Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. The wiping removed visible soil, so cleaning happened, but at 50 ppm the quat solution was too dilute to reduce microorganisms to safe levels. Every surface was clean and unsanitized, which is only half the process.

2. Concentration cannot be judged by appearance, and a weak solution does not kill while an overly strong one becomes a chemical contaminant on food-contact surfaces. Strips are the only way to verify the number the label requires.

Multiple Choice

1. B

2. C

3. D

Matching

1-B, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C, 5-D

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) 100, 2) 171, 3) test

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Sanitizing reduces microorganisms to safe levels, while sterilizing eliminates all of them and requires equipment no kitchen has. Reducing pathogens to safe levels is enough to prevent illness, so sterilizing would be effort with no added benefit.

Q2: Combining bleach with acidic or ammonia-based products releases toxic gas that has injured and killed workers in real incidents. That is why chemicals stay in labeled containers and are never combined.

Q3: The tasks that get skipped are the invisible ones like the can opener blade, walk-in door gasket, and ice machine interior. A schedule with names and dates converts those from things somebody should do into documented completed work.