

Public Protection (food & safety)

Food Premises Inspection Report

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|----------------------------------|---|
| Name of business: | JD's Hot Dogs |
| Address of food business: | Mobile Catering Concession Albion Way Norwich |
| Date of inspection: | 26/04/2018 |
| Risk rating reference: | 18/00657/FOOD |
| Premises reference: | 09/00197/FD_HS |
| Type of premises: | Mobile takeaway |
| Areas inspected: | All |
| Records examined: | SFBB |
| Details of samples procured: | None |
| Summary of action taken: | Informal |
| General description of business: | Mobile caterer |

Relevant Legislation

Food Safety Act 1990 (as amended)
 Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 applied by The General Food Regulations 2004 (as amended)
 Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 and No 853/2004 applied by Regulation 19 (1) of the Food
 Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013
 Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and related regulations
 Food Information Regulations 2014

What you must do to comply with the law

The report may include **Contraventions** - matters which do not comply with the law . You must address all of the contraventions identified; failure to do so could result in legal action being taken against you.

As a guide, contraventions relating to cleaning, temperature control and poor practice, should be dealt with straight away.

Contraventions relating to structural repairs, your food safety management system and staff training, should be completed within the next 2 months.

Health and safety contraventions should be dealt with within 3 months unless otherwise stated.

To assist you the report may also include **Observations** of current practice, useful **Information, Recommendations** of good practice and reminders of **Legal Requirements** .

My inspection was not intended to identify every contravention of the law and only covers those areas, practices and procedures examined at the time of the inspection. If the report fails to mention a particular matter this does not mean you have necessarily complied with the law.

FOOD SAFETY

How we calculate your Food Hygiene Rating:

The food safety section has been divided into the three areas which you are scored against for the hygiene rating: 1. food hygiene and safety procedures, 2. structural requirements and 3. confidence in management/control procedures. Each section begins with a summary of what was observed and the score you have been given. Details of how these scores combine to produce your overall food hygiene rating are shown in the table.

| Compliance Area | You Score | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Food Hygiene and Safety | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| Structure and Cleaning | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| Confidence in management & control systems | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| Your Total score | 0 - 15 | 20 | 25 - 30 | 35 - 40 | 45 - 50 | > 50 |
| Your Worst score | 5 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | - |
| Your Rating is | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

Your Food Hygiene Rating is 0 - urgent improvement is necessary



1. Food Hygiene and Safety

Food Hygiene standards are poor and there is major non-compliance with legal requirements which have lead to significant risks to food safety. You are failing to apply many of the controls needed to prevent cross-contamination. You must address all the contraventions as a matter of urgency as there are many that are critical to food safety. A revisit is planned and formal enforcement action is likely. **(Score 20)**

Contamination risks

Contravention The following exposed food to the general risk of cross-contamination with bacteria or allergens or its physical contamination with dirt or foreign objects:

- touching raw sausage packaging wearing blue gloves and then continuing preparation, including handling ready to eat foods. (There is no reason to wear gloves unless for single tasks, and they can lead to cross contamination if not used correctly.)
- you mistakenly thought that meat packaging would not have harmful bacteria on it, only the meat itself. This is not the case, and there is a strong likelihood that your hands will have picked up bacteria.
- opened packs of cheese slices were laying directly in amongst bags of burgers and sausages. This could lead to the transfer of harmful bacteria onto the cheese and its packaging. The cheese will not be heated fully before being

eaten to destroy bacteria.

- raw items cooking were touching cooked, and were not separated on the griddle.
- money was handled with you, wearing plastic gloves. You continued food handling with no hand washing which could lead to contamination.

Contravention The following exposed ready-to-eat food and/or its packaging to the risk of cross-contamination with E.coli 0157 and/or other pathogenic bacteria from raw meat or unwashed raw vegetables :

- no separate utensils were provided or in use for raw and ready to eat foods. (You purchased another set whilst I was on site.)

Contravention You could not demonstrate effective heat disinfection of food equipment and utensils used for both raw and ready-to-eat (RTE) foods and did not have a dishwasher. Undertake the following work:

- ensure the same equipment, such as tongs are not used on both raw and ready to eat food. Provide one set for raw and one for ready to eat. (Ideally these can be colour coded.)

Legal Requirement At all stages of production, processing and distribution, food must be protected from any contamination likely to render it unfit for human consumption, injurious to health or contaminated in such a way that it would be unreasonable to expect it to be consumed in that state.

Information The Food Standards Agency (visit www.food.gov.uk for more information) has issued guidance on controlling E.coli 0157 through:

- the complete separation of raw and ready-to-eat food
- the correct use of wash-hand basins and thorough handwashing
- having dedicated equipment (including complex equipment) for raw and ready-to-eat foods
- through 2-stage cleaning and the correct use of sanitisers and by controlling the risks posed by soily vegetables.

Guidance If equipment and utensils (for example chopping boards, containers and tongs) are to be used for raw and RTE foods, they should be disinfected by heat or an adequate dishwasher cycle (able to reach 80°C for 15 seconds) between uses.

Guidance If heat disinfection or a dishwasher is not possible, separate equipment and utensils should be used for handling raw and RTE foods. Such equipment should be easily identifiable (colour coded) must be stored and washed separately.

Hand-washing

Contravention The following evidence indicated hand-washing was not suitably managed:

- hot and cold water flasks were still on your main van, indicating you had not washed your hands despite trading and handling raw and ready to eat foods. These need to be at the wash hand basin, and of sufficient quantity to last your

- trading period.
- the wash hand basin was not in use, and had miscellaneous items in it. This must be available for use at all times.

Legal Requirement Wash hand basins must be provided with soap and hygienic hand drying facilities.

Information Proper hand-washing is essential in preventing the spread of E.coli 0157 and other harmful bacteria onto food and food contact surfaces. Please refer to the enclosed catering and retail guide 'E.coli - What you must do to keep your hands clean' for practical advice on keeping you and your customers safe.

Recommendation For extra protection against cross contamination use a liquid soap with disinfectant properties conforming to the European standard BS EN 1499: 1997. This information should be available on the product label or may be obtained from the supplier or manufacturer.

Personal Hygiene

Contravention The following are examples of poor personal hygiene or where it was made difficult for food handlers to maintain sufficiently high standards of personal cleanliness:

- inadequate wash hand basin.

Legal Requirement Washbasins must be available, suitably located and designated for cleaning hands. Wash-hand basins must be provided with hot and cold (or mixed) running water. Soap and hand drying facilities must be located nearby.

Legal Requirement All persons in food handling areas must wear suitable, clean, and where appropriate protective clothing

Temperature Control

Contravention The following evidence indicated there was a risk of bacteria growing on food:

- sauces kept unrefrigerated

Legal Requirement Food which has been cooked or reheated and is intended to be kept hot until it is sold, must either be held at or above 63°C or it can be kept for service or on display for sale for a single period of less than 2 hours; at the end of the 2 hour period the food should be cooled as quickly as possible and kept at or below 8°C or discarded.

Recommendation Your SFBB pack contains details of how to calibrate your probe thermometer so you can be sure it is giving the correct reading. Discard the probe if it deviates by more than +/- 1 degree C

Recommendation Check the core temperature of cooked and reheated foods, particularly larger items such as joints of meat, to ensure that it reaches 75°C for 30 seconds (or equivalent). This can be helpful in addition to visual checks of the food to determine whether it is properly cooked.

Recommendation In addition to the visual checks you undertake use a probe thermometer to determine the core temperature of cooked food.

Observation You had a probe thermometer and wipes. You only cook fresh, and do not hot hold.

Unfit food

Recommendation You should have a system to identify when open or prepared foods need to be used by or discarded, to ensure the food is fit for consumption. I recommend you apply labels which give a day or date that is 2 days after the day of production e.g. if food is opened on Monday it should be used by the end of Wednesday.

2. Structure and Cleaning

The structure facilities and standard of cleaning and maintenance are less than satisfactory and you are failing to comply with the law in many respects. Improvements are needed in hand and/or equipment washing facilities. Contraventions require your immediate attention as some are critical to food safety. We may revisit your business and if standards have not improved take formal enforcement action. **(Score 15)**

Cleaning of Equipment and Food Contact Surfaces

Contravention The following surfaces and equipment in contact with food were dirty and/or could not be cleaned and require cleaning or discarding:

- cool box used for storing hot boiled onions

Cleaning Chemicals / Materials / Equipment and Methods

Contravention The following evidence demonstrated your cleaning materials, equipment and methods were not sufficient to control the spread of harmful bacteria such as E.coli 0157 between surfaces:

- no sanitiser available.

Information Proper cleaning and disinfection is essential in preventing the spread of E.coli 0157 and other harmful bacteria onto food and food contact surfaces.

Information Ensure you use a surface sanitiser that conforms to BS EN 1276:1997 or BS EN 13697:2001. This information should be available on the label or by contacting the manufacturer.

Information A surface sanitiser may be rendered ineffective if you are not following the correct dilutions or allowing a sufficient time for the product to work (contact time). Always follow the instructions on the product label.

Maintenance

Contravention The following items had not been suitably maintained and must be repaired or replaced:

- split seal to burger drawer

Facilities and Structural provision

Recommendation That you consider the provision of a free standing wash hand basin unit, rather than the 'drawer' type one currently in use. I recommend you search on the internet for 'portable hand wash units'.

Legal Requirement Where necessary, the facilities for washing food are to be separate from the hand-washing facility.

Legal Requirement An adequate number of washbasins must be available, suitably located and designated for cleaning hands. Wash-hand basins must be provided with hot and cold (or suitably mixed) running water.

3. Confidence in Management

There is major non-compliance with legal requirements. Your food safety management system was not written down. The contraventions require your urgent attention. A revisit is planned and formal enforcement action is likely. **(Score 20)**

Type of Food Safety Management System Required

Contravention You currently do not have a food safety management system or what you have in place is not suitable given the food risks associated with your business. Although your business is low risk you still require a minimum amount of documentation. This might include your hygiene rules, pest control reports, a staff illness and exclusion policy, a cleaning schedule, date coding, temperature checks of display chillers, and handover diary etc.

You had a Safer Food Better Business pack, but were only using the diary and had not completed the front sections.

Legal Requirement Food business operators must put in place, implement and maintain a permanent procedure or procedures based on HACCP principles:

- Identify hazards to food.
- Identify the critical limits (what is acceptable and unacceptable).
- Monitor critical control points to ensure critical limits are met.
- Keep appropriate records to demonstrate control measures are effective.

Information Contact us for details of our Safer Food Better Business workshops on 01603 212747 or visit our webpage www.norwich.gov.uk

Information The absence of any documentation has resulted in a poor score for confidence in management and this, in turn, has had an adverse effect on your Food Hygiene Rating.

Food Hazard Identification and Control

Contravention The following pre-requisites have not been met and prove your food safety management system is ineffective:

- Staff hygiene and training is inadequate
- Services and facilities are inadequate

Contravention The following matters demonstrated that you have not identified hazards to food (such as bacteria growing on food, bacteria surviving in cooked food and cross-contamination) or the methods of control at critical points in your operation:

- inadequate raw and cooked food separation, lack of separate utensils, poor handling practices etc

Contravention The Safe Methods in your Safer Food Better Business (SFBB) pack are intended to show you have identified the hazards to food and what you must do to control them. The following Safe Methods were either missing from your SFBB pack or had not been completed appropriately:

- Cross-contamination
- Cleaning
- Chilling
- Cooking

Information Before implementing a food safety management (FSM) system like Safer Food Better Business etc., basic good hygiene conditions and practices called prerequisites must be in place. Only then will your FSM system be effective in ensuring the preparation of safe food.

Proving Your Arrangements are Working Well

Recommendation Labelling perishable food with the date is must be used or discarded will help you rotate your stock and demonstrates you have effective controls in place.

Traceability

Observation Your records were such that food could easily be traced back to its supplier.

Waste Food and other Refuse

Contravention The following evidence indicated that waste food was not being disposed of appropriately:

- you transport this home, and it is then collected as part of your domestic collection.

Legal Requirement If you have waste you have a duty of care to:

- Ensure that the person who takes control of your waste is licensed to do so.
- Take steps to prevent it from escaping from your control.
- Store it safely and securely.
- Prevent it from causing environmental pollution or harming anyone.
- Describe the waste in writing and prepare a transfer note if you intend to pass the waste on to someone else.

Legal Requirement The Environmental Protection Act 1990 requires all commercial waste to be disposed of properly by authorised persons. Records should be available to show compliance.

Information There are a number of companies that collect waste oil either at no charge or indeed pay you for it. When you find a company ensure that they are registered as a waste carrier and that they provide you with a waste transfer note

Training

Contravention The following evidence indicated there was a staff training need:

- poor practices seen, and lack of adequate knowledge.
- although you advised me you had done a Level 2/Basic course about 4 years ago, from practices seen you have little understanding, and these need to be refreshed.

Legal Requirement Food business operators must ensure that food handlers are supervised and instructed and/or trained in food hygiene matters to an appropriate level for the work they do.

Information You can obtain a list of the training courses we provide on our website www.norwich.gov.uk

Recommendation A Level 2 Award in Food Safety in Catering or its equivalent (a 6-hour course leading to the award of a recognised certificate in food hygiene) would be appropriate for your food handlers. Booking details for this course are on our website: www.norwich.gov.uk

Recommendation Catering staff should refresh their food hygiene knowledge every 3 years so that they stay up to date with current legislation and good practice. Booking details for this course are on our website: www.norwich.gov.uk

Infection Control / Sickness / Exclusion Policy

Guidance Public Health England recommends that food handlers known or suspected to be suffering from a food-borne infection or gastrointestinal illness stay away from work until symptom-free for 48 hours.

Observation Policies were in place to prevent any infected food handler from contaminating food.

Allergens

Contravention You have not yet identified the allergens present in the food you prepare.

Contravention You have not properly informed your customers about the presence of allergens in the food you prepare.

Contravention You have not warned your customers about the potential for cross-contamination with allergens.

Legal Requirement Caterers must provide allergy information on all unpackaged food they sell. Catering businesses include restaurants, takeaways, deli counters, bakeries and sandwich bars etc. The potential for cross-contamination by allergens must also be made known to consumers. In addition food manufacturers must now label allergy causing ingredients on their pre-packed foods. You can obtain more information from the Trading Standards website www.norfolk.gov.uk/abc

Information Loose (also called non pre-packed) foods are:

- foods served at restaurants and canteens.
- takeaway foods that are placed into containers and sold at the same premises.
- any foods sold loose, e.g. meat or cheese at a deli counter, unpackaged bread or pick and mix sweets (including individually wrapped sweets)

Information Allergen information could be written down on a chalk board or chart, or provided orally by a member of staff. Where the specific allergen information is not provided upfront, clear signposting to where this information could be obtained must be provided.

Information The 14 allergens are:

- cereals containing gluten
- crustaceans, for example prawns, crabs, lobster and crayfish
- eggs
- fish
- peanuts
- soybeans

- milk
- nuts, such as almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pecan nuts, Brazil nuts, pistachio, cashew and macadamia (Queensland) nuts
- celery (and celeriac)
- mustard
- sesame
- sulphur dioxide, which is a preservative found in some dried fruit
- lupin
- molluscs, for example clams, mussels, whelks, oysters, snails and squid

Recommendation Make a chart listing all your meals together with the 14 allergens (if present). Bring the chart to the attention of your customers and your staff.

Observation Although you had an ingredients list on the van, this was not covering all items, and you were generally unaware on this subject.