

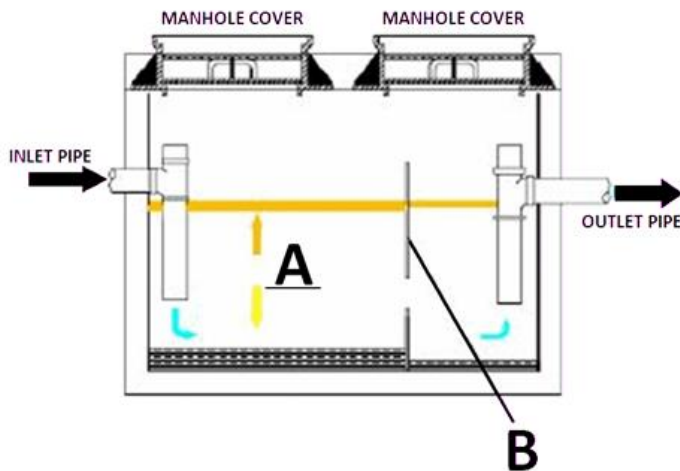
**Food Service Establishment Employee  
Certification Test**

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.**
  - c. Once every 7 days, or when the device is 25% full of FOG, and settled solids.
2. In addition to installing and registering a GCD with the local FOG Program, 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 device in accordance with the local FOG Program.**
  - 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 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. What is the objective of the FOG Program and this training?
  - 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. Why is FOG a problem for 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 makes increases your risk for heart disease and other health issues.
7. What does SSO stand for?
  - a. Sanitary Sewer Overflow**
  - b. Storm Sewer Overflow
  - c. Standard Sewage Overflow
8. It is OK to use hot water, solvents, and degreasers when cleaning the GCD.
  - a. True
  - b. False**
9. What is the minimum cleaning frequency for a hydro-mechanical grease interceptor (HGI)?
  - a. Annually, or before the device stops working properly.
  - b. Once every 7 days, or when the device is 25% full of FOG and settled solids.**
  - c. Once every 90-days, or when the device is 25% full of FOG and settled solids.
10. How can an FSE reduce the amount of FOG discharged to the sanitary sewer system?

- a. Post no grease signs above sinks, 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 of the above.**

11. What is FOG and where does it come from?

- a. Any combination of animal and/or vegetable oils that are used to prepare food or are found in food.
- b. Fatty foods, food scraps, deep fried food, dairy products, batters, and icings.
- c. **All of the above.**



12. See the typical gravity grease interceptor (GGI) figure above. Which of the following indicates the section labeled A?

- a. **Grease floating on top and solids settling at the bottom.**
- b. FOG and solids disperse throughout the entire tank
- c. Solids are floating on top and grease settles at the bottom.

13. See the typical gravity grease interceptor (GGI) figure above. Which of the following indicates the section labeled B?

- a. FOG Capture Screen
- b. Miscellaneous and unimportant GGI part.
- c. **Baffle wall to slow down the flow of the water in order to allow FOG to separate.**

14. What is the difference between a Hydro-mechanical Grease Interceptor and a Gravity Grease Interceptor?

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

- c. An HGI must be plugged into an electrical source to function.
15. What is a sludge judge measurement?
- a. **A core sample showing the solids, water, and FOG layers in a GCD used to calculate the FOG percentage in the device.**
  - b. A measurement of oil in the yellow grease bin.
  - c. A measurement indicating the size of the GCD.