

# **Public Protection (food & safety)**

# **Food Premises Inspection Report**

Name of business: Ali Andos

Address of food business: 78 Catton Grove Road

Norwich NR3 3AA

Date of inspection: 17/07/2019

Risk rating reference: 19/00538/FOOD Premises reference: 19/00229/FD\_HS

Type of premises: Food take away premises
Areas inspected: Main Kitchen, Storeroom

Records examined: SFBB, Temperature control records

Details of samples procured: None
Summary of action taken: Informal
General description of Takeaway

business:

#### **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 <u>2 months</u>.

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	2	5 - 30	35 - 40		45 - 50		> 50
Your Worst score	5	10	10		15		20		-
	T				ſ				
Your Rating is	5	4	3		2		1		0

Your Food Hygiene Rating is 2 - improvement is necessary



# 1. Food Hygiene and Safety

Food hygiene standards are less than satisfactory and you are failing to comply with the law in many respects. There are significant lapses in safe food handling practices and procedures. You are failing to apply some of the controls needed to prevent cross-contamination. 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)

#### Contamination risks

**Contravention** The following exposed ready-to-eat food and or its packaging to the risk of cross-contamination with food-borne bacteria from raw meat or unwashed fruits and vegetables:

 the same utensils i.e tongs were being used for use with raw foods i.e uncooked burgers and ready-to-eat i.e cooked burgers on the grill

**Recommendation** Chopping/cutting boards were held stable with tea towels/cloths and could contaminate the board. Use silicon board mats to stabilise your cutting boards. These can be placed in the dishwasher and /or can be sterilised

**Contravention** You could not demonstrate effective disinfection of equipment and utensils used for both raw and ready-to-eat foods, either by heat or an adequate dishwasher cycle. Separate equipment and utensils must be provided. Such equipment should be easily identifiable (e.g. colour coded) and must be stored and washed separately.:

**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 sanitiser
- \* and by controlling the risks posed by soily vegetables.

#### Hand-washing

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

- no soap or towel was available to wash hand basin. I was offered serviettes to dry my hands
- · no soap or towel to the wash hand basin in WC
- not washing hands after touching raw food i.e burgers
- staff were not seen washing their hands when I visited

**Legal Requirement** Wash hand basins must be provided with hot and cold running water and suitable drainage; soap and a hygienic 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

## 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:

• no protective aprons were being worn, it states in your pack that white and red aprons are worn with chef jackets

**Observation** I was pleased to see that disposable gloves were being used. However you must ensure that gloves are changed between tasks, such as handling raw and ready-to-eat foods or equipment and to wash hands between changes

# Temperature Control

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

- prepared salads were being stored at 17°C in the table top pizza topping fridge. You informed me that it had been there since 11am that morning
- cooked chicken, was being stored at 11.6°C in the table top pizza topping fridge

**Legal Requirement** If you rely on selling cold food (displayed over 8 °C) within four hours you must be able to demonstrate your system for ensuring food is either sold, placed under refrigeration, or discarded, before the four hours have elapsed

**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** If you rely on selling hot food (displayed under 63 °C) within two hours you must be able to demonstrate your system for ensuring food is either sold, placed under refrigeration, or discarded, before the two hours have elapsed.

**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.

#### Unfit food

**Contravention** The following food was unfit (and was seized or destroyed in my presence) because it was either; past its use by date; did not conform to food safety requirements

- 7 x packets of mozzarella cheese were being stored beyond their 'use by' date of 16/7
- Onken yoghurt was being stored beyond its 'use by' date of 16/7

#### **Poor Practices**

**Contravention** The following matters represented poor practice and if allowed to continue may cause food to become contaminated or lead to its deterioration:

- uncovered chicken was being stored in pizza preparation fridge
- storing pizza flour on floor
- using dry blue towel to clean probe thermometer
- raspberries were being stored beyond their 'best before' date of 16/7

**Guidance** It is an offence to sell food which is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the consumer. Food sold passed it's 'best before' date could be of a reduced quality so you must check it is OK before you use it.

# 2. Structure and Cleaning

The structure facilities and standard of cleaning and maintenance are of a generally satisfactory standard but there are some repairs and/or improvements which are required in order for you to comply with the law. Pest control and waste disposal provisions are adequate. The contraventions require your attention; although not critical to food safety they may become so if not addressed. (Score 10)

#### Cleaning of Structure

**Contravention** The following items were dirty and require more frequent and thorough cleaning:

- flooring underneath washing up sink
- pipework underneath washing up sink
- flooring underneath Williams 3 door fridge
- flooring between chest freezers
- behind chest freezer
- flooring behind mixer downstairs

#### Cleaning of Equipment and Food Contact Surfaces

**Contravention** The following items are dirty and must be cleaned:

chicken rotisserie

- container storing pizza flour downstairs
- interior to microwave
- wheels to Williams 3 door fridge
- interior top to rim to chest freezer
- electric fly killer
- white chopping board

#### Cleaning Chemicals / Materials / Equipment and Methods

**Recommendation** I recommend you purchase probe wipes to sanitise your probe thermometer between uses

**Observation** food handler was unsure of which sanitiser to use or the correct contact time

**Information**: Different sanitiser requires 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

## **Information** Cleaning terms:

Detergent: is a chemical used to remove grease, dirt and food and is used in the first cleaning step.

Dilution rate: 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

Disinfectant: is a chemical that kills bacteria

## **Maintenance**

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

- Baffle filters to extraction canopy
- seals to small chest freezer
- split seals to dessert fridge
- split seals to 4 door fridge downstairs
- split seals to chest freezer downstairs
- split seals to upright freezer downstairs
- handles missing to all chest freezers
- electric socket to wall downstairs
- electric light switch not fixed to wall downstairs
- split flooring downstairs

#### Pest Control

**Contravention** a lot of flies were seen on the premises. These pests can carry food poisoning bacteria and can contaminate food and food surfaces that they land on. The

rear door had been left open and provided access tor these pests. The door must be either kept closed and an alternative means of ventilation provided, or must be fitted with an insect-proof screen which can easily be removed for cleaning

# 3. Confidence in Management

There are generally satisfactory food safety controls in place although there is evidence of some non-compliance with the law. Your records are appropriate and generally maintained but some deficiencies were identified. Some minor issues were identified relating to staff supervision and training. The contraventions require your attention; although not critical to food safety they may become so if not addressed. (Score 10)

#### Food Hazard Identification and Control

**Contravention** The following pre-requisites have not been met and this means that your food safety management system will be ineffective:

• staff training is inadequate

**Contravention** You have not identified these food hazards or the methods of control at critical points in your operation:

storing foods at inadequate temperatures

**Contravention** The Management sections in your Safer food Better Business (SFBB) pack are intended to demonstrate you are in day-to-day control of the hazards to food. The following Management sections were either missing, incomplete or not up-to-date:

Cleaning schedule

### Proving Your Arrangements are Working Well

**Contravention** You are not working to the following safe methods in your SFBB pack:

- cleaning schedule in pack not filled in. It states in your pack that the cleaning schedule is filled in see diary. Your cleaning schedule isn't appropriate as all equipment should be added and the method of how you clean it
- you had checked off Thursdays opening checks in diary
- states in your pack that different fridges are used for raw and ready-to-eat foods

**Contravention** The following matters are needed in order to demonstrate your food safety management system is working as it should:

- cleaning schedule
- probe calibration records

# **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:

the bins were so full the lids could not be closed. Either increase the capacity
of the bins or arrange more frequent waste collections

### **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.

# 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.

#### <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
- You are not informing customers about the risk of 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** 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** 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 up-front, clear sign-posting 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

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

**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.

#### **HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE**

#### Matters of evident concern

**Contravention** The following matters were of immediate concern:

- light switch not fixed to the wall
- no handrail to lower 3 steps on flight of stairs to store rooms. Handrails must be continuous to include all steps in the flight.