



260g packs of sausage with net weights as low as 203.4g when the legal tolerance is 242g.

At £2 per pack, £7.70/kg, this level of deficiency (56.6g) equates to a loss to consumers of 43.6p per pack.

This packer produces 1.5 million packs of 4 slice sausage every year. If the same level of deficiency was to be replicated across the entire production then losses to consumers / unfair gain to business could be as high as £653,730



This 800g loaf had a gross weight of 671g when no packs are allowed to be below 770g net. 75 packs were checked at retail and 33 were below the legal limit.

At £2 per pack, 25p/100g, this level of deficiency equates to a loss to consumers of 32.25p per pack.



15 out of 20 packs of 1kg ham houghs were below T2 at 1 visit, with net weights as low as 732.8g. At a unit price of £2/kg, this 267.2g deficiency represented a loss to consumers of 53.4p per pack.



This packer applied a weight marking of 750g to a line of steak pies. With gross weights of as low as 578g, consumers were losing out on up to 172g of product. At a selling price of £8.60, this represented a loss to consumers of £1.97 per pack.



Part of a range of ready-to-eat meals produced instore at a supermarket, these packs fall outwith the scope of the Packaged Goods Regulations. There is also no requirement to weight mark this product type. The packer though applied a weight marking of 362g to this pack when it contained only 215.7g of product. This deficiency of 146.3g (40%) worked out as a loss to consumers of £2 per pack.

Across all ranges produced by this packer, 52 out of 79 packs were short weight.



This line of solid fuel was supposed to contain 7.5kg of product but was light by 1.32kg, weighing in at 6.18kg. At 79.9p/kg, this led to consumer detriment of £1.05 per pack.

All 12 packs found on sale at 1 retailer were short weight.



A 2kg bag of kindling with a gross weight of 1.684kg. At a unit price of £2.25/kg, a deficiency of 316g is worth 71.1p per pack to consumers.