

BQSAP

Section 1

1. According to U.S. consumers surveyed in the 2008 Consumer Confidence Survey, Livestock producers should be held responsible for?
 - a. The price of meat products
 - b. Proper and humane treatment of animals
 - c. Food safety
 - d. 2 & 3
 - e. None of the above
2. The objective of Beef Quality Assurance is:
 - a. Improve consumer confidence in beef
 - b. Use best management practices to prevent safety and quality problems
 - c. User proper animal handling and care practices
 - d. All of the above
3. In the Beef Industry, which of the following are potential "Food Safety" issues?
 - a. Contamination of beef with bacteria and other organisms that can cause illness
 - b. Contamination with chemicals
 - c. Physical contamination
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
4. Which of the following are true?
 - a. Quality Control Point (QCP) = animal health, performance, production and efficiency can be affected
 - b. Critical Control Point (CCP)=a food safety problem can be prevented
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
5. The TCFA-BSQA program identifies Critical Control Points and Quality Control Points in which categories?
 - a. Feed sources
 - b. Cattle
 - c. Pharmaceuticals and biological
 - d. All of the above

Section 2

1. True or False: The Critical Control Points for feed sources address issues associated with government regulations?
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Feed Medications: residues from feed medications are a potential hazard. Which of the following are potential ways that a problem could be introduced?
 - a. Overdosing
 - b. Misapplication
 - c. Improper mixing
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
3. Feed Medications: In the feed mill, what items are used to verify that feed medications are used correctly?
 - a. Daily records of inventory and usage
 - b. Calibration reports for scales, mixers and micro-machines
 - c. Daily batching/mixing reports
 - d. Employees signatures on reports
 - e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above
4. When receiving feed (grain, supplements, etc.) the feedyard employees should...
 - a. Ensure the trucks were not hauling prohibited feedstuffs before hauling the feed for the feedyard
 - b. Check the invoice to make certain the correct feed is being delivered
 - c. Sign the delivery tickets
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
5. In the TCFA-BSQA program, the Feed Sources Quality Control Points identify issues that may affect...
 - a. Feed nutritional value
 - b. Cattle health
 - c. Inventory losses
 - d. Processing/milling of feed
 - e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above

Section 3

1. In the TCFA-BSQA program, the Quality Control Points for cattle and pharmaceuticals/biological identify issues that can affect...
 - a. Animal health
 - b. Carcass value
 - c. Cattle performance
 - d. Efficacy of pharmaceutical products
 - e. All of the above
2. Implants/reimplants – Which of the following can affect performance and carcass value?
 - a. Abscessed implants
 - b. Crushed implants
 - c. Improperly placed implants
 - d. Time intervals between implanting and reimplanting
 - e. All of the above
3. Injections – An injection site lesion...
 - a. Scar tissue resulting from irritation at the injection site
 - b. Results in product loss if located in a muscle
 - c. Reduces tenderness of meat surrounding the lesion
 - d. Results in customer dissatisfaction
 - e. All of the above
4. Injections – Steps to prevent injection site lesions and product loss include...
 - a. Placing all injections in front of the shoulder
 - b. Using subcutaneous route of administration when possible
 - c. Using clean, undamaged needles
 - d. Following labeled directions for amounts administered per injection site
 - e. All of the above
5. Cattle handling – Issues cited with cattle handling are...
 - a. Loss of carcass value from bruising
 - b. Loss of carcass value from dark-cutters
 - c. Performance losses from added stress on cattle
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
6. Pharmaceuticals/Biologicals – For a vaccine to be most effective it must be...
 - a. Kept out of direct sunlight and ultraviolet light
 - b. Kept cool at all times
 - c. Administered in a clean injection site
 - d. All of the above
7. Required steps to prevent chemical residues in beef are:
 - a. Following label directions or directions of consulting veterinarian
 - b. Establishing proper withdrawal times and earliest dates for shipment
 - c. Checking and approving that lots/animals are safe-to-ship
 - d. All of the above
8. Steps to prevent broken needles in beef are:
 - a. Change needles frequently
 - b. Do not straighten bent needles
 - c. Restrain animals properly to reduce movement and change of breaking needle
 - d. All of the above

9. Which of the following are necessary monitoring and verification steps in the TCFA-BSQA Cattle Critical Control Points (CCPs)?
- a. Observation by the crew leaders and department managers
 - b. Records
 - c. Employee signatures on processing orders, daily reports and shipping reports
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

Section 4

1. According to U.S. consumers surveyed in the 2008 Consumer Confidence Survey, Livestock producers should be held responsible for?
 - a. The price of meat products
 - b. Proper and humane treatment of animals
 - c. Food safety
 - d. 2 & 3
 - e. None of the above
2. True or False: Feedyards participating in the TCFA Beef Safety and Quality Assurance program must allow TCFA to conduct a Cattle Care and Handling Audit.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The TCFA Cattle Care and Handling program addresses which of the following?
 - a. Arrival and treatment programs for cattle
 - b. Handling and euthanasia of downer cattle
 - c. Cattle comfort
 - d. Cattle handling
 - e. Facilities
 - f. Pen conditions and water
 - g. All of the above
4. True or False: Arrival and treatment programs should be developed by a veterinarian and adhered to by employees of the feedyard.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Regarding downer cattle, it is acceptable to use which of the following methods to move the cattle?
 - a. Roll the animal completely into a loader bucket and pick it up and move
 - b. Bind rear legs with a chain/rope and drag from the pen
 - c. Bind legs with a chain and lift in the air and move from pen
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
6. Cattle that are down (cannot stand) as a result of injury or health problems should be
 - a. Euthanized after 7 days
 - b. Euthanized 24-36 hours after the onset of the problem
 - c. Allowed to die from natural causes
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
7. In a TCFA audit, which of the following are noted during the processing of cattle?
 - a. Tripping/falling/stumbling by employees
 - b. Cattle vocalization
 - c. Tripping/falling/stumbling as cattle leave the chute
 - d. Use of hot-shots
 - e. All of these
 - f. 2,3 and 4
 - g. None of these

8. The cattle handling processing audit can suggest problems/improvements needed in
 - a. Facility design
 - b. Equipment function
 - c. Lighting
 - d. Employee training
 - e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above
9. In the TCFA audit, evaluation of facilities focuses on
 - a. Repair and condition of facilities
 - b. Loading/unloading areas
 - c. Processing facilities
 - d. Hospital facilities
 - e. All of the above
10. Maintaining waterers in acceptable condition ensures
 - a. An adequate supply of water
 - b. Clean, palatable water
 - c. Reduce disease transmission
 - d. Feed intake
 - e. There is always work to keep employees busy
 - f. All of these
 - g. 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - h. None of these
11. Pen conditions – Mud scores are evaluated because
 - a. Mud can cause food safety problems in slaughter cattle
 - b. Mud can reduce performance
 - c. Mud increases stress and potential for injury
 - d. All of the above