National statutory surveillance scheme for veterinary residues in animals and animal products: 2026

Residues detected above the reference point to date: 30 September 2026

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	893	6	Presence	6.1, 7.1, 25 halofuginone
				8	14, 18, 23 monensin
Broiler muscle	Antimicrobials screen 1	1029	1	100	160 doxycycline
Calf kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	153	3	100	650 gamithromycin
				600	5500 oxytetracycline
				3000	8700 tulathromycin
Calf liver	Coccidiostats	105	4	30	56, 69 halofuginone
				500	8500, 8700 toltrazuril sulfone
Cattle kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	505	1	50	267 benzylpenicillin
	Metals	153	12-2 substances in two samples	1000	2350, 1600 cadmium
				Presence	15, 16, 17, 28, 44 inorganic arsenic
				200	230, 230, 270, 390, 580, 640, 790 lead
	NSAIDS	222	2	Presence	11, 19 ibuprofen
Cattle liver	Anthelmintics	432	2	1000	1500, 3043 closantel
Cattle milk	Antimicrobials screen 1	246	1	4	5.5 amoxicillin
Cattle serum	Testosterone	249	1	Presence	0.46 beta-testosterone
Cattle urine	Steroid screen 1	774	9	0.7 male, 5 female	0.79, 0.84, 1.4, 1.5, 8.9, 23 alpha-nortestosterone
				Presence	1.3 beta-nortestosterone
				Presence	13, 14 testosterone
	Zeranol	171	1-2 substances in each sample	Presence	2.7 taleranol
				Presence	0.97 zeranol
Fattening cattle serum	Testosterone	262	1	Presence	0.58 beta-testosterone
Fattening cattle urine	Steroid screen 1	788	24-2 substances in six samples 3 substances in one sample	2	2.4 alpha-boldenone
				2	0.41/3.48 alpha-boldenone free/conjugated
				0.7 male, 5 female	5.02, 5.6, 6.1, 6.3, 6.6, 6.6, 7.1, 7.1, 8.5, 9.2, 10, 11, 11, 14, 16, 23, 40, 49 alpha-nortestosterone
				Presence	0.52, 1.9, 2, 2.1, 4.4, 6.3, 11, 18, 37, 38, 39, 109, 185 beta-estradiol
	Zeranol	124	5-2 substances in each sample	Presence	1.0, 1.4, 1.6, 3.1, 20 taleranol
				Presence	0.45, 0.49, 0.69, 2.2, 9.8 zeranol
Honey	Nitrofurans	53	1	0.5	0.94 semicarbazide
Horse kidney	Metals	2	2	1000	13000, 14000 cadmium
Pig kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	604	1	100	120 sulfadiazine

Sample	Analysed for	No. of analyses	No. of non-compliant samples	Reference Point µg/kg/l	Concentrations above the Reference Point µg/kg/l
Pig liver	Mycotoxins	38	1	Presence	4.7 ochratoxin A
Sheep kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	750	1	1800	3400 tulathromycin
	Metals	126	16-2 substances in two samples	1000	1700, 3300 cadmium
				Presence	10, 14, 15 inorganic arsenic
				200	240, 260, 280, 290, 370, 430, 480, 500, 500, 660, 830, 1100, 3300 lead
Sheep liver	Anthelmintics	767	4-3 substances in one sample	1500	1700, 2000, 2100 closantel
				500	160 fenbendazole 710 oxfendazole 10 oxfendazole sulfone
Sheep urine	Steroid screen 1	307	10-2 substances in two samples	2	2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 3.1, 3.8, 4.5, 6.3, 8.0 alpha-boldenone
				Presence	0.7 beta-boldenone
				Presence	0.63, 0.77, 0.77 beta-nortestosterone

Results of follow-up investigations: 30 September 2026

Medicinal products can be found on the Product Information Database.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Broiler liver	Halofuginone 7.1 µg/kg 2612826	Great Britain	This is a large broiler farm with almost 200,000 birds. Feed is supplied by a mill that also produces medicated feed. The mill alternates between producing feed containing Stenorol, whose active ingredient is halofuginone, and the finisher feed for this farm. Stenorol has not been used on this site since 2022. The positive broiler was from a group of 8,500 birds sent for slaughter in April 2026. Feed was withdrawn 6 hours beforehand and, allowing for 3 hours of travel and catching time, the birds would not have eaten for around 10 hours. The most likely cause of the residue is cross-contamination of feed at the mill.
Broiler liver	Monensin 14 µg/kg 2612610	Great Britain	This is a large Red Tractor-accredited broiler farm with more than 100,000 birds. Feed is bought in, and monensin is included in the finisher feed up to the day of slaughter because it has a zero-day withdrawal period. Feed is withheld for two hours before catching, followed by a minimum transport time of four hours. Feed samples were tested and all monensin levels were within permitted tolerances. The cause of the residue could not be fully established, but it may have resulted from a bird with slower digestion.
Broiler liver	Monensin 18 µg/kg 2603971	Great Britain	This is a large-sized Red Tractor accredited broiler farm, with around 500,000 birds. The birds are fed on feed bought from their retailer, which is medicated with Coxidin (active ingredient monensin). The birds are thinned and fed plain feed before slaughter. On this occasion the thinned birds still had access to the medicated feed given to the birds not being thinned. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. The most probable cause of this residue is the broiler still having access to medicated feed, rather than plain feed, before slaughter.
Broiler liver	Monensin 23 µg/kg 2603916	Great Britain	This is a large-sized broiler farm with around 86,000 birds. The site runs a whole wheat feeding system, where a percentage of the wheat is mixed with Coxidin pellets (active ingredient monensin), with 15% wheat addition in the finisher diet. The wheat bin feeding the sheds ran out a couple of days before the sample was taken, meaning the birds were not receiving a diluted pelleted ration and will have ingested more monensin than recommended. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. The most probable cause of this residue is an increased intake of medicated feed before slaughter.
Broiler muscle	Doxycycline 160 µg/kg 2603543	Great Britain	This is a large-sized broiler farm with around 120,000 birds. They are reared from day-olds to slaughter (approximately 42 days old). Feed is medicated with coccidiostats and bought from a feed mill. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Karidox (active ingredient doxycycline) is in use on the farm. It was prescribed by their PVS due to birds underperforming which was diagnosed as enteritis and cholangiohepatitis. Instructions and withdrawal periods were followed correctly. It was administered in the water supply along, with vitamin D3, and dosage calculated on the average weight of the birds. The positive bird was taken directly to slaughter. The exact cause of this residue is not known, but an unintentional overdose due to the dosage calculated of the average of birds' weights is most likely.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Calf kidney	Gamithromycin 650 µg/kg 2616035	Great Britain	This medium-sized calf-rearing farm has approximately 420 calves, bought in at around 3–5 weeks of age. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and medicines were stored in a lockable cabinet, with most supplied by the veterinary practice. Animals appeared in good condition. The positive animal, a six-month-old female Aberdeen Angus calf, had been on the holding since six weeks of age and had previously received Zactran, containing gamithromycin. Its last recorded Zactran treatment was in February 2026, and it was slaughtered in June 2026. The high residue level indicates a more recent treatment is likely. The carcase was condemned due to septic pneumonia and did not enter the food chain. The most likely cause of the residue is an unrecorded treatment followed by slaughter within the withdrawal period.
Calf kidney	Oxytetracycline 5500 µg/kg 2608073	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor and FAWL accredited farm, with dairy and beef cattle, calves and sheep. The herd of around 20 animals are primarily maintained at pasture, with concentrate feed supplemented when cows are brought in for milking. All female calves are retained as replacements, while male calves are sold. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. The medicines cabinet is housed in a lockable shed. No medicines containing oxytetracycline were present, but there was record of Engemycin (active ingredient oxytetracycline) being purchased in January 2026. However, there was no record of it being administered to any animal. The positive homebred male calf was born in February 2026. It was part of a batch of 12 male calves sold at market in March 2026 to a dealer. It only stayed with the dealer for one day, then was sent for slaughter. The cause of this residue has not been fully determined but the most likely reason is an unrecorded treatment and subsequent slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Calf kidney	Tulathromycin 8700 µg/kg 2616026	Great Britain	This medium-sized, FABBL-accredited Approved Finishing Unit (AFU) holds more than 300 cattle. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. The positive calf, born in February 2026 and brought to the farm in April 2026, was treated with Draxxin (active ingredient: tulathromycin) for chronic pneumonia in June 2026 and sent to slaughter in July 2026. The residue was most likely caused by an unintentional overdose followed by slaughter before the withdrawal period had ended.
Calf liver	Halofuginone 56 µg/kg 2608164	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Co-op accredited, dairy cattle and sheep farm. They have a dairy herd of 800, plus 620 youngstock. Dairy heifer calves are reared on farm for replacements; beef calves are reared until approximately 14 days old and then sent to market. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet. Halocur (active ingredient halofuginone) is in use on farm due to an issue with cryptosporidium. The positive Aberdeen Angus cross calf was born in January 2026, sold at market 2 weeks later and slaughtered the next day. The most likely cause of the residue detected is an unintentional overdose due to poor record keeping.
Calf liver	Toltrazuril sulfone 8500 µg/kg 2616107	Great Britain	This medium-sized calf-rearing farm has approximately 420 calves, purchased at 3–5 weeks of age and fed concentrate and hay with access to water. Movement records were satisfactory, although medicine records lacked detail. Medicines were kept in a lockable cabinet and were mostly supplied by the veterinary practice. The animals appeared to be in good condition. The positive animal was a five-month-old male Holstein Friesian calf that had been on the holding since six weeks of age. It had received Tolracol 50 mg Oral, containing toltrazuril, in March 2026. However, the high residue level suggests a more recent dose. The most likely cause is an unrecorded treatment followed by slaughter before the withdrawal period had ended.
Calf liver	Toltrazuril sulfone 8700 µg/kg 2616110	Great Britain	This medium-sized calf-rearing farm has approximately 420 calves, purchased at 3–5 weeks of age and fed concentrate and hay with water available. Movement records were satisfactory, although medicine records lacked detail. Medicines were kept in a lockable cabinet and were mostly supplied by the veterinary practice. The animals appeared in good condition. The positive animal, a six-month-old female Aberdeen Angus calf, had been on the holding since six weeks of age and had previously been treated with Tolracol 50mg Oral, active ingredient toltrazuril. However, the high residue level suggests a more recent treatment. The carcase was condemned because of septic pneumonia and did not enter the food chain. The most likely cause of the residue was an unrecorded treatment followed by slaughter before the withdrawal period had ended.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle kidney	Benzylpenicillin 267 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The animal was purchased 26 days before sampling and joined a dairy and finishing herd of approximately 1200 animals. Movement and medicine records complied with legislation. Just over five years old, it was transported to slaughter in the herd keeper's own vehicle. It had been treated with Pen and Strep 24 days before slaughter. Although the 23-day withdrawal period was observed, the medicine was not administered according to the manufacturer's instructions. Post-mortem findings also showed pneumonia, suggesting that impaired kidney function may have contributed to the residue. One follow-up milk sample and five kidney samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 2350 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The residue was most likely due to geochemical accumulation from grazing contaminated land. The FSA concluded that, because the cadmium was confined to the offal, the meat posed no food safety concern and the carcass was released.
Cattle kidney	Ibuprofen 11 µg/kg 2607788	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized poultry laying farm with additional beef cattle and sheep. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and medicines are locked away. There was no evidence of ibuprofen on farm. The positive 26-month-old female cow arrived on farm in November 2025. It was taken to the abattoir in March 2026 by haulier and slaughtered the next day. Upon further investigation it was found that the cause of the residue detected was due to the slaughterman using an ibuprofen gel on his hands.
Cattle kidney	Ibuprofen 19 µg/kg 2615734	Great Britain	No investigation was undertaken at the farm as it was found that the cause of the residue detected was due to the abattoir slaughterman using an ibuprofen gel on his hands.
Cattle kidney	Inorganic arsenic 16 µg/kg 2608011	Great Britain	This is a small-sized beef cattle farm with 18 cows. They graze for most of the year but are brought inside in poor weather and fed on homegrown forage. Water is sourced from a well on the farm. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. All medicines are administered by a veterinary surgeon. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive animal, a 4-year-old Aberdeen Angus cow, had lived at this farm for over 4 years before being sent to slaughter. It had not received any medical treatment. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through contaminated well water and grazing.
Cattle kidney	Inorganic arsenic 17 µg/kg 2615925	Great Britain	This small farm keeps 20 Devon cattle, which are purchased annually, fattened for a year and then sent to slaughter. The cattle graze outdoors year-round and have access to a barn. They are fed silage and hay grown on the farm, and mains water is provided. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. All medicines are supplied and administered by the farm's private veterinary surgeon (PVS), with none stored on site. The positive animal, a two-year-old cow, had been kept at two holdings before the farmer transported it directly to slaughter. It was born in March 2024 and arrived at this farm in March 2025. The most likely cause of the residue is geochemical accumulation from grazing on contaminated land.
Cattle kidney	Inorganic arsenic 44 µg/kg 2607982	Great Britain	This is a small-sized beef cattle farm with around 40 Devon cattle. They graze from spring until late summer/autumn and are housed over the winter. They are grass fed, with slaughter cattle supplemented with concentrate (nuts). Water on the premises is mains, but cattle out on pasture have access to natural springs. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records lacked detail. Medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet. The positive homebred 5-year-old cow was transported to the abattoir by the farmer in a group of 5 animals. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Cattle kidney	Lead 230 µg/kg 2607992	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 230 µg/kg 2615954	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 270 µg/kg 2605130	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 390 µg/kg 2607996	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 640 µg/kg 2608013	Great Britain	This is a small-sized, FAWL accredited farm, with 69 beef cattle and 120 sheep. The cattle are grazed outside. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable fridge. There was no evidence of steroid usage. The positive steer was bought at 4 months old, reared for 2 years, then sent for slaughter in March 2026. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Cattle liver	Closantel 1500 µg/kg 2607612	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized farm with around 39 cattle and 1800 growing pigs. The cattle are sold for slaughter when they reach between one to two years of age. A mix of feed is used including barley, silage, protein supplement and urea. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are provided by their PVS and kept locked in an office. Closamectin Pour-on is used on farm (active ingredient closantel). Animals appeared in a good condition. The positive male calf was born in May 2024, moved to this farm in September 2025 and sent to the abattoir in January 2026. It was housed with recently treated animals before its slaughter. Closamectin Pour-on is applied to the skin, but because cattle are social animals they lick the pour-on formulation off the hide of treated animals or themselves, and it is absorbed more rapidly through ingestion. This can lead to overdosage. The probable cause of this residue is an unrecorded treatment and ingestion through grooming treated animals, and subsequent slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Cattle liver	Closantel 3043 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The homebred animal was over 14 years old and kept in a 100-animal beef-finishing herd. Movement records were compliant, although only recent medicine records were available. The herd keeper confirmed that 25 homebred suckler calves had been treated with Closamectin pour-on, containing closantel, nine weeks earlier. Although this animal was not treated, it was housed in an adjacent pen. Cross-contamination was considered the likely source of the residue. All follow-up samples were compliant.
Cattle milk	Amoxicillin 5.5 µg/kg 2601409	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized dairy cattle farm, with 240 Jersey cows. They are housed indoors, with calves kept on a separate site. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. A course of Synulox injections (active ingredient amoxicillin) was given to a cow with uterine prolapse in February 2026, although details of the treatment were not recorded. The sample was taken in March 2026. Milk is collected every 2 days by a milk contractor. The most likely cause of the residue detected is the inclusion of milk from a cow treated with Synulox, before the end of the withdrawal period.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 0.79 µg/kg 2604799	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, QMS accredited farm with 2200 sheep and 400 cattle. Cattle are sourced from two neighbouring dairy farms or from market. They are grazed outside in summertime and also fed a mixture of homegrown barley, beans, dark grains, beet and hay. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are supplied by their PVS and stored in a locked location. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive male Holstein Friesian (aged 19-24 months) was taken directly to the abattoir in February 2026 and slaughtered 2 days later. The journey was 88 miles and nearly 2 hours long. The residue is most likely of natural origin due to stress caused by the long journey to the abattoir and spending 48 hours in lairage before slaughter.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 0.84 µg/kg 2621888	Great Britain	This large Farm Assured Approved Finishing Unit (AFU) has approximately 300 beef cattle, all of which receive non-medicated feed. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and all medicines are prescribed by their Private Veterinary Surgeon (PVS). No evidence of steroid usage was found, and the animals appeared to be in good condition. The positive male animal, aged two to three years, was among a group of 17 cattle transported more than 65 miles to slaughter in July 2026. The detected residue most likely had an endogenous (natural) origin, caused by stress from the long journey.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 1.4 µg/kg 2604818	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited beef cattle farm. Animals are typically purchased as yearlings from markets or private sales, then finished on the holding and slaughtered at approximately 24 months of age. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are bought 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 steer arrived on farm in August 2025. The journey to the abattoir was over 150 miles and over 3 hours long. The residue detected is most likely of natural origin due to travel stress caused by the long journey to the abattoir.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 1.5 µg/kg 2614880	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized sheep and beef cattle farm, with around 500 ewes and 20 cattle. Animals graze, with compound feed added. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and medicines are stored according to legislation. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive bull was purchased in April 2023 and sold at market 29 miles away in May 2026. It travelled 39 miles to its new farm. Three days later it was driven 56 miles to the abattoir and slaughtered the next day. The residue detected is likely to be of natural level due to travel stress from the extended journey to slaughter.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 23 µg/kg 2604812	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, QMS accredited dairy farm with additional beef cattle and sheep. They have a herd of around 1900 Holstein Friesian crosses. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory and medicines were stored appropriately. The positive cow calved in November 2025 and had issues with mammary suspensory ligament, oedema and mastitis, post calving. Rapidexon (active ingredient dexamethasone) was administered eight days before it was sent to slaughter in March 2026. The journey by haulier included a change of vehicle and took nearly four hours in total. The residue is most likely of natural origin due to stress caused by the long journey to the abattoir, although the animal had received treatment which may have altered the animal's steroid metabolism.
Cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 8.9 µg/kg 2604825	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, QMS accredited, cattle and sheep farm. They have up to 1200 cattle, with a mix of grazing and housed animals. Their primary enterprise is beef cattle production. 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 was born in December 2021, calved once in October 2024 and sold on in October 2025. It was sent direct to the abattoir by the new owner in January 2026. The journey took 48 minutes, and the animal was slaughtered the following day. The residue is most likely of natural origin due to stress caused by the cow spending 24 hours in lairage before slaughter.
Cattle urine	Beta-nortestosterone 1.3 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The animal was 16 months old and had been purchased at market four months before sampling. It was transported with other animals in the farm’s own vehicle. Movement and medicine records were compliant, with no evidence of steroid use. The residue was likely of endogenous (natural) origin.
Cattle urine	Taleranol 2.7 µg/kg Zeranol 0.97 µg/kg 2622033	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	Testosterone 13 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Animal was a bull. No further investigation required.
Cattle urine	Testosterone 14 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Animal was a bull. No further investigation required.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Fattening cattle serum	Beta-testosterone 0.58 µg/kg 2610059	Great Britain	This holding is a small beef suckler enterprise with approximately 80 cattle. They are fed homegrown silage, supplemented with a high protein concentrate ration, containing barley and yeast. They operate a closed herd and during weaning, all calves, both bull and heifer are housed together. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Only wormer medicine was present, stored in a fridge in the storage shed. Their PVS visits and administers medicine as required. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive homebred cow was born in July 2025 and sold at market in June 2026. It was sent for slaughter 1 month after being tested on farm, aged 11 months. The residue detected is likely to be of natural level, possibly due to early pregnancy or injury stress.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-boldenone 0.41 free/3.48 conjugated µg/kg Alpha-nortestosterone 7.1 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 109 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Presence of unconjugated (free) alpha-boldenone is considered evidence of faecal contamination. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 5.02 µg/kg 2609645	Great Britain	This is a small-sized, Red Tractor accredited beef cattle farm, with around 130 animals. The herd graze during the pasture season and are given home-produced grass silage during the housing period, with additional hay purchased from local farms. Complementary feed is also provided, containing rolled barley, maize meal, and vitamins. Water is supplied from the mains and a borehole. Replacements are homebred. Finished cattle are sold at market. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicine usage is kept to a minimum and their local PVS collects any expired medication. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The 17-month-old homebred positive cow is kept in the same field as a bull. The residue detected is likely to be of a natural level, caused by stress at being kept in the same field as a bull.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 5.6 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 6.1 µg/kg 2609560	Great Britain	Cow calved the day before the sample was taken. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 6.3 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 6.6 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 7.1 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 8.5 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 9.2 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 11 µg/kg 2609702	Great Britain	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 6.6 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 18 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 10 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 2 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 14 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 11 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 16 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 39 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 23 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 38 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-nortestosterone 40 µg/kg Beta-estradiol 185 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 0.52 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 1.9 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 2.1 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 4.4 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 6.3 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Beta-estradiol 37 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Pregnant female. Beta-estradiol can be present when very high levels of alpha-estradiol are present. No further investigation required.
Fattening cattle urine	Taleranol 1.0 µg/kg Zeranol 0.49 µg/kg 2610109	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 0.45 µg/kg 2600596	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 1.6 µg/kg Zeranol 0.69 µg/kg 2618933	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 3.1 µg/kg Zeranol 2.2 µg/kg 2610112	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.
Honey	Semicarbazide 0.94 µg/kg 2609364	Great Britain	This apiary is surrounded by heather moorland where livestock also graze. It is known that there is a natural occurrence of SEM in Calluna vulgaris plants due to high levels of arginine which is thought to be a precursor for SEM. It has also been found that heather contaminated with sheep urine can exacerbate this. Medicine records were satisfactory. The residue found is of natural origin occurring from foraged heather.
Horse kidney	Cadmium 13000 µg/kg 2625152	Great Britain	This is a small horse and cattle farm with incomplete movement and veterinary records. The positive horse was sent directly to slaughter in July 2026 at 22 years of age. The residue most likely resulted from geochemical accumulation from grazing on land with high cadmium levels in former mining areas.
Horse kidney	Cadmium 14000 µg/kg 2608215	Great Britain	It has not been possible to trace precisely where this animal was kept, but knowing the general area, the most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Pig kidney	Sulfadiazine 120 µg/kg 2614250	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, ABP accredited breeding and finishing pig unit, with over 2000 animals. Pigs are born, reared and finished on the holding before direct dispatch to slaughter. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are kept refrigerated. Their PVS visits every quarter and then as needed. Sulfaprex medicated feed premix (active ingredient sulfadiazine) is used on farm and supplied under veterinary prescription. It is the only source of sulfadiazine present onsite. Feed is milled on farm and on this occasion the system hadn't been flushed through between feeds resulting in carry-over contamination. The positive homebred pig was sent direct to slaughter in May 2026. The most likely cause of the residue detected is cross-contamination of medicated feed due to an ineffective flush of the mixing system.
Pig liver	Ochratoxin A 4.7 µg/kg 2614795	Great Britain	This large Red Tractor-accredited farm has more than 2,500 pigs and mixes medicated feed on site using bought-in wheat stored in the grain store. At harvest last year, the fans and ventilation in the grain store were not evenly spaced, which led to a hot spot developing over winter. This localised warming encourages contaminants such as moulds, mycotoxins and yeasts to grow. The hot spot was identified in late March, and all visibly contaminated grain was destroyed. However, it is likely that some contamination remained and that the affected wheat was subsequently fed to the pigs. Feed contamination on farm is the most likely cause of the residue detected.
Sheep kidney	Cadmium 1700 µg/kg 2625092	Great Britain	The submitting holding is a large, Farm Assured sheep and cattle farm. The positive sheep arrived in July 2026 and was slaughtered 12 days later, aged 18–24 months. Its natal farm is in an area with high geological cadmium levels, making geochemical accumulation from grazing on contaminated land the most likely cause of the residue.
Sheep kidney	Cadmium 3300 µg/kg 2617047	Great Britain	This medium-sized, QMS-accredited farm has approximately 600 sheep. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are sourced from a retailer, and only minimal stocks are kept on site. The animals appeared to be in good condition. The 36-month-old sheep that tested positive had lived at several sites before slaughter. The residue was most likely caused by geochemical accumulation from grazing on contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Inorganic arsenic 15 µg/kg 2606599	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited, sheep and cattle farm. Animals graze, with additional silage and purchased feed. This farm is in an area of high soil arsenic levels. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. The positive animal was purchased in December 2025 and sent for slaughter in February 2026. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Inorganic arsenic 10 µg/kg Lead 1100 µg/kg 2617045	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited, sheep and cattle farm. Animals graze, with additional silage and purchased feed. The farm is in an area of high soil arsenic levels. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. The positive sheep was purchased at market in late 2025 and sent for slaughter in April 2026. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Inorganic arsenic 14 µg/kg Lead 280 µg/kg 2606618	Great Britain	This is a small-sized Red Tractor accredited farm with around 70 animals, made up of cattle, sheep, pigs and chicken layers. They are primarily homebred for their own consumption, supplemented by local sales to pubs and small retailers. Livestock graze outdoors all year round. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory and medicines are stored appropriately. Animals appeared in a good condition. The positive animal, a Castlemilk Moorit hogget, was slaughtered locally in a batch of four animals. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Lead 240 µg/kg 2617078	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 260 µg/kg 2604772	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 2617060	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 370 µg/kg 2606615	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 430 µg/kg 2606629	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 480 µg/kg 2606608	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 500 µg/kg 2606604	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 500 µg/kg 2606634	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 660 µg/kg 2606636	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited, sheep and beef cattle farm. They have around 700 Texel-cross ewes and 1000 store lambs are purchased each year. Animals appear in good condition. The positive homebred female lamb was born in April 2025 and moved to winter grazing at another site with a group of 300 lambs. The pasture grazed by this batch of sheep, from October to March, is an area of land regularly used for gamebird shooting. Cartridges are picked up whilst shooting, but it is possible that the lamb accidentally ingested lead shot whilst grazing. In March 2026 the lamb was sold at market in a batch of 48 and sent to slaughter a week later. The most probable cause of this residue is due to grazing on contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Lead 830 µg/kg 2617054	Great Britain	This is a large-sized farm with around 2200 sheep. All sheep are homebred and graze outside all year round. The farmer reported the presence of old coal mines in the locality. Movement records were satisfactory. Minimal medication is used on farm and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive female sheep was taken directly from the farm to the slaughterhouse by the farmer in April 2026. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.
Sheep kidney	Lead 3300 µg/kg 2617079	Great Britain	This is a large-sized sheep farm. The positive animal was born in spring 2025, grazed until May 2026 then sent to slaughter via the market. It had not received any medical treatment. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. There is an airfield nearby and the farm is in a relatively higher soil lead area. There have been long dry periods, and sheep are likely grazing closer to the ground, ingesting more soil. The most probable cause of this residue is geochemical accumulation, through grazing on contaminated land.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Sheep kidney	Tulathromycin 3400 µg/kg 2616681	Great Britain	This is a large Red Tractor-accredited sheep and beef cattle farm. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records lacked detail. Medicines are kept in a locked shed, although many were out of date. Draxxin, containing the active ingredient tulathromycin, is used on the farm and was administered to several sheep in May and June 2026. Treated animals are marked with red but are not separated from untreated animals. It is likely that a treated sheep was inadvertently selected for slaughter, as a red-marked animal could easily have been missed during selection. The positive animal arrived on the farm in April 2026 and was sent for slaughter in June 2026. The most likely cause of the residue detected is that the animal was sent to slaughter while still within the withdrawal period.
Sheep liver	Closantel 1700 µg/kg 2606206	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, Red Tractor accredited farm, with around 700 sheep and 80 cattle. They produce 1100 lambs a year. Ewes graze all year round except when they are lambing, they are brought indoors. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Solantel (active ingredient closantel) is in use on the farm. There is no record of the positive homebred cull ewe being given Solantel. However, it is suspected it mixed with the animals being treated, and Solantel was administered before it returned to its correct field and sent for slaughter in February 2026. The most probable cause of this residue is unintentional treatment and subsequent slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Sheep liver	Closantel 2000 µg/kg 2606006	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, QMS accredited farm, with around 400 sheep and 180 cattle. Medicine and movement records were lacking in detail. Medicines are sourced from two veterinary practices and a farm merchandise shop and stored in a lockable garage. The positive animal was treated with Flukiver (active ingredient closantel) in January 2026. The farmer stated he may administer an additional dose if he observes an animal expelling part of the treatment, but this is not recorded. The positive sheep was born during the 2025 lambing season. It moved to a different holding in September 2025 and was sold and sent for slaughter in March 2026. The most probable cause of this residue is an unintentional overdose and subsequent slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period.
Sheep liver	Closantel 2100 µg/kg 2606057	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor accredited farm, with around 340 ewes and 60 beef cattle. Medicated feed to combat coccidiosis is in use on farm, as prescribed by their PVS. Medicine and movement records were lacking in detail. Medicines are sourced from their PVS or a retailer. There was no record of medicines containing closantel being used on the farm. The positive lamb was taken to slaughter by the farmer in a batch of 18 animals. The source of the residue has not been established, but an unrecorded treatment and subsequent slaughter whilst within a withdrawal period is most likely.
Sheep liver	Fenbendazole 160 µg/kg Oxfendazole 710 µg/kg Oxfendazole sulfone 10 µg/kg 2624702	Great Britain	This medium-sized, FAWL-accredited farm has approximately 450 sheep and 30 cattle. The flock is primarily grass-fed, supplemented with hay and silage, and receives concentrates during winter. Lambing occurs from March to April, and store lambs are usually sold through market at 10–12 months of age. Movement records were satisfactory, although medicine records lacked detail. A flock health plan is maintained and reviewed with the PVS, who supplies most medicines. The positive lamb was treated with Bovex 2.265% (active ingredient oxfendazole) in June 2026. It was sold at auction with 36 other homebred lambs and sent directly to slaughter. The residue was most likely caused by an unintentional overdose followed by slaughter within the withdrawal period.
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 2.8 µg/kg 2616224	Great Britain	This medium-sized farm keeps approximately 120 sheep. Lambs are fed finisher nuts, and the medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are obtained from various suppliers, and there was no evidence of steroid use. Lambs are privately slaughtered for home consumption only. The positive animal was a male lamb. The residue detected was most likely caused by faecal contamination of the sample or was of endogenous natural origin, as some plant sterols may 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 2604614	Great Britain	This is a large-sized, QMS accredited, sheep and beef cattle farm. Sheep are fed grass, pellets, forage, turnips and clover silage. The farmer advised that the amount of clover used is relatively high. Some animals are kept as replacements and the rest are sold. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are stored in a locker and there was no evidence of steroid usage. The positive Texel cross sheep was sent directly to slaughter, with a journey of around 30 minutes and 25 miles. 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 6.3 µg/kg 2605228	Great Britain	This is a small-sized, Red Tractor accredited farm, with around 250 sheep and 55 cattle. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a lockable toolbox. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive animal was sent to market in February 2026 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.
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 8.0 µg/kg 2605206	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor accredited farm with around 900 crossbred sheep. The sheep are grazed outside, with ewes given supplementary feed and lambs creep fed, with feed from a supplier. The farm breeds their own replacements, with only tups being bought in. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are stored in a locked room. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The homebred male lamb was sold in a group at market in January 2026 and slaughtered 4 days later. 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 2.7 µg/kg Beta-nortestosterone 0.63 µg/kg 2616179	Great Britain	This medium-sized, FAWL-accredited sheep farm has around 400 ewes. The flock grazes year-round and receives supplementary lamb pellets. Lambing occurs in April and May, and weaned lambs are sold at market. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, and medicines are stored in a lockable cabinet. The farm's PVS supplies the medicines and takes back expired products for disposal. The positive sheep had been on the farm for 17 months before being slaughtered in May 2026 at over three years of age. The detected residue most likely resulted from faecal contamination of the sample or an endogenous (natural) source, as certain plant sterols may be metabolised to produce boldenone in urine.
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 4.5 µg/kg Beta-nortestosterone 0.63 µg/kg 2624000	Great Britain	This large FABBL-accredited farm keeps dairy cattle and sheep. The sheep graze and receive supplementary lamb nuts. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, with no evidence of steroid use, and the animals appeared to be in good condition. The positive animal was one of 198 lambs sent directly to the abattoir in July 2026 and was slaughtered the following 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	Beta- nortestosterone 0.77 µg/kg 2605258	Great Britain	This is a large-sized farm with around 4500 sheep and 1000 cattle. The sheep are grazed during summer months, with the ewes and lambs given additional homegrown silage, and pellets from a supplier. They are often housed over winter (roughly December to May). The farm breeds their own replacements, except for tups which are bought in. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory. Medicines are purchased from both their vets and suppliers. There was no evidence of steroid usage and animals appeared in a good condition. The positive sheep was homebred and sold at market in February 2026. It was kept by the new owner for four days before being slaughtered. The residue is most likely of natural origin due to stress caused by the long journey to the abattoir and spending several days in lairage before slaughter.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Sheep urine	Beta-nortestosterone 0.77 µg/kg 2623919	Great Britain	This medium-sized Farm Assured sheep farm has a flock of around 300. The sheep graze during the summer and are housed over winter, when they are fed ad lib pellets and home-grown silage. The farm breeds its own replacements; males are either sold at 12–13 weeks or housed over winter for finishing. Medicine and movement records were satisfactory, with no evidence of steroid use, and the animals appeared to be in good condition. The homebred sheep was sent for slaughter in June 2026 on an 88-mile journey lasting approximately two hours. The residue is likely to have occurred naturally because of travel-related stress.

Pending investigation reports Great Britain:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration	RIM reference
Broiler liver	Halofuginone 6.1 µg/kg	2621002
	Halofuginone 25 µg/kg	2612792
Calf liver	Halofuginone 69 µg/kg	2616114
Cattle kidney	Inorganic arsenic 28 µg/kg	2622777
	Lead 790 µg/kg	
	Inorganic arsenic 15 µg/kg	2622789
	Lead 580 µg/kg	
Cattle serum	Beta-testosterone 0.46 µg/kg	2621958
Fattening cattle urine	Alpha-boldenone 2.4 µg/kg	2618531
	Taleranol 20 µg/kg	2618918
	Zeranol 9.8 µg/kg	
Sheep urine	Alpha-boldenone 3.8 µg/kg	2623950
	Alpha-boldenone 2.4 µg/kg	2623963
	Beta-boldenone 0.7 µg/kg	

Pending investigation reports Northern Ireland:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 1600 µg/kg

Sampling of animals suspected of containing a residue at the time of slaughter: 2026

Residues detected above the reference point to date: 30 September 2026

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	873	11-2 substances in one sample	1000	11600 dihydrostreptomycin
				300	600, 613, 879, 1271, 2423, 3800 florfenicol
				150	953 marbofloxacin
				600	944, 985, 6180 oxytetracycline
				3000	19500 tulathromycin
	Metals	6	1	1000	1240 cadmium
	NSAIDS	6	1	65	380 meloxicam
Cattle muscle	Antimicrobials screen 1	52	1	100	125 oxytetracycline
Cattle urine	Steroid screen 1	11	1	Presence	43 testosterone
Pig kidney	Antimicrobials screen 1	79	1	50	149 amoxycillin
Pig liver	Anthelmintics	20	4	Presence	5.12, 5.76, 7.38, 12.3 oxyclozanide
Sheep liver	Anthelmintics	80	6	1500	2760, 7440, 7930, 9560, 10100, 13135 closantel

Results of suspect follow-up investigations: 30 September 2026

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle kidney	Cadmium 1240 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	This follow-up sample related to a non-compliant result from 2025. An on-farm investigation concluded that the residue most likely resulted from geochemical accumulation caused by grazing on contaminated land.
Cattle kidney	Dihydrostreptomycin 11600 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was four years old and purchased four days prior to sampling into a suckler/beef herd with 483 animals. It was transported to slaughter in the herd keepers own transport with other animals from the herd. Movement and medicines records are kept in accordance with legislation. The herd keeper was unaware that the animal was in a withdrawal period when purchased as there was no declaration from the previous owner. There was no evidence of dihydrostreptomycin usage on-site. All follow-up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Florfenicol 600 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The 15-month-old steer had been purchased six months before slaughter. It was kept in a beef-rearing system and sold directly to market, transported separately by a haulier. Movement and medicine records complied with legislation. In July 2026, the steer was treated for pneumonia with Nuflor (active ingredient florfenicol). Although the withdrawal period was observed, the medicine was not administered according to the manufacturer's instructions, and the animal's weight had been overestimated. Post-mortem examination found that the carcase was emaciated and septicaemic. These factors were considered likely to have contributed to the detected residue.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Cattle kidney	Florfenicol 613 µg/kg, 879 µg/kg, 1271 µg/kg, 2423 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	This farmer manages both beef and dairy animals. They were homebred and taken to slaughter in a batch of 14 animals using the farmer's own transport. The herd keeper stated that no medication had been administered to these animals. Medicine records showed usage of the drug in a different batch of animals, administered after these non-compliant animals were slaughtered. A further five follow up kidneys samples and one milk sample were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Florfenicol 3800 µg/kg, Oxytetracycline 6180 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The animal was purchased in February 2026 at 20 months old and taken directly to slaughter. The herd keeper did not administer any treatment. It was transported in the herd keeper's own vehicle alongside animals from other groups. The farm operates a finishing/fattening system. The source of the residue could not be determined, and all follow-up samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Marbofloxacin 953 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The homebred dairy cow was four years and ten months old and was transported to slaughter in the herd keeper's own vehicle. Medicine records complied with legislation. The cow had received a single 45 ml injection of Marbosyva (active ingredient marbofloxacin) for *E. coli* mastitis. Although the three-day withdrawal period was observed, the medicine was not administered in accordance with the data sheet, as more than 20 ml was injected at one site. This, together with the cow's illness identified post-mortem (peritonitis and pericarditis), may have impaired drug metabolism and caused the detected residue. Follow-up milk and kidney samples were compliant.
Cattle kidney	Meloxicam 380 µg/kg 2697003	Great Britain	This is a medium-sized, Red Tractor accredited, dairy cattle farm, with a closed herd of around 300 milkers. They are kept indoors all year round. Movement records were satisfactory, but medicine records were lacking in detail. Medicines are stored in a cabinet. Metacam (active ingredient meloxicam) is in use on farm as a pain relief and anti-inflammatory medicine for both the adult herd and the youngstock and was present in the drugs cabinet. There was no record of the sampled animal being treated with Metacam. The positive cow underwent an on-farm emergency slaughter, in February 2026, due to an injury. The most probable cause of this residue is the animal being misidentified and treated in error and subsequently slaughtered whilst still in a withdrawal period.
Cattle kidney	Oxytetracycline 944 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was two years old, purchased 21 months prior to sampling and kept in a rearing/finishing herd with 124 animals. It was transported to slaughter mixed with other animal groups. Movement and medicines records were kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was treated 41 days prior to sampling with Cyclosol LA (active ingredient oxytetracycline), the withdrawal time is 35 days in meat. The medicine was administered in the correct dosage and route, but the dose was not split into two injection sites as recommended by the manufacturer. One follow-up muscle sample was also non-compliant for oxytetracycline.
Cattle kidney	Tulathromycin 19500 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The positive animal was 16 months and 22 days old and was homebred into a large dairy herd with 2495 animals. Movement records and medicine records are kept in accordance with legislation. The animal was treated with Pharmasin, but after several days there was no significant improvement and the vet recommended Huvexxin (active ingredient tulathromycin). Following four days of treatment there was only a slight improvement, so the keeper administered Engemycin. The animal had been recovering but on the morning of sampling was found with an injury to its leg, so an emergency slaughter was arranged. Withdrawal periods for medications were observed, but Huvexxin was administered in one injection site instead of two. Withdrawal periods were most likely invalidated due to the combination of medicines given so close together.
Cattle muscle	Oxytetracycline 125 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Medicine records complied with legislation. The animal was treated with Cyclosol LA (active ingredient oxytetracycline) by intramuscular injection in February 2026. The full dose was administered at one site rather than split as required by the data sheet because, according to the herd keeper, the animal was difficult to handle. This was the likely cause of the residue.
Pig kidney	Amoxycillin 149 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	The 22-week-old pig had been on the farm since June 2026. Movement and medicine records complied with legislation. It was treated with Vetrimoxin LA (active ingredient amoxicillin) in July 2026, and the withdrawal period was observed. The pig also received another antimicrobial and was pyaemic, which may have impaired drug metabolism and contributed to the detected residue. All follow-up samples were compliant.

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration (RIM Ref)	Region	Cause of residue
Pig liver	Oxyclozanide 5.12 µg/kg, 5.76 µg/kg, 7.38 µg/kg, 12.3 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Three of these samples also contained levamisole at sub-MRL concentrations. The positive animals were 6 and 7 months old, homebred into a pig finishing unit with 700 to 800 animals. The movement and medicines record were kept in accordance with legislation. The animals were not treated with any medication directly; but the herd keeper had dosed two cows the day prior to sampling with Levafas Diamond oral suspension (active ingredients oxyclozanide and levamisole). On the day of slaughter, the pigs were held in the area around the cattle crush. The source of the residue is accidental exposure to waste Levafas.
Sheep liver	Closantel 2760 µg/kg, 7440 µg/kg, 7930 µg/kg, 9560 µg/kg, 10100 µg/kg, 13135 µg/kg	Northern Ireland	Animals were from a high turnover flock that moves around 700 sheep per week. Sheep can be kept on farm for up to 90 days. The herd keeper stated he has not used Flukiver (active ingredient closantel) on farm since October 2025 and the medicine records confirm this. There was no evidence of current closantel use on farm and the source of the residue could not be determined.

Pending suspect reports Great Britain:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration	RIM reference

Pending suspect investigation reports Northern Ireland:

Species & Matrix	Residue detected & concentration
Cattle kidney	Oxytetracycline 985 µg/kg
	Testosterone 43 µg/kg