

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

2023 Youth Quality Assurance Activities

ALL ACTIVITIES ARE FROM THE TOP OF OHIO EERA QA CURRICULUM



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



QUALITY ASSURANCE PRODUCTION CHAIN ACTIVITY

Supplies: Puzzle pieces, food production chain picture.

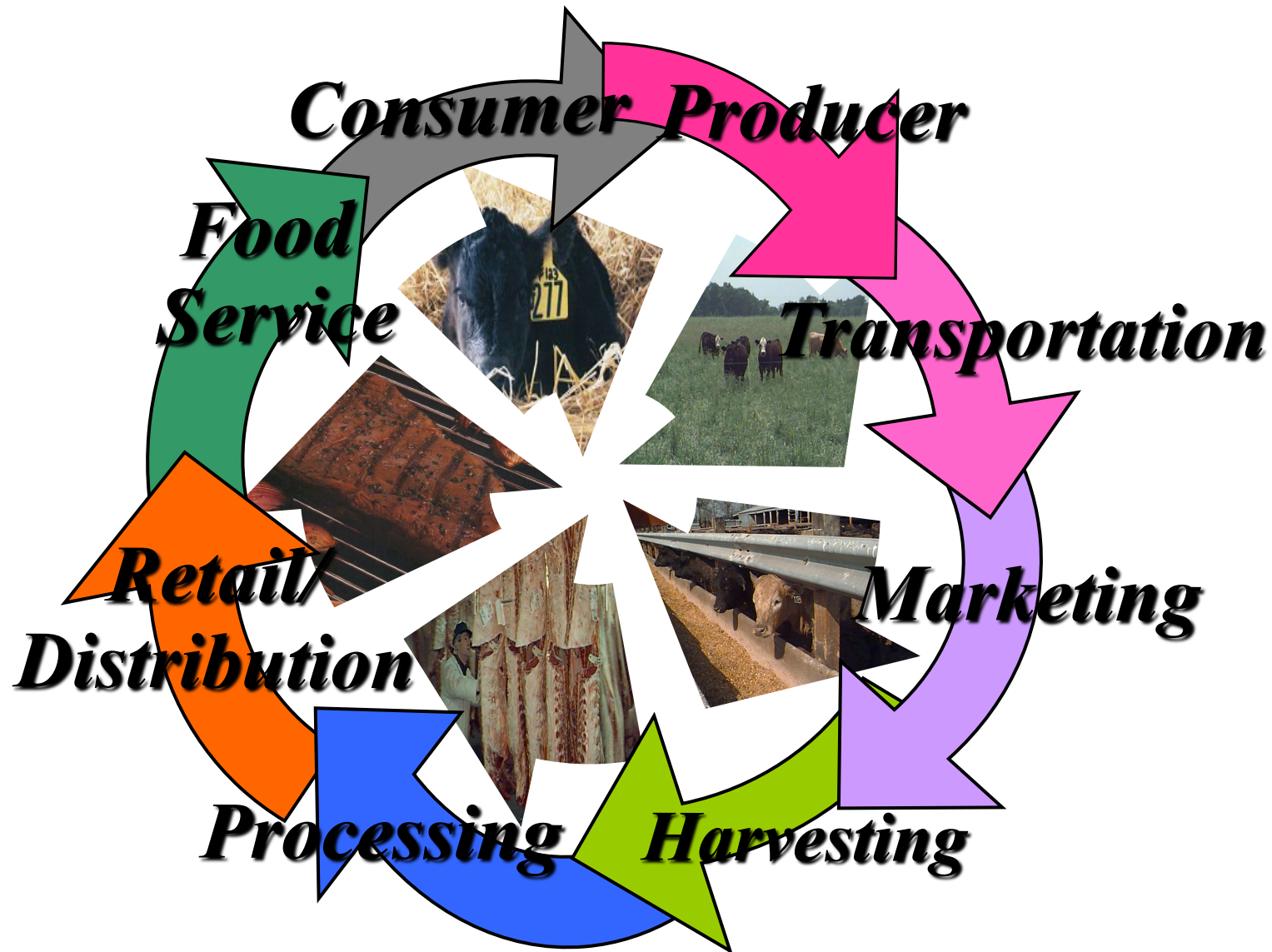
Group Size: Any size depending on how many puzzles you create.

Directions:

1. Have members put together puzzle in bag.

2. Discussion:

- Quality Assurance Training is important to ensure that food being produced by 4-H and FFA members is safe for the consumer.
- Quality Assurance Training is required for all 4-H and FFA Members taking market animals to a county or Ohio State Fair.
- Producers** are individuals who have the care of a market animal until it is harvested.
- Producing a safe, wholesome food product is the goal of raising a market animal. Youth represent their club, county, animal industry, your family and yourself.
- Transportation** – Transporting your animal in a safe manor and alleviating stress as much as possible is best for the animal.
- Marketing** - 4-H and FFA Youth are the forefront representatives of the animal industry.
- Harvesting** - Youth must produce an animal that packers will accept. The youth are responsible to assure there is no drug residue in the animal.
- Processing** – All processors have federal guidelines that they must follow just like producers, those transporting and others along the food chain.
- Retail Distribution** – This is grocery stores and other places you can purchase meat, dairy and poultry products. Retailers are regulated as well.
- Food Service** – These are places that serve food to the general public. Most are regulated by local health departments.
- Consumer** – Youth are consumers and producers. Ultimate question to ask to youth. WOULD YOU EAT WHAT YOU PRODUCE?



QUALITY ASSURANCE BIOSECURITY GAME

Supplies: Laminated Game Squares, score cards, dice, (optional: animals for game pieces)

Group Size: Small groups under 10. Can do with larger groups by having multiple game boards going at once. Requires an assistant instructor with each game.

Directions:

1. Before members arrive, lay the game cards out around the room. You can put in any shape you want.
2. Distribute score card to each player.
3. Have first person roll the dice. Player moves forward on game cards according to number rolled on dice.
4. Player records their score and decides if they want to answer the bonus questions. Each space landed on should be discussed by the group.
5. When everyone completes their last roll, add up the scores.

Game pieces in separate pdf attachment “Biosecurity Floor Game”

Biosecurity Zone Score Sheet

Each time you roll the dice, record the points you earned in a block. Add points when you reach the final roll.

DICE ROLL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	OUT
+ points											
- points											
Bonus points											

Your Biosecurity score lands you in.....

Total Score

- Quarantine** – Your animal is not healthy, move him to quarantine.
- Warning** – Need to meet with your veterinarian to revise your biosecurity plan.
- Biosecurity Zone** – Congratulations, you are doing a great job in your biosecurity decisions.

CROSS CONTAMINATION and DRUG RESIDUE

Supplies: Bowl of plain oats, Bowl of oats with glitter or glo germ, feed pans (\$1 storage container from Wal-Mart), 2 different colored feed scoops (colored measuring cups). Clear bottles with contents to show hundred(pennies), thousand (beans), millions (oats), billions (sand),

Group Size: Any size group.

Directions:

PART 1 (Cross- Contamination)

1. Show medicated and non-medicated feed bowl differences. Stir up medicated bowl. (glitter settles to bottom)
2. Place one scoop of medicated feed in a “feed pan” .
3. Pour medicated feed from 1st feed pan into a 2nd feed pan.
4. Explain and show how medicated residue can be left in pan. (If using glow germ, a black light is needed to see residue.)
5. Add non-medicated scoop in 1st pan. Mix.
6. Show how medicated feeds drug residue can be picked up by non-medicated feeds.
7. If animals eat and found to have medication in system by accident can be disqualified from a show. Discuss Drug Residue Testing

PART 2 (Visual of Drug Residue Example)

1. Show parts per hundred, thousand, millions, and billions containers. Have members look for residue in bottles. There should be one different item in each container. Discuss how residue test can find drugs that are practically non-visible to the human eye. Medication can be detected to 1 part per billion. DON'T TAKE THE CHANCE and be the 1 IN A BILLION.

I SPY.. Medication and DUNF Treatment Record

Supplies: Copies of Medication Record and I SPY questions, pencils. Copies of Drug Use Notification Forms and I SPY answer sheet. (See separate PDF "I SPY" for forms)

Group Size: Any size

Directions:

1. Distribute the handouts to participants.
2. Participants must figure out what is wrong with each line in the Medication I SPY and what is wrong with each DUNF Form from the I SPY DUNF

Discussion Points:

- Record keeping reduces risk of drug residue
- FDA (Food & Drug Administration) requires all animal producers keep and maintain medication and treatment records to assure food safety.
- Record keeping improves health and welfare of your animal by tracking preventative care and establishing a vaccination plan.
- Record keeping assist in disease control.
- All prescription medications must contain full drug name, withdrawal time and veterinarian information.
- Understand the DUNF form is required by ODA and if an animal test positive, the DUNF form is considered to be a legal binding document in a court of law.

READING FEED TAGS

Supplies: Multiple sets of feed tags. (Feed tags can be obtained from feed stores or feed dealers)/ Question page.

Group Size: Any size

Directions:

1. Teach the parts of a feed tag from the sample or have sample laying out if doing as a station.
2. Distribute list of questions for the feed tags to participants. Have them use the feed tags to find the answers.

Discussion Points:

- It is important to know how to read a feed tag to make sure you are giving the proper feed to a specific specie.
- Feed tags show if the feed is medicated and if there is a withdrawal time.
- Have withdrawal time discussion:

What is a withdrawal time?

A withdrawal time or withdrawal period is the minimum amount of time from administering the last dose of medication to the first allowable time for animal processing.

The FDA sets a period of time for medication residue to be out of an animal's tissue and safe for human consumption.

How to calculate withdrawal time.

1. Determine if the feed medicated and has a withdrawal time by reading the feed tag.
2. Begin calculating the days (24hours/day) from date and time medicated feed was last administered.
3. With medicated feed or water, the withdrawal starts at the time the animal is removed from the feed or water. For the withdrawal time to begin, feeders or waters that contained any medication must be cleaned.

Withdrawal time example:

You have been feeding your animal a medicated feed that has a 5-day withdrawal period. Monday morning at 8am, you washed the feed pan you had been using to feed and started using non-medicated feed. The animal would be safe for processing after (5) 24-hour periods. Putting the earliest clear of medication from the feed on Saturday at 8am.

FEEDING TIME - RED LIGHT, GREEN LIGHT

Supplies: Red light, Green light signs, List of Questions/Statements

Group Size: Younger, Any size

Directions:

1. Read list of questions/statement and have participants show a red light if statement is false and green light if statement if true.

Questions:

1. Should you buy different feed rations for different stages of your animal? **Green Light, this is like buying baby food for babies and not teens.**
2. It is ok if feed has a little mold on it, you can just pick it out. **Red Light, Your parents wouldn't buy moldy food from the grocery store.**
3. A feed tag is like a Food Label, it tells you what ingredients is in the feed, nutritional value, and any warnings or serving size. **Green Light, Feed tags also contain a withdrawal time if medicated and feeding instructions.**
4. When feeding medicated feed, you should use different color of feed scoops. **Green light. Non-medicated and medicated feeds should be kept separate to prevent cross contamination.**
5. There is a sale on feed at the local feed store. It is a good idea to buy enough for your entire project period to save money. **Red light. You should keep your feed fresh and only buy up to two weeks at a time.**
6. You don't have to keep track of what you feed your animal. **Red light. It is good practice to record what you feed your animal to evaluate growth, prevent sickness, etc.**
7. When you go to feed your animal and there is still feed in the pan, it is ok to mix new feed with old feed. **Red light. Always clean out pans and give fresh food.**
8. Keeping your animal healthy requires you to keep facilities and equipment clean, store and handle feeds properly and keeping accurate records. **Green Light, your good practices help keep your animal healthy.**
9. You normally feed your animal one scoop in the morning and one scoop in the evening. You are going to be going to a friend's house on Saturday evening so Saturday morning you decide to give two scoops to your animal so it gets same amount of feed but you don't have to worry about feeding before going to your friends in the evening. Is this a good practice? **Red Light, you should feed your animal at least 2 times a day.**