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

Residues detected above the reference point to date: 31 December 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	1097	1	600	1400 toltrazuril sulfone
Calf kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	113	2	600	2100 oxytetracycline
				3000	6500 tulathromycin
	Antimicrobials screen 4	95	3	1500	2400, 3100, 4100 paromomycin
	Florfenicol	93	1	300	440 florfenicol
Calf kidney fat	Pyrethroids	67	1	500	3200 permethrin
Calf liver	Coccidiostats	114	3	30	41, 95, 180 halofuginone
Cattle liver	Anthelmintics	513	2	1000	1100, 3000 closantel
Cattle kidney	Antimicrobials screen 4	120	1	1000	4500 dihydrostreptomycin
	Metals	211	16-2 substances in two samples	1000	1200, 1400, 1600, 1700, 2200, 6000 cadmium
				Presence	23 inorganic arsenic
				200	210, 260, 330, 360, 370, 400, 410, 450, 560, 570, 990 lead
	NSAIDS	343	2	Presence	36 ibuprofen
				Presence	2.1 phenylbutazone
Cattle milk	Antimicrobials screen 1	493	1	50	260 tylosin
Cattle urine	Steroid screen 1	928	11-2 substances in one sample	2	2.6, 3.3, 3.8 alpha-boldenone
				0.7 male, 5 female	0.79, 0.97, 1.2, 1.2, 2.1, 2.5, 9.5, 18, 20 alpha-nortestosterone
	Zeranol	223	4-2 substances in each sample	Presence	1.3, 2.2, 3.2, 6.4 taleranol
				Presence	0.53, 0.8, 1.2, 2.6 zeranol
Eggs	Antimicrobials screen 3	263	1	200	220 oxytetracycline
	Metals	173	13	Presence	63, 65, 154, 202, 303, 308, 379, 402, 533, 693, 861, 892, 1266 lead
Fattening cattle serum	Testosterone	336	1	Presence	0.31 beta-testosterone
Fattening cattle urine	Steroid screen 1	1157	29-2 substances in seven samples	0.7 male, 5 female	5.2, 5.3, 5.3, 5.9, 6.0, 6.3, 6.5, 7.1, 7.5, 7.7, 9.6, 9.8, 9.9, 10, 11, 11, 13, 16, 20, 21, 29 alpha-nortestosterone
				Presence	1.2, 3.4, 3.6, 6, 6.5, 7.2, 11, 12, 13, 17, 25, 28, 31, 40, 54 beta-estradiol
	Thyrostats	231	1	30	32 thiouracil
	Zeranol	186	9-2 substances in each sample	Presence	0.61, 0.73, 0.91, 0.93, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 9.2 taleranol
				Presence	0.32, 0.32, 0.6, 0.67, 0.67, 0.72, 0.75, 0.86, 4.2 zeranol

Sample	Analysed for	No. of analyses	No. of non-compliant samples	Reference Point µg/kg/l	Concentrations above the Reference Point µg/kg/l
Horse kidney	Metals	2	2	1000	1800, 40000 cadmium
Horse urine	Steroid screen 1	1	1-2 substances in one sample	Presence	4.2 alpha-nortestosterone
					20 beta-nortestosterone
Partridge muscle	Coccidiostats	7	1	60	740 lasalocid
	Metals	5	1	100	640 lead
Pheasant muscle	Metals	5	1	100	930 lead
Pig kidney	Metals	86	2	150	260, 820 lead
Pig urine	Zeranol	143	1-2 substances in one sample	Presence	2.2 taleranol
				Presence	1.1 zeranol
Sheep kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	979	1	600	6650 oxytetracycline
	Metals	185	15	1000	1200, 1200, 1400, 5100 cadmium
				200	210, 260, 290, 310, 320, 400, 410, 450, 680, 720, 1600 lead
	NSAIDs	37	1	Presence	98 ibuprofen
Sheep liver	Anthelmintics	1052	3	1500	2400, 3000, 5200 closantel
Sheep urine	Steroid screen 1	357	19-2 substances in two samples	2	2.2, 2.2, 3.0, 3.1, 3.1, 3.4, 4.5, 4.9, 5.6, 5.7, 16 alpha-boldenone
				Presence	0.83, 0.86, 1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.3, 1.7, 14, 670, 1400 beta-nortestosterone
	Thyrostats	72	1	30	33 thiouracil
	Zeranol	69	1-2 substances in one sample	Presence	2.2 taleranol
				Presence	2.8 zeranol
Trout muscle and skin	Dyes	27	2-2 substances in one sample	0.5	0.75, 4.7 leucomalachite green
				0.5	0.24 malachite green
Turkey liver	Coccidiostats	52	1	300	350 dinitrocarbanilide

Results of follow-up investigations: 31 December 2025

Medicinal products can be found on the Product Information Database.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Broiler liver	Toltrazuril sulfone 1400 µg/kg 2512527	Great Britain	This is a large-sized poultry farm with around 265,000 broilers. Birds are supplied by a local hatchery at 1 day old and sent for slaughter at 38 days or sooner. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Their PVS prescribes their drugs and visits regularly. Baycox (active ingredient toltrazuril) had been administered to the birds, via the drinking water, due to a recent suspected coccidiosis outbreak. Some birds also showed marked gizzard erosions progressing towards septicaemia caused by adenovirus. Although the withdrawal period of 16 days was followed and the drug was administered correctly, the poor condition of the bird and concurrent illnesses would have made it more difficult to metabolise the Baycox and this is the most likely cause of the positive residue.
Calf kidney	Florfenicol 440 µg/kg 2526723	Great Britain	The farm that presented the calf for slaughter is a large-sized AFU that buys around 75 calves a month. The calf arrived on farm in a batch of 7, aged 26 days old. Cattle are fed grass silage. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicine usage on farm is minimal and there were no florfenicol products onsite. The positive calf did not receive any medication whilst on this farm and the Food Chain Information (FCI) provided did not list any withdrawal periods as outstanding. It was sent to slaughter in a batch of 7 animals in October 2025. As the animal was only on this farm for 7 days, the farm of origin was visited. This is a medium-sized cattle farm. The positive calf was born in September 2025 and treated for pneumonia with Florkem 300 (active ingredient florfenicol), which has a withdrawal period of 37 days. This treatment was not recorded on the FCI. The reason for this residue is the calf was sent for slaughter whilst still within a withdrawal period.
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.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Calf kidney	Paromomycin 2400 µg/kg 2523751	Great Britain	This is a large-sized Red Tractor accredited dairy farm, with around 800 crossbreed cattle. The herd is grazed from March to October and housed from November to February, when grass silage, Total Mixed Ration (TMR) and supplemented boluses are supplied. Sexed semen is used all year round for breeding. Heifer calves are retained as replacements, while male calves are sold. Newborn calves are initially fed colostrum, followed by milk replacer, and are housed in a dedicated shed with individual pens. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Their PVS visits fortnightly. The positive calf had been given Parofor Crypto Oral Solution (active ingredient paromomycin), by their PVS as treatment for scouring. It was born in July 2025 and sent for slaughter in August 2025. The Parofor has a withdrawal period of 62 days. The residue detected was present because the animal was sent to slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Calf kidney	Paromomycin 3100 µg/kg 2526727	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited dairy farm with around 300 Holstein-Friesian and Ayrshire cows. Calves are bred on farm. Bull calves are sold at market at 4 weeks old and heifers are kept as replacements. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. A 5ml dose of Gabbrovet (active ingredient paromomycin) is given to all calves at birth for four consecutive days. The positive calf was smaller in size and was outside the withdrawal period at the time of slaughter, which suggests a larger dose was given in error. It was born in September 2025 and sent for slaughter in October 2025. The most likely cause of the residue detected is the calf being sent for slaughter, whilst within a withdrawal period.
Calf kidney	Paromomycin 4100 µg/kg 2515769	Great Britain	This is a large-sized farm, with around 3800 cattle and 1700 sheep. The cattle are mainly dairy with some beef calves. Sheep are bought from late October to December and sold from January to mid-April. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were unavailable. Medicines are bought from their PVS and stored in a locked office. Parofor (active ingredient paromomycin) is in use on farm for the dairy calves and administered in buckets of milk. The positive calf was sent for slaughter in June 2025. The most probable cause of this residue is the calf unintentionally given medicated milk.
Calf kidney	Tulathromycin 6500 µg/kg 2526665	Great Britain	This is a large dairy holding with over 1,200 milking cattle. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. The positive calf was treated with Draxxin (active ingredient tulathromycin), which has a withdrawal period of 22 days. It was given double the dose required, but this, and the date given, was not recorded on the FCI. The male Holstein calf was born in September 2025 and arrived on the submitting farm in October. It was sent for slaughter the next day, whilst unknowingly still in the withdrawal period, less than one month old. The cause of this residue was a medicine overdose and subsequent slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Calf kidney fat	Permethrin 3200 µg/kg 2523900	Great Britain	This is a large-sized dairy farm. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are kept in two cabinets and a fridge, none of which are locked. All medicines were in date. Any expired medicines are returned to their vets for disposal. Flypor is in use on the farm (active ingredient permethrin) but not listed as administered in the previous 30 days. The positive animal was sent from the farm of origin to market in July 2025. It was bought and sent for slaughter the next day. The most likely cause of the presence of this residue is an unrecorded treatment within the 3 days prior to slaughter.
Calf liver	Halofuginone 41 µg/kg 2523820	Great Britain	This is a large-sized FAWL accredited dairy farm, with around 1200 Holstein Friesian cattle. Cows are housed all year round. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are supplied by their vet. All calves are preventatively treated with Halocur (active ingredient halofuginone), although this treatment was not recorded in the medicine records. Positive Bovine Virus Diarrhoea (BVD) results had been received for calves, prompting a rushed decision to remove 10 of them without observing the withdrawal period. These 10 were sent for slaughter in August 2025. The positive homebred calf was 15 days old, the withdrawal period for Halocur is 13 days. The residue detected was present because the animal was sent to slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
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.
Calf liver	Halofuginone 180 µg/kg 2523831	Great Britain	This is a large Red Tractor accredited dairy farm, with around 1300 cattle. 530 are milking cows, the rest of the herd are dry cows, calves, and bulls. Calves are fed with pellets, grass and silage. Halocur, (active ingredient halofuginone), is in use on farm for calves, under a PVS treatment plan. It has a withdrawal period of 13 days. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are kept in a locked store box and disposed of by their vets. There was no record of the positive calf having received treatment. The 10-day old homebred calf was part of a batch of 11 animals sent to slaughter, by haulier, in July 2025. The reason for the residue was the animal had been sent for slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 1200 µg/kg 2515659	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor accredited, cattle and sheep farm. They manage approximately 300 sheep and 114 cattle. Most of the herd is homebred, with occasional purchases of heifers and calves from local livestock. They spend most of the year grazing, with additional silage and unmedicated mixed feed. Mineral licks are also available, and water is supplied from a local river or the mains. Finished cattle are sold at market. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are bought from, and disposed of, by their PVS. The positive cow was purchased in 2020 and stayed on farm until April 2025, when it was sold and sent for slaughter soon after. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated soil, and foodstuffs at several sites.
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 1600 µg/kg 2515692	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized organic cattle farm. Movement records were satisfactory. The positive 15-year-old Limousin had lived on-site for 11 years before being sent to slaughter. It grazed on land frequented by tourists, often leaving rubbish and leftover bonfire ashes. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 1700 µg/kg 2528574	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, FAWL accredited, dairy farm with around 126 Holstein Friesian cattle. Cows are housed during the winter and grazed between April and November. Grass silage is provided and cake in the milking parlour. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are supplied by a vet and stored in a lockable cabinet. The positive 9-year-old cow was sold at market in November 2025 and slaughtered 3 days later. The most likely cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation through grazing.
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 2200 µg/kg 2521871	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized farm with around 150 cattle. Most of the stock is homebred, with occasional heifer replacements. Cattle graze outside and are grass fed. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are provided by their PVS. There was no visible source of cadmium found onsite. The positive animal was sent to slaughter in September 2025. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 6000 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive homebred animal was 15 years old and part of a small herd of 14 suckler cows and calves. It was transported to slaughter by haulier. Movement and medicine records were kept in accordance with legislation. The herd keeper stated it had not received any medical treatment. It is likely that environmental contamination from the soil has caused a build-up of residue, particularly due to age of the animal and time spent on this farm.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 1400 µg/kg Lead 410 µg/kg 2521885	Great Britain	This is a large-sized Red Tractor accredited farm, with around 1200 cattle and 1500 sheep. Cattle are fattened for a few months before being sent to slaughter. There is a high turnover. Store cattle are bought weekly from the market. Cattle are normally housed, but some are grazed on fields. Housed cattle are fed on a silage mixture, made in-house. It is possible that high levels of cadmium could be in the feed. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are supplied by a local vet and stored in a lockable cabinet. The positive animal was born in April 2016 and had lived at the farm of origin for 9 years. This is in an area known to be historically contaminated with metals from former mining activities. It was sent to slaughter in August 2025. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Cattle kidney	Dihydrostreptomycin 4500 µg/kg 2526467	Great Britain	This is a small-sized, QMS accredited farm, with around 50 cattle and 150 sheep. Stock is purchased through marts and private sales. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable fridge, and expired medicines are disposed of by their Private Veterinary Surgeon (PVS). Animals appeared in a good condition. The positive 26-month-old male animal was born in August 2023 and arrived on this farm in October 2024. It was treated with Pen and Strep for pneumonia in early October 2025 following PVS advice. However, it appears to have been treated for 5 days instead of 3, resulting in an increased dosage. The withdrawal period was observed when it was sent for slaughter in late October 2025, by haulier. The likely cause of this residue is an unintentional overdose resulting in the substance still be present at the time of slaughter.
Cattle kidney	Ibuprofen 36 µg/kg 2515523	Great Britain	Residue detected due to human contamination, linked to sampling staff being on medication.
Cattle kidney	Inorganic arsenic 23 µg/kg Lead 360 µg/kg 2515688	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized dairy cattle farm. It is situated in an area known to have elevated levels of lead and arsenic in the soil. The positive animal's diet consisted solely of grass silage harvested from the farm's own fields. No other sources of lead and arsenic were identified. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, but medicine storage was below standard. Expired medicines are disposed of by their PVS. The positive animal was home bred in June 2021, sold at market in June 2025 and sent for slaughter the next day. It had not received any medical treatment. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through feeding on contaminated silage.
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 260 µg/kg 2528588	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 330 µg/kg 2521867	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 370 µg/kg 2521886	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.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
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 450 µg/kg 2521880	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.
Cattle kidney	Lead 990 µg/kg 2521866	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized cattle farm. Cattle are fattened for a few months then sent to slaughter. They are given purchased feed, and water is from the mains. Medicine and movement records were lacking in detail, and medicines are stored offsite. Animals appeared in good condition. The positive animal was born in March 2024. It was sold at market in April 2025, then sent to slaughter by its new owners in July 2025. It had lived at two sites before being sent to slaughter. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land at the farm of origin.
Cattle kidney	Phenylbutazone 2.1 µg/kg 2521791	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized Red Tractor accredited farm, with 126 cattle and up to 2000 sheep. Cattle are bought as stores, fattened and sent for slaughter. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. No medicines containing phenylbutazone were found onsite, these would be provided by their PVS if required. The positive animal was purchased in February 2023 and taken to slaughter, in the farmers own transport, in July 2025. The source of the residue cannot be established.
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.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
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. All follow up samples were compliant.
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.
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.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 0.79 µg/kg 2513215	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, QMS and SOPA accredited, cattle and sheep farm. They have 954 cattle in various locations. Stock is bought in from markets and other farms, and they send animals directly to slaughter. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are locked away and expired medicines are disposed of by their PVS. As an organic farm, the use of medicine is minimal. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive castrate was born in May 2023 and hadn't received any medical treatment. It was transported by haulier to the abattoir in June 2025. The journey was nearly 4 hours and over 130 miles. The residue found is most likely to be of natural origin due to travel stress or injury.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 0.97 µg/kg 2526350	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited farm, with around 794 beef cattle and 1000 sheep. Approximately 300 cattle were homebred and the remaining sourced from market. Cattle are mainly housed but also have access to outdoor grazing. They are fed a mixture of grass, straw, barley, beef nuts and molasses. None of the feed is medicated. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a fridge within a secure environment and supplied by their PVS. Some expired medicines had not been disposed of. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive 19–24 month old male Aberdeen Angus cross, was taken to slaughter in November 2025, on a 44-mile drive taking 75 minutes. The most likely cause of the residue detected was due to endogenous production cause by stress from travel.
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 2.1 µg/kg 2514628	Great Britain	This is a large-sized beef cattle and sheep farm. It is a closed beef suckler herd with just under 500 cattle. Calves are occasionally bought in as replacements. All cattle are sent directly for slaughter at approximately 30 months of age, with the exemption of the cull cows which are kept longer. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive Red Poll steer was born on farm in March 2023 and sent directly to slaughter in May 2025. It was taken with another steer in the farmers own transport on the 40-minute journey. The residue found is most likely to be of natural origin due to travel stress or injury.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 2.5 µg/kg 2514754	Great Britain	This is a small, NSF accredited, predominantly cattle farm. There are 31 indoor male beef cattle and 2 female highland cattle, kept outside. They are fed a mix of barley, beans and straw, grown on farm. No on-site breeding occurs. They have biannual veterinary inspections, in addition to illness visits, and annual farm assured inspections. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive steer was born in January 2024 and taken by the farmer to the abattoir in May 2025. It was slaughtered the next day. The journey was over 120 miles. It hadn't recently received any medical treatment. The residue found is most likely to be of natural origin due to travel stress or injury.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 9.5 µg/kg 2514677	Great Britain	This is a large, Red Tractor assured Approved Finishing Unit (AFU), with around 1500 cattle. They source animals of all ages from markets and other farms. They are finished on farm for 3 to 18 months and fed a combination of home-grown hay, straw, maize, and grass silage, supplemented with purchased barley, oatfeed pellets, and a concentrate mix. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are supplied by their PVS and local retailer. Expired medicines are returned to their vet for disposal. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive animal was a Holstein Friesian male, purchased at market in March 2025. It was slaughtered on farm under Emergency Slaughter (ES) in June 2025 due to an injury sustained 16 days before. It was treated with 15ml of Metacam on the same day. No other treatments were recorded for this animal during its time on the farm. The ES documentation submitted to the abattoir stated that the animal had a dislocated hip but was otherwise in good health. The residue found is most likely to be of natural origin due to injury stress.
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.
Cattle urine	Taleranol 1.3 µg/kg Zeranol 0.53 µg/kg 2521322	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.
Cattle urine	Taleranol 2.2 µg/kg Zeranol 1.2 µg/kg 2521337	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.
Cattle urine	Taleranol 3.2 µg/kg Zeranol 0.8 µg/kg 2528146	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.
Cattle urine	Taleranol 6.4 µg/kg Zeranol 2.6 µg/kg 2528165	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.
Eggs	Oxytetracycline 220 µg/kg 2517011	Great Britain	This is a large poultry layers farm. Primox is in use on farm (active ingredient oxytetracycline), with the vet's recommendation. There is zero-day withdrawal period for eggs laid for human consumption, this suggests the product was used incorrectly leading to a residue.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
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.
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 6.5 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 7.5 µg/kg 2509614	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized Red Tractor accredited farm, with around 220 dairy cattle, 130 beef cattle and 1000 sheep. Cattle are summer grazed, and winter housed. Cake, non-medicated feed and silage is provided as required. They keep their own replacements for dairy and beef cattle. AI is used for dairy cattle and calving is all year round. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are stored in a lockable office. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in good condition. The positive homebred dairy heifer was in-calf when it was sampled in April 2025. It was 32 months old when it was sent for slaughter in May 2025. There was no record of any medical treatment for this animal. The most likely cause of the residue detected is due to the cow being pregnant at the time of sampling.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 9.6 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 9.9 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 10 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 11 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 11 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.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 16 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 1.2 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 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 3.6 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 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 7.2 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 11 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 0.61 µg/kg Zeranol 0.32 µg/kg 2518234	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 0.73 µg/kg Zeranol 0.32 µg/kg 2518228	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 0.91 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.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
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.
Fattening cattle urine	Taleranol 1.2 µg/kg Zeranol 0.72 µg/kg 2518247	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 1.3 µg/kg Zeranol 0.67 µg/kg 2518229	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 1.4 µg/kg Zeranol 0.75 µg/kg 2524462	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 2.2 µg/kg Zeranol 0.86 µg/kg 2518231	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 9.2 µg/kg Zeranol 4.2 µg/kg 2518221	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	Thiouracil 32 µg/kg 2517844	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited cattle farm, with around 250 fattening cattle and 80 calves. Cattle are grazed outdoors during the summer months and brought inside around September. Feed includes home-grown barley, bread, protein supplement and molasses. It is possible they may have ingested brassica-type plants and cruciferous vegetables, which are a natural source of thiouracil. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a locked shed and there was no evidence of antithyroid medication. The positive animal had not received any medical treatment. It was born in September 2023 and has been kept at several sites. The most likely source of this residue is from the animal's diet.
Horse kidney	Cadmium 1800 µg/kg 2523635	Great Britain	The positive animal was a 16-year-old horse that was only with the submitting dealer for less than a week. The FCI contained minimal information. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land over many years.
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.
Horse urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 4.2 µg/kg Beta-nortestosterone 20 µg/kg 2515877	Great Britain	This 22-year-old stallion was collected for slaughter in February 2025 but was kept at a new site until it's slaughter in June 2025. Movement records were lacking in detail. It had several health issues mostly caused by teeth problems. It was in poor body condition and had not been seen by a vet nor received medications for the past two years. The most likely reason for the residue detected is natural origin due to stress and ill health.
Partridge muscle	Lasalocid 740 µg/kg 2528778	Great Britain	This is a large-sized farm with over 100,000 partridge and pheasants. Birds are given medicated feed before release and non-medicated feed after. These are delivered in same-coloured 25kg bags but stored in separate sheds. The medicated feed contains Avatec (active ingredient lasalocid) and is often not considered to be a medicine because it doesn't need a prescription. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. An inspection of the feed mill showed all standards were being met and any cross contamination unlikely. The most probable cause of the residue detected is medicated feed given in error.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Partridge muscle	Lead 640 µg/kg 2509302	Great Britain	This was a wild partridge and hadn't received any medication. It was killed with lead shot but that wasn't the cause of the residue. The most likely cause is an accumulation of lead through foraging.
Pheasant muscle	Lead 930 µg/kg 2524013	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized gamebird farm covering approximately 500 acres. Shooting on the estate is carried out using both steel and lead ammunition. Young pheasants are fed a grower pellet and as they mature, their diet transitions to wheat. Pheasants can roam from their home range so there is potential for contamination from a wider area. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable cupboard. Medication is administered through the feed or water, as prescribed by the PVS. Feeders and drinkers on the farm are plastic. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through ingestion from soil.
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.
Pig kidney	Lead 820 µg/kg 2516994	Great Britain	This is a large-sized pig farm. The group of pigs containing the positive animal were bred at an outdoor unit where they stayed for 4 weeks, they then transferred to a farm nursery where they were kept indoors on straw-based bedding until 12 weeks of age. After that they arrived on this farm in April 2025 for fattening and were housed on locally sourced straw bedding for 14 weeks before being sent to slaughter. Shooting occasionally takes place on the fields where the straw is grown. The pigs are fed pellets, and their water is mains supplied. They appeared in normal condition. The cause of this residue could not be determined but geochemical exposure is most likely.
Pig urine	Taleranol 2.2 µg/kg Zeranol 1.1 µg/kg 2526836	Great Britain	This is a small free-range farm with around 50 Tamworth pigs. They are bred and reared on farm. Animals are sent directly to the abattoir when they reach 10–12 months of age. Meat from slaughtered pigs is sold through the farm's own shop. Feed is stored in a well-maintained bin with no mould detected. Their bedding is straw, purchased locally. It is stored outside and the outer layers were mouldy. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Very few medical treatments are administered and then only by the PVS. No medicines are stored onsite. There was no evidence of zeranol usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive pig was born in early 2025. The most likely cause of this residue is the ingestion of mouldy straw contaminated with fusarium fungi, which can produce zearalenone that metabolizes into zeranol and taleranol.
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	Cadmium 1200 µg/kg 2527932	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, FAWL accredited farm, with 570 breeding ewes. They breed and purchase replacements, and lambing is in late March. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and medicines usage is low. The positive animal, a Texel barren ewe over 6 years old, had lived at more than one site before being sent to market in November 2025, in the farmers own vehicle. It had been purchased in the autumn of 2021. The most likely cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Sheep kidney	Cadmium 1400 µg/kg 2522899	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized FAWL accredited farm, with 600 breeding ewes and lambs. Most of the flock are homebred. All sheep are grass fed, with additional sileage, pellets and lick buckets. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are bought from their PVS and local merchants, and there is a health plan in place. The positive homebred animal was over 36 months of age. It grazed in an area with historic mining activity. It was moved to a collection centre in a group of 46 sheep in August 2025. It was taken to the abattoir and slaughtered the next day, when the sample was taken. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Cadmium 5100 µg/kg 2527948	Great Britain	This is a small-sized sheep farm and the animals graze outside. One of their fields is regularly flooded by sewage after heavy rains. There is potential for this to be contaminated with phosphate fertilizers which contain cadmium. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory and medicines are stored appropriately. The positive homebred ewe was sent directly to slaughter in a batch of 3 cull ewes in November 2025. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Ibuprofen 98 µg/kg 2506382	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, FAWL accredited sheep and cattle farm, with 1160 breeding ewes and 144 cattle. Lambs are sold directly to slaughter. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Metacam is used onsite, which contains a licensed NSAID ingredient, so there would be no reason to use a non-licenced product. There was no evidence this animal had received any medical treatment. The positive lamb was taken to slaughter in a batch of 50, in January 2025. The most likely cause of the residue detected is accidental human contamination of the sample.
Sheep kidney	Lead 210 µg/kg 2514524	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 260 µg/kg 2522895	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 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 310 µg/kg 2527933	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.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Sheep kidney	Lead 410 µg/kg 2527947	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.
Sheep kidney	Lead 1600 µg/kg 2506618	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized farm with approximately 300 sheep and lambs, and 39 Hereford beef cattle. The sheep are kept outside, although those with triplets, twins and pet lambs are housed in a shed. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet. Animals appeared in a good condition. The positive homebred sheep was in a group of 208 animals taken to slaughter in March 2025, when the sample was collected. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Oxytetracycline 6650 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 4 years and 8 months old and was purchased into a meat fattening herd of 220 hoggets. The animal was transported to slaughter by the flock keeper. Movement and medicines records were kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was administered Terramycin (active ingredient oxytetracycline). The last administration was 30 days prior to sampling, and the withdrawal period of 24 days was observed. However, the animal had received multiple injections daily and the withdrawal record did not match the dosage advice. The cause of the residue is accidental overdose due to incorrect administered dosage. All follow up samples were compliant.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Sheep liver	Closantel 2400 µg/kg 2504580	Great Britain	The farm that presented the sheep for slaughter is a large-sized, QMS and Marks and Spencers accredited farm, with 3000 breeding sheep and 5800 cattle. They also buy and sell young sheep and have an annual turnover of around 33000. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are bought from their PVS and stored in a lockable cabinet. There were no medications containing closantel present. Animal health plans are in place. The positive animal was purchased in March 2025 and sent for slaughter a few days later. It did not receive any medical treatment and was kept geographically separate from the breeding flock. As the animal was only on this farm for a few days, the previous holding farm was visited. This is a small-sized, QMS accredited farm, with 240 breeding ewes and 4 fattening pigs. They sell approximately 250 lambs and 30 ewes a year, either directly to slaughter or through the market. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet and used on advice of their PVS. The farm does not use any products containing closantel. The source of the residue could not be established, but the most likely cause is an unrecorded treatment and subsequent slaughter within the withdrawal period. An animal misidentification is also a possibility.
Sheep liver	Closantel 3000 µg/kg 2527762	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited, dairy cattle and sheep farm. All animals are homebred and sold at market. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are stored in a lockable cupboard, and expired medicines are collected by their PVS. A large batch of sheep were treated with Supaverm (active ingredient closantel). Treatment dates and withdrawal periods had been written down incorrectly and amended, and dosage amounts had not been recorded. The positive animal was sent to market in November 2025 and slaughtered the next day. The most likely cause of this residue is an overdose due to poor record keeping.
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	Alpha-boldenone 3.0 µg/kg 2527337	Great Britain	This is a small hobby farm with a flock of 10 Hebridean sheep. They graze on pasture without supplementary feed or additives. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Minimal treatments are administered and minimal medicines are stored on site. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The sheep was taken direct to slaughter in October 2025. 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
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 3.1 µg/kg 2520822	Great Britain	This is a large-sized QMS accredited farm, with around 1100 beef cattle, 2400 sheep and a small group of breeding pigs. All animals on site are homebred and sent directly to slaughter. The farm grazes sheep on herbal grass leys with mixed herb species. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive lamb was sent to slaughter in August 2025, aged around 15-16 months old. 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	Alpha-boldenone 3.1 µg/kg 2522020	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, FAWL accredited farm with around 3000 sheep and 50 cattle. Animals are purchased at market and fattened. Cattle are sent to slaughter, while sheep are sold monthly at market. Sheep are grazed on fields all year round. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are purchased from their PVS and stored in a lockable cabinet. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive animal was bought at market in a batch of 8 sheep in August 2024. It was on this farm for 12 months and didn't receive any medical treatment during this time. It was sold at market in August 2025 and slaughtered the same 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.
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 3.4 µg/kg 2521948	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, FAWL accredited sheep, cattle and poultry farm. Animals are purchased regularly from markets. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, but medicines storage was lacking. There was no evidence of steroid usage. The positive animal was taken to slaughter in the farmer's own transport. 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	Alpha-boldenone 4.5 µg/kg 2527346	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, FAWL accredited, sheep and beef cattle farm, with around 3300 sheep and 232 cattle. All animals are homebred, except rams and bulls which are purchased as replacements. Sheep graze all year round with lick buckets and occasional concentrated feed when required. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive animal was sold at market in November 2025 in a group of 110 lambs. It was sold at another market 2 days later then sent for slaughter. This may have raised its stress levels. 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	Alpha-boldenone 5.6 µg/kg 2513552	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized farm with around 2000 sheep and 150 beef cattle. The sheep enterprise is used for wool and fattening, sold via market. It is a homebred flock of approximately 1000 ewes, 29 rams and around 1200 lambs produced each year. The only external acquisitions are the rams, with replacements reared on farm. Sheep are grazed, except the ewes, which are housed during lambing time between December and March. They are fed with non-medicated commercial concentrate and silage produced on farm. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are acquired from their vet or a retailer and stored in a lockable cabinet. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in good condition. The male sheep, aged 25-36 months old, was sampled in June 2025. 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
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 5.7 µg/kg 2522006	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized farm, with around 300 homebred sheep and 15 cattle. Sheep graze outside all year round and lambing starts in mid-March. Some lambs are sent to market from around 3 months old. The remaining lambs are weaned at the end of July, fed pelleted feed, and sold by September. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. A male lamb aged 6-12 months was sold at market in September 2025, in a batch of 10 animals. It was slaughtered the next day and a 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	Alpha-boldenone 16 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	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	Alpha-boldenone 2.2 µg/kg Beta-nortestosterone 1.3 µg/kg 2521940	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor accredited sheep and cattle farm, with around 400 sheep and 70 cattle. Sheep are kept outside and fed on grass and salt blocks. Cade lambs are housed and fed on milk replacement, corn and straw. Sheep and cattle are sold at market; cade lambs are fattened and sent to the abattoir. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a fridge, and expired medicines are disposed of by their PVS. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The homebred positive cade lamb was an uncastrated ram that hadn't received any medical treatment. It was sent directly to slaughter in September 2025, in the farmers own transport. The most likely cause of the boldenone 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. The nortestosterone residue is likely due to stress endured before slaughter.
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 4.9 µg/kg Beta-nortestosterone 0.86 µg/kg 2521994	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized farm, with around 200 chickens, 35 cattle and 10 sheep. Feed is either on-site grass or sourced from reputable suppliers. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are kept to a minimum and supplied by their PVS. They were not locked away, and expired medicines had not been disposed of. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive sheep and one other were transported by the farmer to the abattoir in September 2025. The journey took about 30 minutes. Both carcasses were returned to the farmer for personal consumption. The most likely cause of the boldenone 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. The low level of nortestosterone is most likely due to travel stress from the journey to slaughter.
Sheep urine	Beta-nortestosterone 0.83 µg/kg 2526512	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, QMS accredited, sheep and cattle farm, with 380 ewes and 30 cattle. Sheep graze in the summer and lambs are sold in the autumn. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable cupboard. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive hogg ewe was in a group of 5 sent for slaughter for the keepers own consumption. The journey to the abattoir was a total of 100 miles and 2.5 hours. The most likely cause of the residue detected was stress-related endogenous steroid elevation caused by travel stress.
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.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Sheep urine	Beta-nortestosterone 1.1 µg/kg 2513598	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor accredited sheep farm. Natural breeding is in place; a few rams are kept to mate with selected ewes. Some lambs are kept as replacements and the rest are fattened for slaughter. The fattening lambs are fed on grassland, turnips, finishing nuts and lucerne silage. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Any expired medicines are disposed of by their PVS. The positive lamb was taken to an abattoir over 90 miles from the farm, in the farmers own transport. The residue found is likely to be of natural origin due to travel stress from a long journey.
Sheep urine	Beta-nortestosterone 1.1 µg/kg 2522019	Great Britain	This is a small-sized sheep farm with around 200 Dorset sheep. They are fed on grass, with feed pellets for the ewes in winter, and coarse mix for the rams. No medicated feed is used. It's a closed flock apart from bought-in rams. Lambing is indoors, in April and December. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are obtained from their PVS and stored in a locked shed. Expired medicines are returned to their vets. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive homebred ewe was sent to market in a batch of 7 animals in July 2025. From here it was sent for slaughter on an 80-mile, 150-minute journey. The residue found is most likely to be of natural origin due to travel stress.
Sheep urine	Beta-nortestosterone 1.7 µg/kg 2520821	Great Britain	The investigation was unable to trace the animal in question
Sheep urine	Beta-nortestosterone 14 µg/kg 2513551	Great Britain	This is a small-sized cattle and sheep farm. They normally buy around 10 cade lambs a year for fattening, before going direct to slaughter. They are fed on milk powder and grass, and corn is given when needed. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive male lamb was sent to the abattoir in May 2025 and slaughtered 2 days later. It had not received any medical treatment. This residue is most likely of natural origin due to travel stress and 2 days in lairage.
Sheep urine	Beta-nortestosterone 670 µg/kg 2521931	Great Britain	Animal untraceable, no investigation able to take place.
Sheep urine	Beta-nortestosterone 1400 µg/kg 2513608	Great Britain	This is a small-sized farm with around 40 Texel pedigree sheep. They graze throughout the year with occasional supplementary feed. Water is from a borehole, with mains as backup. Lambing typically occurs in early spring (February to March) inside the shed. Around 20 lambs a year are sent for slaughter. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are supplied by their PVS and stored in a lockable cabinet. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The tested lamb and one other were sent for slaughter in May 2025. At the abattoir that day, sheep were slaughtered and sampled in the morning, and pigs in the afternoon. Labels were applied as per standard procedure after sampling. The most likely cause of the residue detected is a mix-up with a pig sample obtained on the same day.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Sheep urine	Taleranol 2.2 µg/kg Zeranol 2.8 µg/kg 2522045	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized organic farm, accredited by Red Tractor and the Soil Association. The have around 650 pedigree Lleyn sheep and 180 black Angus cattle. All animals are homebred. Sheep are mostly grazed, with some housed during lambing. Cattle co-graze with the sheep in summer and are housed in winter. Organic feed is also provided for the cattle; this is stored in a bag in a storage shed and spread on the pasture. Organic lucerne pellets were fed to some of the lambs during summer to help with weight gain. The cattle and sheep also have access to organic molasses licks. When housed, cattle and sheep are fed homegrown clamp and baled silage, and hay. No medicated feed stuffs are used. There is a possibility that sheep were able to eat leftover cattle feed, scattered on the pasture that could have been affected with Fusarium fungi mycotoxins. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and medicines are locked away. Animals are covered by a comprehensive health plan. There was no evidence of zeranol based products and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive homebred lamb was born in April 2025 and sent to slaughter by haulier in September 2025. It was in a batch of 200 animals housed overnight in the lairage and slaughtered the next day. The most likely cause of the residue detected is contaminated feed.
Sheep urine	Thiouracil 33 µg/kg 2513648	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized sheep and cattle farm, with around 550 sheep and 58 cattle. Sheep and cows are bred onsite. Most lambs and calves are fattened and sold through local markets. Sheep graze all year round, with additional feed containing rapeseed and cruciferous vegetables, which are a natural source of thiouracil. Breeding ewes are brought inside for lambing, and lambs are kept inside from November to April for finishing. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable room. There was no evidence of thyrostat usage. The positive ewe was sent to market in a group of 35 sheep and slaughtered 5 days later, when the sample was taken. The most likely source of this residue is from the animal's diet.
Trout muscle and skin	Leucomalachite green 0.75 µg/kg 2501687	Great Britain	This is a large, long-established restocking trout farm. It imports eggs, and supplies fry and fingerling to other farms and predominantly produces high quality rainbow and brown trout for the restocking market. In 2024 it produced over 100 tonnes of fish. No evidence was found for the use of malachite green on this site and although there was a large amount of historical use, the very low level in the original sample does not indicate recent use. Experience in similar results suggest this could be environmental contamination possibly from silt that had been disturbed in the days or weeks prior to the sample being taken. Subsequent samples have been found to be compliant.
Trout muscle and skin	leucomalachite green 4.7 µg/kg malachite green 0.24 µg/kg 2528879	Great Britain	This is a long-established fishery, just growing brown trout. The site is river-fed and of an earth pond construction. Because of its history it is likely, that until the ban in 2000, malachite green was used extensively here which could lead to contamination of the silt in the earth ponds. It is unrecorded when they were last desilted. The positive fish was recovered using a seine net, so the silt will have been disturbed at the time of sampling. Stock is sent for food not sold to other fisheries. The most likely source of this residue is environmental contamination through historic use of malachite green. A follow-up sample was compliant.
Turkey liver	Dinitrocarbanilide 350 µg/kg 2520464	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited turkey farm, with a capacity for 44000 birds. Turkeys are routinely given feed containing nicarbazin (active ingredient dinitrocarbanilide). Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and no medicines are kept onsite. Their vets advise on treatments and supply and dispose of medicines. The positive bird was sent to slaughter in July 2025. The most likely cause of the residue detected is a high consumption of medicated feed before slaughter.

Pending investigation reports Great Britain:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	RIM reference

Pending investigation reports Northern Ireland:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration
Eggs	Lead 63, 65, 154, 202, 303, 308, 379, 402, 533, 693, 861, 892, 1266 µg/kg

Sampling of animals suspected of containing a residue at the time of slaughter: 31 December 2025

Residues detected above the reference point to date: 31 December 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	1428	16	50	65.8, 113, 4196 amoxicillin
				50	86, 108, 169 benzylpenicillin
				600	16200 chlortetracycline
				1000	1220, 1990, 3120, 3210, 5900 dihydrostreptomycin
				150	276, 390 marbofloxacin
				600	2020, 2140 oxytetracycline
	Florfenicol	1422	3	300	452, 1090, 1288 florfenicol
Cattle liver	Anthelmintics	40	1	100	275 ivermectin
Sheep liver	Anthelmintics	55	1	1500	1610 closantel

Results of suspect follow-up investigations: 31 December 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	Amoxicillin 113 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The homebred positive animal was 5 years old and part of a dairy herd with 346 animals. It was an on-farm emergency slaughter. Movement and medicine records are kept in accordance with legislation. Synulox (active ingredient amoxicillin) was used twice in September, although no use was recorded against the animal sampled. The herd keeper suggested the medication could have been administered by a relief milker. Follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Amoxicillin 4196 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The homebred positive animal was part of a 672-cattle dairy herd. It was four years old when it was sent to slaughter. Movement and medicine records were not available. The animal was given 100ml of amoxicillin only 36 days prior to sampling, so the withdrawal period was not adhered to. All follow up samples were compliant.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle kidney	Benzylpenicillin 86 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 17 months old and part of a high turnover finishing herd with 254 animals. It was on farm for 69 days prior to slaughter. It was transported to slaughter in the herd keeper's own transport. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in dosage detail. This animal was treated with Depocillin (active ingredient procaine benzylpenicillin) 6 days prior to sampling. The withdrawal period for this medication is 5 days. The most likely cause of the residue was accidental overdose. Follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Benzylpenicillin 108 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 90 months old and purchased 3 months prior to slaughter. It was part of a beef fattening herd with 229 animals. It was transported to slaughter in the herd keeper's own trailer. Movement records were kept on-line in accordance with legislation. Medicine records were lacking in disposal detail. The herd keeper insisted this animal was never treated. Ultrapen LA (active ingredient procaine benzyl penicillin) was found on farm in a locked medicine cabinet. The withdrawal period for this medication is 23 days. Evidence suggests the animal had been treated and sent to slaughter within the withdrawal period. Follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Benzylpenicillin 169 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The homebred positive animal was 49 months old and part of a dairy herd with 230 animals. It was transported to slaughter in the herd keeper's own transport. Movement and medicine records are kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was treated with Depocillin (active ingredient procaine benzylpenicillin), 6 days prior to sampling. The withdrawal period for this medication is 5 days. Based on the kill weight of the animal, the administered dosage was too high. Additionally, the post-mortem found that the animal's kidneys may not have been able to metabolise the drug as well as a healthy animal, both reasons suggest an unintentional overdose. 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. All follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Dihydrostreptomycin 1220 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 67 months old and part of a dairy herd with 262 animals. It was transported to slaughter separately from other herds. Movement records were kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was treated with Penstrep injectable (active ingredient dihydrostreptomycin sulphate), 30 days prior to sampling. The withdrawal period of this medication of 23 days for cattle meat was adhered to. Medicine records were lacking in detail on dosage and administration sites which suggests the dosage given was over the recommended amount. Follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Dihydrostreptomycin 1990 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive homebred animal was 5 years and 4 months old. It was part of a dairy herd with 1864 animals. The animal was transported to slaughter by haulier. Movement and medicines records kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was treated with Pentomycin (active ingredient dihydrostreptomycin) for at least 5 consecutive days according to records. The withdrawal period is only valid if this medicine is administered for 3 days as per instructions. The cause of residue is accidental overdose due to incorrect administered dosage. All follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Dihydrostreptomycin 3120 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 8 years old and purchased 6 months prior to slaughter. It was part of a dairy herd with 790 animals and was an on-farm emergency slaughter (OFES). Movement and medicines records are kept in accordance with legislation. There was no evidence of dihydrostreptomycin being administered to the animal, but the herd keeper was not on-site when the animal went down, and the farm staff arranged the OFES and couldn’t guarantee the animal wasn’t treated with dihydrostreptomycin. All follow up samples were compliant.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle kidney	Dihydrostreptomycin 3210 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive homebred animal was 2 years old, and part of a pedigree beef breeding herd of 128 animals. It was transported alone to slaughter by the herd keeper. Movement and medicine records were kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was administered Pen and Strep (active ingredient dihydrostreptomycin). The last treatment was 28 days prior to sampling, and the withdrawal period of 23 days was observed. However, the withdrawal period is only valid if the manufacturer's instruction to treat over 3 consecutive days is adhered to. The animal was treated for 12 days. The cause of residue is accidental overdose due to incorrect administered dosage.
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. All follow up samples were compliant.
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	Florfenicol 1090 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 15 years old and purchased 3 days prior to sampling. The herd consists of cull cows and retired breeding bulls for finishing. The animal was transported to slaughter by haulier with only animals from this herd. Movement and medicine records were compliant, as were all follow up samples.
Cattle kidney	Florfenicol 1288 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The homebred positive animal was part of an 80-cattle beef breeding herd. It was 20 months old when it was transported to slaughter by haulier. Movement and medicine records were kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was administered Nuflor, active ingredient florfenicol, 40 days prior to sampling. Although the withdrawal period appears to have been observed, some residue was still present.
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. All follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Marbofloxacin 390 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 54 months old and part of a dairy herd with 214 animals. It was on farm for 33 months prior to being transported to slaughter by haulier, separately from other herds. Movement and medicine records were kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was injected with Marbocyl 10% (active ingredient marbofloxacin), 7 days prior to sampling. The withdrawal period of 6 days was observed, but the dose given exceeded the recommended dose by 150%. Follow up samples were compliant.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle kidney	Oxytetracycline 2020 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 21 months old and purchased 13 months prior to slaughter. The farm has a beef finishing herd of 3300 cattle and a flock of 500 sheep. The animal was transported to slaughter in the herd keeper's own transport. Movement and medicine records are kept in accordance with legislation. This animal was treated with Alamycin 200 LA (active ingredient oxytetracycline), 42 days prior to slaughter. The withdrawal period of 41 days was observed, but the manufacturer's instructions were not adhered to. The cause of the residue was human error resulting in an unintentional overdose. Follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Oxytetracycline 2140 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 25 months old and purchased into a beef finishing herd of 74 animals. It was on-site for 15 months prior to slaughter. It was transported to slaughter by haulier, mixed with other herds. Movement and medicine records were kept in accordance with legislation. It was treated with Hexasol LA (active ingredient oxytetracycline), 37 days prior to sampling. The withdrawal period for this medication is 35 days for meat. The most likely cause of the residue was accidental overdose. Follow up samples were compliant.
Cattle liver	Ivermectin 275 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 2 years old and purchased 2 days prior to slaughter. It was part of a high turnover beef finishing herd with 1683 animals. It was transported to slaughter by the herd keeper's own transport. Movement and medicines records were kept in accordance with legislation. There was no record of the animal being treated and no medicines containing ivermectin were found on farm. Follow up samples were compliant.

Pending suspect investigation reports Northern Ireland:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration
Sheep liver	Closantel 1610 µg/kg

Details of 2025 UK statutory surveillance programme by sector

Cattle

Group	Analyte	Species	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A2	Thyrostats	Cattle	Urine	0/177
		Fattening cattle	Urine	1/231 (0.4%)
A2D	Dapsone	Cattle	Kidney	0/258
A3 Hormones	Gestagens	Cattle	Kidney fat	0/268
		Fattening cattle	Serum	0/305
	Oestradiol	Cattle (male)	Serum	0/223
		Fattening cattle (male)	Serum	0/339
	Steroid screen 1	Cattle	Urine	11/928 (1.2%)
		Fattening cattle	Urine	29/1157 (2.5%)
	Testosterone	Cattle (female)	Serum	0/295
		Fattening cattle (female)	Serum	1/336 (0.3%)
A3B	Plant protection Products/Biocides	Cattle	Muscle	0/21
A4 Hormones	Zeranol	Cattle	Urine	4/223 (1.8%)
		Fattening cattle	Urine	9/186 (4.8%)
A5	Beta-agonists	Calves < 6 months	Liver	0/7
		Cattle	Liver	0/494
		Fattening cattle	Feed	0/178
		Fattening cattle	Urine	0/201

Group	Analyte	Species	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Calves < 6 months	Kidney	0/7
		Cattle	Kidney	0/312
		Fattening cattle	Feed	0/280
		Fattening cattle	Urine	0/98
	Nitrofurans	Calves < 6 months	Kidney	0/6
		Cattle	Kidney	0/177
		Fattening cattle	Feed	0/221
	Nitroimidazoles	Calves < 6 months	Kidney	0/6
		Cattle	Kidney	0/191
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Calves < 6 months	Kidney	2/113 (1.8%)
		Cattle	Kidney	0/697
	AMS2	Cattle	Kidney	0/366
	AMS4	Calves < 6 months	Kidney	3/95 (3.2%)
		Cattle	Kidney	1/120 (0.8%)
	Florfenicol	Calves < 6 months	Kidney	1/93 (1.1%)
		Cattle	Kidney	0/231
B1D	Phenylbutazone	Cattle	Plasma	0/45

B2A	Anthelmintics	Cattle	Liver	2/513 (0.4%)
	Avermectins	Cattle	Liver	0/328
Group	**Analyte**	**Species**	**Matrix**	**Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)**
B2B	Coccidiostats	Calves < 6 months	Liver	3/142 (2.1%)
B2C Pesticide screen	Pyrethroids	Calves < 6 months	Kidney fat	1/67 (1.5%)
		Cattle	Kidney fat	0/8
	Carbamates	Cattle	Liver	0/8
B2D	Sedatives	Cattle	Liver	0/39
B2E	NSAIDs	Cattle	Kidney	2/343 (0.6%)
B2F	Glucocorticoids	Cattle	Liver	0/229
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Cattle	Kidney fat	0/195
B3B Pesticide screen	Organophosphorus compounds	Cattle	Kidney fat	0/162
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	Cattle	Kidney	16/211 (7.6%)
B3D	Mycotoxins	Cattle	Liver	0/102

Horses

Group	Analyte	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A2	Thyrostats	Urine	0/1
A3 Hormones	Steroid screen 1	Urine	1/1 (100%)
A4 Hormones	Zeranol	Urine	0/1
A5	Beta-agonists	Liver	0/8
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Kidney	0/2
	Nitrofurans	Kidney	0/1
	Nitroimidazoles	Kidney	0/1
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Kidney	0/4
B2A Anthelmintics	Avermectins	Liver	0/4
B2B	Coccidiostats	Liver	0/2
B2C Pesticide screen	Pyrethroids	Kidney fat	0/2
B2D	Sedatives	Liver	0/4
B2E	NSAIDs	Kidney	0/10
B2F	Glucocorticoids	Liver	0/4
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Kidney fat	0/2
B3B Pesticide screen	Organophosphorus compounds	Kidney fat	0/1
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	Kidney	2/2 (100%)
B3D	Mycotoxins	Liver	0/1

Pigs

Group	Analyte	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A2	Thyrostats	Urine	0/107
A2D	Dapsone	Kidney	0/220
A3 Hormones	Gestagens	Kidney fat	0/108
	Methyltestosterone	Feed	0/30
	Steroid screen 1	Urine	0/278
A3B	Plant protection Products/Biocides	Muscle	0/11
A4 Hormones	Zeranol	Urine	1/143 (0.7%)
A5	Beta-agonists	Feed	0/47
		Liver	0/293
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Casings	0/4
		Kidney	0/233
	Nitrofurans	Casings	0/4
		Feed	0/9
		Kidney	0/240
	Nitroimidazoles	Casings	0/4
		Feed	0/16
		Kidney	0/259

Group	Analyte	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Kidney	0/844
	AMS2	Kidney	0/350
	AMS4	Kidney	0/41
	Ceftiofur	Kidney	0/79
	Florfenicol	Kidney	0/164
	Tiamulin	Muscle	0/15
B2A	Anthelmintics	Liver	0/334
	Avermectins	Liver	0/200
B2B	Coccidiostats	Liver	0/83
B2C Pesticide screen	Pyrethroids	Kidney fat	0/40
	Carbamates	Liver	0/6
B2D	Sedatives	Kidney	0/34
		Liver	0/120
B2E	NSAIDs	Kidney	0/38
		Liver	0/8
B2F	Glucocorticoids	Liver	0/35
	Carbadox	Kidney	0/22
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Kidney fat	0/153
B3B Pesticide screen	Organophosphorus compounds	Kidney fat	0/81
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	Kidney	1/86 (1.2%)
B3D	Mycotoxins	Liver	0/49

Sheep

Group	Analyte	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A2	Thyrostats	Urine	1/72 (1.4%)
A2D	Dapsone	Kidney	0/51
A3 Hormones	Gestagens	Kidney fat	0/76
	Steroid screen 1	Urine	19/357 (5.3%)
A3B	Plant protection Products/Biocides	Muscle	0/3
A4 Hormones	Zeranol	Urine	1/69 (1.5%)
A5	Beta-agonists	Liver	0/206
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Kidney	0/135
	Nitrofurans	Kidney	0/176
	Nitroimidazoles	Kidney	0/107
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Kidney	1/979 (0.1%)
	AMS2	Kidney	0/51
	AMS4	Kidney	0/40
	Florfenicol	Kidney	0/76
B2A	Anthelmintics	Liver	3/1052 (0.3%)
	Avermectins	Liver	0/305
B2B	Coccidiostats	Liver	0/128
B2C Pesticide screen	Pyrethroids	Kidney fat	0/66
	Carbamates	Liver	0/3
B2D	Sedatives	Liver	0/55
		Kidney	0/8

Group	Analyte	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
B2E	NSAIDs	Kidney	1/37 (2.7%)
		Liver	0/12
B2F	Glucocorticoids	Liver	0/23
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Kidney fat	0/177
B3B Pesticide screen	Organophosphorus compounds	Kidney fat	0/250
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	Kidney	15/185 (8.1%)
B3D	Mycotoxins	Liver	0/59

Goats

Group	Analyte	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A4 Hormones	Zeranol	Urine	0/1
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Kidney	0/2
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Kidney	0/2
B2A	Anthelmintics	Liver	0/1
B2B	Coccidiostats	Liver	0/1
B2E	NSAIDs	Kidney	0/1
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Kidney fat	0/1
B3B Pesticide screen	Organophosphorus compounds	Kidney fat	0/2

Eggs

Group	Analyte	Species	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Barn hen	0/8
		Caged hen	0/5
		Free range hen	0/184
		Organic hen	0/10
		Quail hen	0/1
	Nitrofurans	Barn hen	0/6
		Caged hen	0/4
		Free range hen	0/138
		Organic hen	0/8
	Nitroimidazoles	Barn hen	0/9
		Caged hen	0/9
		Free range hen	0/125
		Organic hen	0/12
		Quail	0/1
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Barn hen	0/4
		Caged hen	0/3
		Free range hen	0/207
		Organic hen	0/5
		Quail	0/1
	AMS2	Barn hen	0/8
		Caged hen	0/8
		Free range hen	0/101
		Organic hen	0/10
		Quail	0/1

Group	Analyte	Species	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS3	Barn hen	0/11
		Caged hen	0/7
		Free range hen	1/136 (0.7%)
		Organic hen	0/15
	Florfenicol	Free range hen	0/127
	Tiamulin	Barn hen	0/3
		Caged hen	0/3
		Free range hen	0/11
		Organic hen	0/2
B2A	Anthelmintics	Free range hen	0/127
	Fipronil	Free range hen	0/127
B2B	Coccidiostats	Barn hen	0/23
		Caged hen	0/17
		Free range hen	0/408
		Organic hen	0/30
		Quail	0/2
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Barn hen	0/3
		Caged hen	0/3
		Free range hen	0/29
		Organic hen	0/2
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	Barn hen	0/9
		Caged hen	0/7
		Free range hen	13/149 (8.7%)
		Organic hen	0/8
B3G	PFAS	Barn hen	0/2
		Caged hen	0/2
		Free range hen	0/13
		Organic hen	0/2

Poultry

Group	Analyte	Species	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A3 Hormones	Steroid screen 2	Broilers	Liver	0/527
		Ducks	Liver	0/7
		Hens	Liver	0/23
		Turkeys	Liver	0/46
A3B	Plant protection Products/Biocides	Broiler	Muscle	0/10
A5	Beta-agonists	Broilers	Feed	0/238
		Broilers	Liver	0/507
		Ducks	Feed	0/3
		Ducks	Liver	0/5
		Hens	Feed	0/8
		Hens	Liver	0/16
		Turkeys	Feed	0/12
		Turkeys	Liver	0/31
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Broilers	Muscle	0/651
		Ducks	Muscle	0/7
		Hens	Muscle	0/26
		Turkeys	Muscle	0/31
	Nitrofurans	Broilers	Feed	0/327
		Broilers	Muscle	0/586
		Ducks	Feed	0/3
		Ducks	Muscle	0/8
		Hens	Feed	0/14
		Hens	Muscle	0/22
		Turkeys	Feed	0/16
		Turkeys	Muscle	0/38

Group	Analyte	Species	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A6 Annex IV	Nitroimidazoles	Broilers	Feed	0/324
		Broilers	Serum	0/936
		Ducks	Feed	0/3
		Ducks	Serum	0/11
		Hens	Feed	0/9
		Hens	Serum	0/23
		Turkeys	Feed	0/20
		Turkeys	Serum	0/46
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Broilers	Muscle	0/1234
		Ducks	Muscle	0/10
		Geese	Muscle	0/3
		Hens	Muscle	0/43
		Turkeys	Muscle	0/75
	Florfenicol	Broilers	Muscle	0/159
		Turkeys	Muscle	0/1
	AMS2	Broilers	Muscle	0/752
		Ducks	Muscle	0/6
		Geese	Muscle	0/3
		Hens	Muscle	0/24
		Turkeys	Muscle	0/41
	Tiamulin	Broilers	Muscle	0/8
		Turkeys	Muscle	0/7
B2A	Anthelmintics	Broilers	Liver	0/309
		Ducks	Liver	0/6
		Hens	Liver	0/5
		Turkeys	Liver	0/12
	Avermectins	Broilers	Liver	0/39
		Turkeys	Liver	0/2
B2B	Coccidiostats	Broilers	Liver	1/1097 (0.1%)
		Hens	Liver	0/37
		Turkeys	Liver	1/52 (1.9%)

Group	Analyte	Species	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
B2C Pesticide screen	Pyrethroids + Carbamates	Broilers	Fat	0/5
		Broilers	Liver	0/82
		Ducks	Liver	0/4
		Hens	Liver	0/7
		Turkeys	Liver	0/10
B2E	NSAIDs	Broilers	Liver	0/10
		Broilers	Muscle	0/3
		Ducks	Liver	0/5
		Hens	Liver	0/6
		Turkey	Liver	0/7
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Broilers	Liver	0/312
		Ducks	Liver	0/5
		Hens	Liver	0/8
		Turkeys	Liver	0/15
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	Broilers	Liver	0/23
		Broilers	Muscle	0/139
		Ducks	Muscle	0/3
		Hens	Muscle	0/4
		Turkeys	Muscle	0/13
B3D	Mycotoxins	Broilers	Liver	0/47
		Hens	Liver	0/5
		Turkeys	Liver	0/7

Fish muscle & skin

Group	Analyte	Species	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A3 Hormones	Methyltestosterone	Trout	0/2
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Salmon	0/74
		Trout	0/4
	Nitrofurans	Salmon	0/54
		Trout	0/2
	Nitroimidazoles	Salmon	0/55
		Trout	0/3
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Salmon	0/38
		Trout	0/2
	AMS2	Salmon	0/20
		Trout	0/3
	AMS3	Salmon	0/82
		Trout	0/4
	Florfenicol	Salmon	0/30
		Trout	0/1
B1A	Tetracyclines	Salmon	0/1
		Trout	0/1
B2A	Anthelmintics	Salmon	0/43
		Trout	0/5
	Avermectins	Salmon	0/43
		Trout	0/3
B2C Pesticide screen	Pyrethroids	Salmon	0/86
		Trout	0/5
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Salmon	0/30
		Trout	0/3
B3B Pesticide screen	Organophosphorus compounds	Salmon	0/19
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	Salmon	0/56
		Trout	0/4
B3D	Mycotoxins	Salmon	0/23
		Trout	0/2
B3E	Dyes	Salmon	0/74
		Trout	2/27 (7.4%)
B3G	PFAS	Salmon	0/30
		Trout	0/2

Milk

Group	Analyte	Species	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Cattle	0/707
		Goats	0/9
		Sheep	0/2
	Dapsone	Cattle	0/241
		Goats	0/3
		Sheep	0/1
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Cattle	1/493 (0.2%)
		Goats	0/6
		Sheep	0/2
	Florfenicol	Cattle	0/283
		Goats	0/3
		Sheep	0/1
	AMS2	Cattle	0/384
		Goats	0/5
		Sheep	0/2
	AMS3	Cattle	0/214
		Goats	0/3
	AMS4	Cattle	0/129
		Goats	0/1
	Cefquinome	Cattle	0/90
		Goats	0/2
	Ceftiofur	Cattle	0/62
		Goats	0/1
B2A	Anthelmintics	Cattle	0/376
		Goats	0/6
		Sheep	0/1
	Avermectins	Cattle	0/379
		Goats	0/6
		Sheep	0/2
B2E	NSAIDs	Cattle	0/161
		Goats	0/4

Group	Analyte	Species	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Cattle	0/45
		Goats	0/1
B3B Pesticide screen	Organophosphorus compounds	Cattle	0/30
		Goats	0/1
		Sheep	0/1
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	Cattle	0/49
		Goats	0/1
B3D	Mycotoxins	Cattle	0/44
		Goats	0/1

Game

Group	Analyte	Species	Matrix	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A2	Thyrostats	Deer	Liver	0/3
A3 Hormones	Steroid screen 2	Deer	Liver	0/7
A3B	Plant protection Products/Biocides	Deer	Muscle	0/1
A5	Beta-agonists	Deer	Liver	0/10
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	Deer	Kidney	0/4
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	Deer	Kidney	0/21
B2A	Anthelmintics	Deer	Liver	0/4
		Partridge	Liver	0/3
		Pheasant	Liver	0/4
		Red Grouse	Liver	0/4
B2B	Coccidiostats	Partridge	Muscle	1/7 (14.3%)
		Pheasant	Muscle	0/7
B2C Pesticide screen	Pyrethroids	Deer	Kidney fat	0/4
B2D	Sedatives	Deer	Liver	0/2
B2E	NSAIDs	Deer	Kidney	0/3
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	Deer	Kidney fat	0/6
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	Deer	Muscle	0/7
		Partridge	Muscle	1/5 (20%)
		Pheasant	Muscle	1/5 (20%)
		Wild deer	Muscle	0/106

Bees honey

Group	Analyte	Number of non-compliants / analyses (% non-compliant)
A6 Annex IV	Chloramphenicol	0/63
	Nitrofurans	0/62
	Nitroimidazoles	0/32
B1 Antimicrobials	AMS1	0/32
	AMS2	0/30
	AMS3	0/32
	AMS4	0/32
	AMS5	0/32
B2C Pesticide screen	Pyrethroids	0/1
B3A Pesticide screen	Organochlorine compounds and polychlorinated biphenyls	0/2
B3B	Organophosphorus compounds	0/1
B3C Heavy metals	Metals	0/2
B3F	Amitraz	0/64
	Naphthalene	0/30