Arkansas Beef Quality Assurance Program
Producer Certification Exam

Please mark one answer per question unless otherwise noted.

1. Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) is a program to ensure that beef and dairy cattle are maintained in a manner, which will result in a safe and wholesome beef product for the consumer.
   - True
   - False

2. BQA is designed to enhance carcass quality by reducing?
   - Carcass Defects
   - Injection-site blemishes
   - Outliers
   - All of the above
   - Residues

3. One of the objectives of the Arkansas BQA program is to set production standards that meet or exceed the NCBA-BQA Guidelines?
   - True
   - False

4. Who is responsible for BQA?
   - Packer
   - Retailer
   - Feeder
   - Dairy Producer
   - Cow-Calf Producer
   - All of the above

5. Currently, the Arkansas BQA program is a mandatory program for all beef producers.
   - True
   - False

6. Products labeled for subcutaneous administration should be given in the?
   - Rump
   - Just past the shoulder
   - Neck Region

7. Injection-site lesions will not make meat tougher.
   - True
   - False

8. All products labeled for intramuscular administration can be given subcutaneously.
   - True
   - False

9. Using animal health products exactly as they are labeled or prescribed and having a Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship is required for a BQA program.
   - True
   - False
10. Using well-designed facilities and proper restraint will not really facilitate giving injections in the proper location and reducing the chances of breaking needles in animal tissues.
   □ True □ False

11. If given the option of injecting under the skin (SubQ) or in the muscle (IM), use IM.
   □ True □ False

12. The maximum amount of product to give per IM injection site is:
   □ 10 cc per site □ 30 cc per site
   □ 20 cc per site

13. If a needle bends, you should not try to straighten it and use it again.
   □ True □ False

14. When working a group of cattle, a needle that has been used to inject an animal should be the needle that is used to draw product from the vaccine bottle.
   □ True □ False

15. Improper animal restraint is not a major cause of most bent needles.
   □ True □ False

16. You can use a disinfectant to clean syringes and needles that are used to administer a modified live vaccine.
   □ True □ False

17. Bruising from improper cattle handling is considered a major economic loss to the beef cattle industry.
   □ True □ False

18. People who push cattle through a corral the fastest will cause the fewest bruises.
   □ True □ False

19. The income from the sale of cull animals typically provides the beef cow-calf producer with:
   □ 5 to 10% of their gross herd revenue □ 15 to 20% of their gross herd revenue
   □ 10 to 15% of their gross herd revenue □ 20 to 25% of their gross herd revenue

20. Three major factors affecting market cow and bull values are excess external fat, inadequate muscling and carcass condemnation.
   □ True □ False

21. The thinner an animal is, the more likely bruising will occur.
   □ True □ False

22. Only a veterinarian can prescribe an extra-label use of a drug.
   □ True □ False
23. A Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship is required for extra-label use.
   □ True □ False

24. If a product is used extra-label, the withdrawal time is likely to be:
   □ Determined by the producer □ Remains the same
   □ Decreased □ Determined by a veterinarian

25. A veterinarian can prescribe extra-label drug use with medicated feed.
   □ True □ False

26. Should animal health products, syringes and needles be stored on the dash of the pickup truck?
   □ Yes □ No

27. If you are going to work cattle all day, you should mix all of the modified live product in the morning.
   □ True □ False

28. You should mix killed and modified live vaccine.
   □ Yes □ No □ Sometimes

29. Ruminant-derived protein feed cannot be fed to cattle.
   □ True □ False

30. What is the minimum amount of time to retain medication feed records?
   □ 6 months □ 2 years
   □ 1 year □ 3 years

31. Where are you allowed to administer implants?
   □ Ear □ Neck
   □ Tail head

32. Please mark all items that should be included for treatment records.
   □ Withdrawal period □ Dose used
   □ Animal, group or lot ID □ Where administered
   □ Product lot/serial number □ Date treated
   □ Who gave the product? □ All of the above

33. Sick cattle can still perform at their genetic potential.
   □ True □ False

34. Subtherapeutic antibiotic use is a good management practice and should be continued at all cost.
   □ True □ False
35. The proper method for administering a subcutaneous injection is called?

☐ Jab and Peck method  ☐ Pop In Method  ☐ Tented Method

36. Needles should be changed every:

☐ 1 to 5 injections  ☐ 15 to 25 injections
☐ 5 to 10 injections  ☐ When you get finished.
☐ 10 to 15 injections

37. What needle size should be used for a subcutaneous injection?

☐ 14 gauge – 2 inches long  ☐ 20 gauge – 3 inches long
☐ 18 or 16 gauge – ½ to 1 ½ inches long

38. Shooting bulls with buckshot or birdshot is still the best method of removing bulls from a pasture.

☐ True  ☐ False

39. Keys to improving the value of feeder calves are:

☐ Increase muscle thickness  ☐ Produce calves with moderate to large frame scores
☐ Castrate bull calves  ☐ Keep them healthy
☐ Dehorn  ☐ All of the above.

40. Reducing the length of the breeding season can improve calf uniformity.

☐ True  ☐ False

41. Only dairy cattle get Johne’s Disease.

☐ True  ☐ False

42. Infectious diseases can be spread between cattle operations by:

☐ Introduction of new cattle  ☐ Dogs
☐ Visitors  ☐ All of the above
☐ Vehicles

43. How long should new animals be quarantined before allowing them to commingle with the herd?

☐ 1 week  ☐ 3 weeks
☐ 2 weeks  ☐ 4 weeks

44. Record keeping (sick animals, visitor log, chemical list, etc.) is a very important component of a good biosecurity plan.

☐ True  ☐ False
45. When making multiple injections, keep injection sites at least:
   - [ ] 2 inches apart
   - [ ] 3 inches apart
   - [ ] 5 inches apart
   - [ ] 8 inches apart
   - [ ] 10 inches apart

46. Since vaccines are such stable compounds, it is not necessary to avoid exposing them direct sunlight.
   - [ ] True
   - [ ] False

47. By freezing a vaccine, the shelf life can be prolonged.
   - [ ] True
   - [ ] False

48. It is very important to report any suspicious behavior to the local law authorities.
   - [ ] True
   - [ ] False

49. Use different syringes for modified live vaccines and for bacterins or killed products.
   - [ ] True
   - [ ] False

50. As a “Certified Beef Quality Assurance” producer, I pledge to comply with all Beef Quality Assurance recommendations to the best of my ability.
   - [ ] True
   - [ ] False

Name: ____________________________________________
Address: _________________________________________
City, State, Zip: ___________________________________
County: __________________________________________
Telephone number: _________________________________
E-mail address: ___________________________________

Complete the BQA Exam, sign the BQA Contract and return the exam and contract to:

Dr. Heidi Ward
Cooperative Extension Service
2301 S. University Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72204

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Arkansas Beef Quality Assurance Program
Producer Contract

I am committed to producing beef cattle that are safe, wholesome, high quality, consistent and produced in an environmentally sound manner. To do this, I will strive for the following:

Feedstuffs/Feed Additives:
¾ A quality feed control program will be maintained for all incoming feed ingredients.
¾ Only FDA-approved medicated feed additives will be used in rations.
¾ Proper withdrawal time for all additives and pesticide/herbicide use will be observed to avoid residues.
¾ Ruminant-derived protein sources will not be fed.

Processing/Treatment and Records:
¾ Extra-label drug use will only be used when prescribed by a veterinarian with a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship.
¾ Records will be maintained for all treatments (individual or group) following BQA suggested record keeping guidelines and will be kept for a minimum of three years.

Injectable Animal Health Products:
¾ All injections will be administered in the neck region only. This includes both subcutaneous and intramuscular injections.
¾ All individual treatments will strictly follow only FDA/USDA/EPA guidelines.

Care and Husbandry Practices:
¾ Cattle management will follow animal care and well-being guidelines that conform to good veterinary and husbandry practices.
¾ Regularly evaluate and implement biosecurity practices.

Signature: __________________________ Date __________________

Arkansas BQA Trainer Signature: __________________________ Date __________________

Complete the BQA Exam, sign the BQA Contract and return the exam and contract to:
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Cooperative Extension Service
2301 S. University Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72204

Please allow 4-6 weeks for processing.

BQA Office Use Only

BQA Certification Number ___________________ Date Processed ____________

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