## Food allergy <br> What you need to know



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## Food allergy What you need to know

This booklet is for anyone who works in a café or restaurant, or in a business selling food you wrap yourself e.g. sandwiches, loose bread rolls, cakes, deli products or other unpackaged foods.

Why food allergy matters
When someone has a food allergy, eating even a small bit of that food can make them very ill. Sometimes they could even die. So, when you are at work, it's very important for you to take food allergy seriously.

## Which ingredients can cause a problem?

These are some of the foods people may be allergic to and some of the places where they may be found:

Celery

Cereals containing gluten

Crustacea

Eggs

Fish
including celery stalks, leaves and seeds and celeriac, in salads, soups, celery salt, some meat products

such as wheat, rye and barley and foods containing flour, such as bread, pasta, cakes, pastry, meat products, sauces, soups, batter, stock cubes, breadcrumbs, foods dusted with flour

such as prawns, lobster, scampi, crab, shrimp paste

in cakes, mousses, sauces, pasta, quiche, some meat products, mayonnaise, foods brushed with egg

in some salad dressings, pizzas, relishes, fish sauce and some soy and Worcestershire sauces


Lupin
lupin seeds and flour in some types of bread and pastries



## 7 tips on food allergy

1. When someone asks you if a food contains a particular ingredient, always check every time - never guess. If you check but you're still not sure, tell the customer so they can decide for themselves.
2. If you are selling a food that contains one or more of the ingredients which can cause a problem, list them on the card, label or menu - and make sure the information is accurate.
3. Keep up-to-date ingredients information for any ready-made foods that you use (for example, a filling you put in a sandwich). The ingredients might be on the label or invoice.
4. When you are making food, make sure you know what is in all the ingredients you use, including cooking oils, dressings, toppings, sauces and garnishes.
5. If you change the ingredients of a food, make sure you update your ingredients information and tell other staff about the change.
6. If someone asks you to make some food for them that does not contain a particular ingredient, don't say yes unless you can make sure that absolutely none of that ingredient will be in the food.
7. If you're making food for someone with an allergy, make sure work surfaces and equipment have been thoroughly cleaned. And wash your hands thoroughly before preparing that food.

For more information and advice about allergy, visit: food.gov.uk/allergy

This section contains best practice guidance for caterers and people selling unpackaged foods and gives information on the FSA's work on food allergy and intolerance, including research and labelling.

A poster that could be used as a training aid is also available to download. To order a copy, contact Food Standards Agency Publications. Contact details are on the back cover.


For further information and advice about food, visit the Food Standards Agency's websites:
eatwell.gov.uk
food.gov.uk

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