



**Public Protection (food & safety)**

**Food Premises Inspection Report**

Name of business:	Siciliano
Address of food business:	43 Prince Of Wales Road Norwich NR1 1BL
Date of inspection:	30/08/2019
Risk rating reference:	19/00644/FOOD
Premises reference:	06/00432/FD_HS
Type of premises:	Food take away premises
Areas inspected:	Main Kitchen, Storeroom, Cellar
Records examined:	SFBB
Details of samples procured:	None
Summary of action taken:	Informal
General description of business:	Takeaway

**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
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Your Food Hygiene Rating is 3 - a generally satisfactory standard



### 1. Food Hygiene and Safety

Food hygiene standards are generally satisfactory and maintained. There is evidence of some non-compliance with legal requirements. Some lapses are evident however generally you have satisfactory food handling practices and procedures and adequate control measures to prevent cross-contamination are in place. The contraventions require your attention; although not critical to food safety they may become so if not addressed.  
**(Score 10)**

#### Contamination risks

**Contravention** You could not demonstrate effective heat disinfection of the food equipment and utensils you use for handling both raw and ready-to-eat foods.:

- the same tongs were being used for raw foods and cooked foods on the griddle
- tongs were being stored directly touching on the griddle

**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](http://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** Equipment, utensils, dishes and wrapping materials used for RTE foods are not to be stored in open storage (i.e. a storage area that cannot be closed) underneath a worktop where preparation of raw foods is undertaken as this could lead to cross-contamination.

**Recommendation** Provide separate equipment and utensils designated for use with either raw or ready-to-eat foods, which can be easily identified (e.g. colour coded) and stored and washed separately.

## Hand-washing

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

- staff were not seen washing their hands when I visited
- no means for hygienically drying hands was available
- no towel to wash hand basin in WC

**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. Handwashing should include the following steps:

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

**Information** Handwashing 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

### Temperature Control

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

- foods were not being stored at the temperature directed by the manufacturer
- food temperatures were not being monitored
- the chest freezer temperature was reading  $-7.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- frozen foods were defrosting in the chest freezer. There is a risk that bacteria will begin to grow in the food once it has defrosted. It is therefore recommended that frozen foods are placed in a fridge once defrosted. These foods were moved to another freezer

**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.

**Recommendation** the recommended operation temperature of a chest freezer is between  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-21^{\circ}\text{C}$ . You must either adjust the chest freezer so that it operates between these temperatures or get it serviced. I recommend that you monitor and record the temperatures of the fridges and freezers

### 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 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 (an exception is rice which should not be kept longer than 24 hours)

### 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 cheese slices were being stored in the larder fridge
- uncovered foods i.e cabbage was being stored in the larder fridge
- open can of olives was being stored in the larder fridge

**Legal Requirement** once opened, canned food which is to be stored should be transferred to plastic covered containers, designed for the storage of food, to prevent chemical contamination of the food

## **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 behind griddle and kebab grills
- area where pizza flour is stored in the cellar
- rear door downstairs
- cobwebs were seen to high areas to storage area downstairs

**Recommendation** Improve your housekeeping

### **Cleaning of Equipment and Food Contact Surfaces**

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

- hand contact surfaces
- pipework to wash hand basin
- underneath towel dispenser
- seals to fridges and freezers
- underneath the towel dispenser to the wash hand basin

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

**Guidance** Taps can be a source of contamination so use a paper towel to turn off the tap after washing and drying your hands.

**Guidance** Even when using a surface sanitiser you should be following the two-stage cleaning method. Apply the sanitiser once to remove visible dirt and food debris and then a second time to ensure effective disinfection. Make sure you follow the correct contact time for the product.

**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.

**Recommendation** Disinfect equipment and utensils after cleaning with a suitable sanitiser.

**Recommendation** Store items such as mops, buckets and brooms in an area, room or cupboard separate from a food areas.

### **3. Confidence in Management**

There are generally satisfactory food safety controls in place although there is evidence of some non-compliance with the law. The contraventions require your attention; although not critical to food safety they may become so if not addressed. **(Score 10)**

#### **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.

#### **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:

- storing frozen food at inadequate temperatures

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

- storing foods out of temperatures

**Contravention** The following Safer Food Better Business SAFE METHODS are incomplete:

- Cross-contamination
- Cleaning
- Chilling
- Cooking

#### **Proving Your Arrangements are Working Well**

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

- Daily Diary
- 4-weekly checks
- training records / supplier lists
- cleaning schedule
- chilling down hot food / freezing / defrosting
- personal hygiene/handwashing
- food allergies
- cleaning/clear and clean as you go

### Traceability

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

### Waste Food and other Refuse

**Observation** You had measures in place to dispose of waste food appropriately and were employing the services of an approved waste contractor.

### Training

**Contravention** The following evidence indicates there is a staff training need as food handlers:

- were not washing their hands often enough
- were using poor food storage practices
- were using poor cross contamination practices
- were not cleaning properly
- did not appreciate allergen risks

**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](http://www.norwich.gov.uk)

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

**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 the equivalent CIEH course are on our website: [www.norwich.gov.uk](http://www.norwich.gov.uk)

**Recommendation** A Level 3 Award for Supervising Food Safety in Catering would be appropriate for your supervisory staff and those with managerial responsibility.

**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](http://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.

### Allergens

**Contravention** You are failing to manage allergens properly:

- You have not identified the allergens present in the food you prepare

**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



**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.