

**Food Service Establishment Employee
Certification Test**

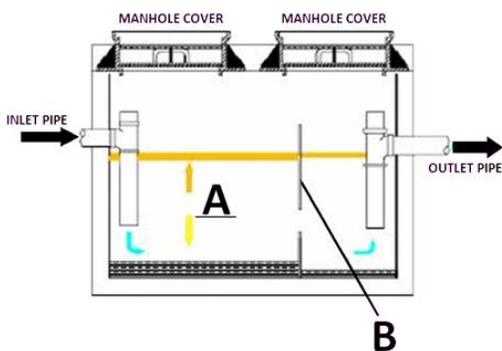
1. What is the minimum cleaning frequency of a large outdoor gravity grease interceptor (GGI)?
 - a. Annually, or before the device stops working properly.
 - b. **Once every 90-days, or when the device is 25% full of FOG and settled solids, by a certified grease hauler.**
 - c. Once every 7 days, or when the device is 25% full of FOG, and settled solids, by the FSS or a certified grease hauler.
2. In addition to installing and registering a GCD with the local FOG department, the FSE must...
 - a. Store heavy items on top of the device at all times, to keep the smell at bay.
 - b. **Regularly clean and maintain the equipment in accordance with the local FOG Ordinance.**
 - c. Disregard the device since it is a self-cleaning unit.
3. What must the FSE do every time the GCD is cleaned?
 - a. Clean and maintain other kitchen fixtures and appurtenances.
 - b. Pour yellow grease into the outside gravity grease interceptor.
 - c. **Record the cleaning in a maintenance log book kept on the premises for at least three (3) years.**
4. When disposing of yellow grease, the FSE employee should...
 - a. Leave the lid of the yellow grease bin off if the weather is nice.
 - b. **Call the FSE's yellow grease hauler company before the leak proof bin is full to ensure that there are no overflows.**
 - c. Pour yellow grease directly into the storm drain to save time.
5. Why is the FOG Program being implemented?
 - a. **To provide education and awareness to FSE employees about FOG, the background and purpose of the local FOG Programs and to understand the responsibility of the FSE for preventing illicit FOG discharges.**
 - b. To provide City employees a job and use resources for a good cause.
 - c. To provide the required training certification with the regional FOG Program that is valid for only one (1) year.
6. How does FOG discharge mainly damage the sanitary sewer system?
 - a. FOG is a problem because it kills fish in local water bodies.
 - b. **FOG is a problem because it accumulates and sticks to sewer pipe walls which cause blockages in the sanitary sewer system that can lead to SSOs.**
 - c. FOG is a problem because it
7. What does SSO stand for?
 - a. **Sanitary Sewer Overflow**
 - b. Storm Sewer Overflow
 - c. Standard Sewage Overflow
8. Why should hot water, solvents and degreasers not be used when cleaning the GCD?

Formatted: Underline

Formatted: Underline

Formatted: Underline

- a. They allow FOG to pass through the GCD and into the sanitary sewer system where FOG can congeal downline and lead to blockages, grease traps and interceptors to the sanitary sewer system.
 - b. They release dangerous toxic fumes in the kitchen.
 - c. They deteriorate the FSE's plumbing and cause line breaks, and Service Establishment's plumbing.
9. What is the minimum cleaning frequency for a hydromechanical grease interceptor (HGI)? should an indoor grease trap be maintained?
- a. Annually, or before the device stops working properly.
 - b. Once every 7 days, Weekly, or when the device is 25% full of FOG and settled solids by the FSE or a certified grease hauler.
 - c. Once every 90-days, or when the device is 25% full of FOG and settled solids by a certified grease hauler.
10. What is considered to be the "diet and exercise" for the sanitary sewer system? How can an FSE reduce the amount of FOG discharged to the Sanitary Sewer System?
- a. Post no grease signs above sinks and always dry wipe pots, pans and work areas prior to washing and dispose of food waste directly into the trash can.
 - b. Clean the GCD in accordance with the required maintenance schedule and log each cleaning in a logbook.
 - c. All the above.
11. What is FOG and where does it come from? When cleaning dirty kitchen utensils and dinnerware, what simple method can be used to greatly reduce FOG discharge?
- a. Any combination of animal and/or vegetable oils that are used to prepare food or are found in food.
 - b. Foods such as fatty foods, residual food debris, deep fried food, dairy products, batters and icings.
 - c. All the above.



12. See the typical gravity grease interceptor (GGI) figure above. Which of the following indicates the section labeled A? notes could be placed where item A is located in the figure above?

- a. Grease floating on top and solids settling at the bottom. ~~grease floats solids settle~~
 - b. FOG and solids disperse throughout the entire tank
 - c. Solids are floating on top and grease settles at the bottom. ~~solids float grease settles~~
13. See the typical gravity grease interceptor (GGI) figure above. What of the following indicated the section labeled B? ~~tem B in the figure above should be labeled as follows:~~
- a. FOG Capture Screen
 - b. Miscellaneous and unimportant GGI part. ~~GCD Parts~~
 - c. **Baffle wall to slow down the flow of the water in order to allow FOG to separate.**

Formatted: Font: Bold

14. What is the difference between a Hydro-mechanical Grease Interceptor and a Gravity Grease Interceptor? ~~What information should be recorded in log books kept on site?~~

- a. There is no difference between these devices, only in the name.
- b. **A GGI is made of concrete, is at least 500 gallons and installed outside in the ground while an HGI can be made of acid resistance metal, or durable plastic, comes in a wide range of sizes in gallons per minute and usually found inside an FSE kitchen either in the floor or on top the floor.**

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

14.c. An HGI must be plugged into an electrical source to function.

Formatted

15. What is a sludge judge measurement?

- a. **A core sample showing the solid, water and FOG layers in a GCD used to calculate the %FOG in the device.**
- b. A measurement of oil in the yellow grease bin.
- c. A measurement of

Formatted: Font: Bold

What is illicit FOG discharge?