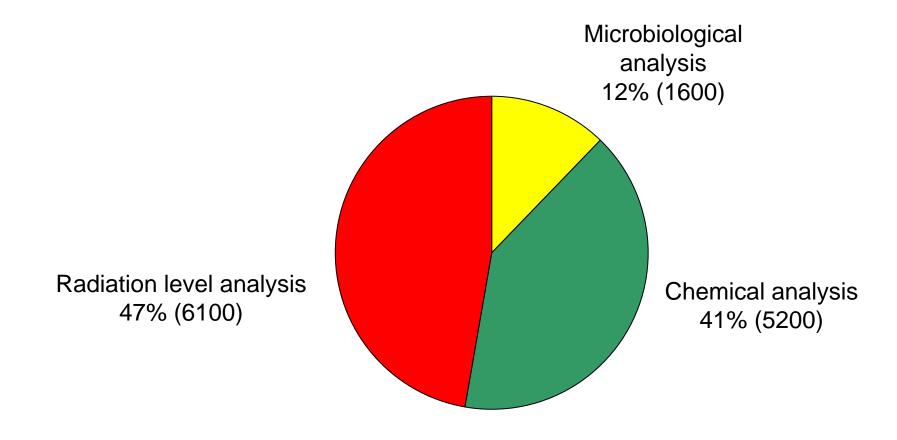








Types of testing

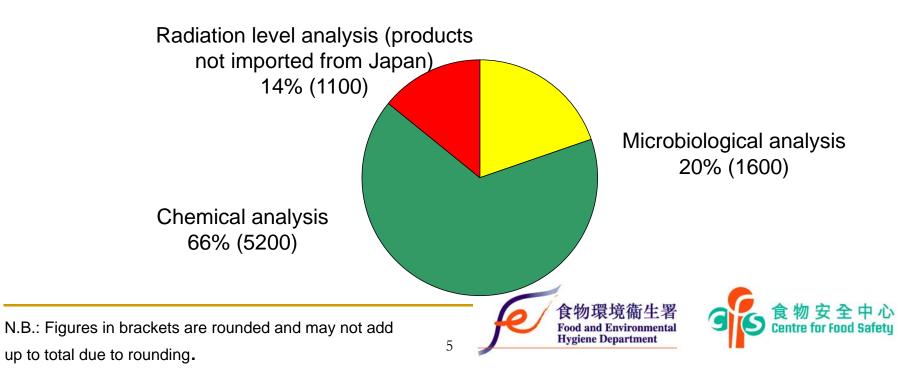






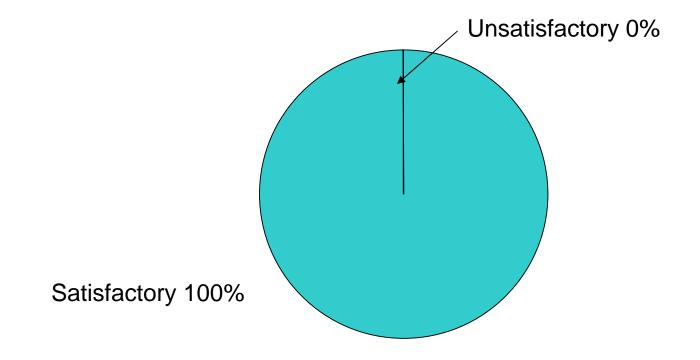
Types of testing (Cont'd)

- In response to the Fukushima nuclear power plant incident in Japan, CFS has stepped up surveillance of imported Japanese food for testing of radiation level from mid-March 2011. In November 2013, all the radiation level test results of about 5000 samples were satisfactory.
- Except that, types of testing for the remaining food surveillance samples are distributed as follows:



Overall results

All results were satisfactory.







1. Vegetables, fruits & products

- About 3600 samples were collected. They included various kinds of fresh vegetables, fruits and legumes, preserved vegetables and pickled fruits, dried vegetables and ready-to-eat vegetables.
- Analysis included:
 - Microbiological tests
 - Chemical tests such as:





- Pesticides (e.g. methamidophos, isocarbophos, DDT, HCH)
- Metallic contamination
- Preservatives
- Pathogens
- Radiation level tests
- All samples were satisfactory.





2. Meat, poultry & products

- About 1100 samples were collected. They included fresh, chilled and frozen pork, beef and poultry, ready-to-eat dishes of meat and poultry served at food premises, the meat and poultry made products such as Chinese preserved meat, sausage and ham.
- Analysis included:
 - Microbiological tests
 - Chemical tests (e.g. preservatives, veterinary drug residues and colouring matters)
 - Radiation level tests
- All samples were satisfactory.















3. Aquatic and related products

- About 2000 samples were collected. They generally covered fish, shellfish, shrimp/prawn, crab, squid and their products.
- Analysis included:
 - Microbiological tests
 - Chemical tests (e.g. preservatives, metallic contamination, toxins and veterinary drug residues)
 - Radiation level tests
- All samples were satisfactory.













4. Milk, milk products & frozen confections

- About 500 samples were tested. They included ice-cream, cheese, milk and milk products.
- Analysis included:
 - Microbiological tests (total bacterial count, pathogens e.g. Salmonella and Staphylococcus aureus)
 - Chemical tests (e.g. melamine, preservatives, veterinary drug residues and colouring matters)
 - Radiation level tests
- All samples were satisfactory.









5. Cereal, grains and products

- About 400 samples included rice/noodles, flour, bread and breakfast cereal.
- Analysis included:
 - Microbiological tests
 - Chemical tests (e.g. preservatives, pesticide residues and metallic contamination)
 - Radiation level tests
- All samples were satisfactory.













6. Other food commodities

About 5300 food samples were collected. Types included:

-	
Mixed dishes □ Pathogens and preservatives	Condiments and sauces • Preservatives and colouring matters
Dim Sum Pathogens , preservatives and colouring matters	Snack □ Pathogens and colouring matters
Beverages - Microbiological tests, preservatives, colouring matters and metallic contamination	Eggs and egg products □ Colouring matters and melamine
Sushi and sashimi	Others □ Plasticisers, preservatives and colouring matters, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Sugar and sweets • Preservatives, colouring matters and metallic contamination	

All samples were satisfactory.





Advice for trade and consumers

- Although all the samples tested were satisfactory, CFS reminds the trade to follow the "Five Keys to Food Safety" in food production to prevent food borne diseases.
- Food manufacturers and retailers should source food from reliable suppliers and maintain a good recording system in accordance with the Food Safety Ordinance to allow source tracing if needed.
- Consumers should patronize reliable premises for buying food. They should also maintain balanced diet to minimize food risk.



