

CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

**CONSULTATION ON AMENDMENTS TO THE LIMITS FOR
HARMFUL RESIDUES IN CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINES
AND RELATED MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION
IN HONG KONG**

**CHINESE MEDICINE REGULATORY OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

MARCH 2021

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 The Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong (hereinafter referred to as CMCHK) is a statutory body established under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as the Ordinance). The CMCHK is responsible for implementing regulatory measures for Chinese medicine practitioners and Chinese medicines, including setting limits for harmful residues in Chinese herbal medicines (the 605 Chinese herbal medicines listed in the Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of the Ordinance).

1.2 The Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China (PRC) (hereinafter referred to as the Chinese Pharmacopoeia) is the statutory standard for drugs in the Mainland. Since the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2020 Edition) was published in July 2020, the relevant standards were officially implemented on 30 December of the same year. Parts of the updated content include improving safety standards for harmful residues (including heavy metals and toxic elements, pesticide residues and mycotoxins) in Chinese herbal medicines. The Chinese Medicines Board under the CMCHK considers it appropriate, with reference to the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2020 Edition) to comprehensively review and amend local regulatory requirements for harmful residues. A working group (comprising representatives and experts of the Chinese medicine trade, representatives of the testing industry, etc.) was thus set up in September 2020 to comprehensively review and advise on the limits of harmful residues in Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong and the related measures for implementation.

1.3 After taking into account the views of the trade, the testing capacities of and preparation needed by laboratories, as well as related risk assessment, the working group proposed to (1) repeal the limits for pesticide residues in animal-based and mineral-based Chinese herbal medicines, and (2) put forward a series of amendments based on the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2020 Edition) for implementation in phases with following sequence, i.e. (i) setting limits for mycotoxins, (ii) amending limits for heavy metals and toxic elements, and (iii) amending limits for pesticide residues.

1.4 The Chinese Medicines Board has accepted the views of the working group and proposed to set limits for mycotoxins in some of the scheduled Chinese herbal

medicines of the Ordinance (See Chapter 2 below for details), amend the limits for heavy metals and toxic elements in some Chinese herbal medicines (See Chapter 3 below for details), amend the general limits for pesticide residues in Chinese herbal medicines and at the same time, repeal relevant requirements in animal-based and mineral-based Chinese herbal medicines (See Chapter 4 below for details).

1.5 The implementation schedule and arrangements for the proposed amendments are set out in Chapter 5 below. On behalf of the Chinese Medicines Board, the Department of Health is launching a six-month public consultation regarding amendments to the limits for harmful residues in Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong. Members of the trade and the public are invited to provide views on the proposed amendments to the limits for harmful residues in Chinese herbal medicines and the implementation arrangements (Chapter 2 to Chapter 5).

Chapter 2 **Mycotoxins in Chinese Herbal Medicines**

2.1 Mycotoxins are toxic compounds naturally produced by certain types of fungi which can grow on a variety of foods (including Chinese herbal medicines). Mycotoxins can be produced during cultivation or storage, and a warm and humid environment is conducive to the production of mycotoxins.

Aflatoxins

2.2 Aflatoxins, the most common mycotoxins, are mainly produced by *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus* of the *Aspergillus* family. Among various aflatoxins, B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂ have relatively greater impact on the human body, while aflatoxin B₁ is the most potent carcinogen among aflatoxins. Cancers may be caused after long term exposure to aflatoxins, and various organ systems, especially liver and kidneys, can also be affected.

2.3 The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified aflatoxins as Group 1 substances, that is, substances that are carcinogenic to humans. Hepatitis B carriers are more susceptible to cancers caused by aflatoxins. Aflatoxins can also affect foetus through placenta, resulting in impaired child growth.

2.4 Since aflatoxins are carcinogens, the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) has not set health based guidance values for aflatoxins and suggested that the intake of aflatoxins should be reduced to a level as low as reasonably achievable.

The Regulation of Aflatoxins in Chinese Herbal Medicines in the Mainland

2.5 Owing to the toxicity of aflatoxins, the intake of aflatoxins should be reduced to a level as low as reasonably achievable, and the Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission of the PRC (hereinafter referred to as “Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission”) has set limits for aflatoxins in Chinese herbal medicines that are prone to be contaminated by aflatoxins. The limit set for maximum residue of aflatoxin B₁ is 5 µg/kg, while the limit set for maximum residue of sum of aflatoxins (B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂) is 10 µg/kg. The current requirements of the Chinese Pharmacopoeia are applicable to 24 Chinese herbal medicines (among them, 17 of

which are scheduled Chinese herbal medicines of the Ordinance).

2.6 At present, there is no maximum residue limit set for aflatoxins in Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong. Taking the recommendations of the JECFA into consideration, as well as the fact that some countries and regions have set relevant limits for herbal medicines and the Chinese herbal medicines for sale in Hong Kong are mainly imported from the Mainland, it is proposed to set maximum residue limits for aflatoxins in 17 scheduled Chinese herbal medicines with reference to the limits set in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia.

2.7 Details of the proposal on setting maximum residue limits for aflatoxins in specified Chinese herbal medicines* in Hong Kong are as follows-

	Name of Chinese herbal medicine	Maximum residue limit of aflatoxin B₁ (µg/kg)	Maximum residue limit of sum of aflatoxin (B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂) (µg/kg)
1	檳榔 (Semen Arecae)	5	10
2	決明子 (Semen Cassiae)	5	10
3	水蛭 (Hirudo)	5	10
4	肉豆蔻 (Semen Myristicae)	5	10
5	僵蠶 (Bombyx Batryticatus)	5	10
6	桃仁 (Semen Persicae)	5	10
7	柏子仁 (Semen Platycladi)	5	10
8	遠志 (Radix Polygalae)	5	10
9	使君子 (Fructus Quisqualis)	5	10

	Name of Chinese herbal medicine	Maximum residue limit of aflatoxin B₁ (µg/kg)	Maximum residue limit of sum of aflatoxin (B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂) (µg/kg)
10	蜈蚣 (Scolopendra)	5	10
11	全蠍 (Scorpio)	5	10
12	胖大海 (Semen Sterculiae Lychnophorae)	5	10
13	延胡索 (Rhizoma Corydalis)	5	10
14	土鱉蟲 (Eupolyphaga seu Steleophaga)	5	10
15	九香蟲 (Aspongopus)	5	10
16	蜂房 (Nidus Vespae)	5	10
17	生馬錢子 (Unprocessed Semen Strychni)	5	10

*According to the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, “Chinese herbal medicines” refer to the toxic Chinese herbal medicines specified in Schedule 1 and the commonly used Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong specified in Schedule 2.

2.8 It is proposed to set the implementation date of maximum residue limits for aflatoxins in October 2022. Please refer to Chapter 5 for the detailed arrangements.

Chapter 3 Heavy Metals and Toxic Elements in Chinese Herbal Medicines

3.1 Heavy metals are ubiquitous in the environment, and substances contaminated by heavy metals can enter human body through the food chain. Therefore, people may ingest trace amounts of heavy metals in the process of consuming Chinese herbal medicines. While acute poisoning is not common as a result of consuming herbal medicines that are contaminated by heavy metals, long-term intake of heavy metals may cause adverse toxic effects.

Current Regulatory Situation in Hong Kong

3.2 With reference to regulatory standards for herbal medicines set by the World Health Organization and different countries or areas, the CMCHK has set limits for four kinds of heavy metals and toxic elements in Chinese herbal medicines, which are applicable to all 605 Chinese herbal medicines listed in the Schedules.

3.3 Limits for heavy metals and toxic elements in Chinese herbal medicines set by the CMCHK-

Heavy metals and toxic elements	Maximum limit (intake)
Arsenic	1,500 mcg/day
Cadmium	3,500 mcg/dose
Lead	179 mcg/day
Mercury	36 mcg/day

Current Regulatory Situation of Heavy Metals and Toxic Elements in Chinese herbal medicines in the Mainland

3.4 After considering the exposure characteristics of Chinese herbal medicines, such as their usage frequency, amount and duration of use; the transfer rates of heavy metals in decoction or extraction; and detailed risk assessment, the Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission set limits for heavy metals and toxic elements in 38 Chinese herbal medicines (among them, 17 of which are scheduled Chinese herbal medicines of the Ordinance). These limits are provided in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia.

3.5 As Chinese herbal medicines for sale in Hong Kong are mainly imported from the Mainland, it is proposed to make reference to the limits set in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia and upon the basis of the current general limits set for heavy metals and toxic elements in Chinese herbal medicines by the CMCHK (1) amend the limits for Arsenic, Cadmium, Lead and Mercury in 14 scheduled Chinese herbal medicines (i.e. Radix Ginseng, Radix Notoginseng, Fructus Corni, Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae, Hirudo, Radix Paeoniae Alba, Radix Panacis Quinquefolii, Colla Corii Asini, Semen Persicae, Concha Meretricis seu Cyclinae, Radix Astragali, Rhizoma Polygonati, Radix Angelicae Sinensis and Radix Puerariae), (2) amend the limits for Cadmium, Lead and Mercury in a scheduled Chinese herbal medicine (i.e. Cordyceps), (3) amend the limit for Arsenic in a scheduled Chinese herbal medicine (i.e. Natrii Sulfas Exsiccatus), and (4) set the limits for heavy metals in two scheduled Chinese herbal medicines (i.e. Natrii Sulfas Exsiccatus and Gypsum Fibrosum Preparata).

3.6 Details of proposed amendments to the limits for heavy metals and toxic elements in specified Chinese herbal medicines* in Hong Kong are as follows-

Name of Chinese herbal medicine	Maximum limit for heavy metals ¹ (mg/kg)	Maximum limit for specified heavy metal and toxic element ¹ (mg/kg)			
		Arsenic	Cadmium	Lead	Mercury
1 人參 (Radix Ginseng)	-	2	1	5	0.2
2 三七 (Radix Notoginseng)	-	2	1	5	0.2
3 山茱萸 (Fructus Corni)	-	2	1	5	0.2
4 丹參 (Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae)	-	2	1	5	0.2
5 水蛭 (Hirudo)	-	5	1	10	1

¹ According to the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2020 Edition), the limits for heavy metals and toxic elements in Chinese herbal medicines are calculated based on the amount of heavy metals and toxic elements detected in the testing of Chinese herbal medicine samples.

Name of Chinese herbal medicine	Maximum limit for heavy metals ¹ (mg/kg)	Maximum limit for specified heavy metal and toxic element ¹ (mg/kg)			
		Arsenic	Cadmium	Lead	Mercury
6 白芍 (Radix Paeoniae Alba)	-	2	1	5	0.2
7 西洋參 (Radix Panacis Quinquefolii)	-	2	1	5	0.2
8 阿膠 (Colla Corii Asini)	-	2	0.3	5	0.2
9 桃仁 (Semen Persicae)	-	2	1	5	0.2
10 蛤殼 (Concha Meretricis seu Cyclinae)	-	2	0.3	5	0.2
11 黃芪 (Radix Astragali)	-	2	1	5	0.2
12 黃精 (Rhizoma Polygonati)	-	2	1	5	0.2
13 當歸 (Radix Angelicae Sinensis)	-	2	1	5	0.2
14 葛根 (Radix Puerariae)	-	2	1	5	0.2
15 冬蟲夏草 (Cordyceps)	-	Note ¹	1	5	0.2
16 玄明粉 (Natrii Sulfas Exsiccatus)	20	20	Note ²	Note ²	Note ²
17 煅石膏 (Gypsum Fibrosum Preparata)	10	Note ³	Note ³	Note ³	Note ³

*According to the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, “Chinese herbal medicines” refer to the toxic Chinese herbal medicines specified in Schedule 1 and the commonly used Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong specified in Schedule 2.

Note¹: “Cordyceps”- It is proposed to amend the limits for Cadmium, Lead and Mercury with reference to the Chinese Pharmacopoeia. Considering that there is no limit set for Arsenic in “Cordyceps” in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, it is proposed to continue adopting the current limit set by the CMCHK for Arsenic, namely 1,500 mcg per day.

Note²: “Natrii Sulfas Exsiccatus”- It is proposed to set a limit for heavy metals and amend the limit for Arsenic with reference to the Chinese Pharmacopoeia. Considering that there is no limit set for Cadmium, Lead and Mercury in “Natrii Sulfas Exsiccatus” in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, it is proposed to continue adopting the current limits set by the CMCHK for Cadmium, Lead and Mercury, namely 3,500 mcg per dose for Cadmium; 179 mcg per day for Lead; and 36 mcg per day for Mercury.

Note³: “Gypsum Fibrosum Preparata”- It is proposed to set a limit for heavy metals with reference to the Chinese Pharmacopoeia. Considering that there is no limit set for Arsenic, Cadmium, Lead and Mercury in “Gypsum Fibrosum Preparata” in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, it is proposed to continue adopting the current limits set by the CMCHK for Arsenic, Cadmium, Lead and Mercury, namely 1,500 mcg per day for Arsenic; 3,500 mcg per dose for Cadmium; 179 mcg per day for Lead; and 36 mcg per day for Mercury.

3.7 Except for the amendments proposed in Paragraph 3.6 for the 17 scheduled Chinese herbal medicines of the Ordinance, current limits set by the CMCHK for heavy metals and toxic elements should still be adopted in the remaining 588 scheduled Chinese herbal medicines of the Ordinance.

3.8 It is proposed to set the implementation date of the amended limits for heavy metals and toxic elements in October 2023. Please refer to Chapter 5 for the detailed arrangements.

Chapter 4 Pesticide Residues in Chinese Herbal Medicines

4.1 Pesticide residue is the general term of trace amounts of pesticide, their toxic metabolites, degradation products and impurities remain in organisms, agricultural products and the environment resulting from the use of pesticide. With gradual depletion in Chinese herbal medicine resources of wild origin, artificial cultivation has become the main source of Chinese herbal medicines. With increasing variety of Chinese herbal medicines being grown and cultivating areas getting larger, damages of product caused by pests have become inevitable, and this has led to wider use of pesticides. Setting limits for pesticide residues in Chinese herbal medicines can effectively control or minimise problems caused by pesticide residues in Chinese herbal medicines, thus better ensure safe use of medicines by the public.

Current Regulatory Situation in Hong Kong

4.2 The CMCHK has set general limits for 20 pesticides in nine categories of organochlorine pesticide residues and are requiring 17 organophosphate pesticides not be detected in testing. These requirements are applicable to all 605 scheduled Chinese herbal medicines of the Ordinance.

4.3 Limits for pesticide residues set by the CMCHK —

Test items and limits for organochlorine pesticide residues

No.	Name	Test parameters	Maximum residue limit (mg/kg)
1.	Aldrin and Dieldrin	Sum of Aldrin and Dieldrin	0.05
2.	Chlordane	Sum of <i>cis</i> -chlordane, <i>trans</i> -chlordane and oxychlordane	0.05
3.	DDT	Sum of <i>p,p'</i> -DDT, <i>o,p'</i> -DDT, <i>p,p'</i> -DDE and <i>p,p'</i> -TDE	1.0
4.	Endrin	Endrin	0.05
5.	Heptachlor	Sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide	0.05
6.	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	0.1
7.	Hexachlorocyclohexane	Sum of α -, β - and δ -isomers	0.3
8.	Lindane	Lindane	0.6

No.	Name	Test parameters	Maximum residue limit (mg/kg)
9.	Quintozene	Sum of quintozene, pentachloroaniline and methyl pentachlorophenyl sulphide	1.0

Test items of organophosphate pesticides (No organophosphate pesticide residues are allowed)

No.	Name	No.	Name
1.	Dichlorvos	10.	Parathion
2.	Methamidophos	11.	Parathion-methyl
3.	Trichlorphon	12.	Monocrotophos
4.	Omethoate	13.	Phosphamidon
5.	Diazinon	14.	Chlorpyrifos
6.	Dimethoate	15.	Acephate
7.	Malathion	16.	Ethion
8.	Isocarbophos	17.	Methidathion
9.	Triazophos		

Current Regulatory Situation of Pesticide Residues in Chinese Herbal Medicines in the Mainland

4.4 According to the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, all Chinese herbal medicines and decoction pieces (plant-based) must meet the requirements of the limits set for 55 pesticides in 33 categories for pesticide residues (among them, 16 of these pesticides in 10 categories are the same as those regulated by the CMCHK). According to the differences in chemical structure of pesticides, they can be divided into categories of organochlorine pesticides, organophosphate pesticides, carbamate pesticides, etc. These regulated pesticides are all prohibited or restricted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the PRC in Chinese herbal medicines cultivation. Therefore, the Chinese Pharmacopoeia requires that no relevant pesticide should be detected in Chinese herbal medicines during testing.

4.5 Considering that animal-based and mineral-based Chinese herbal medicines do not involve the use of pesticides, and the limits set for pesticide residues in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmacopoeia, the European Pharmacopoeia

and the United States Pharmacopoeia are only applicable to plant-based Chinese herbal medicines or other herbal medicines, it is proposed to repeal the current limits set for animal-based and mineral-based scheduled Chinese herbal medicines of the Ordinance. Please refer to *Annex* for list of plant-based scheduled Chinese herbal medicines of the Ordinance (542 scheduled Chinese herbal medicines) that are applicable to the limits set for pesticide residues.

4.6 Also, considering that the Chinese herbal medicines for sale in Hong Kong are mainly imported from the Mainland, it is proposed to adopt the general limits set for pesticide residues in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia to regulate plant-based Chinese herbal medicines as specified in the Schedules of the Ordinance.

4.7 Details of the proposed amendments to limits for pesticide residues in plant-based Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong are as follows-

The following 55 pesticides in 33 categories should not be detected²:

No.	Name	Residue/Test parameters	Limit of quantification (mg/kg)
1	Methamidophos	Methamidophos	0.05
2	Parathion-methyl	Parathion-methyl	0.02
3	Parathion	Parathion	0.02
4	Monocrotophos	Monocrotophos	0.03
5	Phosphamidon	Phosphamidon	0.05
6	Hexachlorocyclohexane	Sum of α -, β -, γ - and δ -hexachlorocyclohexane, expressed as hexachlorocyclohexane	0.1
7	DDT	Sum of <i>p,p'</i> -DDT, <i>o,p'</i> -DDT, <i>p,p'</i> -DDE and <i>p,p'</i> -TDE, expressed as DDT	0.1
8	Chlordimeform	Chlordimeform	0.02
9	Nitrofen	Nitrofen	0.05
10	Aldrin	Aldrin	0.05
11	Dieldrin	Dieldrin	0.05
12	Fenamiphos	Sum of fenamiphos and its oxygen analogue (sulphoxide and sulphone), expressed as fenamiphos	0.02
13	Fonofos	Fonofos	0.02

² According to the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2020 Edition), the limits for pesticide residues in Chinese herbal medicines are calculated based on the amount of pesticides detected in the testing of the Chinese herbal medicine samples.

No.	Name	Residue/Test parameters	Limit of quantification (mg/kg)
14	Cadusafos	Cadusafos	0.02
15	Coumaphos	Coumaphos	0.05
16	Sulfotep	Sulfotep	0.02
17	Terbufos	Sum of terbufos and its oxygen analogue (sulphoxides and sulphones), expressed as terbufos	0.02
18	Chlorsulfuron	Chlorsulfuron	0.05
19	Ethametsulfuron-methyl	Ethametsulfuron-methyl	0.05
20	Metsulfuron-methyl	Metsulfuron-methyl	0.05
21	Phorate	Sum of phorate, its oxygen analogue (sulphoxides and sulphones), expressed as phorate	0.02
22	Isofenphos-methyl	Isofenphos-methyl	0.02
23	Demeton	Sum of <i>O</i> -demeton and <i>S</i> -demeton, expressed as demeton	0.02
24	Carbofuran	Sum of carbofuran and carbofuran-3-hydroxy, expressed as carbofuran	0.05
25	Aldicarb	Sum of aldicarb its oxygen analogue (sulphoxide and sulphone), expressed as aldicarb	0.1
26	Ethoprophos	Ethoprophos	0.02
27	Isazofos	Isazofos	0.01
28	Isocarbophos	Isocarbophos	0.05
29	Endosulfan	Sum of alpha-endosulfan, beta-endosulfan and endosulfan sulphate, expressed as endosulfan	0.05
30	Fipronil	Sum of fipronil, fipronil desulfinyl, fipronil sulfone and fipronil sulfoxide, expressed as fipronil	0.02
31	Dicofol	Sum of <i>o,p'</i> -dicofol and <i>p,p'</i> -dicofol, expressed as dicofol	0.2
32	Phosfolan	Phosfolan	0.03
33	Phosfolan-methyl	Phosfolan-methyl	0.03

4.8 As for the pesticides set with residue limits by the CMCHK and are not included as part of the general limits of the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, it is proposed to continue to be adopted in Hong Kong for regulating plant-based scheduled Chinese herbal medicines of the Ordinance after making reference to relevant overseas regulatory standards set for herbal medicines.

4.9 Details on the limits for pesticide residues in plant-based Chinese herbal medicines that are proposed to continue to be adopted by the CMCHK (21 pesticides in 16 categories) are as follows-

Test items and limits for organochlorine pesticides residues

No.	Name	Test parameters	Maximum residue limit (mg/kg)
1.	Chlordane	Sum of <i>cis</i> -chlordane, <i>trans</i> -chlordane and oxychlordane	0.05
2.	Endrin	Endrin	0.05
3.	Heptachlor	Sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide	0.05
4.	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	0.1
5.	Quintozene	Sum of quintozene, pentachloroaniline and methyl pentachlorophenyl sulphide	1.0

Test items of organophosphate pesticides (No organophosphate pesticide residues are allowed)

No.	Name	No.	Name
1.	Dichlorvos	7.	Triazophos
2.	Trichlorphon	8.	Chlorpyrifos
3.	Omethoate	9.	Acephate
4.	Diazinon	10.	Ethion
5.	Dimethoate	11.	Methidathion
6.	Malathion		

4.10 As to the repeal of current limits for pesticide residues set for animal-based and mineral-based listed Chinese herbal medicines of the Ordinance, it is proposed that it should come into effect upon announcement of the amended relevant limits in October 2021. It is proposed to set the implementation date of amended limits for pesticide residues in October 2024. Please refer to Chapter 5 for the detailed arrangements.

Chapter 5 Overview of the Proposed Implementation Schedule

5.1 Pertinent factor have been taken into account in proposing the implementation schedule of the amended limits. Among them being the Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission’s deliberation on comprehensive survey data of Mainland market and relevant risk assessments, and setting of limits for high-risk Chinese herbal medicines. With the implementation of new standards set out in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2020 Edition) which took effect in December 2020 and its subsequent sampling and testing work, it is expected that the safety of Chinese herbal medicines imported from Mainland into Hong Kong will meet the new standards. The Chinese medicines trade and the testing industry also need time to adapt to the new measures and make appropriate arrangements for their related operations. The Chinese medicines trade should review their supplies of Chinese herbal medicines, and procure Chinese herbal medicines meeting the standards or make arrangements for testing.

5.2 Amended limits for harmful residues is proposed to be implemented in phases with adaptation period.

5.3 Proposed details of the road map and implementation schedule of the amendments to the limits for harmful residues are as follows-

Proposed schedule for implementation of limits for aflatoxins and amendments to limits for heavy metals and toxic elements and pesticide residues			
	Setting of limits for aflatoxins	Amendments to limits for heavy metals and toxic elements	Amendments to limits for pesticide residues
March - September 2021	A six-month consultation will be carried out to collect views of stakeholders.		
September - October 2021	The working group will consolidate views provided by stakeholders in the consultation period, report the results of consultation to the Chinese Medicines Traders Committee and the Chinese Medicines Board for consideration and finalising		

	proposal on amendments to the regulatory measures and relevant implementation schedule.		
October 2021	Subject to the Chinese Medicines Board’s deliberation and endorsement, finalised standards and relevant implementation schedule will be announced.		
October 2021	Limits set by the CMCHK for animal-based and mineral-based Chinese medicines in the Schedules of the Ordinance will be repealed.		
October 2021 - September 2022	Adaptation period for the trade	Adaptation period for the trade	Adaptation period for the trade and buffer period for the testing industry to develop and validate testing methods
October 2022	Newly introduced limits for aflatoxins in the 17 specified Chinese herbal medicines in the Schedules will be put into effect		
October 2023		Amended limits for heavy metals and toxic elements in the 17 specified Chinese herbal medicines in the Schedules will be put into effect	
October 2024			Amended limits for pesticide residues will be put into effect (Applicable to 542 specified Chinese herbal medicines in the Schedules)

Chapter 6 Invitation of Views

6.1 If the trade and the public have any comments on the amendments to limits for harmful residues in Chinese herbal medicines and related measures for implementation in Hong Kong, please send them to the Secretariat of the CMCHK or the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health by mail, fax or e-mail before 30 September 2021 (Address: 16/F AIA Kowloon Tower, 100 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon; Fax: 2319 2664; E-mail: safetylimit@cmchk.org.hk or safetylimit@dh.gov.hk).

6.2 Members of the trade and the public are free to supply their personal data when giving views on the consultation document. Any personal data provided with a submission will only be used for purpose of this consultation exercise.

6.3 The submissions and personal data collected may be sent to the relevant Government bureaux, departments or agencies for purposes directly related to this consultation exercise. The parties receiving the data are bound by such purposes in their subsequent use of the data.

6.4 The names and views of individuals and organisations submitting their views in response to the consultation document (hereinafter referred to as senders) may be published for public viewing after conclusion of the consultation exercise. The CMCHK and the Department of Health may, either in discussion with others or in any subsequent report, whether privately or publicly, quote the senders and the views they submitted in response to the consultation document. The CMCHK and the Department of Health will respect the wish of senders to remain anonymous and/or keep the views confidential in part or in whole, but if no such wish is indicated, it will be assumed that the sender can be named and his/her views be published for public information.

6.5 Any sender providing personal data to the CMCHK or the Department of Health in his/her submission will have the right of access and correction with respect to such personal data. Any request for data access or correction of personal data should be made in writing to the focal point of contact specified in paragraph 6.1 above.

**Proposed list of the plant-based Chinese herbal medicines specified in the Schedules of
Chinese Medicine Ordinance that are applicable to the amended limits
for pesticide residues**

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	一支香 (Herba Veronicae)	33	川貝母 (Bulbus Fritillariae Cirrhosae)
2	一枝黃花 (Herba Solidaginis)	34	川芎 (Rhizoma Chuanxiong)
3	一點紅 (Herba Emiliae)	35	川棟子 (Fructus Toosendan)
4	丁公藤 (Caulis Erycibes)	36	川槿皮 (Cortex Hibisci)
5	九里香 (Folium et Cacumen Murrayae)	37	千年健 (Rhizoma Homalomenae)
6	九節菖蒲 (Rhizoma Anemones Altaicae)	38	千里光 (Herba Senecionis Scandentis)
7	了哥王 (Radix Wikstroemiae)	39	大血藤 (Caulis Sargentodoxae)
8	人參 (Radix Ginseng)	40	大青葉 (Folium Isatidis)
9	人參葉 (Folium Ginseng)	41	大風子 (Semen Hydnocarpi)
10	七葉蓮 (Caulis et Folium Schefflerae Arboricolae)	42	大風艾 (Herba Blumeae Balsamiferae)
11	三七 (Radix Notoginseng)	43	大黃 (Radix et Rhizoma Rhei)
12	三叉苦 (Folium et Ramulus Evodiae)	44	大腹皮 (Pericarpium Arecae)
13	三白草 (Rhizoma Saururi or Herba Saururi)	45	大葉金不換 (Herba Polygalae Chinensis)
14	三棱 (Rhizoma Sparganii)	46	大薊 (Herba seu Radix Cirsii Japonici)
15	三葉五加 (Radix Acanthopanax Trifoliati)	47	女貞子 (Fructus Ligustri Lucidi)
16	山大顏 (Folium Psychotriae Rubrae)	48	小飛楊草 (Herba Euphorbiae Thymifoliae)
17	山芝麻 (Radix Helicteris)	49	小通草 (Medulla Stachyuri)
18	山茱萸 (Fructus Corni)	50	小連翹 (Herba Hyperici Erecti)
19	山麥冬 (Radix Liriopes)	51	小葉蓮 (Fructus Podophylli)
20	山萇若 (Radix Anisodi Tangutici)	52	小駁骨 (Herba Gendarussae)
21	山萆薢 (Rhizoma Dioscoreae Tokoro)	53	小薊 (Herba Cirsii)
22	山慈菇 (Pseudobulbus Cremastrae seu Pleiones)	54	及己 (Radix Chloranthi Serrati)
23	山葡萄 (Caulis Ampelopsis Brevipedunculae)	55	太子參 (Radix Pseudostellariae)
24	山萵 (Caulis et Folium Piperis Hancei)	56	水紅花子 (Fructus Polygoni Orientalis)
25	土木香 (Radix Inulae)	57	水錢草 (Herba Hedyotidis Corymbosae)
26	土貝母 (Rhizoma Bolbostemmae)	58	王不留行 (Semen Vaccariae)
27	土荊皮 (Cortex Pseudolaricis)	59	五加皮 (Cortex Acanthopanax)
28	土荊芥 (Herba Chenopodii)	60	五味子 (Fructus Schisandrae)
29	土茯苓 (Rhizoma Smilacis Glabrae)	61	天仙藤 (Herba Aristolochiae)
30	川木香 (Radix Vladimiriae)	62	天冬 (Radix Asparagi)
31	川木通 (Caulis Clematidis Armandii)	63	天竺子 (Fructus Nandinae Domesticae)
32	川牛膝 (Radix Cyathulae)	64	天竺黃 (Concretio Silicea Bambusae)

**Proposed list of the plant-based Chinese herbal medicines specified in the Schedules of
Chinese Medicine Ordinance that are applicable to the amended limits
for pesticide residues (Continued)**

No.	Name	No.	Name
65	天花粉 (Radix Trichosanthis)	97	石韋 (Folium Pyrrosiae)
66	天麻 (Rhizoma Gastrodiae)	98	石斛 (Herba Dendrobii)
67	天葵子 (Radix Semiaquilegiae)	99	石菖蒲 (Rhizoma Acori Tatarinowii)
68	毛冬青 (Radix Ilicis Pubescentis)	100	石蒜 (Bulbus Lycoridis Radiatae)
69	毛茛 (Herba Ranunculi Japonic)	101	白及 (Rhizoma Bletillae)
70	毛訶子 (Fructus Terminaliae Billericiae)	102	白朮 (Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae)
71	木防己 (Radix Cocculi Trilobi)	103	白芍 (Radix Paeoniae Alba)
72	木芙蓉葉 (Folium Hibisci Mutabilis)	104	白花丹 (Radix Plumbaginis Zeylanicae)
73	木香 (Radix Aucklandiae)	105	白前 (Rhizoma Cynanchi Stauntonii)
74	木通 (Caulis Akebiae)	106	白英 (Herba Solani Lyrati)
75	木賊 (Herba Equiseti Hiemalis)	107	白首烏 (Radix Cynanchi Auriculati)
76	木蝴蝶 (Semen Oroxyli)	108	白頭翁 (Radix Pulsatillae)
77	木鱉子 (Semen Momordicae)	109	白薇 (Radix Cynanchi Atrati)
78	巴豆霜 (processed Semen Crotonis)	110	白鮮皮 (Cortex Dictamni)
79	巴戟天 (Radix Morindae Officinalis)	111	白蘞 (Radix Ampelopsis)
80	月季花 (Flos Rosae Chinensis)	112	平貝母 (Bulbus Fritillariae Ussuriensis)
81	火殃籐 (Caulis Euphorbiae Antiquori)	113	田皂角 (Herba Aeschynomenes Indicae)
82	火炭母 (Herba Polygoni Chinensis)	114	田基黃 (Herba Hyperici Japonici)
83	丹參 (Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae)	115	北沙參 (Radix Glehniae)
84	升麻 (Rhizoma Cimicifugae)	116	北豆根 (Rhizoma Menispermi)
85	牛筋草 (Herba Eleusines Indicae)	117	瓦松 (Herba Orostachyos)
86	牛蒡子 (Fructus Arctii)	118	甘松 (Radix et Rhizoma Nardostachyos)
87	牛膝 (Radix Achyranthis Bidentatae)	119	玄參 (Radix Scrophulariae)
88	片薑黃 (Rhizoma Wenyujin Concisa)	120	半枝蓮 (Herba Scutellariae Barbatae)
89	瓜子金 (Herba Polygalae Japonicae)	121	半楓荷根 (Radix Pterospermi Heterophylli)
90	瓜蒌 (Fructus Trichosanthis)	122	半邊旗 (Herba Pteridis Semipinnatae)
91	瓜蒌子 (Semen Trichosanthis)	123	半邊蓮 (Herba Lobeliae Chinensis)
92	瓜蒌皮 (Pericarpium Trichosanthis)	124	仙茅 (Rhizoma Curculiginis)
93	石上柏 (Herba Selaginellae Doederleinii)	125	仙鶴草 (Herba Agrimoniae)
94	石仙桃 (Herba Pholidotae Chinensis)	126	功勞木 (Caulis Mahoniae)
95	石見穿 (Herba Salviae Chinensis)	127	冬葵果 (Fructus Malvae)
96	石南葉 (Folium Photiniae)	128	冬蟲夏草 (Cordyceps)

**Proposed list of the plant-based Chinese herbal medicines specified in the Schedules of
Chinese Medicine Ordinance that are applicable to the amended limits
for pesticide residues (Continued)**

No.	Name	No.	Name
129	玉葉金花 (Ramulus et Folium Mussaendae Pubescentis)	161	赤芍 (Radix Paeoniae Rubra)
130	地丁草 (Herba Corydalis Bungeanae)	162	杜仲 (Cortex Eucommiae)
131	地骨皮 (Cortex Lycii)	163	辛夷 (Flos Magnoliae)
132	地黃 (Radix Rehmanniae)	164	夾竹桃葉 (Folium Nerii)
133	地楓皮 (Cortex Illicii)	165	忍冬藤 (Caulis Lonicerae)
134	地榆 (Radix Sanguisorbae)	166	皂角刺 (Spina Gleditsiae)
135	地膚子 (Fructus Kochiae)	167	杠板歸 (Herba Polygoni Perfoliati)
136	地錦草 (Herba Euphorbiae Humifusae)	168	決明子 (Semen Cassiae)
137	地膽頭 (Herba Elephantopi)	169	沙苑子 (Semen Astragali Complanati)
138	地荃 (Herba Melastomatis Dodecandri)	170	車前子 (Semen Plantaginis)
139	伊貝母 (Bulbus Fritillariae Pallidiflorae)	171	車前草 (Herba Plantaginis)
140	肉豆蔻 (Semen Myristicae)	172	何首烏 (Radix Polygoni Multiflori)
141	肉蓯蓉 (Herba Cistanches)	173	肝風草 (Herba Zephyranthis Candidae)
142	西河柳 (Cacumen Tamaricis)	174	扶桑花 (Flos Hibisci Rosae-Sinensis)
143	西洋參 (Radix Panacis Quinquefolii)	175	走馬胎 (Rhizoma Ardisiae Gigantifoliae)
144	西紅花 (Stigma Croci)	176	吳茱萸 (Fructus Evodiae)
145	朱砂根 (Radix Ardisiae Crenatae)	177	伸筋草 (Herba Lycopodii)
146	安息香 (Benzoinum)	178	豆蔻 (Fructus Amomi Rotundus)
147	百部 (Radix Stemonae)	179	伽藍菜 (Herba Kulanchoes Laciniatae)
148	竹茹 (Caulis Bambusae in Taeniam)	180	沒藥 (Myrrha)
149	竹節參 (Rhizoma Panacis Japonici)	181	京大戟 (Radix Euphorbiae Pekinensis)
150	艾葉 (Folium Artemisiae Argyi)	182	芥子 (Semen Sinapis)
151	血竭 (Resina Draconis)	183	松毛 (Folium Pini)
152	羊蹄甲 (Radix Bauhiniae Hupehanae)	184	松花粉 (Pollen Pini)
153	合歡皮 (Cortex Albiziae)	185	刺五加 (Radix Acanthopanax Senticosi)
154	合歡花 (Flos Albiziae)	186	刺莧菜 (Herba seu Radix Amaranthi)
155	老鸛草 (Herba Erodii or Herba Geranii)	187	青木香 (Radix Aristolochiae)
156	防己 (Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae)	188	青風藤 (Caulis Sinomenii)
157	防風 (Radix Saposhnikoviae)	189	青葉膽 (Herba Swertiae Mileensis)
158	防風草 (Herba Epimeredis Indicae)	190	青葙子 (Semen Celosiae)
159	牡丹皮 (Cortex Moutan)	191	青蒿 (Herba Artemisiae Annuae)
160	牡荊葉 (Folium Viticis Negundo)	192	青黛 (Indigo Naturalis)

**Proposed list of the plant-based Chinese herbal medicines specified in the Schedules of
Chinese Medicine Ordinance that are applicable to the amended limits
for pesticide residues (Continued)**

No.	Name	No.	Name
193	知母 (Rhizoma Anemarrhenae)	225	苦木 (Ramulus et Folium Picrasmae)
194	亞乎奴 (Herba Cissampelotis)	226	苦參 (Radix Sophorae Flavescentis)
195	亞麻子 (Semen Lini)	227	苦楝皮 (Cortex Meliae)
196	虎耳草 (Herba Saxifragae)	228	胖大海 (Semen Sterculiae Lychnophorae)
197	虎杖 (Rhizoma Polygoni Cuspidati)	229	紅大戟 (Radix Knoxiae)
198	虎刺 (Herba Damnacanthi)	230	紅旱蓮 (Herba Hyperici)
199	使君子 (Fructus Quisqualis)	231	紅豆蔻 (Fructus Galangae)
200	狗尾草 (Herba Setariae Viridis)	232	紅藥子 (Radix Pteroxygoni Giraldii)
201	狗脊 (Rhizoma Cibotii)	233	紅芪 (Radix Hedysari)
202	狗脊貫眾 (Rhizoma Woodwardiae)	234	穿山龍 (Rhizoma Dioscoreae Nipponicae)
203	芫花 (Flos Genkwa)	235	穿心蓮 (Herba Andrographitis)
204	芫荽子 (Fructus Coriandri)	236	香加皮 (Cortex Periplocae)
205	油松節 (Lignum Pini Nodi)	237	香白芷 (Radix Angelicae Citriodoraе)
206	金果欖 (Radix Tinosporae)	238	香果脂 (Oleum Linderae)
207	金沸草 (Herba Inulae)	239	香附 (Rhizoma Cyperi)
208	金錢草 (Herba Lysimachiae)	240	禹州漏蘆 (Radix Echinopsis)
209	金雞納皮 (Cortex Cinchonae)	241	南沙參 (Radix Adenophorae)
210	金櫻子 (Fructus Rosae Laevigatae)	242	南板藍根 (Rhizoma et Radix Baphicacanthis Cusiae)
211	金錢草 (Herba Antenoronis Neofiliformis)	243	南蛇藤根 (Radix Celastris Orbiculati)
212	乳香 (Olibanum)	244	南鶴蟲 (Fructus Carotae)
213	卷柏 (Herba Selaginellae)	245	急性子 (Semen Impatiensis)
214	羌活 (Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii)	246	前胡 (Radix Peucedani)
215	長春花 (Herba Catharanthi Rosei)	247	降香 (Lignum Dalbergiae Odoriferae)
216	兩面針 (Radix Zanthoxyli)	248	相思子 (Semen Abri Precatorii)
217	兩頭尖 (Rhizoma Anemones Raddeanae)	249	垂盆草 (Herba Sedi)
218	延胡索 (Rhizoma Corydalis)	250	珍珠透骨草 (Herba Speranskiae Tuberculatae)
219	委陵菜 (Herba Potentillae Chinensis)	251	枸骨葉 (Folium Ilicis Cornutae)
220	阿魏 (Resina Ferulae)	252	首烏藤 (Caulis Polygoni Multiflori)
221	板藍根 (Radix Isatidis)	253	苧麻子 (Semen Abutili)
222	明黨參 (Radix Changii)	254	苧麻根 (Radix Boehmeriae)
223	佩蘭 (Herba Eupatorii)	255	枳殼 (Fructus Aurantii)
224	柏子仁 (Semen Platycladi)	256	枳椇子 (Semen Hoveniae)

**Proposed list of the plant-based Chinese herbal medicines specified in the Schedules of
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for pesticide residues (Continued)**

No.	Name	No.	Name
257	枳實 (Fructus Aurantii Immaturus)	289	草豆蔻 (Semen Alpiniae Katsumadai)
258	胡黃連 (Rhizoma Picrorhizae)	290	草果 (Fructus Tsaoko)
259	胡蘆巴 (Semen Trigonellae)	291	草烏葉 (Folium Aconiti Kusnezoffii)
260	飛楊草 (Herba Euphorbiae Hirtae)	292	桂枝 (Ramulus Cinnamomi)
261	重樓 (Rhizoma Paridis)	293	荊芥 (Herba Schizonepetae)
262	厚樸 (Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis)	294	海金沙 (Spora Lygodii)
263	厚樸花 (Flos Magnoliae Officinalis)	295	海風藤 (Caulis Piperis Kadsurae)
264	威靈仙 (Radix Clematidis)	296	荔枝草 (Herba Salviae Plebeiae)
265	射干 (Rhizoma Belamcandae)	297	徐長卿 (Radix Cynanchi Paniculati)
266	浮小麥 (Fructus Triticis Levis)	298	柴胡 (Radix Bupleuri)
267	浮萍 (Herba Spirodela)	299	臭茉莉 (Radix Clerodendri Philippini)
268	珠子參 (Rhizoma Panacis Majoris)	300	茵陳 (Herba Artemisiae Scopariae)
269	桃仁 (Semen Persicae)	301	茜草 (Radix Rubiae)
270	夏天無 (Rhizoma Corydalis Decumbentis)	302	鬼針草 (Herba Bidentis Bipinnatae, or Herba Bidentis Pilosae)
271	夏枯草 (Spica Prunellae)	303	鬼箭羽 (Ramulus Euonymi)
272	烏毛蕨貫眾 (Rhizoma Blechni)	304	拳參 (Rhizoma Bistortae)
273	烏藥 (Radix Linderae)	305	桔梗 (Radix Platycodi)
274	秦皮 (Cortex Fraxini)	306	骨碎補 (Rhizoma Drynariae)
275	秦艽 (Radix Gentianae Macrophyllae)	307	粉萆薢 (Rhizoma Dioscoreae Hypoglaucae)
276	桑白皮 (Cortex Mori)	308	芫薺子 (Fructus Leonuri)
277	桑枝 (Ramulus Mori)	309	凌霄花 (Flos Campsis)
278	桑寄生 (Herba Taxilli)	310	娑羅子 (Semen Aesculi)
279	益母草 (Herba Leonuri)	311	素馨花 (Flos Jasmini)
280	益智 (Fructus Alpiniae Oxyphyllae)	312	剪刀草 (Herba Clinopodii Gracilis)
281	倒扣草 (Herba Achyranthis Asperae)	313	常山 (Radix Dichroae)
282	浙貝母 (Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii)	314	常春藤 (Caulis Hederae Sinensis)
283	馬尾連 (Radix et Rhizoma Thalictri)	315	牽牛子 (Semen Pharbitidis)
284	馬勃 (Lasiosphaera seu Calvatia)	316	望江南 (Semen Cassiae Occidentalis)
285	馬兜鈴 (Fructus Aristolochiae)	317	通天草 (Herba Eleocharitis)
286	馬蹄金 (Herba Dichondrae Repentis)	318	通草 (Medulla Tetrapanacis)
287	馬鞭草 (Herba Verbenae)	319	莪朮 (Rhizoma Curcumae)
288	馬纓丹 (Folium Lantanae Camarae)	320	救必應 (Cortex Ilicis Rotundae)

**Proposed list of the plant-based Chinese herbal medicines specified in the Schedules of
Chinese Medicine Ordinance that are applicable to the amended limits
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No.	Name	No.	Name
321	麥冬 (Radix Ophiopogonis)	353	敗醬草 (Herba Patriniae)
322	淡竹葉 (Herba Lophatheri)	354	訶子 (Fructus Chebulae)
323	淫羊藿 (Herba Epimedii)	355	華山參 (Radix Physochlainae)
324	野老鸛草 (Herba Geranii Caroliniani)	356	黃毛耳草 (Herba Hedyotidis Chrysotrichae)
325	野牡丹 (Herba Melastomatis Candii)	357	黃花母 (Herba Sidae Rhombifoliae)
326	野葡萄 (Radix Vitis Adstrictae)	358	黃花棉 (Herba Malvastris Coromandeliani)
327	細辛 (Herba Asari)	359	黃芩 (Radix Scutellariae)
328	鹿銜草 (Herba Pyrolae)	360	黃柏 (Cortex Phellodendri)
329	蛇床子 (Fructus Cnidii)	361	黃荊子 (Fructus Viticis Negundo)
330	蛇莓 (Herba Duchesneae Indicae)	362	黃連 (Rhizoma Coptidis)
331	莢果蕨貫眾 (Rhizoma Matteucciae)	363	黃精 (Rhizoma Polygonati)
332	陸英 (Herba Sambuci Chinensis)	364	黃藤 (Caulis Fibraureae)
333	側柏葉 (Cacumen Platycladi)	365	黃藥子 (Rhizoma Dioscoreae Bulbiferae)
334	接骨木 (Ramulus Sambuci Williamsii)	366	黃芪 (Radix Astragali)
335	接骨草 (Radix Cynoglossi Amabilis)	367	湖北貝母 (Bulbus Fritillariae Hupehensis)
336	透骨草 (Caulis Impatiensis)	368	紫花地丁 (Herba Viola)
337	商陸 (Radix Phytolaccae)	369	紫茉莉根 (Radix Mirabilis)
338	貫眾 (Rhizoma Cyrtomii)	370	紫珠葉 (Folium Callicarpae Formosanae)
339	崗梅根 (Radix Ilicis Asprellae)	371	紫荊皮 (Cortex Kadsurae Radicis)
340	崗稔根 (Radix Rhodomyrti)	372	紫草 (Radix Arnebiae or Radix Lithospermi)
341	麻黃 (Herba Ephedrae)	373	紫菀 (Radix Asteris)
342	麻黃根 (Radix Ephedrae)	374	紫萁貫眾 (Rhizoma Osmundae)
343	魚腥草 (Herba Houttuyniae)	375	紫蘇梗 (Caulis Perillae)
344	魚藤 (Radix seu Caulis Derridis Trifoliatae)	376	番石榴葉 (Folium Psidii Guajavae)
345	乾漆 (Resina Toxicodendri)	377	番瀉葉 (Folium Sennae)
346	假蒟 (Herba Piperis Sarmentosii)	378	絡石藤 (Caulis Trachelospermi)
347	密蒙花 (Flos Buddlejae)	379	款冬花 (Flos Farfarae)
348	雪蓮花 (Herba Saussureae Involucratae)	380	黑老虎根 (Radix Kadsurae Coccineae)
349	排錢草 (Ramulus et Folium Phyllodii Pulchelli)	381	黑面神 (Folium et Cacumen Breyniae Fruticosae)
350	連錢草 (Herba Glechomae)	382	黑種草子 (Semen Nigellae)
351	連翹 (Fructus Forsythiae)	383	無根藤 (Herba Casythae Filiformis)
352	旋覆花 (Flos Inulae)	384	無患子 (Fructus Sapindi Mukorossi)

**Proposed list of the plant-based Chinese herbal medicines specified in the Schedules of
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No.	Name	No.	Name
385	絞股藍 (Herba Gynostemmatis)	417	漆大姑 (Folium Glochidii Eriocarpi)
386	尋骨風 (Herba Aristolochiae Mollissimae)	418	漆姑草 (Herba Saginae Japonicae)
387	買麻藤 (Caulis Gneti)	419	製千金子 (processed Semen Euphorbiae)
388	菟絲子 (Semen Cuscutae)	420	製川烏 (processed Radix Aconiti)
389	菝葜 (Rhizoma Smilacis Chinensis)	421	製天仙子 (processed Semen Hyoscyami)
390	楮實子 (Fructus Broussonetiae)	422	製天南星 (processed Rhizoma Arisaematis)
391	棕櫚 (Petiolus Trachycarpi)	423	製巴豆 (processed Fructus Crotonis)
392	鈎藤 (Ramulus Uncariae cum Uncis)	424	製半夏 (processed Rhizoma Pinelliae)
393	雷丸 (Omphalia)	425	製甘遂 (processed Radix Kansui)
394	雷公藤 (Radix Tripterygii Wilfordii)	426	製白附子 (processed Rhizoma Typhonii or Radix Aconiti Corean)
395	葉下珠 (Herba Phyllanthi Urinariae)	427	製附子 (processed Radix Aconiti Lateralis)
396	葉底珠 (Cacumen Securinegae Suffruticosae)	428	製狼毒 (processed Radix Euphorbiae fischerianae, or Radix Euphorbiae ebracteolatae, or Radix Stellerae)
397	腹水草 (Herba Veronicastri)	429	製草烏 (processed Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii)
398	椿皮 (Cortex Ailanthi)	430	製馬錢子 (processed Semen Strychni)
399	落地生根 (Herba Bryophylli Pinnati)	431	製藤黃 (processed Resina Garcinia Morellae)
400	矮地茶 (Herba Ardisiae Japonicae)	432	滿山紅 (Folium Rhododendri Daurici)
401	鼠曲草 (Herba Gnaphalii Affinis)	433	漢中防己 (Radix Aristolochiae Heterophyllae)
402	過江龍 (Caulis Entadae)	434	蒼朮 (Rhizoma Atractylodis)
403	預知子 (Fructus Akebiae)	435	蒼耳子 (Fructus Xanthii)
404	楓香脂 (Resina Liquidambaris)	436	槐角 (Fructus Sophorae)
405	楓楊葉 (Folium Pterocaryae Stenopterae)	437	遠志 (Radix Polygalae)
406	葛根 (Radix Puerariae)	438	鳳尾草 (Herba Pteridis Multifidae)
407	萱草根 (Radix Hemerocallis)	439	銀杏葉 (Folium Ginkgo)
408	補骨脂 (Fructus Psoraleae)	440	銀柴胡 (Radix Stellariae)
409	韭菜子 (Semen Allii Tuberosi)	441	綿馬貫眾 (Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae)
410	溪黃草 (Herba Rabdosiae Lophanthoidis)	442	綿萆薢 (Rhizoma Dioscoreae Septemlobae)
411	榔榆皮 (Cortex Ulmi Parvifoliae)	443	蓖麻子 (Semen Ricini)
412	腫節風 (Herba Sarcandrae)	444	蒲黃 (Pollen Typhae)
413	篇蓄 (Herba Polygoni Avicularis)	445	墓頭回 (Radix Patriniae Heterophylla, or Radix Patriniae Scabrae)
414	路路通 (Fructus Liquidambaris)	446	蒺藜 (Fructus Tribuli)
415	當歸 (Radix Angelicae Sinensis)	447	豨薟草 (Herba Siegesbeckiae)
416	葶藶子 (Semen Lepidii ,or Semen Descurainiae)	448	漏蘆 (Radix Rhapontici)

**Proposed list of the plant-based Chinese herbal medicines specified in the Schedules of
Chinese Medicine Ordinance that are applicable to the amended limits
for pesticide residues (Continued)**

No.	Name	No.	Name
449	榕鬚 (Radix Aerio Fici Microcarpae)	481	龍膽 (Radix Gentianae)
450	蓼大青葉 (Folium Polygoni Tinctorii)	482	龍鬚草 (Herba Junci Setchuensis)
451	豬牙皂 (Fructus Gleditsiae Abnormalis)	483	龍脷葉 (Folium Sauropi)
452	豬屎豆 (Herba Crotalariae Mucronatae)	484	錦燈籠 (Calyx seu Fructus Physalis)
453	豬苓 (Polyporus)	485	澤瀉 (Rhizoma Alismatis)
454	餘甘子 (Fructus Phyllanthi)	486	澤蘭 (Herba Lycopi)
455	廣防己 (Radix Aristolochiae Fangchi)	487	膽南星 (Arisaema cum Bile)
456	廣東土牛膝 (Radix Eupatorii Chinensis)	488	薛荔果 (Fructus Fici Pumilae)
457	廣東萬年青 (Herba Aglaonematis)	489	薯蕷 (Rhizoma Dioscoreae Cirrhosae)
458	廣金錢草 (Herba Desmodii Styracifolii)	490	薑黃 (Rhizoma Curcumae Longae)
459	墨旱蓮 (Herba Ecliptae)	491	蕺箕篤 (Herba Stephaniae Longae)
460	蓮房 (Receptaculum Nelumbinis)	492	鵝不食草 (Herba Centipediae)
461	蓮鬚 (Stamen Nelumbinis)	493	藁本 (Rhizoma Ligustici)
462	萹芩 (Fructus Piperis Longi)	494	翻白草 (Herba Potentillae Discoloris)
463	萹澄茄 (Fructus Litseae)	495	羅布麻葉 (Folium Apocyni Veneti)
464	蔓荊子 (Fructus Vitis)	496	斷血流 (Herba Clinopodii)
465	寬根藤 (Caulis Tinosporae)	497	斷腸草 (Herba Gelsemii Elegantis)
466	劉寄奴 (Herba Artemisiae Anomalae)	498	雞血藤 (Caulis Spatholobi)
467	槲寄生 (Herba Visci)	499	雞冠花 (Flos Celosiae Cristatae)
468	穀精草 (Flos Eriocauli)	500	雞屎藤 (Herba Paederiae)
469	鴉膽子 (Fructus Bruceae)	501	雞骨香 (Radix Crotonis Crassifolii)
470	蕤仁 (Nux Prinsepiae)	502	雞骨草 (Herba Abri)
471	燈心草 (Medulla Junci)	503	覆盆子 (Fructus Rubi)
472	燈籠草 (Fructus seu Herba Physalis Pubescentis)	504	瞿麥 (Herba Dianthi)
473	貓爪草 (Radix Ranunculus Ternati)	505	臘梅花 (Flos Chimonanthi Praecocis)
474	獨活 (Radix Angelicae Pubescentis)	506	鎖陽 (Herba Cynomorii)
475	藝香草 (Herba Cymbopogonis)	507	檳榔 (Semen Arecae)
476	蕪荑 (Fructus Ulmi Macrocarpae)	508	螞蟥菊 (Herba Wedeliae)
477	積雪草 (Herba Centellae)	509	關木通 (Caulis Aristolochiae Manshuriensis)
478	鴨跖草 (Herba Commelinae)	510	霧水葛 (Herba Pouzolziae Zeylanicae)
479	鴨腳木 (Cortex Schefflerae Octophyllae)	511	顛茄草 (Herba Belladonnae)
480	龍葵 (Herba Solani Nigri)	512	糯稻根 (Radix Oryzae Glutinosae)

**Proposed list of the plant-based Chinese herbal medicines specified in the Schedules of
Chinese Medicine Ordinance that are applicable to the amended limits
for pesticide residues (Continued)**

No.	Name
513	藜蘆 (Radix et Rhizoma Veratri)
514	蘇合香 (Styrax)
515	藿香 (Herba Agastaches)
516	黨參 (Radix Codonopsis)
517	纈草 (Radix Valerianae)
518	鐵掃帚 (Herba Lespedezae Cuneatae)
519	露兜筋 (Radix Pandani Tectorii)
520	鶴蝨 (Fructus Carpesii)
521	續斷 (Radix Dipsaci)
522	蘿芙木 (Radix Rauvolfiae)
523	鷹不泊 (Radix Zanthoxyli Avicennae)
524	鬱金 (Radix Curcumae)
525*	山豆根 (Radix Sophorae Tonkinensis)
526*	生千金子 (unprocessed Semen Euphorbiae)
527*	生川烏 (unprocessed Radix Aconiti)
528*	生天仙子 (unprocessed Semen Hyoscyami)
529*	生天南星 (unprocessed Rhizoma Arisaematis)
530*	生巴豆 (unprocessed Fructus Crotonis)
531*	生半夏 (unprocessed Rhizoma Pinelliae)
532*	生甘遂 (unprocessed Radix Kansui)
533*	生白附子 (unprocessed Rhizoma Typhonii or Radix Aconiti Coreani)
534*	生附子 (unprocessed Radix Aconiti Lateralis)
535*	生狼毒 (unprocessed Radix Euphorbiae Fischerianae, Radix Euphorbiae Ebracteolatae or Radix Stellerae)
536*	生草烏 (unprocessed Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii)
537*	生馬錢子 (unprocessed Semen Strychni)
538*	生藤黃 (unprocessed Resina Garcinia Morellae)
539*	洋金花 (Flos Daturae Metelis)
540*	鬼臼 (Radix or Rhizoma Podophylli emodis, or Radix or Rhizoma Dysosmatis)
541*	雪上一枝蒿 (Radix Aconiti Brachypodi or Radix Aconiti Szechenyiani)
542*	鬧羊花 (Flos Rhododendri Mollis)

* Chinese herbal medicines specified in Schedule 1 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance