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Residue Detection Regulations for Imported Livestock Products

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Report Highlights:

The Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA) under the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries conducts random residue testing on imported livestock products. The regulatory response to detections depends on whether the finding exceeds the set maximum residue limit and the chemical type.

Residue Detection Regulations for Imported Livestock Products

The Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA) under the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries conducts random residue testing on imported livestock products: meat, poultry, dairy and eggs. (Note: Separately, KFDA tests imports of processed foods containing livestock product ingredients.) QIA's response to a residue detection in imported (and domestic) livestock products depends on whether the finding exceeds the set maximum residue limit (MRL) and the type of chemical in question. A complete listing of all livestock-related MRLs as well as Korea's default policy can be found in GAIN [KS1146](#).

In terms of chemical type, the compounds have been grouped into three categories - Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 - based on risk. The chemical grouping will determine the regulatory response to a residue violation in imported livestock products, as explained below. The following table identifies the compounds in each group.

Group 1: contains less critical compounds. A residue violation will result in product rejection and heightened testing for the next five consecutive shipments from the affected plant. If there are no further problems, the frequency of inspections will return to normal.

Group 2: contains compounds of medium concern. A residue violation will result in product rejection and suspension of the affected plant until the detection is confirmed as an isolated event and/or corrective actions have been implemented. The suspension will go into effect the day after the product is rejected. Once the plant is eligible to ship again, the first five consecutive shipments will be subject to testing. If there are no further problems, the frequency of inspections will return to normal.

Group 3: refers to compounds currently in Groups 1 or 2 where new science warrants additional safety measures. A residue violation will result in product rejection, establishment suspension and, depending on the nature of the finding, inspections of all shipments from other export establishments until the safety of the product is verified. The decision to conduct inspections on all shipments shall be determined by QIA's Risk Assessment Consultative Committee for Imported Livestock Products.

Group 1(138)

Abamectin, Albendazole, Amitraz, Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Amprolium, Apramycin, Avilamycin, Azaperone,
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Azocyclotin, Bacitracin, Bambermycins, Bendiocarb, Benzylpenicillin, Bioresmethrin, Carazolol, Carbendazim, Cefaceftrile, Cefalonium, Cefazolin, Cefoperazone, Cefquinome, Ceftiofur, Cefuroxime, Cephapirin, Cd
Chlortetracycline/Oxytetracycline/Tetracycline, Clavulanic acid, Clopidol, Closantel,
Colistin, Coumafos, Cyfluthrin, Danofloxacin, Decoquinat, Deltamethrin, Diclazuril, Dicloxacillin, Difloxacin,
Dihydrostreptomycin/Streptomycin, Diminazene, Diquat, Doramectin, Doxycycline, Edifenfos, Enramycin,
Eprinomectin, Erythromycin, Ethiofencarb, Ethopabate, Etrifos, Fenbuconazole, Fenbutatinoxide,
Febantel/Fenbendazole/Oxfendazole, Fensulfothion, Florfenicol, Fluazuron, Flubendazole, Flumequine, Flumethrin,
Gentamicin, Glyphosate, Hygromycin B, Imidocarb, Isometamidium, Ivermectin, Josamycin, Kanamycin, Kitasamycin,
Lasalocid, Levamisole, Lincomycin, Maduramycin, Marbofloxacin, Melengestrol acetate, Methacrifos, Methiocarb,
Methomyl, Methoprene, Monensin, Moxidectin, Myclobutanol, Nafcillin, Nalidixic acid, Neomycin, Nicarbazine,
Novobiocin, Oleandomycin, Orbifloxacin, Ormethoprim, Oxibendazole, Oxolinic acid, Paraquat, Pb, Permethrin,
Penconazole, Phenthoate, Phoxim, Pirimicarb, Prochloraz, Propoxur, Pyriproxyfen, Ractopamine, Salinomycin,
Sarafloxacin, Semduramycin, Spectinomycin, Spiramycin, Sulfachloropyrazine, Sulfachlorzine, Sulfadiazine,
Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfadimidine, Sulfadoxine, Sulfamerazine, Sulfamethazine, Sulfamethoxazole,
Sulfamethoxy-pyridazine, Sulfamonomethoxine, Sulfaquinolaxine, Sulfathiazole, Sulfisoxazole, Thiabendazole,
Thiamphenicol, Tiamulin, Tilmicosin, Triadimenol, Trichlabendazole, Trichlorfon, Trimethoprim, Tylosin, Vinclozolin,
Virginiamycin, Zeranol, Zoalene

Group 2(82)

2,4,5-T ,2,4-D, Acephate, Aldicarb, Aldrin&Dieldrin, Bifenthrin, Carbadox, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Chinomethionate,
Chloramphenicol, Chlordane, Chlorfenvinfos, Chlorpromazine, Chlorpyrifos, Chlorpyrifos-methyl, Ciprofloxacin,
Clenbuterol, Clofentezine, Cyhexatin, Cypermethrin, Cyromazine, Dapsone, DDT, Diazinon, Dichlorvos,
Diethylstilbestrol, Diflubenzuron, Dimethipin, Dimethoate, Dimetridazole, Dioxins, Diphenylamine, Disulfoton,
Endosulfan, Endrin, Enrofloxacin, Ethion, Fenarimol, Fenitrothion, Fenprothrin, Fenpyroximate, Fenthion,
Fenvalerate, Flusilazole, Furaladone, Furazolidone, Heptachlor, Isofenphos, Kresoxim-methyl, Malachite green,
Mecarbam, Medroxyprogesterone acetate, Methamidophos, Methidathion, Metronidazole, Monocrotophos,
Nitrofurantoin, Nitrofurazone, Nitrovin, Norfloxacin, Ofloxacin, Olaquinox, Pefloxacin, Phenylbutazone, Phorate,
Phosalone, Phosmet, Pirimiphos-methyl, Profenfos, Propargite, Propiconazole, Pyrimethamine, Quintozene, Ronidazole,
Terbufos, Thiouracil, Triadimefon, Triazophos, Vancomycin, γ -BHC

Group 3

Residues from Groups 1 and 2 when additional measures are required because of changes in science, as decided by QIA's Risk Assessment Consultative Committee for Imported Livestock Products.