

LN146E

Public Health (Animals and Birds)

(Chemical Residues) Regulation

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 3 of the
Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance (Cap. 139))

1. Commencement

This Regulation shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Secretary for the Environment and Food by notice published in the Gazette.

2. Interpretation

In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires---

"agricultural and veterinary chemical" (農業及獸醫用化學物) means any substance specified in column (2) of Schedules 2 and 3 and, where applicable, the metabolite of such substance specified in column (3) of Schedules 2 and 3;

"body fluid" (體液) means blood, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, vitreous humor and any other fluid in the body of a food animal but does not include milk;

"competent veterinary authority" (合資格獸醫當局) means a veterinary authority in a country, territory or place outside Hong Kong having the power under the laws in force in that country, territory or place to test or certify the status of food animals regarding the presence of prohibited chemicals and agricultural and veterinary chemicals in them;

"contain" (含有), in relation to a food animal, means to be present in any tissue, body fluid or milk of the food animal;

"fodder" (飼料) means any substance commonly used for the food of food animals;

"food animal" (食用動物) means an animal or bird commonly kept for the purpose of providing food for human consumption;

"food animal farmer" (食用動物飼養人) means---

(a) an owner of food animals kept in or on food animal rearing premises;

(b) an occupier of food animal rearing premises;

(c) a person responsible for the management of food animal rearing premises;

(d) a person keeping food animals, or having the custody or possession of food animals, in or on food animal rearing premises;

(e) a person licensed under regulation 8 of the Dairies Regulations (Cap. 139 sub. leg.) to maintain a dairy; or

(f) a person licensed under section 4 of the Public Health (Animals and Birds) (Licensing of Livestock Keeping) Regulation

(Cap. 139 sub. leg.) to keep livestock;

"food animal rearing premises" (殖養場)---

(a) means any premises, buildings, land or land covered by water used for the purpose of keeping food animals; and

(b) does not include any premises comprising any slaughterhouse, lairage, market, fresh provision shop or restaurant;

"food animal trader" (食用動物販商) means---

(a) an owner of food animals kept in places other than food animal rearing premises;

(b) a person responsible for feeding or keeping food animals in places other than food animal rearing premises;

(c) a person who transports food animals;

(d) a person who sells or offers to sell food animals in places other than food animal rearing premises; or

(e) a person who imports food animals into Hong Kong;

"keep" (飼養) includes breed, house, tend, look after and control, and "kept" and "keeping" shall be construed accordingly;

"lairage" (牲口欄) means a part of a slaughterhouse which is used for the confinement of food animals;

"maximum residue limit" (最高殘餘限量) means---

(a) in relation to tissues, the maximum residue limit referred to in section 4(a);

(b) in relation to milk, the maximum residue limit referred to in section 4(b);

"prohibited chemical" (違禁化學物) means any substance specified in Schedule 1;

"Public Analyst" (政府分析員) means the Government Chemist;

"registered dentist" (註冊牙醫) means a dentist who is admitted to the register of dentists under section 9 of the Dentists Registration Ordinance

(Cap. 156);

"registered veterinary surgeon" (註冊獸醫) means a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Registration Ordinance

(Cap. 529);

"slaughterhouse" (屠房) has the meaning assigned to it by section 2(1) of the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap. 132);

"specified food animal" (指明食用動物) means any of the food animals specified in column (1) of Schedule 4;

"supply" (供應) includes import, manufacture, deliver and sell, and "supplying" and "supplier" (供應商) shall be construed accordingly;

"tissue" (組織) includes meat, offal, hair and any part of a food animal;

"wholesale market" (批發市場) means a market where food animals are sold for resale.

3. Presence of prohibited chemicals in food animals

(1) Subject to section 17(6), a food animal farmer who keeps any food animal which

contains any prohibited chemical commits an offence.

(2) Subject to section 17(6), a food animal trader who knowingly and wilfully keeps any food animal which contains any prohibited chemical commits an offence.

4. Maximum residue limit

For the purposes of this Regulation---

(a) in relation to a concentration of an agricultural and veterinary chemical specified in columns (2) and (3) of Schedule 2 in the tissues of a food animal, the maximum residue limit (MRL) is the amount specified in column (6) opposite the reference to that chemical and the applicable animal species specified in column (4), where the residue is contained in the part of the animal specified opposite it in column (5) of that Schedule;

(b) in relation to a concentration of an agricultural and veterinary chemical specified in columns (2) and (3) of Schedule 3 in the milk of a food animal, the maximum residue limit (MRL) is the amount specified in column (5) opposite the reference to that chemical and the applicable animal species specified in column (4) of that Schedule.

5. Restricting presence of agricultural and veterinary chemical residues in tissues

(1) A food animal farmer who supplies any food animal the tissue of which contains any agricultural and veterinary chemical in excess of the maximum residue limit to---

(a) any food animal trader for human consumption;

(b) any slaughterhouse; or

(c) any retail or wholesale market,

commits an offence.

(2) A food animal trader who knowingly and wilfully supplies to or keeps in any slaughterhouse or retail or wholesale market any food animal the tissue of which contains any agricultural and veterinary chemical in excess of the maximum residue limit commits an offence.

6. Restricting presence of agricultural and veterinary chemical residues in milk

A food animal farmer commits an offence if he supplies to or from or keeps in any licensed dairies milk that contains any agricultural and veterinary chemical in excess of the maximum residue limit and the milk is derived from food animals kept by him.

7. Identification of specified food animals

(1) A food animal farmer shall label, mark or otherwise identify a food animal specified in column (1) of Schedule 4 in accordance with the requirements set out opposite thereto in column (2) of that Schedule before supplying such animal for human

consumption.

(2) No person shall bring or cause to be brought into any slaughterhouse or wholesale market any specified food animal unless the animal has been labelled, marked or otherwise identified in accordance with Schedule 4.

(3) A person who---

(a) marks on or affixes to any specified food animal any letters, marks, numbers or other means of identifications which he knows to be false; or

(b) in any manner procures, counsels, aids, abets or is accessory to the commission of an offence under paragraph (a),
commits an offence.

8. Imported food animals to be accompanied
by certificates

No person shall bring or cause to be brought into Hong Kong any food animal unless---

(a) it is accompanied by a valid certificate issued by a competent veterinary authority of the exporting origin certifying that the authority has no reason to suspect to the best of their knowledge---

(i) that the food animal contains any prohibited chemical; and

(ii) that the concentration of any agricultural and veterinary chemical in the tissues of the food animal exceeds the maximum residue limit; and

(b) in the case of a specified food animal, it is labelled, marked or otherwise identified in accordance with Schedule 4.

9. Order to suspend supply of food animals

(1) Upon receipt of reports or information from the Public Analyst or other sources that---

(a) a food animal is suspected of containing a prohibited chemical; or

(b) the concentration of an agricultural and veterinary chemical in the tissue of a food animal is suspected of exceeding the maximum residue limit,

the Director may make a suspension order, that is to say, an order that the food animal farmer or food animal trader who supplies the food animal is to suspend the supply of all or part of the food animals under his charge, for such period as may be reasonably necessary.

(2) Where a food animal in respect of which a suspension order would have been made under subsection (1) is found in a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, market or slaughterhouse, the senior veterinary officer may destroy the food animal or order that the food animal be forfeited forthwith.

(3) Where---

(a) a food animal is suspected of containing a substance which is not a prohibited

chemical or an agricultural and veterinary chemical;

(b) reports or information from the Public Analyst or other sources show that the substance is likely to endanger animals or the health of any person; and

(c) it is in the public interest to do so,

the Director may make a suspension order against the food animal farmer or food animal trader who has the food animal under his charge for such period as may be reasonably necessary.

(4) Where the Director makes a suspension order under subsection (1) or (3), he shall forthwith notify the food animal farmer or food animal trader (as the case may be) against whom the order has been made in writing and shall state the reason therefor.

10. Order to recall food animals

(1) The Director may order any food animal farmer or food animal trader who has supplied the food animals in respect of which a suspension order is in force to withdraw immediately other food animals of the same batch already supplied and to retrieve, in the manner and to the extent reasonably possible, those animals already supplied.

(2) The food animals withdrawn or retrieved under subsection (1) shall be disposed of in such manner as the Director may direct.

11. Possession of prohibited chemicals, etc.

(1) Subject to section 17(7), a food animal farmer who has in his possession or under his control any prohibited chemical commits an offence.

(2) Subject to section 17(8), a food animal farmer who has in his possession or under his control fodder containing or mixed with any prohibited chemical commits an offence.

(3) Subject to section 17(7), a food animal trader who knowingly and wilfully has in his possession or under his control any prohibited chemical commits an offence.

(4) Subject to section 17(8), a food animal trader who knowingly and wilfully has in his possession or under his control fodder containing or mixed with any prohibited chemical commits an offence.

12. Supply of prohibited chemicals, etc.

(1) Subject to section 17(7), a person commits an offence if he supplies or offers to supply any prohibited chemical to any person whom he knows or has reason to believe is a food animal farmer or food animal trader.

(2) A person commits an offence if he supplies or offers to supply fodder containing or mixed with any prohibited chemical to any person whom he knows or has reason to believe is a food animal farmer or food animal trader.

13. Information in respect of fodder

(1) No person shall supply or offer to supply any fodder which contains or is mixed with any agricultural and veterinary chemical unless the information set out in subsection (2) is---

(a) in the case of the fodder being contained in a package, legibly displayed, in both the English and the Chinese languages, in a conspicuous position on the package; and

(b) in any other case, supplied together with the fodder in both the English and the Chinese languages.

(2) The information referred to in subsection (1) is---

(a) a list of all the agricultural and veterinary chemicals contained or mixed in the fodder and their respective amounts;

(b) the instructions for use of the fodder;

(c) the withholding period, that is to say, the period of time between feeding the food animal with the fodder for the last time and slaughtering; and

(d) the name and address of the fodder supplier.

(3) A person commits an offence if he, in purported compliance with the requirement to provide information imposed by subsection (1), provides any information that is incorrect, false or misleading in a material particular and he knows it to be incorrect, false or misleading in a material particular.

14. Order to suspend supply of fodder

(1) Upon receipt of reports or information from the Public Analyst or other sources that---

(a) any fodder is suspected of containing---

(i) prohibited chemicals;

(ii) agricultural and veterinary chemicals at a level that is likely to endanger animals or the health of any person; or

(iii) any other substance that is likely to endanger animals or the health of any person; or

(b) any fodder is suspected of being supplied without the information required to be furnished under section 13, or where the information is furnished, the information is incorrect, false, misleading or insufficient,

the Director may make an order requiring any person who supplies the fodder to suspend the supply of such fodder forthwith for such period as may be reasonably necessary if he considers it in the public interest to do so.

(2) The senior veterinary officer, or any person acting under his direction, may destroy or order the forfeiture of any of the fodder in respect of which an order has been made under subsection (1).

(3) Where the Director makes an order under subsection (1), he shall forthwith

notify the person against whom the order has been made in writing and shall state the reason therefor.

15. Order to recall fodder

(1) The Director may order any person against whom an order has been made under section 14 to withdraw immediately the fodder already supplied and to retrieve, in the manner and to the extent reasonably possible, those fodder already supplied.

(2) The fodder withdrawn or retrieved under subsection (1) shall be disposed of in such manner as the Director may direct.

16. Records to be kept

(1) A food animal trader who owns, keeps or sells food animals in a slaughterhouse before their slaughtering shall make a record of the following particulars relating to all transactions whereby such food animals are purchased or sold by him after the food animals are admitted to the slaughterhouse---

- (a) the date and quantity of each transaction;
- (b) the names and addresses of the sellers or purchasers; and
- (c) the identification details required of each food animal, where applicable, under section 7(1).

(2) A food animal trader who transports food animals to a slaughterhouse shall make a record of the following particulars relating to the food animals carried by him---

- (a) the number of food animals involved in each carriage;
- (b) the name and address of the food animal trader or food animal farmer who employs his service, if applicable; and
- (c) the identification details required of each food animal, where applicable, under section 7(1).

(3) Records required to be made under this section shall be kept for a minimum period of 7 days.

(4) A food animal trader shall produce the records required to be kept under this section to the senior veterinary officer or any inspector for inspection when required.

(5) A food animal trader commits an offence if he, in purported compliance with the requirement under subsection (4), provides any information that is incorrect, false or misleading in a material particular and he knows it to be incorrect, false or misleading in a material particular.

17. Offences and penalties

(1) A food animal farmer who---

- (a) commits an offence under section 3(1), 5(1), 6 or 11(1) or (2) is liable to a fine at level 6;

(b) contravenes the provisions of section 7(1) commits an offence and is liable to a fine at level 5;

(c) contravenes an order made under section 9(1) or (3) or 10(1) or a direction made under section 10(2) commits an offence and is liable to a fine at level 6.

(2) A food animal trader who---

(a) commits an offence under section 3(2), 5(2) or 11(3) or (4) is liable to a fine at level 6;

(b) contravenes an order made under section 9(1) or (3) or 10(1) or a direction made under section 10(2) commits an offence and is liable to a fine at level 6;

(c) contravenes the provisions of section 16(1), (2), (3) or (4) commits an offence and is liable to a fine at level 3;

(d) commits an offence under section 16(5) is liable to a fine at level 3.

(3) A person who---

(a) contravenes the provisions of section 7(2) or 13(1) commits an offence and is liable to a fine at level 5;

(b) contravenes the provisions of section 8 commits an offence and is liable to a fine at level 6;

(c) commits an offence under section 7(3)(a) or (b) or 13(3) is liable to a fine at level 5;

(d) commits an offence under section 12(1) or (2) is liable to a fine at level 6;

(e) contravenes an order made under section 14(1) or 15(1) or a direction made under section 15(2) commits an offence and is liable to a fine at level 6.

(4) In any proceedings for an offence against section 3(1), 5(1), 6 or 11(1) or (2), it shall be a defence (in addition to any other defence that may be provided under this section) for the defendant to prove that he did not know and had no reason to suspect the existence of the circumstances giving rise to the contravention.

(5) In any proceedings for an offence against section 12(1) or (2), it shall be a defence (in addition to any other defence that may be provided under this section) for the defendant to prove that---

(a) in the case of section 12(1), he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the article he supplies or offers to supply is a prohibited chemical; and

(b) in the case of section 12(2), he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the fodder he supplies or offers to supply contains or is mixed with a prohibited chemical.

(6) A person does not commit an offence under section 3(1) or (2) if he proves that the prohibited chemical has been administered to the food animal in accordance with a prescription given by a registered veterinary surgeon.

(7) A person does not commit an offence under section 11(1) or (3) or 12(1) if

he proves that---

(a) the chemical has been prescribed by a registered veterinary surgeon for administration to food animals;

(b) the chemical has been prescribed by a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist for the treatment of human disease; or

(c) the chemical is contained in a medicine or pharmaceutical product registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138) and the medicine or pharmaceutical product---

(i) is packed in the container as originally supplied by the manufacturer; and

(ii) can be supplied without a prescription given by a registered medical practitioner, a registered dentist or a registered veterinary surgeon according to the Antibiotics Ordinance (Cap. 137) or the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138).

(8) A person does not commit an offence under section 11(2) or (4) if he proves that the prohibited chemical is mixed with fodder or contained therein in accordance with a prescription given by a registered veterinary surgeon.

18. Taking samples for testing

For the purpose of this Regulation, the senior veterinary officer, or any person acting under his direction, may take such samples of---

(a) fodder;

(b) milk; or

(c) tissues or body fluid from any food animal,

as the senior veterinary officer considers appropriate for testing by the Public Analyst or other laboratory or testing facility.

19. Certificate of analysis

(1) Where a sample is submitted to the Public Analyst under section 18, he shall---

(a) as soon as practicable, carry out or cause to be carried out under his direction, an analysis or other test of such sample; and

(b) give to the officer by whom the sample was submitted a certificate in respect of the results of the analysis or other test.

(2) A document referred to in subsection (1) may be signed by the Public Analyst when any analysis or other test has been made by a person acting under his supervision and direction and the Public Analyst is satisfied as to the analysis or other test.

20. Evidence of analysis, etc.

In any proceedings under this Regulation, a document---

(a) produced by the prosecution purporting to be a certificate given by the Public Analyst under section 19; or

(b) supplied to the defendant by the prosecution, purporting to be a copy of such a certificate,

shall be admissible in evidence---

(c) as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein; and

(d) as having been signed by the person whose signature appears thereon, unless the contrary is proved.

21. Liability for offences by body corporate

Where an offence under this Regulation has been committed by a body corporate, any person who, at the time of commission of the offence, was a director or an officer concerned in the management of the body corporate shall also be guilty of such offence unless he proves that---

(a) the offence was committed without his consent or connivance; and

(b) he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all the circumstances.

SCHEDULE 1 [s. 2]

Prohibited Chemicals

(1) (2)

Item Description

1. Avoparcin

2. Clenbuterol

3. Chloramphenicol

4. Dienoestrol ((E,E)-4,4'-(diethylideneethylene) diphenol) including its salts and esters

5. Diethylstilboestrol ((E)-(-diethylstilbene-4, 4' -diol) including its salts and esters

6. Hexoestrol (meso-4,4'-(1,2-diethylethylene) diphenol) including its salts and esters

7. Salbutamol

SCHEDULE 2 [ss. 2 & 4(1)]

Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for Tissues of Food Animals

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

Chemical (g Food animal

Item	Chemical	metabolites	species	Tissue	MRL
1.	Amoxicillin	All food animals	Muscle	50 (g/kg)	
		Liver	50 (g/kg)		
		Kidney	50 (g/kg)		
2.	Ampicillin	All food	Muscle	50 (g/kg)	

- animals Liver 50 (g/kg)
Kidney 50 (g/kg)
3. Bacitracin Bovine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
Liver 500 (g/kg)
Kidney 500 (g/kg)
Porcine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
Liver 500 (g/kg)
Kidney 500 (g/kg)
Poultry Muscle 500 (g/kg)
Liver 500 (g/kg)
Kidney 500 (g/kg)
4. Benzylpenicillin All food Muscle 50 (g/kg)
animals Liver 50 (g/kg)
Kidney 50 (g/kg)
5. Carbadox Quinoxaline-2- Porcine Muscle 5 (g/kg)
carboxylic acid Liver 30 (g/kg)
6. Ceftiofur Desfuroylceftiofur Bovine Muscle 1 000 (g/kg)
Liver 2 000 (g/kg)
Kidney 6 000 (g/kg)
Porcine Muscle 1 000 (g/kg)
Liver 2 000 (g/kg)
Kidney 6 000 (g/kg)
7. Chlortetracycline Sum of the parent All food Muscle 100 (g/kg)
drug and its animals Liver 300 (g/kg)
4-epimers Kidney 600 (g/kg)
8. Cloxacillin All food Muscle 300 (g/kg)
animals Liver 300 (g/kg)
Kidney 300 (g/kg)
9. Colistin Bovine Muscle 150 (g/kg)
Liver 150 (g/kg)
Kidney 200 (g/kg)
Porcine Muscle 150 (g/kg)
Liver 150 (g/kg)
Kidney 200 (g/kg)
Poultry Muscle 150 (g/kg)
Liver 150 (g/kg)
Kidney 200 (g/kg)
10. Danofloxacin Bovine Muscle 200 (g/kg)

- Liver 400 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 400 (g/kg)
 - Porcine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 - Liver 50 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 200 (g/kg)
 - Poultry Muscle 200 (g/kg)
 - Liver 400 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 400 (g/kg)
- 11. Dicloxacillin All food Muscle 300 (g/kg)
 - animals Liver 300 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 300 (g/kg)
- 12. Dihydrostreptomycin Sum of Bovine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 - dihydrostreptomycin Liver 500 (g/kg)
 - and streptomycin Kidney 1 000 (g/kg)
 - Porcine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 - Liver 500 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 1 000 (g/kg)
 - Poultry Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 - Liver 500 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 1 000 (g/kg)
- 13. Dimetridazole Porcine Muscle 5 (g/kg)
 - Liver 5 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 5 (g/kg)
 - Poultry Muscle 5 (g/kg)
 - Liver 5 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 5 (g/kg)
- 14. Doxycycline Bovine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 - Liver 300 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 600 (g/kg)
 - Porcine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 - Liver 300 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 600 (g/kg)
 - Poultry Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 - Liver 300 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 600 (g/kg)
- 15. Enrofloxacin Sum of enrofloxacin Bovine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 - and ciprofloxacin Liver 300 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 200 (g/kg)

- Porcine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 - Liver 200 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 300 (g/kg)
 - Poultry Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 - Liver 200 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 300 (g/kg)
- 16. Erythromycin
 - Bovine Muscle 400 (g/kg)
 - Liver 400 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 400 (g/kg)
 - Porcine Muscle 400 (g/kg)
 - Liver 400 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 400 (g/kg)
 - Poultry Muscle 400 (g/kg)
 - Liver 400 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 400 (g/kg)
- 17. Flumequine
 - Bovine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 - Liver 500 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 3 000 (g/kg)
 - Porcine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 - Liver 500 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 3 000 (g/kg)
 - Poultry Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 - Liver 500 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 3 000 (g/kg)
- 18. Furalfadone
 - Porcine Muscle 0 (g/kg)
 - Poultry Muscle 0 (g/kg)
- 19. Furazolidone
 - Bovine Muscle 0 (g/kg)
 - Liver 0 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 0 (g/kg)
 - Porcine Muscle 0 (g/kg)
 - Liver 0 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 0 (g/kg)
 - Poultry Muscle 0 (g/kg)
 - Liver 0 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 0 (g/kg)
- 20. Gentamicin
 - Bovine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 - Liver 2 000 (g/kg)
 - Kidney 5 000 (g/kg)

- Porcine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 Liver 2 000 (g/kg)
 Kidney 5 000 (g/kg)
 Poultry Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 Liver 100 (g/kg)
 Kidney 100 (g/kg)
21. Ivermectin 22,23-Dihydro- Bovine Liver 100 (g/kg)
 avermectin Bla Porcine Liver 15 (g/kg)
 (H2B1a)
22. Josamycin Poultry Muscle 200 (g/kg)
 Liver 200 (g/kg)
 Kidney 400 (g/kg)
23. Kitasamycin Porcine Muscle 200 (g/kg)
 Liver 200 (g/kg)
 Kidney 200 (g/kg)
 Poultry Muscle 200 (g/kg)
 Liver 200 (g/kg)
 Kidney 200 (g/kg)
24. Lincomycin Bovine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 Liver 500 (g/kg)
 Kidney 1 500 (g/kg)
 Porcine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 Liver 500 (g/kg)
 Kidney 1 500 (g/kg)
 Poultry Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 Liver 500 (g/kg)
 Kidney 1 500 (g/kg)
25. Metronidazole Porcine Muscle 0 (g/kg)
 Liver 0 (g/kg)
 Kidney 0 (g/kg)
 Poultry Muscle 0 (g/kg)
 Liver 0 (g/kg)
 Kidney 0 (g/kg)
26. Neomycin Bovine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 Liver 500 (g/kg)
 Kidney 10 000 (g/kg)
 Porcine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 Liver 500 (g/kg)

- Kidney 10 000 (g/kg)
 Poultry Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 Liver 500 (g/kg)
 Kidney 10 000 (g/kg)
27. Oxolinic acid Bovine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 Liver 150 (g/kg)
 Kidney 150 (g/kg)
 Porcine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 Liver 150 (g/kg)
 Kidney 150 (g/kg)
 Poultry Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 Liver 150 (g/kg)
 Kidney 150 (g/kg)
28. Oxytetracycline Sum of parent All food Muscle 100 (g/kg)
 drug and its animals Liver 300 (g/kg)
 4-epimer Kidney 600 (g/kg)
29. Sarafloxacin Poultry Muscle 10 (g/kg)
 Liver 80 (g/kg)
 Kidney 80 (g/kg)
30. Spectinomycin Bovine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 Liver 2 000 (g/kg)
 Kidney 5 000 (g/kg)
 Porcine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 Liver 2 000 (g/kg)
 Kidney 5 000 (g/kg)
 Poultry Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 Liver 2 000 (g/kg)
 Kidney 5 000 (g/kg)
31. Streptomycin Sum of dihydro- Bovine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 streptomycin and Liver 500 (g/kg)
 streptomycin Kidney 1 000 (g/kg)
 Porcine Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 Liver 500 (g/kg)
 Kidney 1 000 (g/kg)
 Poultry Muscle 500 (g/kg)
 Liver 500 (g/kg)
 Kidney 1 000 (g/kg)
32. Sulfonamides Sum of all All food Muscle 100 (g/kg)

substances animals Liver 100 (g/kg)
belonging to Kidney 100 (g/kg)

the sulfonamide

group

33. Tetracycline Sum of parent All food Muscle 100 (g/kg)
drug and its animals Liver 300 (g/kg)
4-epimer Kidney 600 (g/kg)

34. Tiamulin Sum of Porcine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
metabolites Liver 500 (g/kg)
that may be Poultry Muscle 100 (g/kg)
hydrolysed to Liver 1 000 (g/kg)
8-alpha-
hydroxymutilin

35. Trimethoprim Bovine Muscle 50 (g/kg)
Liver 50 (g/kg)
Kidney 50 (g/kg)
Porcine Muscle 50 (g/kg)
Liver 50 (g/kg)
Kidney 50 (g/kg)
Poultry Muscle 50 (g/kg)
Liver 50 (g/kg)
Kidney 50 (g/kg)

36. Tylosin Bovine Muscle 200 (g/kg)
Liver 200 (g/kg)
Kidney 200 (g/kg)
Porcine Muscle 200 (g/kg)
Liver 200 (g/kg)
Kidney 200 (g/kg)
Poultry Muscle 200 (g/kg)
Liver 200 (g/kg)
Kidney 200 (g/kg)

37. Virginiamycin Porcine Muscle 100 (g/kg)
Liver 300 (g/kg)
Kidney 400 (g/kg)

SCHEDULE 3 [ss. 2 & 4(2)]

Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) in Milk

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Chemical Food animal

Item	Chemical	metabolites	species	MRL
1.	Amoxicillin		All food animals	4 (g/kg)
2.	Ampicillin		All food animals	4 (g/kg)
3.	Bacitracin		Bovine	500 (g/kg)
4.	Benzylpenicillin		All food animals	4 (g/kg)
5.	Ceftiofur	Desfuroylceftiofur	Bovine	100 (g/kg)
6.	Chlortetracycline	Sum of the parent drug and its 4-epimers	All food animals	100 (g/kg)
7.	Cloxacillin		All food animals	30 (g/kg)
8.	Colistin		Bovine	50 (g/kg)
9.	Dicloxacillin		All food animals	30 (g/kg)
10.	Dihydrostreptomycin	Sum of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin	Bovine	200 (g/kg)
11.	Enrofloxacin	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Bovine	100 (g/kg)
12.	Erythromycin		Bovine	40 (g/kg)
13.	Gentamicin		Bovine	200 (g/kg)
14.	Lincomycin		Bovine	150 (g/kg)
15.	Neomycin		Bovine	500 (g/kg)
16.	Oxytetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4-epimer	All food animals	100 (g/kg)
17.	Spectinomycin		Bovine	200 (g/kg)
18.	Streptomycin	Sum of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin	Bovine	200 (g/kg)
19.	Sulfonamides	Sum of all substances belonging to the sulfonamide group	All food animals	100 (g/kg)
20.	Tetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4-epimer	All food animals	100 (g/kg)
21.	Trimethoprim		Bovine	50 (g/kg)
22.	Tylosin		Bovine	50 (g/kg)

IDENTIFICATION OF FOOD ANIMALS

(1) (2)

Food animal Identification

Pig (a) Each animal must be identified with at least one tattoo mark comprising 5 separate alphanumeric characters;

(b) The tattoo mark used on each animal must be approved by a senior veterinary officer and must allow identification of the farm of origin of the animal;

(c) The tattoo must be applied in black, dark blue or dark purple, non-toxic ink on the rump or back of the animal; and

(d) Each alphanumeric character in the tattoo must measure not less than 1.5 cm by 2 cm.

Cattle (a) Each animal must carry a tag in its ear measuring not less than 3 cm by 6 cm and printed with at least 6 alphanumeric characters;

(b) The combination of alphanumeric characters used on each animal must be approved by a senior veterinary officer and must allow identification of the farm of origin of the animal; and

(c) Each alphanumeric character must measure not less than 0.5 cm by 0.7 cm.

Goat (a) Each animal must carry a tag in its ear measuring not less than 3 cm by 6 cm and printed with at least 6 alphanumeric characters;

(b) The combination of alphanumeric characters used on each animal must be approved by a senior veterinary officer and must allow identification of the farm of origin of the animal; and

(c) Each alphanumeric character must measure not less than 0.5 cm by 0.7 cm.

CHENG Mei-sze, Maisie

Clerk to the Executive Council

Council Chamber

12 June 2001

Explanatory Note

This Regulation which is made under the Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance (Cap. 139)---

(a) provides for regulatory control over the feeding of specified chemicals to animals and birds commonly kept for human consumption (food animals);

(b) creates an offence for farmers and traders who possess or supply specified prohibited chemicals;

(c) creates an offence for farmers and traders who keep food animals containing specified prohibited chemicals;

(d) makes it unlawful for the supply of food animals and milk containing specified agricultural and veterinary chemicals in excessive concentrations;

(e) requires the labelling and identification of certain food animals;

(f) prohibits the importation of food animals without documents issued by exporting countries certifying the status of food animals with respect to the presence of chemicals in such animals;

(g) requires traders operating in slaughterhouses to keep records of food animals

being slaughtered;

(h) empowers the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation to make orders to suspend or recall the supply of food animals and fodders under certain circumstances; and

(i) empowers the senior veterinary officer and Public Analyst to take samples for testing and to issue certificate of analysis for the better carrying out of this Regulation.