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
   - 5 to 10 injections
   - 10 to 15 injections
   - 15 to 25 injections
   - When you get finished.

37. What needle size should be used for a subcutaneous injection?
   - 14 gauge – 2 inches long
   - 18 or 16 gauge – ½ to 1 ½ inches long
   - 20 gauge – 3 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
   - Castrate bull calves
   - Dehorn
   - Produce calves with moderate to large frame scores
   - Keep them healthy
   - 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
   - Visitors
   - Vehicles
   - Dogs
   - All of the above

43. How long should new animals be quarantined before allowing them to commingle with the herd?
   - 1 week
   - 2 weeks
   - 3 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:

Tom R. Troxel
Cooperative Extension Service
2301 S. University Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72204

The Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, age, disability, marital or veteran status, or any other legally protected status, and is an Equal Opportunity Employer.
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 to avoid bruising, stress or injury.
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 ____________