

## 《公共卫生 ( 动物及禽鸟 ) ( 化学物残余 ) 规例》

## ( 第 139 章，附属法例 N)

## 目录

条次		页次
1.	( 已失时效而略去 )	1
2.	释义	1
3.	食用动物体内存有违禁化学物	7
4.	最高残余限量	7
5.	限制组织内存有农业及兽医用化学物残余	7
6.	限制奶内存有农业及兽医用化学物残余	9
7.	指明食用动物的识别	9
8.	进口食用动物须附有证明书	11
9.	暂停供应食用动物的命令	11
10.	收回食用动物的命令	15
11.	管有违禁化学物等	15
12.	供应违禁化学物等	15
13.	有关饲料的资料	17
14.	暂停供应饲料的命令	19
15.	收回饲料的命令	19

PUBLIC HEALTH (ANIMALS AND BIRDS)  
(CHEMICAL RESIDUES) REGULATION

## (Cap. 139 sub. leg. N)

## Contents

Section		Page
1.	(Omitted as spent)	2
2.	Interpretation	2
3.	Presence of prohibited chemicals in food animals	8
4.	Maximum residue limit	8
5.	Restricting presence of agricultural and veterinary chemical residues in tissues	8
6.	Restricting presence of agricultural and veterinary chemical residues in milk	10
7.	Identification of specified food animals	10
8.	Imported food animals to be accompanied by certificates	12
9.	Order to suspend supply of food animals	12
10.	Order to recall food animals	16
11.	Possession of prohibited chemicals, etc.	16
12.	Supply of prohibited chemicals, etc.	16

T-3

第 139N 章

T-4

Cap. 139N

条次	页次
16. 须备存的纪录	21
17. 罪行及罚则	23
18. 抽取样本以作测试	27
19. 分析证明书	29
20. 分析等的证据	29
21. ( 废除 )	31
附表 1 违禁化学物	S1-1
附表 2 食用动物组织内的最高残余限量 (MRL)	S2-1
附表 3 奶内的最高残余限量 (MRL)	S3-1
附表 4 食用动物的识别	S4-1

Section	Page
13. Information in respect of fodder	18
14. Order to suspend supply of fodder	20
15. Order to recall fodder	20
16. Records to be kept	22
17. Offences and penalties	24
18. Taking samples for testing	28
19. Certificate of analysis	30
20. Evidence of analysis, etc.	30
21. (Repealed)	32
SCHEDULE 1 PROHIBITED CHEMICALS	S1-2
SCHEDULE 2 MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMIT (MRL) FOR TISSUES OF FOOD ANIMALS	S2-2
SCHEDULE 3 MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMIT (MRL) IN MILK	S3-2
SCHEDULE 4 IDENTIFICATION OF FOOD ANIMALS	S4-2

## 《公共卫生 (动物及禽鸟) (化学物残余) 规例》

(第 139 章第 3 条)

[2001 年 12 月 31 日]

1. (已失时效而略去)

### 2. 释义

在本规例中，除文意另有所指外——

“合格兽医当局” (competent veterinary authority) 指在香港以外的国家、地区或地

方的兽医当局，该当局根据该国家、地区或地方的现行法律，有查验及证明食用动物体内存有违禁化学物和农业及兽医用化学物方面的状况的权力；

“含有” (contain) 就食用动物而言，指存在于食用动物的任何组织、体液或奶内；

“批发市场” (wholesale market) 指在其内出售食用动物以供再销售的市场；

“供应” (supply) 包括输入、制造、交付及出售；而“供应商” (supplier) 一词亦据此解释；

“牲口栏” (lairage) 指屠房内用作关禁食用动物的部分；

“食用动物” (food animal) 指通常饲养供人食用的动物或禽鸟；

“食用动物贩商” (food animal trader) 指——

(a) 拥有食用动物的人，而这些动物是在养殖场以外的地方饲养的；

(b) 负责在养殖场以外的地方喂养或饲养食用动物的人；

## PUBLIC HEALTH (ANIMALS AND BIRDS) (CHEMICAL RESIDUES) REGULATION

(Cap. 139, section 3)

[31 December 2001]

1. (Omitted as spent)

### 2. Interpretation

In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires—

“agricultural and veterinary chemical” (农业及兽医用化学物) 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” (体液) 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” (合格兽医当局) 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” (饲料) means any substance commonly used for the food of food animals;

- (c) 运送食用动物的人；
  - (d) 在养殖场以外的地方，出售或要约出售食用动物的人；或
  - (e) 将食用动物输入香港的人；
- “食用动物饲养人”(food animal farmer) 指——
- (a) 拥有食用动物的人，而这些动物是在养殖场饲养的；
  - (b) 养殖场的占用人；
  - (c) 负责管理养殖场的人；
  - (d) 在养殖场饲养、看管或管有食用动物的人；
  - (e) 根据《奶场规例》(第 139 章，附属法例 D) 第 8 条获发牌经办奶场的人；或
  - (f) 根据《公共卫生(动物及禽鸟)(禽畜饲养的发牌)规例》(第 139 章，附属法例 L) 第 4 条获发牌饲养禽畜的人；
- “政府分析员”(Public Analyst) 指政府化验师；
- “指明食用动物”(specified food animal) 指附表 4 第 (1) 栏所指明的任何食用动物；
- “屠房”(slaughterhouse) 具有《公共卫生及市政条例》(第 132 章) 第 2(1) 条给予该词的涵义；
- “组织”(tissue) 包括食用动物的肉、内脏、毛及其任何其他部分；
- “注册牙医”(registered dentist) 指姓名已根据《牙医注册条例》(第 156 章) 第 9 条列入普通科名册的牙医；(2006 年第 11 号第 37 条)
- “注册兽医”(registered veterinary surgeon) 指根据《兽医注册条例》(第 529 章) 注册的兽医；
- “最高残余限量”(maximum residue limit) ——

- “food animal”(食用动物) means an animal or bird commonly kept for the purpose of providing food for human consumption;
- “food animal farmer”(食用动物饲养人) 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. D) 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. L) to keep livestock;
- “food animal rearing premises”(养殖场)——
- (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”(食用动物贩商) 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;

- (a) 就组织而言，指第 4(a) 条所提述的最高残余限量；
  - (b) 就奶而言，指第 4(b) 条所提述的最高残余限量；
- “ 殖养场 ” (food animal rearing premises) ——
- (a) 指用作饲养食用动物的任何处所、建筑物、土地或有水掩盖的土地；
  - (b) 但不包括内有任何屠房、牲口栏、街市、新鲜粮食店或食肆的任何处所；
- “ 饲料 ” (fodder) 指通常用作食用动物的食物的任何物质；
- “ 饲养 ” (keep) 包括繁育、收容、照料、看顾及控制；
- “ 违禁化学物 ” (prohibited chemical) 指附表 1 所指明的任何物质；
- “ 农业及兽医用化学物 ” (agricultural and veterinary chemical) 指附表 2 及 3 第 (2) 栏所指明的任何物质及 ( 如适用的话 ) 附表 2 及 3 第 (3) 栏所指明的该物质的代谢物；
- “ 体液 ” (body fluid) 指食用动物体内的血液、尿液、脑脊髓液、眼球玻璃液及任何其他液体，但不包括奶。

- (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” (饲养) includes breed, house, tend, look after and control, and “kept” and “keeping” shall be construed accordingly;
- “lairage” (牲口栏) means a part of a slaughterhouse which is used for the confinement of food animals;
- “maximum residue limit” (最高残余限量) 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” (违禁化学物) means any substance specified in Schedule 1;
- “Public Analyst” (政府分析员) means the Government Chemist;
- “registered dentist” (注册牙医) means a dentist whose name is entered in the General Register under section 9 of the Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap. 156); (*11 of 2006 s. 37*)
- “registered veterinary surgeon” (注册兽医) 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” (指明食用动物) means any of the food animals specified in column (1) of Schedule 4;
- “supply” (供应) includes import, manufacture, deliver and sell, and “supplying” and “supplier” (供应商) shall be construed accordingly;

**3. 食用动物体内存有违禁化学物**

- (1) 除第 17(6) 条另有规定外，任何食用动物饲养人所饲养的食用动物如含有任何违禁化学物，该饲养人即属犯罪。
- (2) 除第 17(6) 条另有规定外，任何食用动物贩商明知而故意饲养任何含有任何违禁化学物的食用动物，该动物贩商即属犯罪。

**4. 最高残余限量**

就本规例而言 ——

- (a) 就附表 2 第 (2) 及 (3) 栏内指明的农业及兽医用化学物在食用动物的组织内的浓度而言，最高残余限量 (MRL) 是指与该化学物及第 (4) 栏所指明的有关动物品种相对而列于第 (6) 栏内的份量，而该残余是在与该份量相对而列于第 (5) 栏内的动物部分中含有的；
- (b) 就附表 3 第 (2) 及 (3) 栏内指明的农业及兽医用化学物在食用动物的奶内的浓度而言，最高残余限量 (MRL) 是指与该化学物及第 (4) 栏所指明的有关动物品种相对而列于第 (5) 栏的份量。

**5. 限制组织内存有农业及兽医用化学物残余**

“tissue” (组织) includes meat, offal, hair and any part of a food animal;

“wholesale market” (批发市场) 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**



- (1) 任何食用动物饲养人如 ——
  - (a) 向任何食用动物贩商供应食用动物以供人食用；
  - (b) 供应食用动物予任何屠房；或
  - (c) 供应食用动物予任何零售或批发市场，
 而该动物的组织含有超逾最高残余限量的农业及兽医用化学物，该饲养人即属犯罪。
- (2) 任何食用动物贩商明知而故意供应予屠房或零售或批发市场的食用动物、或在屠房或零售或批发市场饲养的食用动物，而该动物的组织含有超逾最高残余限量的农业及兽医用化学物，该动物贩商即属犯罪。

## 6. 限制奶内存有农业及兽医用化学物残余

任何食用动物饲养人如向领有牌照奶场供应奶或由领有牌照奶场供应奶、或在领有牌照奶场内存有奶，而该等奶是来自其饲养的食用动物，而又含有超逾最高残余限量的农业及兽医用化学物，该饲养人即属犯罪。

## 7. 指明食用动物的识别

- (1) 食用动物饲养人在将附表 4 第 (1) 栏内指明的食用动物供应给人食用前，须按照与这些动物相对列于第 (2) 栏内的规定，将这些动物加上标签或记号或以其他方式识别。
- (2) 除非指明食用动物已按照附表 4 加上标签或记号或以其他方式识别，否则任何人不得携带或安排携带该动物进入任何屠房或批发市场。
- (3) 任何人如 ——

## 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.

- (a) 在任何指明食用动物上标示或附加他明知是虚假的字母、记号、数目或其他识别；或
- (b) 以任何方式促致、怂使、协助、教唆或以从犯身分犯有 (a) 段所指的罪行，  
即属犯罪。

## 8. 进口食用动物须附有证明书

除非符合以下条件，否则任何人不得携带或安排携带任何食用动物进入香港——

- (a) 该动物附有由出口来源地的合资格兽医当局发出的有效证明书，证明尽其所知，并无理由怀疑——
  - (i) 该动物含有违禁化学物；及
  - (ii) 该动物组织内的农业及兽医用化学物的浓度超过最高残余限量；及
- (b) (如属指明食用动物) 该动物已按照附表 4 加上标签或记号或以其他方式识别。

## 9. 暂停供应食用动物的命令

- (1) 如署长接获政府分析员或其他来源的报告或资料，表示怀疑——
  - (a) 某食用动物含有违禁化学物；或

- (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) 某食用动物组织内的农业及兽医用化学物的浓度超过最高残余限量，
- 署长可作出为期属合理地必要的暂停令，饬令供应该动物的食用动物饲养人或食用动物贩商暂停供应其掌管的所有或部分食用动物。
- (2) 凡本可根据第 (1) 款就某食用动物发出暂停令，而该动物在车辆、船只、飞机、街市或屠房内被发现，高级兽医官可随即销毁或没收该动物。
- (3) 如 ——
- (a) 某食用动物被怀疑含有并非违禁化学物或农业及兽医用化学物的物质；
- (b) 来自政府分析员或其他来源的报告或资料显示该物质相当可能危害动物或人类的健康；及
- (c) 作出有关暂停令是符合公众利益的，
- 则署长可针对掌管该食用动物的食用动物饲养人或食用动物贩商，作出为期属合理地必要的暂停令。
- (4) 署长如根据第 (1) 或 (3) 款作出暂停令，须随即以书面通知该令所针对的食用动物饲养人或食用动物贩商 ( 视属何情况而定 )，并须述明作出该令的理由。

- (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. 收回食用动物的命令**

- (1) 凡就任何食用动物已作出有效的暂停令，署长可命令供应该动物的食用动物饲养人或食用动物贩商立即撤回同一批动物中已供应的其他动物，并且以合理可能的方式，在合理可能的范围内取回这些已供应的动物。
- (2) 根据第 (1) 款撤回或取回的食用动物，须以署长指示的方式处置。

**11. 管有违禁化学物等**

- (1) 除第 17(7) 条另有规定外，食用动物饲养人管有或控制任何违禁化学物，即属犯罪。
- (2) 除第 17(8) 条另有规定外，食用动物饲养人管有或控制含有或混杂任何违禁化学物的饲料，即属犯罪。
- (3) 除第 17(7) 条另有规定外，食用动物贩商明知而故意管有或控制任何违禁化学物，即属犯罪。
- (4) 除第 17(8) 条另有规定外，食用动物贩商明知而故意管有或控制含有或混杂任何违禁化学物的饲料，即属犯罪。

**12. 供应违禁化学物等**

- (1) 除第 17(7) 条另有规定外，任何人向或要约向他知道是或有理由相信是食用动物饲养人或食用动物贩商的人供应任何违禁化学物，即属犯罪。

**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

- (2) 任何人向或要约向他知道是或有理由相信是食用动物饲养人或食用动物贩商的人供应含有或混杂任何违禁化学物的饲料，即属犯罪。

### 13. 有关饲料的资料

- (1) 任何人只有在提供第 (2) 款所列的资料并符合以下规定的情况下，方可供应或要约供应含有或混杂任何农业及兽医化学物的饲料 ——
- (a) 该等资料 ( 如该等饲料是装载在包装物内 ) 在包装物上以中英文在显眼处清楚地显示；
  - (b) 该等资料 ( 如属其他情况 ) 以中英文与饲料一并提供。
- (2) 第 (1) 款所提述的资料为 ——
- (a) 饲料所含有或混杂于饲料中的每种农业及兽医化学物及其个别份量；
  - (b) 饲料的使用方法说明；
  - (c) 停用期，即最后一次以该饲料喂饲食用动物至屠宰该动物为止的时间；及
  - (d) 饲料供应商的姓名或名称及地址。
- (3) 如任何人在看来是遵从第 (1) 款所施加的规定提供资料时，所提供的资料在要项上属不确、虚假或具误导性，而他明知该资料在要项上属不确、虚假或具误导性，即属犯罪。

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,

**14. 暂停供应饲料的命令**

- (1) 如署长接获政府分析员或其他来源的报告或资料，表示怀疑某些饲料——
  - (a) 含有——
    - (i) 违禁化学物；
    - (ii) 农业及兽医用化学物，而其水平相当可能危害任何动物或人类的健康；或
    - (iii) 任何其他相当可能危害任何动物或人类健康的物质；或
  - (b) 在没有提供第 13 条规定须提供的资料下予以供应，或有提供该等资料但该等资料是不确、虚假、具误导性或不充分的，  
署长如认为符合公众利益，可作出命令，规定供应该等饲料的人随即在一段属合理地必要的期间内暂停供应该等饲料。
- (2) 高级兽医官或任何在他指示下行事的人可销毁或没收根据第 (1) 款作出的命令所针对的饲料。
- (3) 凡署长根据第 (1) 款作出命令，须随即以书面通知该命令所针对的人，并须述明作出该命令的理由。

**15. 收回饲料的命令**

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) 如署长根据第 14 条针对某人作出命令，署长可命令该人立即撤回已供应的饲料，并且以合理可能的方式，在合理可能的范围内取回这些已供应的饲料。
- (2) 根据第 (1) 款撤回或取回的饲料，须以署长指示的方式处置。

## 16. 须备存的纪录

- (1) 在食用动物被屠宰前在屠房拥有、饲养或出售该等动物的食用动物贩商须在该等动物被接收入该屠房后，制备关于他购入或出售该等动物的所有交易的以下详情的纪录——
  - (a) 每次交易日期及数量；
  - (b) 出售人或购买人的姓名或名称及地址；及
  - (c) 根据第 7(1) 条规定须标示在每只食用动物上 ( 如适用的话 ) 的识别详情。
- (2) 将食用动物运输往屠房的食用动物贩商须制备关于他运载的动物的以下详情的纪录——
  - (a) 每次运载所涉及的食用动物数目；
  - (b) 雇用其服务的食用动物贩商或食用动物饲养人 ( 如适用的话 ) 的姓名或名称及地址；及
  - (c) 根据第 7(1) 条规定须标示在每只食用动物上 ( 如适用的话 ) 的识别详情。
- (3) 根据本条须制备的纪录须备存最少 7 天。
- (4) 食用动物贩商须于被要求时向高级兽医官或任何督察交出根据本条须备存的纪录，以供查阅。
- (5) 食用动物贩商在看来是遵从第 (4) 款的规定时，提供在要项上属不确、虚假或具误导性的资料，而他明知该资料在要项上属不确、虚假或具误导性，即属犯罪。

- (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.



**17. 罪行及罚则**

- (1) 任何食用动物饲养人 ——
  - (a) 犯第 3(1)、5(1)、6 或 11(1) 或 (2) 条所订罪行，可处第 6 级罚款；
  - (b) 违反第 7(1) 条的条文，即属犯罪，可处第 5 级罚款；
  - (c) 违反根据第 9(1) 或 (3) 或 10(1) 条所作的命令或根据第 10(2) 条所作的指示，即属犯罪，可处第 6 级罚款。
- (2) 任何食用动物贩商 ——
  - (a) 犯第 3(2)、5(2) 或 11(3) 或 (4) 条所订罪行，可处第 6 级罚款；
  - (b) 违反根据第 9(1) 或 (3) 或 10(1) 条所作的命令或根据第 10(2) 条所作的指示，即属犯罪，可处第 6 级罚款；
  - (c) 违反第 16(1)、(2)、(3) 或 (4) 条的条文，即属犯罪，可处第 3 级罚款；
  - (d) 犯第 16(5) 条所订罪行，可处第 3 级罚款。
- (3) 任何人 ——
  - (a) 违反第 7(2) 或 13(1) 条的条文，即属犯罪，可处第 5 级罚款；
  - (b) 违反第 8 条的条文，即属犯罪，可处第 6 级罚款；

- (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—



- (c) 犯第 7(3)(a) 或 (b) 或 13(3) 条所订罪行，可处第 5 级罚款；
- (d) 犯第 12(1) 或 (2) 条所订罪行，可处第 6 级罚款；
- (e) 违反根据第 14(1) 或 15(1) 条所作的命令或根据第 15(2) 条所作的指示，即属犯罪，可处第 6 级罚款。
- (4) 在任何就犯有第 3(1)、5(1)、6 或 11(1) 或 (2) 条所订罪行而提出检控的法律程序中，被告人如证明他既不知道亦无理由怀疑有导致违反规定的情况存在，即属除根据本条所订的免责辩护以外的一项免责辩护。
- (5) 在任何就犯有第 12(1) 或 (2) 条所订罪行而提出检控的法律程序中，被告人如证明——
  - (a) 就第 12(1) 条而言，他既不知道亦无理由怀疑他供应或要约供应的物品是违禁化学物；
  - (b) 就第 12(2) 条而言，他既不知道亦无理由怀疑他供应或要约供应的饲料含有或混杂违禁化学物，即属除根据本条所订的免责辩护以外的一项免责辩护。
- (6) 任何人如证明有关违禁化学物是按照注册兽医所开出的处方施用于食用动物的，则该人不属犯第 3(1) 或 (2) 条所订罪行。
- (7) 任何人如证明下述任何一项，则不属犯第 11(1) 或 (3) 或 12(1) 条所订罪行——
  - (a) 有关化学物是由注册兽医开出处方，以供施用于食用动物的；
  - (b) 有关化学物是由注册医生或注册牙医开出处方，以供治疗人类疾病的；或
  - (c) 有关化学物包含在某种根据《药剂业及毒药条例》( 第 138 章 ) 注册的药物或药剂制品内，而该药物或药剂制品——
    - (i) 是包装在制造商供应时的原本容器内；及

- (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

- (ii) 按照《抗生素条例》( 第 137 章 ) 或《药剂业及毒药条例》( 第 138 章 ) 是无需注册医生、注册牙医或注册兽医开出处方而获得供应的。
- (8) 任何人如证明有关违禁化学物是按照注册兽医开出的处方而混杂在饲料中或包含在饲料内，则该人不属犯第 11(2) 或 (4) 条所订罪行。

**18. 抽取样本以作测试**

为施行本规例，高级兽医官或任何按他指示行事的人，可从以下所述者抽取高级兽医官认为适当的样本由政府分析员或其他实验室或测试设施测试——

- (a) 饲料；

- 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

- (b) 奶；或
- (c) 任何食用动物的组织或体液。

**19. 分析证明书**

- (1) 如有样本根据第 18 条呈交政府分析员，他须——
  - (a) 在切实可行范围内尽快对该样本进行分析或其他测试，或安排在其指示下对该样本进行分析或其他测试；及
  - (b) 将一份关于该项分析或其他测试结果的证明书发给呈交该样本的人员。
- (2) 如分析或其他测试是由一名在政府分析员监督和指示下行事的人进行的，而政府分析员对该项分析或其他测试感到满意，则第(1)款所提述的文件可由政府分析员签署。

**20. 分析等的证据**

在任何根据本规例进行的法律程序中，任何文件如——

- (a) 由控方交出，并看来是一份由政府分析员根据第 19 条发出的证明书；或
- (b) 由控方向被告人提供，并看来是该证明书的副本，  
则除非相反证明成立，否则即可——
- (c) 作为该文件所述事实的表面证据而接纳为证据；及
- (d) 接纳为证据证明该文件已由签署出现于该文件上的人签署。

- (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,

**21.** ( 由 2001 年第 229 号法律公告废除 )

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unless the contrary is proved.

**21.** (*Repealed L.N. 229 of 2001*)

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S1-1  
第 139N 章

附表 1

SCHEDULE 1

S1-2  
Cap. 139N

附表 1

[ 第 2 条 ]

违禁化学物

(1)	(2)
项	说明
1.	阿伏霉素
2.	盐酸克仑特罗
3.	氯霉素
4.	己二烯雌酚 ((E,E)-4,4'-( 二亚乙基烯 ) 联苯酚 ) 包括其盐类及酯类
5.	己烯雌酚 ((E)- $\alpha\beta$ - 二乙基反二苯代乙烯 -4,4'- 二醇 ) 包括其盐类及酯类
6.	己烷雌酚 ( 介 -4,4'-(1,2- 二乙基乙烯 ) 联苯酚 ) 包括其盐类及酯类
7.	沙丁胺醇

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)- $\alpha\beta$ -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

S2-1  
第 139N 章

附表 2

SCHEDULE 2

S2-2  
Cap. 139N

## 附表 2

[ 第 2 及 4(1) 条 ]

## 食用动物组织内的最高残余限量 (MRL)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
项	化学物	化学物代谢物	食用动物 品种	组织	MRL
1. 羟氨苄青霉素			所有食用动物	肌肉	50 微克／公斤
				肝	50 微克／公斤
				肾	50 微克／公斤
2. 氨苄青霉素			所有食用动物	肌肉	50 微克／公斤
				肝	50 微克／公斤
				肾	50 微克／公斤
3. 杆菌肽			牛	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
			猪	肝	500 微克／公斤
				肾	500 微克／公斤
			家禽	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
				肝	500 微克／公斤
				肾	500 微克／公斤
				肌肉	500 微克／公斤
				肝	500 微克／公斤
				肾	500 微克／公斤
4. 苄青霉素			所有食用动物	肌肉	50 微克／公斤
				肝	50 微克／公斤
				肾	50 微克／公斤
5. 卡巴氧	喹喔啉 -2- 羧酸		猪	肌肉	5 微克／公斤
				肝	30 微克／公斤

## SCHEDULE 2

[ss. 2 &amp; 4(1)]

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMIT (MRL) FOR TISSUES  
OF FOOD ANIMALS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Item	Chemical	Chemical metabolites	Food animal species	Tissue	MRL
1. Amoxycillin			All food animals	Muscle	50 µg/kg
				Liver	50 µg/kg
				Kidney	50 µg/kg
2. Ampicillin			All food animals	Muscle	50 µg/kg
				Liver	50 µg/kg
				Kidney	50 µg/kg
3. Bacitracin			Bovine	Muscle	500 µg/kg
			Porcine	Liver	500 µg/kg
				Kidney	500 µg/kg
			Poultry	Muscle	500 µg/kg
				Liver	500 µg/kg
				Kidney	500 µg/kg
				Muscle	500 µg/kg
				Liver	500 µg/kg
				Kidney	500 µg/kg
4. Benzylpenicillin			All food animals	Muscle	50 µg/kg
				Liver	50 µg/kg
				Kidney	50 µg/kg



S2-3  
第 139N 章

## 附表 2

## SCHEDULE 2

S2-4  
Cap. 139N

6. Ceftiofur ( 译名头孢 噻呋 )	Desfuroylceftiofur	牛	肌肉	1000 微克／公斤
			肝	2000 微克／公斤
		猪	肾	6000 微克／公斤
			肌肉	1000 微克／公斤
			肝	2000 微克／公斤
7. 金霉素	药物母质及其 4- 差 向异构体之和	所有食用动物	肾	6000 微克／公斤
			肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝	300 微克／公斤
8. 邻氯青霉素		所有食用动物	肾	600 微克／公斤
			肌肉	300 微克／公斤
			肝	300 微克／公斤
9. 多粘菌素 E		牛	肾	300 微克／公斤
			肌肉	150 微克／公斤
		猪	肝	150 微克／公斤
			肾	150 微克／公斤
		家禽	肌肉	200 微克／公斤
			肝	150 微克／公斤
			肾	150 微克／公斤
			肌肉	200 微克／公斤
			肝	150 微克／公斤
			肾	150 微克／公斤
10. Danofloxacin ( 译名丹奴氟 沙星 )		牛	肌肉	200 微克／公斤
			肝	400 微克／公斤
		猪	肾	400 微克／公斤
			肌肉	400 微克／公斤
		家禽	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝	50 微克／公斤
			肾	200 微克／公斤
			肌肉	200 微克／公斤
			肝	200 微克／公斤
			肾	400 微克／公斤

5. Carbadox	Quinoxaline-2— carboxylic acid	Porcine	Muscle	5 µg/kg
			Liver	30 µg/kg
6. Ceftiofur	Desfuroylceftiofur	Bovine	Muscle	1000 µg/kg
			Liver	2000 µg/kg
		Porcine	Kidney	6000 µg/kg
			Muscle	1000 µg/kg
7. Chlortetracycline	Sum of the parent drug and its 4-epimers	All food animals	Liver	2000 µg/kg
			Kidney	6000 µg/kg
		All food animals	Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	300 µg/kg
8. Cloxacillin		All food animals	Kidney	300 µg/kg
			Muscle	300 µg/kg
		Bovine	Liver	300 µg/kg
			Muscle	300 µg/kg
9. Colistin		Porcine	Kidney	150 µg/kg
			Liver	150 µg/kg
		Poultry	Muscle	200 µg/kg
			Liver	150 µg/kg
		Bovine	Kidney	150 µg/kg
			Muscle	200 µg/kg
		All food animals	Liver	150 µg/kg
			Kidney	200 µg/kg

S2-5  
第 139N 章

## 附表 2

## SCHEDULE 2

S2-6  
Cap. 139N

11. 双氯青霉素		所有食用动物	肌肉	300 微克／公斤
			肝	300 微克／公斤
			肾	300 微克／公斤
12. 二氢链霉素	二氢链霉素及 链霉素之和	牛	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
			肝	500 微克／公斤
		猪	肾	1000 微克／公斤
			肌肉	500 微克／公斤
		家禽	肝	500 微克／公斤
			肾	500 微克／公斤
			肌肉	1000 微克／公斤
			肝	500 微克／公斤
			肾	500 微克／公斤
			肌肉	1000 微克／公斤
13. 二甲硝咪唑		猪	肌肉	5 微克／公斤
			肝	5 微克／公斤
		家禽	肾	5 微克／公斤
			肌肉	5 微克／公斤
			肝	5 微克／公斤
			肾	5 微克／公斤
14. 强力霉素		牛	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝	300 微克／公斤
		猪	肾	600 微克／公斤
			肌肉	100 微克／公斤
		家禽	肝	300 微克／公斤
			肾	600 微克／公斤
			肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝	300 微克／公斤
			肾	600 微克／公斤
			肌肉	600 微克／公斤

10. Danofloxacin		Bovine	Muscle	200 µg/kg	
			Porcine	Liver	400 µg/kg
				Kidney	400 µg/kg
		Poultry	Muscle	100 µg/kg	
			Liver	50 µg/kg	
			Kidney	200 µg/kg	
			Muscle	200 µg/kg	
			Liver	400 µg/kg	
			Kidney	400 µg/kg	
11. Dicloxacillin	All food animals	Muscle	300 µg/kg		
		Liver	300 µg/kg		
		Kidney	300 µg/kg		
12. Dihydrostreptomycin	Sum of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin	Bovine	Muscle	500 µg/kg	
			Porcine	Liver	500 µg/kg
				Kidney	1000 µg/kg
		Poultry	Muscle	500 µg/kg	
			Liver	500 µg/kg	
			Kidney	1000 µg/kg	
			Muscle	500 µg/kg	
			Liver	500 µg/kg	
			Kidney	1000 µg/kg	
13. Dimetridazole	Porcine	Muscle	5 µg/kg		
		Liver	5 µg/kg		
	Poultry	Kidney	5 µg/kg		
		Muscle	5 µg/kg		
		Liver	5 µg/kg		
		Kidney	5 µg/kg		

S2-7  
第 139N 章

## 附表 2

## SCHEDULE 2

S2-8  
Cap. 139N

15. 英氟沙星	英氟沙星及环丙沙星之和	牛	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝 肾	300 微克／公斤
		猪	肾	200 微克／公斤
			肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝 肾	200 微克／公斤
			肾	300 微克／公斤
			肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝 肾	200 微克／公斤
			肾	300 微克／公斤
			肌肉	300 微克／公斤
16. 红霉素		牛	肌肉	400 微克／公斤
			肝 肾	400 微克／公斤
		猪	肾	400 微克／公斤
			肌肉	400 微克／公斤
		家禽	肝 肾	400 微克／公斤
			肾	400 微克／公斤
			肌肉	400 微克／公斤
			肝 肾	400 微克／公斤
			肾	400 微克／公斤
			肌肉	400 微克／公斤
17. 氟甲喹		牛	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
			肝 肾	500 微克／公斤
		猪	肾	500 微克／公斤
			肌肉	3000 微克／公斤
		家禽	肝 肾	500 微克／公斤
			肾	500 微克／公斤
			肌肉	3000 微克／公斤
			肝 肾	500 微克／公斤
			肾	500 微克／公斤
			肌肉	3000 微克／公斤
18. 呋喃他酮		猪	肌肉	0 微克／公斤
			肝 肾	0 微克／公斤
		家禽	肌肉	0 微克／公斤

14. Doxycycline		Bovine	Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	300 µg/kg
		Porcine	Kidney	600 µg/kg
			Muscle	100 µg/kg
		Poultry	Liver	300 µg/kg
			Kidney	600 µg/kg
			Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	300 µg/kg
			Kidney	600 µg/kg
			Muscle	100 µg/kg
15. Enrofloxacin	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Bovine	Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	300 µg/kg
		Porcine	Kidney	200 µg/kg
			Muscle	100 µg/kg
		Poultry	Liver	200 µg/kg
			Kidney	300 µg/kg
			Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	200 µg/kg
			Kidney	300 µg/kg
			Muscle	100 µg/kg
16. Erythromycin		Bovine	Muscle	400 µg/kg
			Liver	400 µg/kg
		Porcine	Kidney	400 µg/kg
			Muscle	400 µg/kg
		Poultry	Liver	400 µg/kg
			Kidney	400 µg/kg
			Muscle	400 µg/kg
			Liver	400 µg/kg
			Kidney	400 µg/kg
			Muscle	400 µg/kg

S2-9  
第 139N 章

## 附表 2

## SCHEDULE 2

S2-10  
Cap. 139N

19. 呋喃唑酮	牛	肌肉	0 微克／公斤
		肝	0 微克／公斤
	猪	肾	0 微克／公斤
		肌肉	0 微克／公斤
	家禽	肝	0 微克／公斤
		肾	0 微克／公斤
		肌肉	0 微克／公斤
		肝	0 微克／公斤
		肾	0 微克／公斤
		肌肉	0 微克／公斤
20. 庆大霉素	牛	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
		肝	2000 微克／公斤
	猪	肾	5000 微克／公斤
		肌肉	100 微克／公斤
	家禽	肝	2000 微克／公斤
		肾	5000 微克／公斤
		肌肉	100 微克／公斤
		肝	100 微克／公斤
		肾	100 微克／公斤
		肌肉	100 微克／公斤
21. 伊维菌素	22,23- 二氢阿凡曼菌素 B1a (H2B1a)	肝	100 微克／公斤
		肝	15 微克／公斤
22. 交沙霉素	家禽	肌肉	200 微克／公斤
		肝	200 微克／公斤
		肾	400 微克／公斤
23. 柱晶白霉素	猪	肌肉	200 微克／公斤
		肝	200 微克／公斤
	家禽	肾	200 微克／公斤
		肌肉	200 微克／公斤
		肝	200 微克／公斤
		肾	200 微克／公斤

17. Flumequine	Bovine	Muscle	500 µg/kg
		Liver	500 µg/kg
	Porcine	Kidney	3000 µg/kg
		Muscle	500 µg/kg
	Poultry	Liver	500 µg/kg
		Kidney	3000 µg/kg
		Muscle	500 µg/kg
		Liver	500 µg/kg
		Kidney	3000 µg/kg
		Muscle	500 µg/kg
18. Furaltadone	Porcine	Muscle	0 µg/kg
	Poultry	Muscle	0 µg/kg
19. Furazolidone	Bovine	Muscle	0 µg/kg
		Liver	0 µg/kg
	Porcine	Kidney	0 µg/kg
		Muscle	0 µg/kg
	Poultry	Muscle	0 µg/kg
		Liver	0 µg/kg
		Kidney	0 µg/kg
		Muscle	0 µg/kg
		Liver	0 µg/kg
		Kidney	0 µg/kg
20. Gentamicin	Bovine	Muscle	100 µg/kg
		Liver	2000 µg/kg
	Porcine	Kidney	5000 µg/kg
		Muscle	100 µg/kg
	Poultry	Liver	2000 µg/kg
		Kidney	5000 µg/kg
		Muscle	100 µg/kg
		Liver	100 µg/kg
		Kidney	100 µg/kg

S2-11  
第 139N 章

## 附表 2

## SCHEDULE 2

S2-12  
Cap. 139N

24. 林可霉素	牛	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
		肝	500 微克／公斤
		肾	1500 微克／公斤
	家禽	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
		肝	500 微克／公斤
		肾	1500 微克／公斤
		肌肉	100 微克／公斤
		肝	500 微克／公斤
		肾	1500 微克／公斤
25. 甲硝唑	猪	肌肉	0 微克／公斤
		肝	0 微克／公斤
	家禽	肾	0 微克／公斤
		肌肉	0 微克／公斤
		肝	0 微克／公斤
		肾	0 微克／公斤
26. 新霉素	牛	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
		肝	500 微克／公斤
		肾	10000 微克／公斤
	家禽	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
		肝	500 微克／公斤
		肾	10000 微克／公斤
		肌肉	500 微克／公斤
		肝	500 微克／公斤
		肾	10000 微克／公斤

21. Ivermectin	22,23-Dihydro— avermectin B1a (H2B1a)	Bovine	Liver	100 µg/kg
		Porcine	Liver	15 µg/kg
22. Josamycin		Poultry	Muscle	200 µg/kg
			Liver	200 µg/kg
			Kidney	400 µg/kg
23. Kitasamycin		Porcine	Muscle	200 µg/kg
			Liver	200 µg/kg
		Poultry	Kidney	200 µg/kg
			Muscle	200 µg/kg
24. Lincomycin			Liver	200 µg/kg
			Kidney	200 µg/kg
			Muscle	100 µg/kg
		Bovine	Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	500 µg/kg
		Porcine	Kidney	1500 µg/kg
25. Metronidazole		Poultry	Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	500 µg/kg
			Kidney	1500 µg/kg
		Porcine	Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	500 µg/kg
			Kidney	1500 µg/kg
			Muscle	0 µg/kg
			Liver	0 µg/kg
			Kidney	0 µg/kg
			Muscle	0 µg/kg
			Liver	0 µg/kg
			Kidney	0 µg/kg

S2-13  
第 139N 章

## 附表 2

27. 恶喹酸	牛	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
	猪	肝	150 微克／公斤
		肾	150 微克／公斤
	家禽	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
		肝	150 微克／公斤
		肾	150 微克／公斤
		肌肉	100 微克／公斤
		肝	150 微克／公斤
		肾	150 微克／公斤
28. 土霉素	药物母质及其 4— 差向异构体之和	所有食用动物	肌肉 100 微克／公斤
		肝	300 微克／公斤
		肾	600 微克／公斤
29. Sarafloxacin ( 译名沙拉 氟沙星 )	家禽	肌肉	10 微克／公斤
		肝	80 微克／公斤
		肾	80 微克／公斤
30. 大观霉素	牛	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
	猪	肝	2000 微克／公斤
		肾	5000 微克／公斤
	家禽	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
		肝	2000 微克／公斤
		肾	5000 微克／公斤
		肌肉	500 微克／公斤
		肝	2000 微克／公斤
		肾	5000 微克／公斤

## SCHEDULE 2

S2-14  
Cap. 139N

26. Neomycin	Bovine	Muscle	500 µg/kg
	Porcine	Liver	500 µg/kg
		Kidney	10000 µg/kg
	Poultry	Muscle	500 µg/kg
		Liver	500 µg/kg
		Kidney	10000 µg/kg
		Muscle	500 µg/kg
		Liver	500 µg/kg
		Kidney	10000 µg/kg
27. Oxolinic acid	Bovine	Muscle	100 µg/kg
	Porcine	Liver	150 µg/kg
		Kidney	150 µg/kg
	Poultry	Muscle	100 µg/kg
		Liver	150 µg/kg
		Kidney	150 µg/kg
		Muscle	100 µg/kg
		Liver	150 µg/kg
		Kidney	150 µg/kg
28. Oxytetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4-epimer	All food animals	Muscle 100 µg/kg
			Liver 300 µg/kg
			Kidney 600 µg/kg
29. Sarafloxacin	Poultry	Muscle	10 µg/kg
		Liver	80 µg/kg
		Kidney	80 µg/kg



S2-15  
第 139N 章

## 附表 2

31. 链霉素	二氢链霉素及 链霉素之和	牛	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
		猪	肝	500 微克／公斤
			肾	1000 微克／公斤
		家禽	肌肉	500 微克／公斤
			肝	500 微克／公斤
			肾	1000 微克／公斤
			肌肉	500 微克／公斤
			肝	500 微克／公斤
			肾	1000 微克／公斤
32. 磺胺类药	所有属于磺胺类 药物之和	所有食用动物	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝	100 微克／公斤
			肾	100 微克／公斤
33. 四环素	药物母质及其 4— 差向异构体之和	所有食用动物	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝	300 微克／公斤
			肾	600 微克／公斤
34. 替尔谋宁	可水解为 8-alpha-猪 hydroxymutilin 的代谢物之和	家禽	肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝	500 微克／公斤
			肌肉	100 微克／公斤
			肝	1000 微克／公斤
35. 甲氧苄氨嘧啶		牛	肌肉	50 微克／公斤
		猪	肝	50 微克／公斤
			肾	50 微克／公斤
		家禽	肌肉	50 微克／公斤
			肝	50 微克／公斤
			肾	50 微克／公斤
			肌肉	50 微克／公斤
			肝	50 微克／公斤
			肾	50 微克／公斤

## SCHEDULE 2

S2-16  
Cap. 139N

30. Spectinomycin		Bovine	Muscle	500 µg/kg
		Porcine	Liver	2000 µg/kg
			Kidney	5000 µg/kg
		Poultry	Muscle	500 µg/kg
			Liver	2000 µg/kg
			Kidney	5000 µg/kg
			Muscle	500 µg/kg
			Liver	2000 µg/kg
			Kidney	5000 µg/kg
31. Streptomycin	Sum of dihydro— streptomycin and streptomycin	Bovine	Muscle	500 µg/kg
		Porcine	Liver	500 µg/kg
			Kidney	1000 µg/ kg500 µg/kg
		Poultry	Muscle	500 µg/kg
			Liver	1000 µg/ kg500 µg/kg
			Kidney	500 µg/kg
			Muscle	1000 µg/kg
			Liver	500 µg/kg
			Kidney	1000 µg/kg
32. Sulfonamides	Sum of all substances belonging to the sulfonamide group	All food animals	Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	100 µg/kg
			Kidney	100 µg/kg
33. Tetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4-epimer	All food animals	Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	300 µg/kg
			Kidney	600 µg/kg

S2-17  
第 139N 章

## 附表 2

36. 泰乐菌素	牛	肌肉	200 微克／公斤
		肝	200 微克／公斤
	猪	肾	200 微克／公斤
		肌肉	200 微克／公斤
	家禽	肝	200 微克／公斤
		肾	200 微克／公斤
		肌肉	200 微克／公斤
		肝	200 微克／公斤
37. 维及霉素	猪	肾	200 微克／公斤
		肌肉	100 微克／公斤
		肝	300 微克／公斤
		肾	400 微克／公斤

## SCHEDULE 2

S2-18  
Cap. 139N

34. Tiamulin	Sum of metabolites that may be hydrolysed to 8-alpha—hydroxymutilin	Porcine	Muscle	100 µg/kg
		Poultry	Liver	500 µg/kg
			Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	1000 µg/kg
35. Trimethoprim		Bovine	Muscle	50 µg/kg
			Liver	50 µg/kg
		Porcine	Kidney	50 µg/kg
			Muscle	50 µg/kg
		Poultry	Muscle	50 µg/kg
			Liver	50 µg/kg
			Kidney	50 µg/kg
			Muscle	50 µg/kg
			Liver	50 µg/kg
			Kidney	50 µg/kg
36. Tylosin		Bovine	Muscle	200 µg/kg
			Liver	200 µg/kg
		Porcine	Kidney	200 µg/kg
			Muscle	200 µg/kg
		Poultry	Muscle	200 µg/kg
			Liver	200 µg/kg
			Kidney	200 µg/kg
			Muscle	200 µg/kg
			Liver	200 µg/kg
			Kidney	200 µg/kg
37. Virginiamycin		Porcine	Muscle	100 µg/kg
			Liver	300 µg/kg
			Kidney	400 µg/kg

S3-1  
第 139N 章

附表 3

SCHEDULE 3

S3-2  
Cap. 139N

## 附表 3

[ 第 2 及 4(2) 条 ]

## SCHEDULE 3

[ss. 2 &amp; 4(2)]

## 奶内的最高残余限量 (MRL)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
项	化学物	化学物代谢物	食用动物品种	MRL
1. 羟氨苄青霉素			所有食用动物	4 微克／公斤
2. 氨苄青霉素			所有食用动物	4 微克／公斤
3. 杆菌肽			牛	500 微克／公斤
4. 苄青霉素			所有食用动物	4 微克／公斤
5. Ceftiofur ( 译名头孢噻呋 )	Desfuroylceftiofur		牛	100 微克／公斤
6. 金霉素	药物母质及其 4— 差向异构体之和		所有食用动物	100 微克／公斤
7. 邻氯青霉素			所有食用动物	30 微克／公斤
8. 多粘菌素 E			牛	50 微克／公斤
9. 双氯青霉素			所有食用动物	30 微克／公斤
10. 二氢链霉素	二氢链霉素及 链霉素之和		牛	200 微克／公斤
11. 英氟沙星	英氟沙星及环丙 沙星之和		牛	100 微克／公斤
12. 红霉素			牛	40 微克／公斤
13. 庆大霉素			牛	200 微克／公斤
14. 林可霉素			牛	150 微克／公斤
15. 新霉素			牛	500 微克／公斤
16. 土霉素	药物母质及其 4— 差向异构体之和		所有食用动物	100 微克／公斤

## MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMIT (MRL) IN MILK

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Item	Chemical	Chemical metabolites	Food animal species	MRL
1. Amoxycillin			All food animals	4 µg/kg
2. Ampicillin			All food animals	4 µg/kg
3. Bacitracin			Bovine	500 µg/kg
4. Benzylpenicillin			All food animals	4 µg/kg
5. Ceftiofur	Desfuroylceftiofur		Bovine	100 µg/kg
6. Chlortetracycline	Sum of the parent drug and its 4-epimers		All food animals	100 µg/kg
7. Cloxacillin			All food animals	30 µg/kg
8. Colistin			Bovine	50 µg/kg
9. Dicloxacillin			All food animals	30 µg/kg
10. Dihydrostreptomycin	Sum of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin		Bovine	200 µg/kg
11. Enrofloxacin	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin		Bovine	100 µg/kg
12. Erythromycin			Bovine	40 µg/kg
13. Gentamicin			Bovine	200 µg/kg
14. Lincomycin			Bovine	150 µg/kg
15. Neomycin			Bovine	500 µg/kg

## S3-3

## 第 139N 章

## 附表 3

17. 大观霉素		牛	200 微克／公斤
18. 链霉素	二氢链霉素及链 霉素之和	牛	200 微克／公斤
19. 磺胺类药	所有属于磺胺类药 物质之和	所有食用动物	100 微克／公斤
20. 四环素	药物母质及其 4— 差向异构体之和	所有食用动物	100 微克／公斤
21. 甲氧苄氨嘧啶		牛	50 微克／公斤
22. 泰乐菌素		牛	50 微克／公斤

## SCHEDULE 3

## S3-4

## Cap. 139N

16. Oxytetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4-epimer	All food animals	100 µg/kg
17. Spectinomycin		Bovine	200 µg/kg
18. Streptomycin	Sum of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin	Bovine	200 µg/kg
19. Sulfonamides	Sum of all substances belonging to the sulfonamide group	All food animals	100 µg/kg
20. Tetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4-epimer	All food animals	100 µg/kg
21. Trimethoprim		Bovine	50 µg/kg
22. Tylosin		Bovine	50 µg/kg

S4-1  
第 139N 章

附表 4

SCHEDULE 4

S4-2  
Cap. 139N

## 附表 4

[ 第 2、7 及 8 条 ]

## 食用动物的识别

(1)	(2)
食用动物	识别
猪	<p>(a) 每一只动物必须由最少一个纹身记号加以识别，该记号须由最少 5 个独立的字母或号码字元组成；(2001 年第 229 号法律公告)</p> <p>(b) 用于每一只动物的纹身记号必须经高级兽医官批准，并必须可以识别有关动物的原产农场；</p> <p>(c) 纹身记号必须以黑、深蓝或深紫色的无毒墨水加于该动物的臀部或背部；及</p> <p>(d) 纹身记号的每个字母或号码字元的尺寸不得小于 1.5 厘米 × 2 厘米。</p>
牛	<p>(a) 每一只动物必须附有耳牌，该耳牌的尺寸不得小于 3 厘米 × 6 厘米，并须印有最少 6 个字母或号码字元；</p> <p>(b) 用于每一只动物的字母或号码字元的组合必须经高级兽医官批准，并必须可以识别有关动物的原产农场；及</p> <p>(c) 每个字母或号码字元的尺寸不得小于 0.5 厘米 × 0.7 厘米。</p>
山羊	<p>(a) 每一只动物必须附有耳牌，该耳牌的尺寸不得小于 3 厘米 × 6 厘米，并须印有最少 6 个字母或号码字元；</p> <p>(b) 用于每一只动物的字母或号码字元的组合必须经高级兽医官批准，并必须可以识别有关动物的原产农场；及</p> <p>(c) 每个字母或号码字元的尺寸不得小于 0.5 厘米 × 0.7 厘米。</p>

## SCHEDULE 4

[ss. 2, 7 &amp; 8]

## IDENTIFICATION OF FOOD ANIMALS

(1)	(2)
Food animal	Identification
Pig	<p>(a) Each animal must be identified what at least one tattoo mark comprising at least 5 separate alphanumeric characters; (<i>L.N. 229 of 2001</i>)</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(d) Each alphanumeric character in the tattoo must measure not less than 1.5 cm by 2 cm.</p>
Cattle	<p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) Each alphanumeric character must measure not less than 0.5 cm by 0.7 cm.</p>
Goat	<p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) Each alphanumeric character must measure not less than 0.5 cm by 0.7 cm.</p>

S4-3  
第 139N 章

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附表 4

SCHEDULE 4

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S4-4  
Cap. 139N