

ASQ CFSQA

**ASQ FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY AUDITOR CERTIFICATION
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

CFSQA

ASQ Certified Food Safety and Quality Auditor (CFSQA)

145 Questions Exam – 550/750 Cut Score – Duration of 258 minutes

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Know Your CFSQA Certification Well:

The CFSQA is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the ASQ Auditing. Before you start your CFSQA preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Food Safety and Quality Auditor materials like CFSQA syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the CFSQA PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the CFSQA syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the CFSQA exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the CFSQA exam at the first attempt?

Passing the CFSQA exam makes you ASQ Certified Food Safety and Quality Auditor (CFSQA). Having the Food Safety and Quality Auditor certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

ASQ CFSQA Food Safety and Quality Auditor Certification Details:

Exam Name	ASQ Certified Food Safety and Quality Auditor
Exam Code	CFSQA
Exam Fee	ASQ MEMBERS - \$433 NON-MEMBERS - \$533 RETAKEES - \$333
Exam Duration	258 Minutes
Number of Questions	145
Passing Score	550/750
Format	Multiple Choice Questions
Schedule Exam	Book Your Exam
Sample Questions	ASQ Food Safety and Quality Auditor Exam Sample Questions and Answers
Practice Exam	ASQ Certified Food Safety and Quality Auditor (CFSQA) Practice Test

CFSQA Syllabus:

Topic	Details
I. Food Safety and HACCP System (27 Questions)	
A. HACCP Terminology	- Define, describe, and apply basic terms and elements related to a HACCP system including 1) deviation, 2) hazard condition, 3) validation, 4) verification, 5) National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods (NACMCF), and 6) Codex Alimentarius. (Apply)
B. Food Safety Terminology	- Describe and apply the connection between basic terms related to a food safety system including 1) food safety, 2) food safety culture, 3) food quality, 4) food quality plan, and 5) animal food and animal feed. (Apply)
C. Prerequisite Programs	<p>1. Foundations for a Food Safety and HACCP System - Define and describe the foundations for a Food Safety and HACCP system which control the operational conditions within a food establishment such as: (Analyze)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs), including personal hygiene programs b. Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) c. Good Laboratory Practices (GLPs), including testing continuity plan d. Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs) e. Chemical and hazardous materials control f. Employee training g. Calibration of equipment h. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) i. Foreign material control (e.g., wood, metal, glass, brittle plastic, and ceramic control) j. Maintenance programs (e.g., preventive, routine, emergency, and temporary) k. Waste management l. Supplier and material qualification (e.g., raw materials, finished goods, and primary packaging) m. Distribution and transportation <p>2. Product traceability and recall - Define and distinguish between material identification and status in relation to product traceability and recall such as label control, mock recalls, and traceability exercises. (Analyze)</p> <p>3. Crisis management</p>

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand and apply crisis management plans including business continuity and outbreak management. (Apply) 4. Food defense and facility design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply facility design, security methods and operational conditions necessary to mitigate bioterrorism threats and intentional adulteration. (Apply) 5. Environmental control and monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply various programs to support proper environmental conditions such as 1) controls for temperature, 2) humidity, 3) dust, 4) pathogens, 5) water, 6) air and ice safety, and 7) facility design elements. (Analyze) 6. Food fraud <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand the impact caused by the intentional or unintentional use of ingredients (e.g., substitution, mislabeling, misbranding, dilution, and counterfeiting) that may compromise economic integrity, safety of the final product, or quality of the final product. (Understand)
<p>D. Preventive Controls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Process controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyze appropriate procedures, practices, and processes for safe manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding of food to significantly minimize or prevent hazards, including but not limited to sanitation, process, CCP practices, and prerequisite programs. (Analyze) 2. Supply chain control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply supplier preventive process control measures and methods (e.g. sanitary transport, appropriate in-house storage, and appropriate labeling) used for hazard analysis and control, supplier performance and for documenting process control. (Apply) 3. Allergen control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyze specifications used for control within an allergen management process (e.g., storage, labeling, packaging, and shipping). Explain how specifications are used for preventing or mitigating cross-contact and cross-contamination. (Analyze)
<p>II. Food Safety and HACCP Management (9 Questions)</p>	
<p>A. Preliminary Tasks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the following preliminary tasks to develop a Food Safety and HACCP system. (Apply) 1. Assemble and train the Food Safety and HACCP team, including qualified individuals. 2. Describe the product and its distribution. 3. Describe the intended use of the product and its end-user (e.g., consumer, patient, vulnerable group).

Topic	Details
	<p>4. Develop a product or process flow diagram.</p> <p>5. Verify the product or process flow diagram.</p>
B. System Scope	<p>- Define the scope of a Food Safety and HACCP system in terms of product-safety management. Describe how that scope affects the relationship between HACCP and other systems, such as quality management, risk management, the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI). Describe the impact that non-safety regulatory requirements and customer specifications can have on the scope of a Food Safety HACCP system. (Evaluate)</p>
C. Management Responsibility	<p>- Understand the importance of management’s commitment to Food Safety and HACCP prerequisite programs, preventive controls, establishment of a food safety culture, and current and emerging domestic and global standards. (Apply)</p>
III. HACCP Principles (22 Questions)	
A. Principle 1 - Hazard Analysis	<p>- Conduct a hazard analysis by 1) identifying hazards and 2) evaluating them in terms of severity and likelihood of occurrence utilizing tools such as a risk matrix; then 3) establish control measures for any hazards that are likely to occur. (Analyze)</p>
B. Principle 2 - Critical Control Points (CCPs)	<p>- Define and distinguish between 1) control points and 2) critical control points (CCPs) in various operations; then 3) develop and use CCP decision trees. (Analyze)</p>
C. Principle 3 - Critical Limits	<p>- Describe and distinguish between various types of limits, including 1) operational and process control limits and 2) specification limits. Identify and use appropriate scientific sources related to chemical, microbiological and physical limits, etc., as the basis for establishing critical limits. (Apply)</p>
D. Principle 4 - Monitoring	<p>- Establish monitoring procedures that include details about: 1) whether to use continuous or scheduled (intermittent) monitoring, 2) how frequently data should be gathered and by whom, and 3) what sampling and testing methods to use in support of these procedures. (Apply)</p>
E. Principle 5 - Corrective Action	<p>- Use the following steps to establish corrective action procedures. (Analyze)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify the cause of the deviation. 2) Determine disposition of affected product. 3) Identify and document corrective action.

Topic	Details
	<p>4) Implement corrective action and determine its effectiveness.</p> <p>5) Reevaluate the HACCP plan after changes have been made.</p>
<p>F. Principle 6 - Verification</p>	<p>- Use the following steps to establish verification procedures for ongoing assessment. (Analyze)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Verify prerequisites and CCPs. 2) Review documents and records. 3) Review calibration processes and system operation. 4) Test and analyze product samples. 5) Validate the HACCP system.
<p>G. Principle 7 - Recordkeeping and Documentation</p>	<p>- Establish procedures for maintaining these elements. (Apply)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Documents and records used to develop the initial HACCP plan 2) CCP monitoring records 3) Records of corrective actions taken in response to deviations, including root cause analysis results, verification activities, etc. 4) A formal document control system
<p>IV. Implementation and Maintenance of Food Safety and HACCP System (21 Questions)</p>	
<p>A. Implementation and Assessment</p>	<p>- Use the following steps to implement the system. (Apply)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct a pilot or initiate the system. 2) Conduct operational qualifications (critical control points, process control plans, etc.). 3) Assess training programs. 4) Evaluate the project's effectiveness in relation to its stated objectives. 5) Review the system requirements (regulatory, internal, etc.) to determine whether changes need to be made.
<p>B. Validation and Reassessment</p>	<p>- Use the following steps to assess an ongoing system. (Evaluate)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Validate the stated system objectives in relation to the results of the pilot, system initiation, or product/process change as needed.

Topic	Details
	2) Reassess the system periodically to verify that the requirements are met through reviewing data sources such as complaints, recalls, deviations, and corrective actions.
C. Verification and Maintenance	- Review various food safety and HACCP system records, including 1) monitoring, 2) corrective action, 3) calibration, 4) training, and review 5) recordkeeping procedures and 6) operational procedures when the system is active to confirm that they are being implemented properly. (Apply)
V. Auditing Fundamentals (23 Questions)	
A. Basic Terms and Concepts	- Define and distinguish between quality assurance and quality control. (Apply)
B. Purpose of Audits	- Explain how audits can be used to assess a wide variety of activities, including 1) organizational effectiveness, 2) system and process effectiveness, 3) performance measurement, 4) risk management, and 5) conformance to requirements. (Analyze)
C. Types of Audits	- Define and distinguish between various audit types, including 1) product, 2) process, 3) system, 4) 1st, 2nd, and 3rd party, 5) compliance, etc. (Analyze)
D. Audit Criteria	- Define and distinguish between various audit criteria, such as 1) standards, 2) contracts, 3) specifications, 4) policies, and 5) regulations. (Analyze)
E. Audit Participants	- Define and describe the roles and responsibilities of various audit participants, including 1) audit team members, 2) lead auditor, 3) client, 4) auditee, and 5) technical or subject matter experts. (Apply)
F. Ethical, Legal, and Professional Issues	<p>1. Audit credibility - Identify and apply ethical factors that influence audit credibility such as auditor independence, objectivity, and qualifications. (Apply)</p> <p>2. Liability issues - Identify potential legal and financial ramifications of improper auditor actions (e.g., carelessness and negligence) and the effects such actions can have on liability issues for all parties. (Apply)</p> <p>3. Professional conduct and responsibilities - Define and apply the concepts of due diligence and due care with respect to confidentiality, conflict of interest, the discovery of illegal activities or unsafe conditions, etc. (Apply)</p>

Topic	Details
<p>VI. Auditing Process and Auditor Competencies (23 Questions)</p>	
<p>A. Audit Preparation and Planning</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elements of audit planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and implement audit planning steps, including verifying audit authority, determining the purpose, scope, type of audit, requirements to audit against, and resources necessary, such as size and number of audit teams. (Evaluate) 2. Pre-audit documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and analyze pre-audit documents such as audit criteria or reference materials, prior audit results, etc. (Evaluate) 3. Auditing strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and use various tactical methods for conducting an audit, including forward- and backward-tracing, discovery, etc. (Apply)
<p>B. Audit Performance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the elements of an opening meeting, including explaining to the auditee the purpose, scope, and elements of the audit to be conducted. (Apply) 2. Data collection and analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select and apply various data collection methods, such as obtaining access to documents, interviewing people, observing work activities, taking physical measurements, examining paper and electronic documents, and confirming flow diagrams, and analyze the results. (Evaluate) 3. Working papers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify types of working papers, such as checklists, auditor notes, attendance rosters, etc., and determine their importance in providing evidence for an audit trail. (Evaluate) 4. Objective evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and differentiate various characteristics of objective evidence, such as observed, measured, verified, and documented. (Analyze) 5. Observations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate the significance of observations in terms of positive, negative, chronic, isolated, and systemic. (Evaluate) 6. Nonconformances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classify nonconformances in terms of significance, severity, frequency, and level of risk. (Evaluate) 7. Audit process management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and apply elements of managing an audit as it is being performed, including coordinating team and team member activities, reallocating resources, adjusting audit plans when necessary, and communicating with the auditee

Topic	Details
	<p>as needed. (Analyze)</p> <p>8. Exit meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the elements of an exit meeting, including presenting audit observations and findings to the auditee and discussing post-audit activities, who will be responsible for performing them, and their deadlines. (Apply)
C. Audit Reporting	<p>1. Basic steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the common steps in generating an audit report, including reviewing and finalizing results, organizing and summarizing details, obtaining necessary approvals for report distribution, etc. (Evaluate) <p>2. Effective audit reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate various components that make audit reports effective: e.g., executive summary, prioritized data, graphical data presentation, and the impact of conclusions. (Evaluate)
D. Audit Follow-up and Closure	<p>1. Corrective and preventive action (CAPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and apply CAPA elements, including problem identification, assigning responsibility, root cause analysis, recurrence prevention, etc. (Apply) <p>2. Review and verification of corrective action plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use various methods to verify and evaluate corrective actions plans, including examining revised procedures and processes or re-auditing to confirm the adequacy of corrective actions taken. (Apply) <p>3. Follow-up on ineffective corrective actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and develop strategies to use when corrective actions are not implemented or are not effective, including communicating to the next level of management, re-issuing the corrective action, re-auditing, etc. (Evaluate) <p>4. Audit closure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify various elements of audit closure and any criteria that have not been met and would prevent an audit from being closed. (Evaluate) <p>5. Records retention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and apply record retention requirements, such as type of documents to be retained, length of time to keep them, and storage considerations. (Apply)
E. Auditor Competencies	<p>1. Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify characteristics that make auditors effective, such as interpersonal skills, problem-solving skills, close attention to detail, the ability to work independently and in a group or on a team. (Apply) <p>2. Conflict resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify typical conflict situations (disagreements, auditee delaying tactics, interruptions, etc.) and determine

Topic	Details
	<p>appropriate techniques (negotiation, cool-down periods, etc.) for resolving them. (Apply)</p> <p>3. Written communication techniques - Develop and review technical reports for critical factors, including whether the document meets the needs of the intended audience, how the report will be used, what type of photographs, illustrations, or graphics will be effective, etc. (Apply)</p> <p>4. Interviewing techniques - Define and use appropriate interviewing techniques, including active listening, open-ended or closed question types, determining the significance of pauses and their length, prompting a response, clarifying by paraphrasing, etc., in various situations, such as when supervisors are present, during group interviews, a group of workers, when using a translator, etc. (Apply)</p> <p>5. Team dynamics and facilitation skills - Define and use various techniques to support team-building efforts and to help maintain group focus, both as a participant and as a team leader. Describe the classic stages of team development (forming, storming, norming, performing and adjourning, and use coaching, guidance, and other facilitation techniques to support effective teams. (Apply)</p>
F. International Regulations and Inspections	<p>- Identify regulatory and international food sector requirements such as Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA), FDA 21 CFR 117 and FDA 21 CFR 507, Foreign Supplier Verification Program (FSVP), FDA 9 CFR 416 and FDA 9 CFR 417, and Dietary Supplement cGMP Requirements. (Remember)</p>
G. Auditing Schemes	<p>- Distinguish between various auditing schemes and auditee requirements including SQF Food Safety Code, FSSC 22000 Standard, BRC Global Standards, Primus, Global G.A.P., GRMS Global Red Meat Standard, IFS International Food Standard, Canada G.A.P., and Global Aquaculture Alliance. (Remember)</p>
VII. Quality Tools and Techniques (10 Questions)	
A. Basic Quality Tools	<p>- Identify, interpret, and apply the seven basic quality tools: 1) Pareto charts, 2) cause and effect diagrams, 3) flowcharts, 4) control charts, 5) check sheets, 6) scatter diagrams, and 7) histograms. (Apply)</p>
B. Descriptive Statistics	<p>- Identify, interpret, and use 1) measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) and 2) dispersion</p>

Topic	Details
	(standard deviation, variance, and frequency distribution). (Apply)
C. Sampling Methods	- Identify, interpret, and use sampling methods such as 1) acceptance, 2) random, 3) stratified, and 4) define terms such as consumer and producer risk, confidence level, etc. (Analyze)
D. Statistical Process Control	Interpret the data presented in statistical process control results. (Understand) [NOTE: this topic will be tested at the understand level; no calculations will be required.]
E. Process Capability	Identify and distinguish the basic elements of Cp and Cpk. (Remember) [NOTE: this topic will be tested at the definition level; no calculations will be required.]
F. Qualitative / Quantitative Analysis and Attributes / Variables Data	- Describe and distinguish between 1) qualitative and quantitative analyses and 2) attributes and variables data. (Apply)

ASQ CFSQA Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which of the following best defines the term "critical limit" in the context of food safety?

- a) The maximum number of employees allowed in a production area
- b) The temperature at which food should be consumed
- c) The point at which a control measure must be applied to prevent or eliminate a hazard
- d) The minimum pH level required for food preservation

Answer: c

Question: 2

Which of the following is an example of a prerequisite program for food safety?

- a) Product pricing strategy
- b) Employee vacation scheduling
- c) Cleaning and sanitation procedures
- d) Team-building workshops

Answer: c

Question: 3

In food safety, what does the acronym FMEA stand for?

- a) Failure Mode and Effects Analysis
- b) Food Management and Evaluation Assessment
- c) Foodborne Microbial Event Assessment
- d) Food Manufacturing Excellence Appraisal

Answer: a

Question: 4

What is the first step in developing a HACCP plan?

- a) Implementing corrective actions
- b) Identifying critical control points
- c) Establishing monitoring procedures
- d) Conducting a hazard analysis

Answer: d

Question: 5

What is the main goal of a Corrective and Preventive Action (CAPA) program in food safety management?

- a) Identifying the most profitable products
- b) Increasing production speed
- c) Reducing employee turnover
- d) Addressing and preventing recurring issues

Answer: d

Question: 6

What does the acronym CFR stand for in relation to food safety regulations in the United States?

- a) Certified Food Recall
- b) Code of Federal Regulations
- c) Consumer Food Responsibility
- d) Central Food Repository

Answer: b

Question: 7

Which of the following is a key principle of Total Quality Management (TQM)?

- a) Minimizing customer feedback
- b) Focusing solely on production speed
- c) Continuous improvement
- d) Limiting employee involvement

Answer: c

Question: 8

Which of the following is an example of a chemical hazard in food safety?

- a) Pesticide residue
- b) Allergen cross-contact
- c) Foreign objects in food
- d) Pathogenic bacteria

Answer: a

Question: 9

What is the initial step in the audit process?

- a) Determining the nutritional content of products
- b) Assessing employee performance
- c) Evaluating marketing strategies
- d) Establishing the audit objectives and scope

Answer: d

Question: 10

How many principles are there in the HACCP system?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 9

Answer: b

Study Guide to Crack ASQ Food Safety and Quality Auditor CFSQA Exam:

- Getting details of the CFSQA syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the CFSQA exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the ASQ provided training for CFSQA exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the CFSQA sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on CFSQA practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for CFSQA Certification

Make ProcessExam.com your best friend during your ASQ Certified Food Safety and Quality Auditor (CFSQA) exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the CFSQA exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual CFSQA exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the CFSQA exam.

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