

IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY AND SAFETY

改善產品質素及安全



As part of its ongoing research and testing programme, the Council monitors a vast range of products each year, evaluating their essential product features including safety, performance, ease of use, durability and environmental sustainability, serving as reliable reference for consumers. From the first-ever product test on cooking oil published in CHOICE's debut issue in 1976, to emerging products in recent years, the Council chooses research topics with careful consideration of the most pressing concerns of each generation of consumers.

Prevention is always better than cure. The Council continued to dedicate substantial resources to the testing, survey and research of products in the market with a threefold goal — to help consumers identify safe and cost-effective goods; to drive the industry to improve their product design and quality control; and to accumulate data and information for advocacy on effective regulations.

研究及測試是本會的恆常工作，每年監察的產品種類繁多，透過評估產品特性，包括安全、效能、使用的方便程度、耐用程度及環境可持續性，為消費者提供可靠的參考資訊。自 1976 年於《選擇》創刊號發表以食油為題的首個產品測試，以至近年的新興產品，本會在揀選每一個研究主題時，均仔細考慮每一代消費者當前最迫切及最關注的議題。

本會深信預防勝於治療，因此持續投放大量資源對市場上的產品進行測試、調查及研究，以實現 3 個目標：幫助消費者尋找安全及具成本效益的產品；推動業界改善產品設計和品質監控；並蒐集數據和資訊，用作長遠倡議有效規管的工作。

Product Research and Test Reports

The products studied ranged from popular foodstuffs and household goods, to cosmetic and personal care products, clothing and apparel, children's products, pet products, electrical appliances and consumer electronics. Apart from recurring product tests to monitor improvements in performance and quality over the years, some product tests were introduced for the first time during this reporting year in response to rising consumer demand, including beer, bladeless fans, wireless mice, wheat flour, desk mats, etc. The findings alerted consumers to immediate or potential product hazards and offered objective guidance to making informed choices.

Products found to be non-compliant with Hong Kong regulations or international/regional standards were immediately referred to relevant regulatory authorities for follow-up, while the concerned manufacturers, agents and service providers were called upon to rectify the faults and improve the quality and standards of their products. Over the years, such market monitoring mechanisms have proven to be effective in facilitating law enforcement and driving different businesses to ensure value creation in their product offerings.



產品研究及測試報告

年內研究涵蓋的產品範圍廣泛，從常見的食品和家居用品，到化妝品和個人護理產品、服裝、兒童產品、寵物產品、電器和電子產品不等。除了多年來定期再次進行的產品測試，以監察產品效能和品質有否提升之外，年內亦因應消費者需求為某些產品進行了首次測試，包括啤酒、無葉風扇、無線滑鼠、小麥麵粉、桌墊等。有關結果能提醒消費者注意產品的即時或潛在風險，成為客觀的消費指南。

每當發現有產品未能符合本港法規或國際／地區標準時，本會均會立即通知相關監管機構跟進，並呼籲相關製造商、代理商及服務供應商糾正錯誤，改善產品質素和提升產品水準。多年來，這種市場監察機制有效協助執法，並推動業界為產品創優增值。

6. See Appendix 2 for the lists of product testing and market survey reports published in 2024-25.
附錄二詳列於 2024-25 年度發表的產品測試及市場調查報告。

Product Tests and Surveys

The Council conducts product tests by engaging internationally recognised laboratories or universities and also through collaboration with Government departments. As an active member of International Consumer Research & Testing (ICRT), which is an international consortium of more than 30 consumer organisations, the Council benefits from the experience of the other markets by accessing ICRT's product tests and valuable resources.

Food & Beverage

Beer

In its 50th anniversary special commemorative edition of CHOICE in April 2024 (Issue 570), the Council published its first-ever test on beer; one of the most popular alcoholic beverages for social gatherings and celebrations. The test on 30 prepackaged canned/bottled beers revealed that the energy intake from 1 can/bottle of beer could exceed 200kcal, almost equivalent to that of a bowl of rice, and drinking 2 cans a day for 3 months might lead to a 5-pound fat gain.

Even when not drinking vast amounts, a higher alcoholic content still results in a higher calorie intake. However, consumers may not be able to identify less calorific products simply based on the labelled alcohol by volume (ABV), as 6 samples had considerable discrepancy between the labelled ABV and test results, among which 4 samples' measured values were higher than the labelled value by 0.5% or more.

All samples were detected with different types and levels of biogenic amines, which are by-products of the alcohol fermentation process and excessive intake of which could cause dizziness and vomiting. On the other hand, 1 sample was detected with deoxynivalenol (DON), a mycotoxin resulting from mould-contaminated barley. Excessive intake of DON, also known as "Vomitoxin", may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and abdominal pain. Apart from paying attention to the calories of alcoholic beverages and risks in weight gain, consumers should also be aware that alcohol has been classified as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1 carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).



產品測試及調查

本會透過委託國際認可的實驗室或大學，以及與政府部門協作，進行產品測試。國際消費者研究及試驗組織（ICRT）由世界各地超過 30 個消費者組織組成，本會作為 ICRT 的活躍成員，亦透過共享 ICRT 的產品測試和其寶貴資源，從而汲取其他市場的經驗。

食品及飲品

啤酒

啤酒是日常社交聚會及喜慶場合最受歡迎的酒精飲品之一，本會亦特別於 50 周年紀念版《選擇》月刊（2024 年 4 月號，第 570 期）發表了創刊以來首個啤酒測試。測試包括 30 款預先包裝罐裝或支裝啤酒，發現飲用 1 罐 / 支已可攝入超過 200 千卡的能量，相等於接近 1 碗白飯所含的能量，日喝 2 罐在 3 個月內或會增加 5 磅脂肪。

即使飲用量不多，若酒精濃度愈高，攝入熱量會愈高。然而消費者未必能單憑標示的酒精含量來辨別熱量較低的產品，因為有 6 款樣本的標示酒精含量與測試結果差異頗大，當中 4 款樣本檢出的酒精濃度較標示值高出 0.5% 或以上。

全部樣本均檢出不同種類和濃度的生物胺，是酒精發酵過程中的副產物，攝入過量有機會引致暈眩或嘔吐。另外，1 款樣本檢出脫氧雪腐鐮刀菌烯醇（DON），又稱為嘔吐毒素，過量攝入可能會出現噁心、嘔吐、腹瀉及腹痛等徵狀。除了要留意酒精飲品的熱量和致肥風險外，消費者亦應留意酒精已被國際癌症研究機構列為「對人類致癌」（即第一類致癌物）。

Children's Products

Desk Mats

As a number of desk mats in the Mainland and overseas were found with excessive levels of plasticisers in recent years, the Council tested 15 models of desk mats with different functions, including cutting mats, writing mats, drawing mats, and a general desk mat.

7 models were detected with total levels of 4 phthalate plasticisers (DEHP, DBP, BBP and DIBP) that exceeded the 0.1% concentration limit stipulated in the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation of the European Union (EU), with the highest model at 222 times of the limit. According to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), these 4 phthalates are classified as reproductive toxicity category 1B substances, which may adversely affect fertility or development. The test also covered 3 other plasticisers, namely DINP, DIDP and DNOP, which may harm the livers of young children, and DINP was found in 9 models.

The Council reminded consumers to refrain from using desk mats as placemats for eating, and children should clean their hands after touching desk mats to avoid oral intake of harmful substances. Manufacturers were recommended to review their products' raw materials and avoid using those that pose health risks.

Babywear

To ensure the comfort and safety of clothing for little ones, in addition to stringent selection of fabrics, design and workmanship should not be overlooked. In the Council's test on 30 models of babywear, the snaps or buttons of 11 models detached during tension tests, which might lead to suffocation if swallowed by babies. Meanwhile, the cord design of 5 models did not comply with the European Standard, posing strangulation risks.

Chemical additives might be used in garment production for colour vibrance, or for providing resistance against stains, water or wrinkles. However, harmful chemical residues or releases from the additives might cause allergic reactions in babies with delicate skin. The free formaldehyde level detected in 1 model exceeded the upper limit set by the Mainland's standard for textiles intended for infants by over 50%, which might irritate the wearer's skin and, in serious cases, lead to allergic contact dermatitis. Furthermore, 1 model had a pH value higher than the acceptable limit specified in the Mainland standard, potentially causing itching and discomfort when worn.

The Council reminded parents to wash newly purchased clothes thoroughly before dressing their little ones, so as to remove chemical substances as far as possible. Manufacturers were urged to ensure compliance of their products with relevant safety standards to enhance the protection of babies.



兒童產品

桌墊

有鑑於近年在內地及海外發現多款桌墊含有過量的塑化劑，本會測試了 15 款不同用途的桌墊，包括切割墊、書寫墊、繪畫藝術墊及一般書桌墊。

有 7 款樣本檢出 4 種鄰苯二甲酸酯類塑化劑 (DEHP、DBP、BBP 及 DIBP) 的總含量超出歐盟 REACH 法規所訂的 0.1% 濃度上限，其中最高的 1 款超出限值達 222 倍。根據歐洲化學品管理局 (ECHA)，這 4 種塑化劑被列為生殖毒性類別 1B 物質，可能對生育能力或發育造成不良影響。測試亦涵蓋另外 3 種塑化劑，包括 DINP、DIDP 及 DNOP，這些物質可能損害幼童的肝臟，而當中有 9 款樣本檢出 DINP。

本會提醒消費者避免將桌墊當作餐墊使用，兒童在接觸桌墊後應清潔雙手，以免經口服攝入有害物質。本會亦建議生產商檢視產品所用的原材料，避免使用對健康構成風險的物質。

嬰幼兒衣物

寶寶穿衣要舒適安全，除了要嚴選布料，其設計和手工亦不容忽視。本會測試了 30 款嬰幼兒衣物，發現當中 11 款樣本在拉力測試中有啪鈕或鈕扣脫落，若被嬰幼兒誤吞有機會導致窒息。此外，有 5 款樣本的綁帶設計不符合歐洲標準要求，可能有纏頸的風險。

衣物在加工過程中可能會使用化學添加劑，有些是為了色彩效果，有些則用作防污、防水或防皺。然而，當中殘留或釋出的有害化學物質，可能令皮膚比較幼嫩的嬰幼兒產生過敏反應。1 款樣本檢出的游離甲醛量超出內地規範就嬰幼兒紡織品所設的規定上限逾一半，穿著者的皮膚或會受到刺激，情況嚴重更可能導致過敏性接觸性皮膚炎。此外，1 款樣本的酸鹼值超出內地規範的酸鹼值容許範圍，嬰幼兒穿著後或會皮膚癢不適。

本會提醒家長新購衣物應先清洗乾淨才讓嬰幼兒穿著，以盡量去掉衣物上的化學物質。本會亦促請生產商確保產品符合相關安全標準要求，以增加對嬰幼兒的保障。

Cosmetic and Personal Care Products

Mosquito Repellents

While enjoying the great outdoors especially during summer, it is crucial to take adequate precautions against pesky mosquitoes which could transmit various mosquito-borne diseases. However, the Council's test of 25 mosquito repellents revealed that some "natural" or "herbal" products were not so effective.

The test was conducted in Australia using the "arm-in-cage" laboratory method to test mosquito repellent efficacy on real people against southern house mosquitoes and yellow fever mosquitoes.

For the 9 models labelled as containing DEET or picaridin, overall mosquito repellent efficacy was high. Models labelled with IR3535, PMD, cedar oil, and wild tomato extract showed generally good repellent efficacy against southern house mosquitoes, yet their efficacy against yellow fever mosquitoes varied greatly and most models dropped quickly over 4 hours of testing time.

As for models labelled with other botanical ingredients, such as citronella oil, lemongrass oil, soybean oil, and lemon eucalyptus oil, efficacy was satisfactory against southern house mosquitoes but was inadequate against yellow fever mosquitoes.

The labelling of some models was found to be unsatisfactory. 1 model had a different ingredient list on the bottle than the one on the box, while some did not provide a detailed list of ingredients other than the active ingredient. The Council anticipates authorities to impose appropriate regulations on mosquito repellent products directly applied to the human body, including the active ingredients, concentration, labelling, performance claims, suitable user groups and age, etc. to safeguard consumer safety.

Hair Styling Products

Many people would have a few hair styling products at home to style their locks for different occasions. The Council tested 50 hair styling products on the market in accordance with requirements of the Mainland's "Safety and Technical Standards for Cosmetics" (STSC), the EU's "Cosmetics Regulation" and Hong Kong's "Air Pollution Control (Volatile Organic Compounds) Regulation". Harmful substances were detected in over 90% of the tested models, with the concentration of some exceeding limits stipulated by the aforementioned regulations.

4 models (3 hair waxes and 1 hair clay) contained the fragrance allergen BMHCA, which has been banned in the EU due to its reproductive toxicity; 3 hair wax models contained the EU-banned preservative MIT; the concentration of the preservative paraben in 1 hair wax exceeded the limit of both the Mainland and EU regulations; and the volatile organic compounds concentration of 1 hair styling spray was found to have exceeded Hong Kong's regulatory limit. Several models also contained fragrance allergens such as linalool and limonene over EU's trigger limit for mandatory labelling of such ingredients but were not labelled on the packaging.

化妝品及個人護理用品

驅蚊劑

在炎夏進行戶外活動時，當然要做足防蚊措施，以免感染蚊傳疾病。本會實試 25 款驅蚊劑樣本，發現部分標示「天然」或「草本」成分的樣本驅蚊效能較為遜色。

測試於澳洲進行，以實驗室方法「arm-in-cage」由真人實試各樣本對於致倦庫蚊和埃及伊蚊的驅蚊效能。

9 款含避蚊胺 (DEET) 或派卡瑞丁 (picaridin) 的樣本驅蚊效能整體上較高。標示含有丁基乙酰基氨基丙酸乙酯 (IR3535)、對-薄荷烷-3,8-二醇 (PMD)、雪松油 (cedar oil) 或野紅茄提取物的樣本對致倦庫蚊的驅避效能一般不錯，惟對抗埃及伊蚊的效能則差異很大，而大部分樣本的效能於塗搽 4 小時後急跌。

標示含有香茅油、檸檬草油、大豆油、檸檬尤加利油等植物成分的樣本，整體上驅避致倦庫蚊的效能不俗，但驅避埃及伊蚊的效能均未如理想。

部分樣本的標籤資訊有待改善。1 款樣本在瓶身所列的成分表和包裝盒的成分表不相同，另有部分樣本並未有詳細列出活性成分以外的其他成分。本會期望當局對直接施用在人體的驅蚊產品在活性成分、濃度、標籤資料、效能聲稱、適用人群及年齡等各方面作出適當的規管，保障消費者的安全。

頭髮造型用品

許多人都會在家中常備不同的髮型產品，以便為不同場合打造不同髮型。本會參考內地《化妝品安全技術規範》、歐盟《化妝品條例》及香港《空氣污染管制（揮發性有機化合物）規例》的相關要求，對市面上 50 款頭髮造型用品進行測試。超過 9 成樣本檢出有害物質，部分樣本的濃度更超出上述法規所訂定的限值。

4 款樣本（3 款髮蠟及 1 款髮泥）含有香料致敏物質鈴蘭醛，因具有生殖毒性已被歐盟禁用；3 款髮蠟含有歐盟禁用的防腐劑 MIT；1 款髮蠟中防腐劑對羥基苯甲酸酯的濃度同時超出內地及歐盟法規的要求；另外 1 款壓縮氣罐裝噴髮膠中的揮發性有機化合物濃度超出本港相關規例的上限。多款樣本檢出芳樟醇、檸檬烯等香料致敏物質，含量超出歐盟強制標示的上限，但樣本包裝上並未有標示。

4大類型 頭髮造型用品

髮蠟



定型啫喱



髮泥



噴髮膠(定型噴霧)



Anti-dandruff Shampoo

Dandruff problems could cause distress and embarrassment, thus many consumers turn to anti-dandruff shampoo in hopes of easing the symptoms. For anti-dandruff shampoos to achieve the desired performance, the active ingredients must reach a certain concentration, yet such ingredients also carry different health risks.

In the Council's test on 25 models of anti-dandruff shampoo, 4 were detected with zinc pyrithione (ZPT), an anti-dandruff ingredient with antibacterial properties. While ZPT has been prohibited by the EU's Cosmetics Regulation, it is permitted by the United States Food and Drug Administration (US FDA) for use as an active ingredient in over-the-counter (OTC) drug products, and the ZPT levels found in the Council's tested models also complied with the requirements of the Mainland's STSC. However, animal studies have shown that ZPT is potentially harmful to foetuses, while other studies have also shown that it could cause allergic contact dermatitis, as well as irritation if it gets into the eyes.

10 models were detected with another active ingredient salicylic acid, one of which had a concentration as high as 1.9%, which may be categorised as an OTC drug if sold in the US, yet most of the models with salicylic acid as a labelled ingredient did not carry the warning label "not to be used for children under 3 years of age" in accordance with EU requirements.



去屑洗頭水

頭皮屑問題或令人尷尬和困擾，不少消費者會選用去屑洗頭水，希望能減輕症狀。去屑洗頭水要發揮預期效果，當中的活性成分必須達到一定濃度，但這些成分對健康亦存在不同的風險。

本會測試了 25 款去屑洗頭水樣本，發現 4 款檢出具有抑菌去屑作用的吡硫鎳鎂。歐盟《化妝品條例》已禁止使用吡硫鎳鎂，但美國食品及藥物管理局則視其為准用的非處方藥用成分，而測試樣本的檢出量均符合內地《化妝品安全技術規範》的規定，惟動物研究顯示其可能會損害胎兒生長，另有研究指出可引起過敏性接觸性皮炎，不慎入眼亦可能會刺激眼睛。

10 款樣本檢出另一種活性成分水楊酸，其中 1 款的濃度達 1.9%，若在美國出售或會被視為非處方藥物。另外，絕大部分標示含水楊酸的樣本均沒有根據歐盟規定標示「三歲以下兒童勿用」的警告。

Electrical Appliances

Cooker Hoods

Most hob-cooking methods inevitably release a lot of steam and grease, so an effective cooker hood is necessary for maintaining the air quality in the kitchen. The Council tested 14 cooker hoods in telescopic style and chimney style. 9 models had strong grease extraction performance, of which 2 telescopic-style models performed the best. As for extracting cooking steam, chimney-style models generally performed better than telescopic-style models.

In providing information for consumers' reference, manufacturers would often give information on exhaust airflow rate, and some manufacturers might also indicate the fan rotation speed. However, as manufacturers might use different standards or units for measuring the exhaust airflow rates of their products, consumers were advised not to compare products purely based on their claimed exhaust airflow rate.

To enable consumers to make clearer comparisons, the Council proposed that in the long run, the industry could explore the feasibility of standardising the performance measurement standards and units. In the interim, product information including measurement standards should be clearly provided on the product website or promotional leaflets.



電器產品

抽油煙機

大多數使用爐具的烹調方式均難免會產生大量蒸氣和油煙，因此配備一部高效能的抽油煙機對保持廚房空氣質素非常重要。本會測試了 14 款拉趟式及煙囪式抽油煙機，發現 9 款樣本抽油煙能力較強，當中 2 款拉趟式樣本表現最佳。而在抽蒸氣方面，煙囪式表現普遍較拉趟式佳。

廠商一般會標示聲稱排氣量供消費者於選購時作參考，部分或輔以風扇轉速資料，惟各廠商在自行檢測產品排氣量時，所採用的量度標準或單位或有不同，因此消費者不宜單憑產品的聲稱排氣量作比較。

為方便消費者作更清晰的比較，本會建議業界長遠可探討採用統一量度效能表現的標準及單位的可行性，現階段亦應於產品網頁或宣傳單張上清楚列明相關測量標準。

Bladeless Fans

The Council tested 11 models of bladeless fans with heater function, which have become increasingly popular given the short winters and smaller living spaces in Hong Kong.

Consumers in Hong Kong are likely to use the cooling mode more often since most days are warm and hot. The airflow rate, which affects the “cool and dry” sensation, was found to differ by as much as 3.8 times among models while the energy efficiencies of the cooling mode also varied by over 3.5-fold.

On cold days, consumers would expect to be able to raise the indoor temperatures quickly using a bladeless fan, yet the heat-up time of the various models ranged from 1.8 minutes to 6.8 minutes, a difference of about 2.8 times, of which 2 models took more than 6 minutes to heat up to 90% of the maximum temperature from room temperature.

It is common perception that using the heating mode of bladeless fans could save more electricity than reverse cycle air conditioners (RCACs), but in fact the energy efficiency of RCACs' heating mode is higher than that of bladeless fans. Therefore, for the same heating capacity, using RCACs for heating would be more friendly for the electricity bill than bladeless fans.



無葉風扇

香港的嚴寒日子不多，加上家居面積一般較細，因此具備暖風功能及靈活性較高的無葉風扇愈趨普及，本會測試了 11 款冷暖無葉風扇樣本。

本港天氣溫暖炎熱的日子較長，消費者較多使用涼風功能。送風量會影響「涼爽」的感覺，測試發現樣本間的送風量最高與最低相差 3.8 倍，涼風的能源效率則可相差逾 3.5 倍。

在寒冷的日子，消費者會期望無葉風扇能迅速提升室內溫度，惟樣本的加熱時間介乎 1.8 分鐘至 6.8 分鐘，相差約 2.8 倍，當中 2 款需時逾 6 分鐘才能由室溫加熱至最高溫度的 90%。

消費者普遍認為冬天使用無葉風扇的暖風功能會較開啟冷暖空調機更省電，但事實上，冷暖空調機供暖的能源效率較無葉風扇的為高，因此在同一供暖量下，使用冷暖空調機的暖風功能，較使用無葉風扇更節省電費。

Televisions

TVs are an essential home appliance for nearly every family. In addition to providing family-friendly entertainment through traditional broadcasting, modern TV sets have evolved into smart systems that combine various functions such as Internet access and video streaming.

The Council conducted its first test on 9 models of 55-inch Ultra HD (4K) smart TVs, covering the technical performance and an expert panel review. The results revealed that models in the higher-priced OLED category had higher overall rating for picture quality, with 2 models receiving 4.5 points. However, the expert panel found that the 3 types of screens among the tested models did not vary greatly in picture quality for digital TV broadcast viewing, suggesting that the lower-priced LED or mid-priced QD/Mini LED categories would be sufficient to satisfy the needs of general users, whereas OLED TV sets would be more suitable for those pursuing better picture quality.

電視機

電視機幾乎是每個家庭不可或缺的電器，除了透過傳統廣播提供適合一家老幼觀賞的娛樂外，電視機已經演化成一個智能系統，糅合上網及播放串流節目等功能。

本會首次測試 9 款 55 吋的超高清 4K 智能電視機，涵蓋畫音技術測試及專家評審，結果顯示價格較高的 OLED 樣本組別在整體畫面質素上評分較高，有 2 款獲 4.5 點評分。不過，按專家觀賞評審的評分，測試中的 3 類屏幕樣本在播放數碼廣播時畫質的差距不大，即價格較低的 LED 或中價的 QD / Mini LED 樣本組別亦可滿足一般用戶的要求，而 OLED 電視機則較為適合追求高畫質的用戶。

The performance in smart TV functions varied drastically. 1 model had outstanding performance across various aspects including the system interface, user registration and login, and app store, yet performed poorly for elderly-friendly accessibility features. Regarding cybersecurity, only 1 model performed satisfactorily. The Council reminded consumers to treat smart TVs like other smart devices such as smart phones or computers, with due consideration given to cybersecurity while using to mitigate risks of personal data leaks.

Household Products

Wet Toilet Paper

Flushable wet toilet paper has gained popularity among consumers as a comfort-meets-convenience alternative to traditional toilet rolls. Not only is it more gentle for cleaning intimate areas, but it can also be used for cleaning other body parts, and flushed directly down the toilet. The Council partnered with the Guangzhou Consumers Commission and the Macao SAR Government Consumer Council for the first time to conduct a joint test on 22 models of wet toilet paper, focusing on the quality and hygiene.

According to the results, all models were satisfactory in hygiene condition and quality performance, and the bacterial count still complied with the relevant standard 2 weeks after opening. However, the model with the highest strength failed to comply with the Mainland standard for disintegration performance, posing potential risks of clogging toilets and drainpipes.

The Council reminded consumers that some materials of wet toilet paper contain synthetic fibres, which are not biodegradable and may turn into microplastics that pollute the marine ecosystem, thus such products should be used prudently to reduce both the costs and impact on the environment.

樣本的智能電視功能表現參差，其中 1 款不論在系統介面、用戶註冊和登入，以及程式商店方面均獲得不錯評分，但在方便長者使用的無障礙功能方面則表現欠佳。網絡安全方面，只有 1 款表現達滿意程度。本會提醒消費者，應視智能電視機如同智能電話或電腦，使用時要時刻留意網絡安全，以減低個人資料外洩的風險。

家居產品

濕廁紙

可沖式濕廁紙較傳統廁紙更舒適和方便，不僅可以更溫和地清潔私密部位，亦可以用於清潔其他身體部位，更可以直接丟棄在座廁內沖走，因此愈來愈受消費者歡迎。本會首次聯同廣州市消費者委員會及澳門特別行政區政府消費者委員會，共同測試 22 款濕廁紙的質量和衛生程度。

測試結果顯示，全部樣本的衛生情況及質量表現理想，即使開封 2 星期後細菌數量仍符合相關標準要求。不過，強度最高的 1 款樣本在沖散表現未能符合內地標準，有堵塞廁所及渠道的風險。

本會提醒消費者，部分濕廁紙物料含人造纖維，不能被自然分解，更可能會變成微塑膠，對海洋環境造成污染，因此消費者應慎用此類產品，以減低開支及對環境的影響。

穗港澳消委會 首次合測 22 款濕廁紙

- ✓ 衛生程度 (微生物測試)
- ✓ 酸鹼值
- ✓ 含液量

全部樣本
表現理想

沖散表現

- 1 款較難分解

主觀體驗評價

- 部分樣本添加令人不適氣味
- 過半樣本抽取方便性較低

Mattresses

Understanding the importance of a suitable mattress for enhancing sleep quality and promoting spinal health, the Council tested 14 models of double mattresses on their body support performance, comfort and durability.

8 spring mattresses and 2 foam mattresses provided good support for back sleepers, yet in the side sleeping test, only 3 spring models and 2 foam models performed well while most of the rest were less than satisfactory, with some models unable to keep the spine parallel to the mattress surface. Mattresses that do not evenly support different parts of the body could lead to concentrated pressure in certain areas, causing discomfort and pain. 3 models (2 springs and 1 foam) showed uneven pressure distribution.

When sharing a bed with a partner, the mattress's vibration absorption is crucial for preventing disturbance during slumber. 1 model showed less stability in motion isolation. In the durability test, after being subjected to a roller for 30,000 repetitions, all models showed no signs of wear and tear on the mattress material or inside springs or foam, indicating reasonable durability.

The Council reminded consumers to choose a mattress according to the body shapes, sleeping habits and posture of themselves and their partner; conduct sleep trials and comparisons, rather than simply gauging mattress firmness by pressing the surface with their hands or sitting on the edge of the bed.

床褥

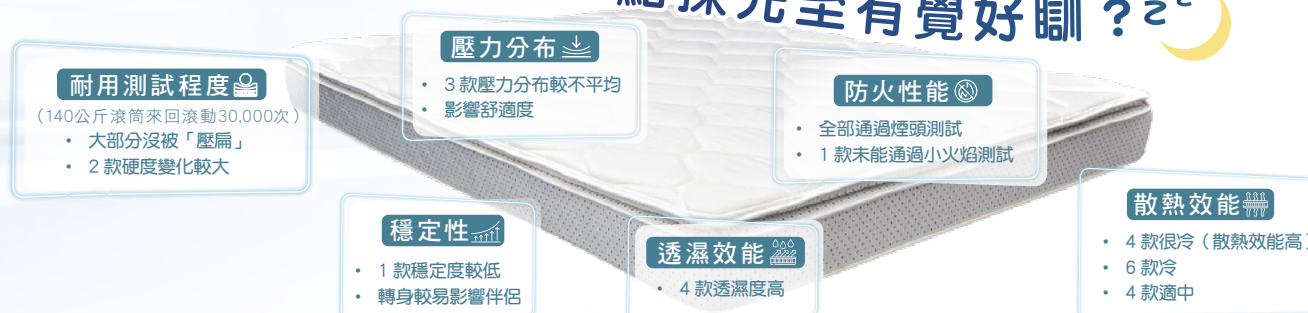
一張合適的床褥對於提升睡眠質素及促進脊椎健康非常重要，因此本會測試了 14 款雙人床褥的承托表現、舒適度和耐用程度。

8 款彈簧床褥及 2 款泡膠床褥樣本能為仰睡者提供良好的承托。不過，在側臥測試中，只有 3 款彈簧樣本及 2 款泡膠樣本有較佳的承托表現，其餘大部分樣本表現均不太理想，當中部分樣本未能讓脊椎與床褥表面保持平行。床褥若不能平均地承受身體每一部位的重量，令壓力集中於某些部位，或會引致不適和疼痛。有 3 款樣本（2 款彈簧及 1 款泡膠樣本）的壓力分布較不平均。

與伴侶同睡，床褥的吸震能力甚為重要，否則會影響睡眠。1 款樣本在床褥震動時穩定性較低。在耐用測試，全部樣本完成 30,000 次滾筒測試後，床褥的物料、內部彈簧或泡膠均沒有耗損，代表所有樣本均頗耐用。

本會提醒消費者選購床褥時，應按自身及睡伴的體型、睡眠習慣和睡姿來挑選。選購時必須親身試用及比較，不要只用手試按床褥表面，又或是只坐在床邊來判斷床褥的硬度。

14款雙人床褥 點揀先至有覺好瞓？²



Pet Products

Pet Treats

Rewarding treats to pets could strengthen the bond between pets and their owners. The Council tested 30 pet treats for cats and dogs, including 27 prepackaged and 3 non-prepackaged models. All models stated that they could be fed to pets directly, with labelled claims of "freeze dried", "dehydrated", "raw" or "all natural".

While all models were not found with *Listeria monocytogenes* or *Escherichia coli* O157, 1 duck heart treat and 1 pig ear treat were detected with *Salmonella*, non-compliant with the requirements set out by the Mainland and United States. Pets can get sick after consuming *Salmonella*-contaminated food and may pass the bacteria on to their owners. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) do not recommend feeding raw pet food or treats to pets, because they have not been treated with high temperatures or undergone other sterilisation processes, resulting in higher risks of contamination with pathogens.

寵物產品

貓狗零食

適當給予寵物零食作為獎勵，有助加強主人與寵物之間的親密互信關係。本會測試了 30 款供貓狗食用的寵物零食，包括 27 款預先包裝及 3 款非預先包裝樣本。所有樣本均標示可直接餵飼寵物，並聲稱為「凍乾」、「風乾」、「raw (生鮮)」或「全天然」產品。

全部樣本均沒有檢出李斯特菌或大腸桿菌 O157，但其中 1 款鴨心零食及 1 款豬耳零食樣本則檢出沙門氏菌，未能符合內地及美國的相關要求。寵物進食受沙門氏菌污染的食物後可能出現不適，並有機會將病菌傳播給主人。美國疾病控制及預防中心及加拿大公共衛生局均不建議餵飼生肉寵物食品或零食，因為這類產品未經高溫處理或其他殺菌程序，較容易受致病菌污染。

Households with pregnant women, infants, young children, elderly and people with impaired immune systems should think twice before choosing a raw diet for their pets. When purchasing non-prepackaged pet treats, consumers should consult staff for expiry date information, store them in an airtight container and label the purchase date for record.

International Comparative Tests

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

- Audio-visual and optical products, including TVs, video projectors, speakers, earphones and interchangeable lens camera kits;
- Computer and telecommunications products, comprising internet security software, virtual private networks (VPN) services, smartphones, tablet PCs, eBook readers, routers and wireless mice;
- Household products, including mattresses and electric irons; and
- Automobile products, including electric, hybrid and petrol cars.

如家中有孕婦、嬰兒、幼童、長者或免疫力較弱人士，應審慎考慮是否為寵物選擇生肉食品。消費者在選購非預先包裝的寵物零食時，應向店員查詢食用期限，並將產品存放於密封容器內，同時標示購買日期以作紀錄。

國際性比較測試

年內，本會繼續與 ICRT 緊密合作，並聯同其他司法管轄區的消費者組織，對以下不同種類的產品進行國際性比較測試，並特別針對昂貴或耐用產品向消費者提供選擇貼士：

- 影音及光學產品：電視機、投影機、揚聲器、耳機及可換鏡頭相機套裝；
- 電腦及通訊產品：網絡安全軟件、虛擬私人網絡（VPN）服務、智能手機、平板電腦、電子書閱讀器、路由器及無線滑鼠；
- 家居用品：床褥及電熨斗；及
- 汽車：電動車、油電混合動力車及汽油車。

Where Have All the Tested Products Gone?

The products used for testing by the Council were put to further use if deemed appropriate, with a number of items donated to environmental protection organisations, charity groups and non-profit organisations for further consumption. During the year, a total of 321 items, including electrical appliances, household products, cosmetics, infant products as well as food, were donated to 2 recipient organisations.

Recipient organisations: Seeds of Art Charity Foundation Co. Ltd. and Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong (Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong) – YM HAIR

產品完成測試後的去向

經本會測試的產品如被認為合適，將會妥善地再利用。部分產品會捐贈予環保組織、慈善團體及非牟利機構使用或回收。年內，本會共捐贈 321 件物品予 2 間機構，當中包括電器、家居產品、化妝品、嬰兒產品及食品。

受惠機構如下：藝術扶苗慈善基金會有限公司、香港中華基督教青年會 – YM HAIR。

321

Items Donated
件捐贈物品

2

Recipient
Organisations
間受惠機構