National statutory surveillance scheme for veterinary residues in animals and animal products: 2025

Residues detected above the reference point to date: 30 June 2025

Sample	Analysed for	No. of analyses	No. of non-compliant samples	Reference Point µg/kg/l	Concentrations above the Reference Point µg/kg/l
Broiler liver	Coccidiostats	511	1	600	1400 toltrazuril sulfone
Calf kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	169	1	600	2100 oxytetracycline
Calf liver	Coccidiostats	51	1	30	95 halofuginone
Cattle liver	Anthelmintics	300	2	1000	1100, 3000 closantel
Cattle kidney	Metals	106	8-2 substances in one sample	1000	1200, 1600, 6000 cadmium
				Presence	23 inorganic arsenic
				200	210, 360, 400, 560, 570 lead
Cattle milk	Antimicrobials screen 1	235	1	50	260 tylosin
Cattle urine	Steroid screen 1	434	7-2 substances in one sample	2	2.6, 3.3, 3.8 alpha-boldenone
				0.7 male, 5 female	1.2, 1.2, 2.1, 18, 20 alpha-nortestosterone
Eggs	Antimicrobials screen 1	117	1	200	220 oxytetracycline
Fattening cattle serum	Testosterone	161	1	Presence	0.31 beta-testosterone
Fattening cattle urine	Steroid screen 1	452	18-2 substances in seven samples	0.7 male, 5 female	5.2, 5.3, 5.3, 5.9, 6.0, 6.3, 7.1, 7.5, 7.7, 9.8, 13, 20, 21, 29 alpha-nortestosterone
				Presence	3.4, 6, 6.5, 12, 13, 17, 25, 28, 31, 40, 54 beta-estradiol
	Zeranol	79	2-2 substances in each sample	Presence	0.91, 0.93 taleranol
				Presence	0.6, 0.67 zeranol
Horse kidney	Metals	1	1	1000	40000 cadmium
Partridge muscle	Metals	2	1	100	640 lead
Pig kidney	Metals	45	1	150	260 lead
Sheep kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	490	1	600	6650 oxytetracycline
	Metals	102	8	1000	1200 cadmium
				200	290, 320, 400, 450, 680, 720, 1600 lead
	NSAIDs	19	1	Presence	98 ibuprofen
Sheep liver	Anthelmintics	576	2	1500	2400, 5200 closantel
Sheep urine	Steroid screen 1	170	4	2	2.2, 16 alpha-boldenone
				Presence	1, 1. 1 beta-nortestosterone

Results of follow-up investigations: 30 June 2025

Medicinal products can be found on the Product Information Database.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Calf kidney	Oxytetracycline 2100 µg/kg 2509095	Great Britain	This is a small cattle farm who sell freshly calved dairy heifers and buy in Holstein Friesian bull calves. The calves are sent to slaughter 2-3 weeks later when they're about 50-60kg. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Expired medicines are returned to their PVS for disposal. The positive animal was born in December 2024, bought by this farm in January 2025 and sent for slaughter in February 2025. The positive calf had scour and their usual 24-day withdrawal period Alamycin product had not been available, so it was treated with 6ml of Alamycin LA (active ingredient oxytetracycline). This had a withdrawal period of 41 days. This was not recorded correctly and resulted in the calf being sent to slaughter whilst still within the withdrawal period, causing the positive residue finding.
Calf liver	Halofuginone 95 µg/kg 2509214	Great Britain	This is a large-sized Farm Assured cattle farm, with around 450 dairy and beef cattle. Calves are treated from birth with Kriptazen, active ingredient halofuginone (0.5 mg/ml for 7 days, once a day). It is prescribed by their vet and is an oral solution after feeding. The withdrawal period is 13 days, and it is used to prevent neonatal diarrhoea and other diseases. They avoid buying animals from unknown holdings to prevent any incursion of disease. Movement records were satisfactory; medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet and expired medicines are disposed of by their vet. The homebred positive animal was born in January 2025 and sent to the abattoir aged 16 days old. They don't usually send calves to slaughter at this young age. The cause of this residue is an unrecorded treatment and subsequent slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Cattle kidney	Lead 210 µg/kg 2515675	Great Britain	It should be noted that the GB Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for lead in cattle offal is 500 µg/kg. The respective EU MRL is 200 µg/kg, and so the GB laboratory tests to 200 µg/kg as the more conservative value. Whilst this sample is technically compliant against the GB MRL, the farm of origin has still been subject to an investigation to satisfy EU export obligations.
Cattle kidney	Lead 400 µg/kg 2509034	Great Britain	It should be noted that the GB Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for lead in cattle offal is 500 µg/kg. The respective EU MRL is 200 µg/kg, and so the GB laboratory tests to 200 µg/kg as the more conservative value. Whilst this sample is technically compliant against the GB MRL, the farm of origin has still been subject to an investigation to satisfy EU export obligations.
Cattle kidney	Lead 560 µg/kg 2509041	Great Britain	This is a large farm with 2500 sheep and 1200 beef cattle. Cattle are purchased from markets, fattened and sold directly to abattoirs. They are fed with silage, maize meal, minerals, straw, potatoes and barley. Crops and silage are homegrown, and they have their own dedicated water supply. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable shed. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive cow, an Aberdeen Angus Cross under 36 months of age, had lived at several sites before being sent to slaughter. It had not received any medical treatment. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on land at several sites.
Cattle kidney	Lead 570 µg/kg 2509019	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor accredited cattle farm. They are a beef fattening unit with animals purchased from multiple sources and sold directly to slaughter. Animals are kept in sheds and feed is made up of their own maize silage, barley and purchased feed. Water is from the mains. No animals showed signs of lead poisoning. The positive animal was born in March 2023, purchased in August 2024 and transported by haulier to slaughter in January 2025. There was no obvious source of lead, but the probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on lead contaminated land.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle liver	Closantel 1100 µg/kg 2508661	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized cattle fattening farm. Cattle are typically kept for around three months, but some are kept longer for breeding. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet. Closantel products are in use on this farm as all purchased animals are routinely wormed with Closamectin Pour-On, on the day of arrival (active ingredients ivermectin and closantel). Freshly treated cattle can come into contact with other animals as they are housed in the same shed. The positive animal was purchased in May 2023 and collected for slaughter in March 2025, by the abattoirs own transport. The most likely cause of the residue detected is cross-contamination via direct contact with treated animals, but the exact cause has not been fully established.
Cattle liver	Closantel 3000 µg/kg 2508798	Great Britain	This is a large dairy and beef cattle farm. All cattle are dewormed with Closamectin (active ingredients closantel and ivermectin). However, they didn't think it needed to be recorded because it was a pour-on solution. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines were not locked away. The high residue suggests a recent treatment. The positive animal was sold in February 2025 to another farm, who took it straight to slaughter. The most likely cause of this residue is an unrecorded treatment and subsequent slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Cattle milk	Tylosin 260 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The milk sample was from a dairy herd with 1223 animals. Movement and medicine records are kept in accordance with legislation. Records show Pharmasin 200 injectable (active ingredient tylosin) was administered one day prior to sampling, withdrawal period for milk is 108 hours. The milk sample was taken from a bulk tank from a robot milking herd of approximately 220 cows. The herd keeper stated that the treated animal was marked for separation, but an employee made a mistake with the numbers and allowed milk into the tank. The cause of the residue was human error.
Cattle urine	Alpha-boldenone 2.6 µg/kg 2507844	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited, mixed cattle and sheep farm. They mainly focus on their arable production. They have a large suckler herd of 201 North Devon cattle and breed animals until slaughter, at 24-36 months old. They use a bull for breeding with spring calving. They also purchase around 19 cattle a year (about 6 months old) from local farmers to fatten. They do not sell or buy from market. Animals graze outdoors from May to October and go inside over the winter. They also have around 2500 breeding ewes and 1100 lambs. The cattle are fed with a mix produced at the farm, compiled by a nutritionist. It contains silage, barley, carrots, beetroot and purchased minerals. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are purchased mainly from their PVS and stored in a lockable alarmed cabinet. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive homebred animal was born in June 2022 and sent direct to slaughter in February 2025, in their own transport. It was not treated during the previous 30 days. The most likely cause of the residue detected is either faecal contamination of the sample or endogenous (natural) origin, as it is possible that certain plant sterols can be metabolised to produce boldenone in urine.
Cattle urine	Alpha-boldenone 3.3 µg/kg 2507927	Great Britain	This is a small beef cattle and sheep farm. The cattle graze during the year with supplemented feed in the winter. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and medicines are stored accordingly. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. There had been a period of infertility among the cattle which the PVS investigated but was unable to determine the cause. The 10-year-old Hereford Cross cow was born in February 2015, sent to the abattoir in February 2025 and slaughtered the next day. The most likely cause of the residue detected is either faecal contamination of the sample or endogenous (natural) origin, as it is possible that certain plant sterols can be metabolised to produce boldenone in urine.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle urine	Alpha-boldenone 3.8 µg/kg Alpha-nortestosterone 20 µg/kg 2507841	Great Britain	This is a large Red Tractor accredited dairy farm, with 290 cattle. Animals are fed with grass, silage, homegrown maize and supplementary feed. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable fridge and out of date medicines are disposed of by their PVS, who visits the farm every 2-3 weeks for routine livestock inspections. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive cow was born in February 2021, purchased by this farm in September 2023, sent to market in February 2025 and slaughtered the next day. The most likely cause of the nortestosterone residue detected is an underlying endocrine issue, early pregnancy or possible injury. The boldenone residue is likely to be either faecal contamination of the sample or endogenous (natural) origin, as it is possible that certain plant sterols can be metabolised to produce boldenone in urine.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 1.2 µg/kg 2504715	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor accredited, cattle farm. They have a beef fattening herd of around 410 cattle, which are fed on barley, wheat, oats and grass silage. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are supplied by their PVS and there was no evidence of steroid usage. The positive Aberdeen Angus Cross castrate was born in September 2022 and arrived on farm in December 2024. It was taken to slaughter by a haulier in March 2025. The most likely cause of the alpha-nortestosterone residue detected, is stress, due to the long journey from the farm to the slaughterhouse.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 1.2 µg/kg 2504723	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized cattle farm, with around 120 breeding and 100 growing cattle. It is a closed, homebred herd, with only the bulls bought in. Animals are kept inside and fed on home produced straw, silage and barley, with mineral supplements purchased from a local retailer. Water is from their own well. Medicine records were lacking in detail and movement records are stored on the Government website. Medicines are bought from local retail suppliers, labelled by their PVS and stored in a lockable fridge. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive homebred Aberdeen Angus Cross was a castrate male, born in April 2023. It was transported in a batch of 6 animals in February 2025 to the abattoir and slaughtered two days later. It had not received any treatment or medicines for at least 3 months prior. The most likely cause of the residue detected is stress caused by the long journey from farm to slaughterhouse.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 18 µg/kg 2514702	Great Britain	This large farm is an Approved Finishing Unit (AFU) with approximately 1,300 cattle. They purchase barren cows to fatten, then send for slaughter. Batches of animals mix together including cows and bulls. They graze outdoors with additional feed supplements, potatoes and silage. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records lacked detail. The medicine cabinet is stored in a locked room and there was no evidence of steroid usage. The positive cow was born in March 2017 and lived at several sites. It had last calved in July 2022. It was injured and sent for an emergency slaughter in April 2025, aged 8 years old. The most likely cause of this residue is an endogenous (natural) origin, due to stress of the injury or a possible early pregnancy, cystic ovary or other reproductive issue.
Fattening cattle serum	Beta-testosterone 0.31 µg/kg 2500553	Great Britain	This is a small-sized cattle and pig farm, with 44 Limousin cattle and a herd of 20 pigs. They produce homebred store cattle to be sold at market. Pigs are sold as weaners or are finished for slaughter. Cattle graze in the summer and are housed over the winter. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory and there was no evidence of steroid usage. The positive homebred cow was a 3-year-old Limousin, born in January 2021. The most likely cause of the beta-testosterone residue detected is the animal being pregnant at the time of sampling.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 5.3 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnancy status confirmed - animal was in-calf approximately 2-3 months at the time of sampling. Pregnant females can produce α-nortestosterone naturally. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 5.9 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 6.0 µg/kg 2500043	Great Britain	This is an organic farm with 41 cattle, 600 sheep and 8000 poultry layers. The cattle graze in the summer and are housed in the winter. Calves are sent, around a year old, to another farm for fattening. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable fridge. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive Hereford cross cow was born in February 2022 and moved to this farm in May 2023. It calved in April 2025. It has not received any treatments or medicines apart from the routine BVD vaccination. The most likely cause of the alpha-nortestosterone residue detected is the animal being pregnant at the time of sampling.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 6.3 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 7.1 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 13 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 5.2 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 12 µg	Northern Ireland	Animal recently calved. β-Estradiol can be present when very high levels of α-Estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 5.3 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 13 µg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. β-Estradiol can be present when very high levels of α-Estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 7.7 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 28 µg	Northern Ireland	Pregnancy status confirmed - animal just a month off calving at the time of sampling. Pregnant females can produce α-nortestosterone naturally. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 9.8 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 54 µg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. β-Estradiol can be present when very high levels of α-Estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 20 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 40 µg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. β-Estradiol can be present when very high levels of α-Estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 21 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 17 µg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. β-Estradiol can be present when very high levels of α-Estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 29 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 25 µg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. β-Estradiol can be present when very high levels of α-Estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 3.4 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 6 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 6.5 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 31 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Taleranol 0.91 µg/kg Zeranol 0.67 µg/kg 2510054	Great Britain	Low levels of zeranol and fungal metabolites may be present in the urine of animals that have ingested feeding-stuffs contaminated with the fusarium fungus. At this level of residue, a statistical model based on research has confirmed this to be the case. No further investigation was required.
Fattening cattle urine	Taleranol 0.93 µg/kg Zeranol 0.6 µg/kg 2500639	Great Britain	Low levels of zeranol and fungal metabolites may be present in the urine of animals that have ingested feeding-stuffs contaminated with the fusarium fungus. At this level of residue, a statistical model based on research has confirmed this to be the case. No further investigation was required.
Horse kidney	Cadmium 40000 µg/kg 2505092	Great Britain	This is a long-established horse dealer who buys horses at auction and sends them for slaughter. The positive horse had not received any medication and was not showing any medical symptoms. It was 19 years old when it was sent for slaughter and had spent its life grazing on land that may have been contaminated by a former World War II airfield. It is likely the soil has high levels of cadmium, and the most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on this land.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Pig kidney	Lead 260 µg/kg 2507704	Great Britain	It should be noted that the GB Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for lead in sheep offal is 500 µg/kg. The respective EU MRL is 150 µg/kg, and so the GB laboratory tests to 150 µg/kg as the more conservative value. Whilst this sample is technically compliant against the GB MRL, the farm of origin has still been subject to an investigation to satisfy EU export obligations.
Sheep kidney	Cadmium 1200 µg/kg 2506600	Great Britain	The initial investigation took place at the farm that sent the animal to slaughter, a medium-sized, farm with sheep and cattle. The positive animal only stayed at these premises for a short period. Sheep are grazed outside and supplied mains water. Medicines are bought on advice from their PVS. Any expired medicines, needles and empty containers are disposed of by the PVS. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. The positive 3-year-old sheep had lived at several sites before being sent to slaughter. The farm of birth is a small-sized farm, with 200 breeding ewes. The sheep graze all year, with homegrown grass silage. Lambs receive extra cake for fattening, bought in from an outside supplier. The positive sheep was among a batch of 31 adult ewes, sent to slaughter in March 2025, with the sample taken 3 days later. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing at various locations.
Sheep kidney	Lead 290 µg/kg 2506609	Great Britain	It should be noted that the GB Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for lead in sheep offal is 500 µg/kg. The respective EU MRL is 200 µg/kg, and so the GB laboratory tests to 200 µg/kg as the more conservative value. Whilst this sample is technically compliant against the GB MRL, the farm of origin has still been subject to an investigation to satisfy EU export obligations.
Sheep kidney	Lead 320 µg/kg 2514528	Great Britain	It should be noted that the GB Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for lead in sheep offal is 500 µg/kg. The respective EU MRL is 200 µg/kg, and so the GB laboratory tests to 200 µg/kg as the more conservative value. Whilst this sample is technically compliant against the GB MRL, the farm of origin has still been subject to an investigation to satisfy EU export obligations.
Sheep kidney	Lead 400 µg/kg 2506622	Great Britain	It should be noted that the GB Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for lead in sheep offal is 500 µg/kg. The respective EU MRL is 200 µg/kg, and so the GB laboratory tests to 200 µg/kg as the more conservative value. Whilst this sample is technically compliant against the GB MRL, the farm of origin has still been subject to an investigation to satisfy EU export obligations.
Sheep kidney	Lead 450 µg/kg 2506588	Great Britain	It should be noted that the GB Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for lead in sheep offal is 500 µg/kg. The respective EU MRL is 200 µg/kg, and so the GB laboratory tests to 200 µg/kg as the more conservative value. Whilst this sample is technically compliant against the GB MRL, the farm of origin has still been subject to an investigation to satisfy EU export obligations.
Sheep kidney	Lead 680 µg/kg 2506590	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor accredited, cattle and sheep farm. Animals are grazed all year round. Male lambs are sent directly to slaughter; female lambs are kept as replacements or sold to other farms. Medicine and movement records are satisfactory. Medicine storage and disposal is compliant. They run a shoot in part of the farmland and fly tipping is also possible as the holding comprises a vast area and is crossed by several roads, lanes and tracks. The sheep appear to be homebred from the tags, but it is possible that they were bought and retagged for sale, if this happened, feeding elsewhere could be significant. There was no obvious source of lead, but the probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on lead contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Lead 720 µg/kg 2514504	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized sheep and cattle farm. Lambs are bought at market and graze on arable land supplemented with turnips. They are kept for 6 months and then sent for slaughter. Pheasants are also regularly fed on this land and there is an occasional shoot in the area, potentially depositing lead shot on the soil. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are minimal and locked away. Animals appeared in a good condition. The positive sheep was purchased in January 2025 and sold in April 2025 when it was sent for slaughter. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Sheep liver	Closantel 5200 µg/kg 2505938	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, FAWL accredited farm, with 808 sheep and 80 beef cattle. They have 400 ewes, 400 lambs and 8 rams of various breeds. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are bought from their vet and a retail supplier. There was no record of a closantel product being bought or stored in the medicine cabinet. Procedures are in place to prevent overdosing. There is a traceability concern, raising the possibility the positive animal could have been treated elsewhere. The female sheep was sold at market in January 2025 and sent to the abattoir on the same day. It was slaughtered the next day when the sample was taken. The most likely cause of this residue is an unrecorded treatment and subsequent slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 2.2 µg/kg 2505173	Great Britain	This is a small-sized, FABBL accredited sheep farm. They have 66 homebred Suffolk and Charollais cross sheep, kept for meat, breeding and wool. They are housed during the winter and fed hay, and graze during the summer, with additional organic protein concentrate and organic mineral lick buckets. Lambing is from February to April. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet and procured from their PVS. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive male animal was sent to slaughter in January 2025, in a batch of 3 lambs and slaughtered the next day when the sample was taken. The most likely cause of the residue detected is either faecal contamination of the sample or endogenous (natural) origin, as it is possible that certain plant sterols can be metabolised to produce boldenone in urine.
Sheep urine	Beta-nortestosterone 1 µg/kg 2505114	Great Britain	This is a small-sized farm, with 167 sheep. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory and there was no evidence of steroid usage. The positive homebred ram was sent for slaughter in a batch with 6 others, in February 2025. The most likely cause of the beta-nortestosterone residue detected is stress caused by the journey from farm to the slaughterhouse.

Pending investigation reports Great Britain:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	RIM reference
Broiler liver	Toltrazuril sulfone 1400 µg/kg	2512527
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 1200 µg/kg	2515659
	Cadmium 1600 µg/kg	2515692
	Inorganic arsenic 23 µg/kg	2515688
	Lead 360 µg/kg	
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 2.1 µg/kg	2514628
Eggs	Oxytetracycline 220 µg/kg	2517011
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 7.5 µg/kg	2509614
Partridge muscle	Lead 640 µg/kg	2509302
Sheep liver	Closantel 2400 µg/kg	2504580
Sheep kidney	Ibuprofen 98 µg/kg	2506382
	Lead 1600 µg/kg	2506618
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 16 µg/kg	2513584
	Beta-nortestosterone 1.1 µg/kg	2513598

Pending investigation reports Northern Ireland:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 6000 µg/kg
Sheep kidney	Oxytetracycline 6650 µg/kg

Sampling of animals suspected of containing a residue at the time of slaughter: 30 June 2025

Residues detected above the reference point to date: 30 June 2025

Medicinal products can be found on the Product Information Database.

Sample	Analysed for	No. of Analyses	No. of non-compliant samples	Reference Point µg/kg/l	Concentrations above the Reference Point µg/kg/l
Cattle kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	712	10	50	65.8, 4196 amoxicillin
				50	108 benzylpenicillin
				600	16200 chlortetracycline
				1000	1220, 3210, 5900 dihydrostreptomycin
				150	276, 390 marbofloxacin
				600	2140 oxytetracycline
	Florfenicol	708	2	300	452, 1288 florfenicol
Sheep liver	Anthelmintics	40	1	1500	1610 closantel

Results of suspect follow-up investigations: 30 June 2025

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle kidney	Amoxicillin 65.8 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was born on site into a dairy herd It was just over 7 years old at the time of sampling and transported to the abattoir in the herd keeper's own transport. Movement and medicine records are kept in accordance with legislation. The herd keeper denied treating the animal with any injectable medications. There were no medicines containing amoxicillin found on farm. The cause of the residue was not determined. All follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Chlortetracycline 16200 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was purchased into a high turnover beef finishing herd with 50 animals. It was 12 months old at the time of sampling and had been on the farm for 10 months. Movement and medicine records were kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was an on-farm emergency slaughter due to a spinal injury. It was not treated with antibiotics. 3 weeks before the injury, bullocks had broken out of their pens and roamed around the yard. Afterwards it was noticed that a 1kg bag of Chloromed (active ingredients include chlortetracycline) was missing. It is believed the animal ingested this during the escape.
Cattle kidney	Dihydrostreptomycin 5900 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was born on site into a dairy and beef finishing herd with 174 animals It was 4 years and 7 months old at the time of sampling and transported to the abattoir in the herd keeper's own trailer. Movement and medicine records are kept in accordance with legislation. The animal had undergone surgery, and the vet injected 20ml of Pen and Strep Suspension (active ingredients include dihydrostreptomycin) intra-muscularly over 2 sites and 100ml poured into the abdomen. The withdrawal period for intra-muscularly use was observed, but as the medication had been used off-licence the withdrawal period was invalid.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle kidney	Florfenicol 452 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was born on site into a beef suckler herd and was 8 months old at the time of sampling. The animal was an on-farm emergency slaughter due to a broken leg. The carcase was transported to the abattoir in the keeper's own transport with agreement that it was to be for the herd keeper's own consumption. Movement and medicine records are kept in accordance with legislation, although some batch numbers were missing when a vet has treated an animal. The herd keeper stated that only himself and his son could have treated the animal, and both are adamant that the animal was not treated with any medicine not recorded in the medicine book. Medicines are kept in locked cabinet, medicines containing florfenicol were not found on farm and no there were no records of recent use of florfenicol. The cause of the residue was not determined.
Cattle kidney	Marbofloxacin 276 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was born on site into a dairy and arable unit. The animal was transported to slaughter by a haulier, kept separately in its own pen. Movement and medicine records are kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was treated with Marbosyva 100mg/ml (active ingredient marbofloxacin) seven days prior to sampling. The medication was administered by a singular inter-muscular injection of 15ml by PVP, the animal was under-dosed as based on estimated bodyweight of this animal, the recommended singular dose should have been 40ml. The withdrawal period for this medication is 3 days. As withdrawal period was adhered with, the PVP has suggested that clearance of the antibiotic may have been impaired by poor kidney function. One milk and two kidney follow up samples were all compliant.

Pending suspect investigation reports Northern Ireland:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration
Cattle kidney	Amoxicillin 4196 µg/kg
	Benzylpenicillin 108 µg/kg
	Dihydrostreptomycin 1220 µg/kg
	Florfenicol 1288 µg/kg
	Marbofloxacin 390 µg/kg
	Oxytetracycline 2140 µg/kg
Sheep kidney	Dihydrostreptomycin 3210 µg/kg
Sheep liver	Closantel 1610 µg/kg