

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
05	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
06	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
07	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
08	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
09	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
10	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
11	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
12	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
13	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

14	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
15	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
16	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
17	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
18	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
19	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
20	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
21	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
22	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
23	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
24	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
25	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
26	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

27	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
28	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
29	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
30	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
34	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Society For Quality (ASQ)

CHAEN

Certified Food Safety and Quality Auditor

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Society For Quality (ASQ) **CHAEN**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **CHAEN**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the PRIMARY purpose of an opening meeting at the start of a third-party management system audit?

- ☐ A To identify nonconformities from previous audits
- ☒ B To confirm the audit plan, scope, and communication channels with the auditee's management
- ☐ C To perform a root cause analysis of known process failures
- ☐ D To negotiate corrective action timelines

ANSWER B

WHY The opening meeting's primary purpose is to confirm the audit plan, scope, objectives, and logistics, and to establish communication channels between the audit team and the auditee's management. Identifying nonconformities, performing root cause analysis, and negotiating corrective actions are activities that occur during and after the audit, not at the opening meeting.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

During the opening meeting of a food safety management system audit, the lead auditor should:

- ☐ A Present the detailed corrective action plan for known nonconformities
- ☒ B Request that the auditee introduce their management representatives and confirm the audit scope, criteria, and plan
- ☐ C Conduct a private interview with the food safety team leader
- ☐ D Review the previous audit report's findings in detail with all employees

ANSWER B

WHY The opening meeting is used to confirm the scope, criteria, plan, methods, and timing; introduce the audit team; and confirm communication channels and the auditee's representatives. Detailed corrective action planning, private interviews, and detailed review of prior findings are not the purpose of the opening meeting.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

An auditor observes that a critical food safety CCP is being monitored but the monitoring records for the previous two days are missing. Which audit finding is MOST appropriate to raise?

- ☐ A A minor nonconformity, because the CCP is still being performed
- ☐ B An opportunity for improvement only
- ☒ C A major nonconformity, because the absence of records demonstrates a failure of the documented monitoring system
- ☐ D A conformity with recommendation

ANSWER C

WHY Missing records for a critical control point over multiple days indicates a systemic failure of the food safety management system's documented controls. Such a failure of record-keeping and traceability for a CCP is typically classified as a major nonconformity because it undermines the effectiveness of the control system.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

According to ISO 19011 guidance, a 'nonconformity' is best described as:

- ☐ A Any suggestion made by the auditor to improve performance
- ☒ B A non-fulfillment of a requirement
- ☐ C A documented observation that does not require action
- ☐ D A recommendation for future audits

ANSWER B

WHY ISO 19011 defines a nonconformity as the non-fulfillment of a requirement. Opportunities for improvement and observations are different audit outputs and do not, by themselves, constitute nonconformities.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following BEST distinguishes a major nonconformity from a minor nonconformity in a food safety audit?

- ☐ A A major nonconformity always involves a regulatory citation, while a minor one does not
- ☒ B A major nonconformity indicates a systemic failure, absence of, or total breakdown in a required control, while a minor nonconformity is an isolated or limited incident
- ☐ C A major nonconformity is raised only by third-party auditors
- ☐ D A minor nonconformity automatically becomes major after 30 days without correction

ANSWER B

WHY A major nonconformity identifies a systemic failure, the absence of a required control, or a total breakdown of the management system. A minor nonconformity is an isolated or limited incident that does not indicate a systemic breakdown. Categorization is not tied to whether a regulator is involved, the type of auditor, or an automatic time threshold.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following items MUST be included in the audit report according to ISO 19011?

- ☐ A The auditor's personal opinions on the auditee's business strategy
- ☒ B A summary of the audit conclusions, audit objectives, scope, criteria, identified nonconformities, and recommendations for improvement
- ☐ C A list of competitors and their products
- ☐ D Confidential salary data of the auditee's staff as supporting evidence

ANSWER B

WHY ISO 19011 requires the audit report to contain the audit objectives, scope, criteria, summary of the audit process, conclusions, identified nonconformities, opportunities for improvement, and follow-up actions. Personal opinions, competitive intelligence, and confidential personal data are not appropriate and would violate audit principles of objectivity and confidentiality.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which is a fundamental PRINCIPLE OF AUDITING that an auditor must apply throughout a food safety audit?

- ☐ A Profitability of the audit program
- ☒ B Confidentiality of information obtained during the audit
- ☐ C Maximization of nonconformities reported
- ☐ D Speed of audit completion over thoroughness

ANSWER B

WHY ISO 19011 identifies integrity, fair presentation, due professional care, confidentiality, independence, evidence-based approach, and risk-based approach as the core principles of auditing. Confidentiality is one of the foundational principles and is essential throughout the audit.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

When applying a risk-based approach to planning a food safety audit, the auditor should:

- ☐ A Allocate audit time uniformly to all processes regardless of risk
- ☒ B Prioritize and allocate more audit time to processes with higher food safety risk and known issues
- ☐ C Skip high-risk processes because they are assumed to be controlled
- ☐ D Avoid auditing areas where previous audits found no nonconformities

ANSWER B

WHY A risk-based approach directs the auditor to prioritize processes with greater food safety risk, known issues, or changes that could affect the management system. Uniform time allocation, skipping high-risk processes, or avoiding previously compliant areas contradicts the risk-based approach.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

When planning an audit of a multi-site food manufacturer's HACCP-based food safety management system, which approach to audit time estimation is most consistent with ISO 19011 guidance?

- ☐ A Assign identical audit time to each site because the certification scope is the same
- ☐ B Allocate audit time based on the size of each site only, ignoring process complexity
- ☒ C Consider site size, process complexity, number of employees, and prior audit results when determining audit duration for each site
- ☐ D Reduce on-site time at remote sites to minimize travel cost and assign the savings to document review

ANSWER C

WHY ISO 19011 requires audit program managers to determine audit time based on multiple factors including the scope and complexity of the audit, the size and nature of the auditee's operations, the number of employees, and the results of prior audits. Identical time per site ignores risk, time-based only on size ignores complexity, and reducing on-site time to cut travel cost is contrary to the standard's requirement that sufficient time be allocated to achieve audit objectives.