

Public Protection (food & safety)

Food Premises Inspection Report

Name of business:	Jin Gong
Address of food business:	282 Aylsham Road Norwich NR3 2RG
Date of inspection:	04/03/2020
Risk rating reference:	20/00068/FOOD
Premises reference:	19/00373/FD_HS
Type of premises:	Food take away premises
Areas inspected:	Main Kitchen, Storeroom
Records examined:	SFBB
Details of samples procured:	None
Summary of action taken:	Informal
General description of business:	Chinese take away serving local community

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 4 - a 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.

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. (You were using colour coded boards stored in a rack.)

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

Hand-washing

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

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.

Recommendation After washing hands food handlers should turn the taps off using paper towel to prevent them from re contaminating their hands

Observation I was pleased to see hand washing was well managed. The wash hand basin was fully equipped and provided with hot and cold water.

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:

- staff were not wearing suitable protective clothing. Washable over clothing, to cover normal clothes should be worn at all times when preparing food.

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

Recommendation To further improve personal hygiene I suggest:

- a hat be worn
- the paper towel dispenser be located near the wash hand basin.

Temperature Control

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

- cold foods, for service, were being kept above 8 degrees Celsius for over 4 hours, and if not used returned to the fridge and brought out for service again.

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. As discussed try to keep small quantities at room temperature that will be used that shift. Keep back up supplies in the fridge.

Recommendation Infrared thermometers can be used as a simple and speedy way of checking the surface temperatures of hot and cold food. When using them you need to remember that they measure the surface temperature of the food or wrapping rather than the core temperature.

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 of fridges, freezers and cook, and hot hold temperatures.

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

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. However you must not use food past the USE BY date label.

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 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 kitchen had been well maintained and the standard of cleaning was good.

Cleaning of Equipment and Food Contact Surfaces

Observation You had dedicated equipment for the preparation of raw and ready-to-eat foods. You have no complex equipment such as meat slicers or vacuum packers.

Cleaning Chemicals / Materials / Equipment and Methods

Information You must ensure that the sanitisers you use are effective against bacteria. Ensure that they meet the following standards BS EN 1276:1997 and 13697:2001.

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.

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.

Maintenance

Observation You are maintaining the premises in good condition. You had carried out much redecoration since taking over the premises.

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

Contravention Pest proofing is inadequate particularly in the following areas:

- no fly screens to the windows. (These were closed at the inspection as it was Winter. However please review as Summer approaches.)

Recommendation Employ the services of a pest controller.

Observation You had a Electric Fly Killer.

3. Confidence in Management

There are generally satisfactory food safety controls in place although there is evidence of some non-compliance with the law. You are progressing towards a written food safety management system. 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

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

Food Hazard Identification and Control

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

- bacteria growing on food

Contravention The following SAFE METHODS were not fully completed from your Safer Food Better Business pack:

- Cross-contamination
- Cleaning

- Chilling
- Cooking

Please finish completing all questions as discussed.

Observation You have the English SFBB pack. I suggest you also obtain the Chinese translated version which will enable you to understand it fully.

Proving Your Arrangements are Working Well

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

- 4-weekly checks
- training records / supplier lists

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.

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

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:

- your Food hygiene course has expired and you could not provide evidence of having done one. (You are going to search for a Chinese course provider.)

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

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

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

Contravention There was insufficient control over the contamination of food from food handlers known or suspected to be suffering from a food-borne disease or gastro-intestinal illness:

- you were not aware that you must not work with food until you are 48 symptom free.

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
- 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 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.