

Public Protection (food & safety)

Food Premises Inspection Report

Name of business: Olivia's Snack Bars - 1, 2 & 3

Address of food business: Plot 41

Showmens Guild Site

Hooper Lane Norwich NR3 4SH

Date of inspection: 21/03/2019
Risk rating reference: 19/00264/FOOD
Premises reference: 08720/0049/0/000

Type of premises: Mobile takeaway

Areas inspected:

Records examined:

Details of samples procured:

Summary of action taken:

Other

SFBB

None

Informal

General description of business: Mobile burger van

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 <u>straight away</u>.

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 <u>3 months</u> 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 5 - a very good standard



1. Food Hygiene and Safety

Food hygiene standards are high. You demonstrated a very good standard of compliance with legal requirements. You have safe food handling practices and procedures and all the necessary control measures to prevent cross-contamination are in place. Some minor contraventions require your attention. (Score 5)

Contamination risks

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.

Guidance The FSA (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 hand washing
- * 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.

Observation I was pleased to see you were able to demonstrate effective controls to prevent cross-contamination.

Recommendation That you colour code tongs.

Observation As you have no dishwasher and no means of 2 stage washing up no equipment should be shared for ready to eat and raw meat use.

Hand-washing

Legal Requirement Wash hand basins must be provided with hot and cold running water and suitable drainage; soap and a hygenic way to dry hands.

Information Proper hand-washing is essential to prevent cross-contamination of E.coli 0157 and other harmful bacteria onto food and food contact surfaces. Hand washing should include the following steps:

- wet hands before applying soap
- good hand rubbing technique
- rinsing of hands
- · hygienic drying

Information Hand washing is required:

- * before handling ready-to-eat food
- * after touching raw food and its packaging, including unwashed fruit and vegetables
- * after a break/smoking
- * after going to the toilet
- * after cleaning
- * after removing waste
- * after blowing your nose.

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.

Observation I was pleased to see hand washing was well managed.

Personal Hygiene

Legal Requirement You must ensure that any member of staff that you know or suspect has (or is a carrier of) a food-borne disease or infection (including vomiting, diarrhoea, skin infection, sores and open wounds) is excluded from working in any food handling area until they have been symptom free for 48 hours or until medical clearance has been obtained.

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

Observation I was pleased to see that standards of personal hygiene were high.

Temperature Control

Legal Requirement Raw materials, ingredients, intermediate products and finished products likely to support the reproduction of pathogenic micro-organisms or the formation of toxins must not be kept at temperatures that might result in a risk to health.

Legal Requirement The cold chain is not to be interrupted. However, limited periods outside temperature control are allowed for handling during preparation; transport; storage; display and service of food provided that it does not result in a risk to health.

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.

Information All food products should be stored in accordance with the manufacturer instructions. For example sauces were being stored at room temperature when the manufacturer instruction is that they should be refrigerated once open.

Guidance It is essential to know that your probe thermometer is working properly. If the reading is outside these ranges you should replace your probe or return it to the manufacturer to be calibrated. A simple way to check a digital probe is to put it in iced water and boiling water:

- The readings in iced water should be between -1°C and 1°C.
- The readings in boiling water should be between 99°C and 101°C.

Recommendation The core temperature of cooked and reheated foods should reach 75° C for 30 seconds or an equivalent time and temperature combination.

Recommendation In addition to the visual checks you undertake, use a probe thermometer to check the core temperature of cooked and reheated foods. The temperature should reach 75 degrees C for 30 seconds or an equivalent time/temperature combination (e.g. 80 degrees C for 10 seconds).

Observation I was pleased to see you were able to limit bacterial growth and/or survival by applying appropriate temperature controls at points critical to food safety and that you were monitoring temperatures.

Poor Practices

Guidance It is permitted to sell food after its BEST BEFORE date, but becomes an offence if it is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the consumer. You must check the food and make sure your customers are aware that it is past the BEST BEFORE date.

2. Structure and Cleaning

The structure facilities and standard of cleaning and maintenance are all of a good standard and only minor repairs and/or improvements are required. Pest control and waste disposal provisions are adequate. The minor contraventions require your attention. (Score 5)

Cleaning of Structure

Information A detergent is a chemical used to remove grease, dirt and food and is used in the first cleaning step.

Information CORRECT DILUTION: many chemicals are supplied in concentrated form and must be diluted before use. You must follow the manufacturers instruction so that you dilute the chemicals correctly with water

Information Disinfectant: is a chemical that kills bacteria.

Information Different sanitisers require different CONTACT TIMES to be effective. Ensure that you know what the contact time is and that all your staff are trained to use the sanitiser effectively.

Observation The mobile had been well maintained and the standard of cleaning was good.

Cleaning of Equipment and Food Contact Surfaces

Information Please refer to www.food.gov.uk/business-quidance/e-coli-cross-contamination-quidance

Observation You had dedicated equipment for the preparation of raw and ready-to-eat foods.

Cleaning Chemicals / Materials / Equipment and Methods

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.

Guidance Disinfectants and sanitisers must at least meet the requirements of one of the following standards: BS EN 1276 or BS EN 13697; or other standards that meet the same conditions and requirements.

Observation I was pleased to see that the premises was kept clean and that your cleaning materials, methods and equipment were able to minimise the spread of harmful bacteria between surfaces.

Recommendation Your sanitiser met the recommended British Standards.

Maintenance

Observation You are maintaining the mobile in good condition.

Facilities and Structural provision

Observation I was pleased to see the premises had been well maintained and that adequate facilities had been provided.

Pest Control

Observation I was pleased to see that the premises was proofed against the entry of pests and that pest control procedures were in place.

3. Confidence in Management

A food safety management system is in place and you demonstrate a very good standard of compliance with the law. Food hazards are understood properly controlled managed and reviewed. Your records are appropriate and generally maintained. Your staff are suitably supervised and trained. You have a good track record. There are some minor contraventions which require your attention. (Score 5)

Type of Food Safety Management System Required

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 You can download a Safer Food Better Business pack and refill diary pages from the FSA website: www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/caterers/sfbb

Observation Your SFBB/food safety management system was in place and working well. I was confident you had effective control over hazards to food.

Observation You had separate equipment and effective separation between raw and ready-to-eat food at all stages in your operation. (It is recommended that equipment is colour coded.)

Observation You were monitoring (and recording) the temperatures of your fridges and freezers well as the temperature of cooked/hot-held food and could demonstrate effective systems for controlling bacterial growth and survival.

Recommendation That you provide a SFBB pack for each unit if they operate at separate places simultaneously.

Food Hazard Identification and Control

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

Traceability

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

Waste Food and other Refuse

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.

Training

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 There are Level 2 Awards in Food Allergen Awareness on offer in Dereham. If you are interested contact 0800 689 3512

Observation I was pleased to see that food handlers had been trained to an appropriate level and evidence of their training was made available.

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 gastro intestinal 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.

<u>Allergens</u>

Contravention You are failing to manage allergens properly:

- You have not identified the allergens present in the food you prepare
- You do not have a system for informing customers about the presence of allergens in the food you prepare.

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 Advise your customers how to get allergen information. You can display a sign along the lines of ASK OUR STAFF ABOUT ALLERGENS

Information The Food Standards Agency has produced a chart that you may find useful www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/allergen-chart.pdf

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.

Information The Food Information Regulations require that you know what allergens are in the food you provide. You can no longer claim you don?t know what allergens are present. Neither can you simply state that all the foods you serve might contain an allergen:

- Be sure you know exactly what your allergens are
- Convey this information to your customers accurately and consistently.

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