

Food Regulations 1985

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of the Food Act 1983, the Minister makes the following regulations;

Arrangement of Regulations

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PART IV - Labelling

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- 58. Corn flour or corn starch
- 59. Custard powder
- 60. Meal
- 61. Wheat germ meal or wheat germ
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- 70. Meal bread
- 71. [Deleted by P.U.(A) 162/88]
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Malt and Malt Extract

- 76. Malt
- 77. Malt extract
- 78. Bakers' malt extract, commercial malt extract or bakers' maltose Food Aerating Substance
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Milk and Milk Product

- 82. Milk, raw milk or fresh milk
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84. Skimmed milk, skim milk, non-fat milk or separated milk
85. Pasteurized milk
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87. Ultra high temperature milk or U.H.T. milk
88. Reference to milk as food
89. Flavoured milk
90. Full cream milk powder or dried full cream milk
91. Skimmed milk powder, skim milk powder, dried non-fat milk solids or separated milk powder
92. Recombined milk
93. Reconstituted milk
94. Evaporated milk or unsweetened condensed milk
95. Condensed milk or sweetened condensed milk
96. Lactose hydrolysed milk
97. Filled milk
98. Evaporated filled milk or unsweetened condensed filled milk
99. Condensed filled milk or sweetened condensed filled milk
100. Cream or raw cream
101. Pasteurized cream
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105. Ghee
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121. Dextrose anhydrous
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- 148. Smoked meat
- 149. Canned meat
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- 156. Fish
- 157. Fish product
- 158. Cured, pickled or salted fish
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- 162. Fish paste
- 163. Belacan
- 164. Fish sauce
- 165. [Deleted by P.U.(A) 162/88]
- 166. Cincalok
- 167. Fish ball or fish cake
- 168. Fish keropok
- 169. Otak udang, petis or heko
- 170. Pekasam

Egg and Egg Product

- 171. Egg
- 172. Liquid egg
- 173. Liquid egg yolk
- 174. Liquid egg white
- 175. Dried egg, dried egg yolk and dried egg white
- 176. Reference to egg as food or as ingredient in food
- 177. Preserved egg
- 178. Particular labelling requirement of egg

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- 179. General standard for edible fat and edible oil
- 180. Dripping
- 181. Suet
- 182. Lard
- 183. Refined, bleached, deodorized palm stearin
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- 185. Margarine
- 186. Fat spread

187. Vanaspati
188. General standard for edible oil
189. Cooking oil
190. Refined coconut oil
191. Unrefined coconut oil
192. Corn oil
193. Cottonseed oil
194. Groundnut oil, peanut oil or arachis oil
195. Mustardseed oil
196. Refined, bleached, deodorized palm oil
197. Neutralized, bleached, deodorized palm oil
198. Refined, bleached, deodorized palm olein
199. Neutralized, bleached, deodorized palm olein
200. Refined, bleached, deodorized palm kernel oil
201. Olive oil
202. Rice bran oil
203. Rapeseed oil or toria oil
204. Safflower seed oil
205. Sesameseed oil or gingelly oil
206. Soya bean oil
207. Sunflower seed oil
208. Particular labelling requirement of edible fat and edible oil

Vegetable and Vegetable Product

209. Vegetable
210. Fresh vegetable
211. Dried or dehydrated vegetable
212. Frozen vegetable
213. Vegetable product
214. Salted vegetable
215. Dried salted vegetable
216. Tomato paste
217. Tomato pulp
218. Tomato puree
219. Vegetable juice
220. Canned vegetable
221. Fermented soya bean product
222. Hydrolysed vegetable protein or hydrolysed plant protein

Soup and Soup Stock

223. Soup
224. Soup stock

Fruit and Fruit Product

225. Raw fruit or fresh fruit
226. Dried fruit
227. Mixed dried fruit
228. Fruit product
229. Candied fruit or glazed fruit or crystallized fruit
230. Salted fruit
231. Dried salted fruit
232. Candied peel
233. Canned fruit
234. Canned fruit cocktail
235. Fruit juice
236. Apple juice
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- 238. Lemon juice
- 239. Lime juice
- 240. Orange juice
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- 242. Pineapple juice
- 243. Particular labelling requirement of fruit juice
- 244. Fruit pulp
- 245. Fruit puree or fruit paste

Jam, Fruit Jelly, Marmalade and Seri Kaya

- 246. Jam
- 247. Fruit jelly
- 248. Marmalade
- 249. Seri kaya
- 250. Pectin
- 251. Jam setting compound

Nut and Nut Product

- 252. Nut
- 253. Coconut milk
- 254. Coconut cream
- 255. Coconut cream powder
- 256. Desiccated coconut
- 257. [Deleted by P.U.(A) 162/88]
- 258. Coconut paste
- 259. Peanut butter

Tea, Coffee, Chicory and Related Product

- 260. Tea
- 261. Tea dust, tea fanning or tea sifting
- 262. Tea extract, instant tea or soluble tea
- 263. Scented tea
- 263A. Tea mix
- 264. Particular labelling requirement of tea
- 265. Coffee bean
- 266. Coffee or ground coffee or coffee powder
- 267. Instant coffee or soluble coffee
- 268. Coffee essence or liquid coffee extract
- 269. Coffee mixture
- 270. Chicory
- 271. Coffee and chicory
- 272. Instant coffee and chicory or soluble coffee and chicory extract
- 273. Coffee and chicory essence or liquid coffee and chicory extract

Cocoa and Cocoa Product

- 274. Cocoa bean
- 275. Cocoa nib or cracked cocoa
- 276. Cocoa paste, cocoa mass, cocoa slab or cocoa liquor
- 277. Cocoa butter
- 278. Cocoa or cocoa powder or soluble cocoa
- 279. Chocolate
- 280. White chocolate
- 281. Milk chocolate

Milk Shake

- 282. Milk shake

Salt and Spice

- 283. Salt
- 284. Table salt
- 285. Iodised table salt or iodised salt
- 286. Spice
- 287. Aniseed
- 287A. Aniseed powder
- 288. Caraway seed
- 289. Caraway powder
- 290. Cardamom
- 291. Cardamom seed
- 292. Cardamom powder
- 293. Cardamom amomum
- 294. Cardamom amomum seed
- 295. Cardamom amomum powder
- 296. Celery seed
- 297. Chilli
- 298. Chilli powder
- 299. Chilli slurry
- 300. Cinnamon
- 301. Cinamon powder
- 302. Cloves
- 303. Cloves powder
- 304. Coriander
- 305. Coriander powder
- 306. Cumin
- 307. Cumin powder
- 308. Cumin black
- 309. Cumin black powder
- 310. Dill seed
- 311. Fennel
- 312. Fennel powder
- 313. Fenugreek
- 314. Fenugreek powder
- 315. Ginger
- 316. Ginger powder
- 317. Mace
- 318. Mace powder
- 319. Mustard
- 320. Mustard powder
- 321. Nutmeg
- 322. Nutmeg powder
- 323. Black pepper
- 324. Black pepper powder
- 325. White pepper
- 326. White pepper powder
- 327. Mixed pepper powder
- 328. Pimento
- 329. Saffron
- 330. Star anise
- 331. Tumeric
- 332. Tumeric powder
- 333. Mixed spice
- 333A. Curry powder

Vinegar, Sauce, Chutney and Pickle

- 334. Vinegar

- 335. Distilled vinegar
- 336. Blended vinegar
- 337. Artificial vinegar or synthetic vinegar
- 338. Particular requirement of vinegar
- 339. Sauce
- 340. Soya sauce or soya bean or kicap
- 341. Hydrolysed vegetable protein sauce or hydrolysed plant protein sauce
- 341A. Blended hydrolysed vegetable protein sauce or blended hydrolysed plant protein
- 342. Chilli sauce
- 343. Tomato sauce or tomato ketchup or tomato catsup
- 344. Salad dressing
- 345. Mayonnaise
- 346. Chutney
- 347. Pickle

Soft Drink

- 348. General standard for soft drink
- 349. Syrup
- 350. Fruit syrup, fruit cordial or fruit squash
- 351. Flavoured syrup or flavoured cordial
- 352. Fruit juice drink
- 353. Fruit drink
- 354. Flavoured drink
- 355. Soft drink base or soft drink premix
- 356. Botanical beverage
- 357. Soya bean milk
- 358. Soya bean drink
- 359. (Deleted by P.U.(A) 162/88)
- 360. Particular labelling requirement of soft drink
- 360A. Natural mineral water
- 360B. Packaged drinking water

Alcoholic Beverage

- 361. General standard for alcoholic beverage
- 362. Wine
- 363. Wine cocktail, vermouth or wine aperitif
- 364. Aerated wine
- 365. Dry wine
- 366. Sweet wine
- 367. Fruit wine
- 368. Apple wine
- 369. Cider
- 370. Pear wine
- 371. Perry
- 372. Vegetable wine
- 373. Honey wine or mead
- 374. Beer, lager, ale or stout
- 375. Rice wine
- 376. Toddy
- 377. Spirit
- 378. Brandy
- 379. Fruit brandy
- 380. Rum
- 381. Whisky
- 382. Vodka
- 383. Gin
- 384. Samsu

- 385. Particular labelling requirement of spirit
- 386. Liqueur

Shandy

- 387. Shandy

Special Purpose Food

- 388. Special purpose food
- 389. Infant formula
- 390. Canned food for infants and children
- 391. Cereal-based food for infants and children
- 392. Low energy food
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PART IX USE OF WATER, ICE OR STEAM

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1 - Citation, Commencement and Application

- (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Food Regulations 1985.
- (2) These Regulations shall come into force on such date as the minister may appoint by notification in the Gazette.
- (3) These Regulations shall not apply to any food prepared, produced or packaged for export outside Malaysia.

2 - Interpretation

- (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires--

"Act" means the Food Act 1983;

"alcohol" means ethyl alcohol;

"appropriate designation" means a name or description, being a specific and not a generic name or description, which shall indicate to the prospective purchaser the true nature of the food to which it is applied;

"bulk container" includes--

- (a) any wagon, crate, silo, tanker and other similar container; and
- (b) any box, carton and other similar container in which more than one duly labelled package and its content are placed and in which the packages and their contents are not intended to be retained when the packages or the contents are sold by way of retail;

"commercially sterile" means any condition which is free of viable microorganisms including spores of public health significance and microorganisms capable of reproducing in the food under normal conditions of storage and distribution;

"extra wrapper" means an interior or exterior wrapper used only to facilitate packing and it not intended or adequate to serve as a sole container of the content of the package;

"outer package" means any container in which more than one duly labelled package of the same type of food are placed for the purpose of sale by retail;

"parts per cent (ppc)", "parts per million (ppm)" and "parts per billion (ppb)" means parts per centum, parts per million and parts per billion by weight respectively.

- (2) Any reference in these Regulations to parts per million and parts per billion shall be deemed to be equivalent to milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) and microgram per kilogram (µg/kg) respectively.

- (3) Any reference in these Regulations to any specified article shall be construed as including a reference to any other article which is substantially identical with, and may be used for the same purpose as, the articles specifically referred to.

- (4) Any reference in these Regulations to the composition, strength, potency, purity, quality, weight, quantity, shelf life or other property of any food or any ingredient or component thereof shall be the prescribed standard with respect to that food or ingredient or component.

- (5) Where in these Regulations a standard is prescribed for any food without any expressed stipulation forbidding any added matter or substance, there shall be implied therein the stipulation that the

food for which such standard is prescribed shall not contain any added matter or substance, other than potable water, except as may be specifically permitted by these Regulations.

PART II WARRANTY

3. Food which requires a written warranty from manufacturer, etc.

The food in respect of which the manufacturer, distributor or dealer is required to give a written warranty or other written statement under section 30 of the Act, when selling such food to any vendor, shall be as specified in the First Schedule.

PART III PROCEDURE FOR TAKING SAMPLES

4. Procedure on taking samples for physical and chemical analysis

(1) Where an authorized officer has taken or otherwise procured a sample of food in accordance with section 5 of the Act for the purpose of physical or chemical analysis, he shall--

(a) divide the sample into three separate parts and mark and seal or fasten up each part in such a manner as its nature will permit;

(b) offer one part to the seller, importer or manufacturer or his agent or the person having charge of the food;

(c) deliver either personally or through another authorized officer or by A.R. (Acknowledgement or Receipt) registered mail one of the remaining parts to an analyst; and

(d) retain the other remaining part.

(2) Where a sample consists of any food contained in unopened packages and if the opinion of authorized officer the division of a sample for analysis into three separate parts in accordance with subregulation (1)--

(a) is not reasonably practicable; or

(b) might affect the composition or impede the proper analysis of the content,

the provisions of subregulation (1) shall be deemed to be complied with if the authorized officer taking or otherwise procuring the sample divides the package into the requisite number of lots and deals with each lot in the manner provided by this regulation as if it were a part and any reference in three Regulations to a part of a sample shall be construed accordingly.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (1) and (2), where--

(a) a particular package of food has or appears to have in it or upon it any foreign substance or any substance which is suspected of being poisonous, harmful or injurious to health; or

(b) it is not practicable to divide the sample into the requisite number of parts or lots,

the authorized officer shall only take one sample without dividing it into separate parts and shall subsequently deliver the sample so taken either personally or through another authorized officer or by A.R. (Acknowledgement of Receipt) registered mail to an analyst.

5. Procedure on taking samples for microbiological analysis

Where a sample of food is required for microbiological analysis, the authorized officer taking or otherwise procuring the sample in accordance with section 5 of the Act shall--

- (a) only take one sample and shall not divide such sample into separate parts;
- (b) mark and seal the sample in such a manner as its nature will permit; and
- (c) deliver such sample personally or through another authorized officer to an analyst with the least practicable delay.

6. Label for food sample

(1) The label for food sample shall be in quadruplicate with a common counterfoil in the form as prescribed in the Second Schedule.

(2) Where a food sample is divided into three parts one of such label as specified in subregulation (1) shall be pasted on each part of the sample while the remaining label is to be affixed to the request for analysis form.

(3) In cases where only one food sample is taken only one pf the label shall be pasted on such sample while another label is to be affixed to the request for analysis form.

7. Request for analysis of food sample and certificate of analyst

(1) The request for analysis of food sample shall be made in Form A as set out in the Third Schedule.

(2) A certificate of the result of an analysis given by an analyst shall be in the form as set out in the Fourth Schedule.

8. Sample of food

For the purposes of this Part a sample of food may consist of one or more parts or units of the same type of food.

PART IV LABELLING

9. General requirements for labelling of food

No person shall prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food contained in a package, if the package-

- (a) does not bear on it label containing all the particulars required by these Regulations to be contained on a label relating to such package;
- (b) bears on it a label containing anything that is prohibited by these Regulations from appearing on a label relating to such package; or
- (c) bears on it a label containing any particulars that are not in the position or manner required by these Regulations in respect of a label relating to such package.

10. Language to be used

Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, any word, statement, information or direction that is required by these Regulations to appear on the label of any package of food shall -

- (a) in the case of food produced, prepared or packaged in Malaysia, be in Bahasa Malaysia; or
- (b) in the case of imported food, be in Bahasa Malaysia or English, and in either case may include translation thereof in any other language.

11. Particulars in labelling

(1) Every package containing food for sale shall, unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, bear on it a label containing the following particulars, namely--

- (a) the appropriate designation of the food or a description of the food containing the common name of its principal ingredients;
- (b) in the case of mixed or blended food, words which indicate that the contents are mixed or blended, as the case may be, and such word shall be conjoined with the appropriate designation of the food, in the following form:

"mixed" (here insert the appropriate designation of the food); or "blended" (here insert the appropriate designation of the food):

Provided that the word "mixed" or "blended" shall not be conjoined with the appropriate designation of any mixed or blended food which does not comply with the standard prescribed by these Regulations;

- (c) where the food contains beef or pork, or its derivatives, or lard, a statement as to the presence in that food of such beef or pork, or its derivatives, or lard, in the form--

"CONTAINS (state whether beef or pork, or its derivatives, or lard, as the case may be)"

or in any other words to this effect;

- (d) where the food contains added alcohol, a statement as to the presence in the food of such alcohol, in capital bold-faced lettering of a non-serif character not smaller than 6 point, in the form--

"CONTAINS ALCOHOL"

or in any other words to this effect;

- (e) where the food consists of two or more ingredients, other than water, food additives and nutrient supplement, the appropriate designation of each of those ingredients in descending order of proportion by weight and, wherever required by these Regulations, a declaration of the proportion of such ingredient;

- (f) where the food contains edible fat or edible oil or both, a statement as to the presence in that food of such edible fat or edible oil or both, together with the common name of the animal or vegetable, as the case may be, from which such fat or oil is derived;

- (g) where the food contains food additive, a statement as to the presence in that food of such food additive, in the form--

"contains permitted (state the type of the relevant food additive)";

(h) where the claim is made as to the presence in that food of any vitamin, mineral, essential amino acids or essential fatty acid, a statement setting out--

(i) in the case of vitamin, the quantity of each of such vitamin, in international Units milligrams or micrograms;

(ii) in the case of mineral water, the quantity of each of such mineral in part per cent or milligrams;

(iii) in the case of essential amino acid, the quantity of each of such essential amino acid, in milligrams; or

(iv) in the case of essential fatty acid the quantity of each of such essential fatty acid, in energy per cent or grams;

present in a stated quantity of the food;

(i) a statement of the minimum net weight or volume or number of the content of the package;

(ia) in the case of food packed in liquid, a statement of the minimum drained weight of the food;

(j) in the case food locally manufactured or packed, the name and business address of the manufacturer or packer, or the owner of the rights of manufacture or packing or the agent any of them; and in the case of imported food, the name and business address of the manufacturer or packer, or the owner of the rights of manufacture or packing or the agent any of them, and the name and business address of the importer in Malaysia and the name of the country of origin of the food;

(k) such other particulars as are required by these Regulations to be given in the case of any particular food.

(2) The statements required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of subregulation (1), shall appear immediately below the appropriate designation of the food.

(3) For the purposes of paragraphs (e) and (g) of subregulation (1), where the ingredients of the food or the food additives added to such food, are derived from the animal, the common name of such animal shall also be stated on the label of that food:

Provided that shall not be necessary to indicate the name of the animal from which the ingredient or food additive is derived if it can be inferred from the appropriate designation of such ingredient of food additive.

(4) For the purpose of the paragraphs (j) of subregulation (1)--

(a) a telegraphic or code address or an address at a Post Office; or

(b) the name of the company or the trade name of the manufacturer, packer, importer or seller appearing on any disc or cap or other device used for sealing any package of food, shall not be sufficient.

12. Form and manner of labelling

(1) The particulars that are required by regulation 11, or by any other regulation, to appear on the label, shall appear conspicuously and prominently in the label.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the lettering for the particulars that are required by paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of regulation (11) to appear on the label shall be so prominent

in height, visual emphasis, and position as to be conspicuous by comparison with any other matter appearing on the label.

(2A) Subregulation (2) shall not apply to a trade mark.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, all particulars that are required by these Regulations to appear on a label shall be written in no smaller than 10 point lettering, and with equal prominence with any other matter appearing on or attached to the package.

(4) Notwithstanding subregulation (3), the statement of ingredients as required by paragraph (e), (f), (g) and (h), and the particulars that are required by paragraphs (j) and (k), of subregulation (1) of regulation (11) may be written in not smaller than 4 point lettering unless otherwise provided in these Regulations.

(5) Every label required by these Regulations to be borne on a package shall be legibly and durably marked either on the material of the package or on material firmly or permanently attached to the package.

(6) Notwithstanding subregulation (5), a label may be firmly placed inside a package if--

(a) the package is made of clear transparent material; and

(b) the food contained in the package--

(i) is not ready for direct consumption; or

(ii) in the case of food ready for direct consumption, is completely enclosed in its natural shell or pod or interior wrapper such that it has no direct contact or is not likely to come into contact with the label.

(7) No label shall appear on the extra wrapper of any food.

13. Size and colour of letters

(1) Where the size of letters to be used in labels is prescribed in these Regulations by reference to minimum number of points, the reference shall be deemed to be reference to height of the lower case letter of the type face or if the wording is all in capital letters, the height of the capital letters in type face irrespective of the height of type body.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations and for internationally accepted unit symbols of weights and measures, the lettering of every word or statement required by these Regulations to appear on labels shall be--

(a) all capital letters; or

(b) all lower case letters; or

(c) lower case letters with an initial capital letter.

(3) In every case to which paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subregulation (2) applies, the height of the lettering shall be uniform in every word or statement that is separately required.

(4) In every case to which paragraph (c) of subregulation (2) applies, the height of the lower case lettering shall be uniform in every word or statement that is separately required.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, where words are required by these Regulations to appear on labels in letters of specified size and the package to be labelled is so small as to prevent the use of letters of that size, letters of smaller size may be used if they are of the largest size practicable in the circumstances and are in any event no smaller than 2 point.

(6) The requirement in these Regulations as to the height of letters shall be sufficiently complied with if the letters used are of a greater height than the height prescribed.

(7) All lettering shall appear in a colour that contrasts strongly with its background.

14. Date marking

(1) In these Regulations, "date marking", in relation to a package of food, means a date permanently marked or embossed on the package, or in the label on the package, of any food signifying the expiry date or the date of minimum durability of that food, as the case may be.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), the expression--

(a) "expiry date", in relation to a package of food, means the date after which the food, when kept in accordance with any storage conditions set out in the label of such food, may not retain the quality attributes normally expected by a consumer; and

(b) "date of minimum durability", in relation to a package of food, means the date until which the food, when kept in accordance with any storage conditions set out in the label of such food, will retain any specific qualities for which tacit or express claim has been made.

(3) For the purposes of these Regulations, only marking in clear unmistakable date which can be correctly interpreted by the consumer shall constitute date marking. The marking of date in code form for lot identification does not constitute date marking.

(4) The food specified in the Fifth Schedule, when in a package intended for sale, shall bear or have embossed, on the label or elsewhere on the package, a date marking in accordance with any of the alternatives as specified in subregulation (5).

(5) For the purposes of subregulation (4)--

(a) the expiry date in respect of any food shall be shown in one of the following form;

(i) "EXPIRY DATE or EXP DATE (here insert the date, expressed in day, month and year or in month and year)";

(ii) "USE BY (here insert the date, expressed in day, month and year or in month and year)"; or

(iii) "CONSUME BY or CONS BY (here insert the date, expressed in day, month and year or in month and year)";

(b) the date of minimum durability in respect of any food shall be shown in the following form:

"BEST BEFORE or BEST BEF (here insert the date, expressed in day, month and year or in month and year)";

Provided that where only a month of particular year is stated, it shall be presumed that the expiry date or date of minimum durability, as the case may be, shall be by the end of that month.

(6) Where the validity of the date marking of a food to which this regulation applies is dependent on its storage, the storage direction of that food shall also be required to be borne on its label.

(7) No person shall prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food specified in the Fifth Schedule unless the package containing such food bear a date marking as required by subregulation (4) and in any of the forms as specified in subregulation (5).

(8) The date marking required by this regulation shall be in capital bold-faced lettering of non-serif character not smaller than 6 point.

15. Statement of strength of ingredient

Where the standards of strength, weight or quantity, as the case may be, of any ingredient or component part of any food are mentioned on the label, unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, "per cent" shall mean per cent by weight, "part per million" shall mean parts per million by weight, and "part per billion" shall mean parts per billion by weight.

16. Packaging on retail premises

(1) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, where any food is packaged on retail premises and is offered, exposed or kept for sale in such package at the said premises in such a manner that customer may himself select the package then--

(a) every such package of food has to be sealed; and

(b) where the package is of a transparent flexible material, the label required by these Regulations for such package of food may, subject to the requirement of subregulation (6) of regulation 12, be inserted inside the package.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (e), (f), (g), (h) and (j) of subregulation (1) of regulation 11 shall apply to any package of food mentioned in subregulation (1).

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subregulation (1), a package shall be deemed to have been sealed if--

(a) in the case of plastic package, it has been completely sealed by heat or other effective means; and

(b) in the case of paper package, the open end of such package has been folded over and such fold is secured in position by an adhesive tape or other effective means.

17. Exemption from regulations 11, 14 and 16

(1) Regulations 11 and 14 shall not apply to any container referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of "bulk container" in subregulation (1) of regulation 2.

(2) Paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of subregulation (1) of regulation 11 shall not apply to outer package and any container referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of "bulk container" in subregulation (1) of regulation 2.

(3) Regulation 11, 14 and 16 shall not apply to--

(a) any package of food if the food is of the nature, quality, quantity, origin or brand requested by the purchaser and is weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the purchaser; or

(b) any perishable cooked food ready for direct consumption which is packaged on retail premises in response to demand by a purchaser for a specified quantity of such food.

18. Matter forbidden on any label

(1) No descriptive matter appearing on or attached to or supplied with any package of food shall include any comment on, reference to or explanation of, any statement or label required by these Regulations to be borne on any package of food if such comment, reference, or explanation either directly or by implication, contradicts, qualifies or modifies the statement or the content of that label.

(1A) Words to indicate grading, quality or superiority or any other words of similar meaning shall not appear on the label of any package of food unless such description of quality grading conform to those established by the relevant authorities responsible for such grading; and where such words appear on the label it shall be presumed that the food is compliance with the requirements established by the relevant authorities in respect of that quality grading.

(2) No label which describes any food shall include the word "pure" or any other words of the same significance unless--

(a) the food is of the strength, purity, or quality prescribed by these Regulations and is free from any other added substance apart from those essential in the processing of such food; and

(b) there is no expressed stipulation in these Regulations prohibiting the inclusion of such word in the label in respect of that food.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, no label which describes any food shall include the word "compounded", "medicated", "tonic" or "health" or any other words of the same significance.

(4) No label which describes any food shall include any claim in the absence of:

(a) beef or pork or its derivatives, or lard or added alcohol if the food does not contain such ingredients; or

(b) any additives or nutrient supplement the addition of which is prohibited in these Regulations.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, pictorial representation or design may be included in the label for the purpose of illustrating recipes involving the use of the food or suggestions on how to serve the food, where such inclusion is not misleading or deceptive and the representation or design immediately preceded or followed or otherwise closely accompanied, in not less than 6 point lettering, with the words "RECIPE" or "SERVING SUGGESTION" or other words of similar meaning, as the case may be.

(6) Any descriptive matter appearing on or attached to or supplied with any package of food shall not include any information on the promotion or advertisement of another product.

PART V FOOD ADDITIVE AND NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT

19. Food additive

(1) In these Regulations, "food additive" means any safe substance that is intentionally introduced into or on a food in small quantities in order to affect the food's keeping quality, texture, consistency, appearance, odour, taste, alkalinity, or acidity, or to serve any other technological function in

the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging transport, or storage of the food, and that results or may be reasonably expected to result directly or indirectly in the substance or any of its by-products becoming a component of, or otherwise affecting the characteristic of, the food, and includes any preservative, colouring substance, flavouring substance, flavour enhancer, antioxidant and food conditioner, but shall not include nutrient supplement, incidental constituent or salt.

(2) No person shall import, manufacture, advertise for sale or sell or introduce into or on any food--

(a) any food additive other than a permitted food additive; or

(b) any permitted food additive which does not comply with the standard prescribed in these Regulations, where such standard is so prescribed.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), the addition of food additive to food is prohibited except as otherwise permitted by these Regulations. A reference in these Regulations to addition or use of "other food" in the composition of food for which a standard is prescribed in these Regulations shall not be construed as permission for the use of food additives.

(4) No person shall introduce into or on a food any food additive in such a manner as to conceal any damage to, or any inferiority in the quality of that food.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations, except subregulations (5) of regulation 389, a food additive may be present in any food where--

(a) the additive is permitted by these Regulations to be in any ingredient used in the manufacture of the food; and

(b) the proportion of the additive in any such ingredient does not exceed the maximum proportion if any, permitted by these Regulations for that ingredient; and

(c) the total proportion of the additive in the final product does not exceed the maximum proportion, if any, permitted by these Regulations for that product; and

(d) the food into which the additive is carried over does not contain the additive in a greater quantity than would be the case if the food were made under proper technological conditions and in accordance with sound manufacturing practice; and

(e) the additive carried over is present in the food at a level that is significantly less than that normally required for the additive to achieve an efficient technological function in its own right.

(6) There shall be written in label on a package containing food additive imported, manufactured, advertised for sale or sold--

(a) the words "(state the chemical name of the food additive) as permitted (state the type of food additive)"; provided that in the case of colouring substance or flavouring substance it shall be sufficient to state the common name or appropriate designation of the food additive in place of the chemical name; and

(b) a statement giving direction for its use.

20. Preservative

(1) In these Regulations, "preservative" means any substance that, when added to food, is capable of inhibiting, retarding or arresting the process of decomposition, fermentation, or acidification of such food but shall not include herb, spice, vinegar or wood smoke.

(2) The substances specified in the headings to columns (2) to (4) of Table I, and the substances specified in column (2) of Table II, to the Sixth Schedule shall be permitted preservatives within the meaning and for the purposes of these Regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), the addition of preservative to food is prohibited except as otherwise permitted by these Regulations.

(4) Where otherwise permitted by these Regulations -

a. the preservatives set out the headings to columns (2) to (4) of Table I to the Sixth Schedule may be added to the foods specified in column (1) thereof in proportions not greater than the maximum permitted proportions specified opposite those foods in the columns thereof applicable to the preservatives;

b. the preservatives specified in column (2) of Table II to the Sixth Schedule may be added to the foods specified opposite thereto in column (1) of the said Table:

Provided that where the use of more than one of such preservatives is permitted by these Regulations, the amount of each shall be such that when expressed as a percentage of the amount permitted singly, the sum of the several percentages does not exceed one hundred.

(5) Where a food preparation contains as an ingredient, any of the food specified in the Sixth Schedule, the amount of preservative permitted in such food preparation shall be such that when expressed as a percentage of the amount permitted for that ingredient as specified in Sixth Schedule, this percentage shall not exceed the percentage of that ingredient present in the food preparation.

21. Colouring substance

(1) In these regulations, "colouring substance" means any substance that, when added to food, is capable of imparting colour to that food and includes colouring preparation.

(2) The substances specified in Table I and Table II to the Seventh Schedule shall be the permitted colouring substances within the meaning and for the purposes of these Regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), the addition of colouring substance to food is prohibited except as otherwise permitted by these Regulations.

(3A) For the purposes of these regulation--

(a) "colouring preparation" means a product prepared by admixing one or more permitted colouring substances with permitted diluents; and

(b) "diluent" means any component of colouring preparation that is not itself a colouring substance and has been intentionally mixed therein to facilitate the use of the mixture in colouring foods.

(3B) Colouring preparation shall contain not less than 4 per cent of permitted colouring substance. Liquid form of colouring preparation may contain benzoic acid as permitted preservative in proportion not exceeding 400 mg/kg and acidity regulator as permitted food conditioner.

(3C) Only the substances specified in Table III to the Seventh Schedule shall be the permitted diluent.

(4) Every package containing colouring substance imported, manufactured or advertised for sale, or sold or intended to be used for colouring food shall, in addition to the requirements of regulation 19, be labelled with--

(a) in the case of synthetic dye or colouring preparation containing synthetic dye, the colour index number specified in relation to the colouring substance in column (3) of Table I to the Seventh Schedule; and

(b) in the case of colouring preparation, the common name, and the total percentage proportion, of the colouring substance present in the preparation.

(5) Nothing in this regulation shall prohibit the sale of fish, meat, cheese, egg, vegetable, fruit, or nut that bear markings which have been applied for the purpose of identification or grading to the food in its raw or original form, or on a portion of the food normally eaten, if such markings--

(a) are composed of permitted colouring substance, with or without other permitted food additives or harmless diluents;

(b) contrast strongly with their background;

(c) do not cover a substantial area of the original surface to which they were applied; and

(d) have not penetrated the underlying part of the food to any noticeable degree.

22. Flavouring substance

(1) In these Regulations, "flavouring substance" means any substance that when added to food, is capable of imparting flavour to that food and includes the spices specified in regulations 286 to 333.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations--

(a) "natural flavouring substance" means any flavouring substance obtained exclusively by physical processes from vegetable or animal, either in their natural state or processed, for human consumption;

(b) "nature-identical flavouring substance" means any flavouring substance chemically isolated from aromatic raw materials or obtained synthetically, and are chemically identical to substances present in natural products intended for human consumption, either processed or not.

(3) For the purposes of these Regulations, all flavouring substances, other than the flavouring substances specified in Table I to the Eighth Schedule and those imported without the written approval of the director under subregulation (4), shall be permitted flavouring substances.

(4) No person shall import any flavouring substance for use in food unless such flavouring substance has been certified safe and suitable for use in food by the relevant authority in the country of its origin or manufacture, and its importation has been approved by the Director.

(5) Notwithstanding subregulation (3), the addition of flavouring substance to food is prohibited except as otherwise permitted by these Regulations.

(6) Where the addition of flavouring substance to food is permitted by these Regulations, the flavouring substance that may be added to such food shall not include the substance specified in column (1) of Table II to the Eighth Schedule except as otherwise provided in subregulation (7).

(7) The flavouring substances specified in column (1) of the Table II to the Eighth Schedule may be added to the food specified in relation thereto in column (2) of the said Table in the proportion not greater than the maximum permitted proportion specified in relation thereto in column (3) thereof:

Provided that where the use of more than one of such flavouring substances is permitted by these Regulations, the amount of each shall be such that, when expressed as a percentage of the amount permitted singly, the sum of the several percentage does not exceed one hundred.

23. Flavour enhancer

(1) In these Regulations, "flavour enhancer" means any substance that, when added to food, is capable of enhancing or improving the flavour of that food.

(2) The substances specified in the Ninth Schedule shall be the permitted flavour enhancers within the meaning and for the purposes of these Regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), the addition of flavour enhancer to food is prohibited except as otherwise permitted by these Regulations.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (g) of subregulation (1) of regulation 11, where a permitted flavour enhancer has been added to any food there shall be written in the label on a package containing such food the words "contains (state the chemical name of the flavour enhancer) as permitted flavour enhancer".

24. Antioxidant

(1) In these Regulations, "antioxidant" means any substance that when added to food, is capable of delaying or retarding the development in food of rancidity or other deterioration due to oxidation.

(2) The substances specified in the headings to columns (2) to (11) of the Tenth Schedule shall be the permitted antioxidants within the meaning and for the purposes of these Regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), the addition of antioxidant to food is prohibited except as otherwise permitted by these Regulations.

(4) Where otherwise permitted by these Regulations, the antioxidants set out in the headings to columns (2) to (11) of the Table to the Tenth Schedule may be added to the food specified in column (1) thereof in proportions not greater than the maximum permitted proportion specified opposite those food in columns thereof applicable to the antioxidants:

Provided that the use of more than one such antioxidant is permitted by these Regulations, the amount of each shall be such that, when expressed as a percentage of the amount permitted singly, the sum of the several percentage does not exceed one hundred.

(5) Where a food preparation contains as an ingredient, any of the food specified in the Tenth Schedule, the amount of antioxidant permitted in such food preparation shall be such that when expressed as percentage of the amount permitted for that ingredient as specified in the Tenth Schedule, this percentage shall not exceed the percentage of that ingredient present in the food preparation.

25. Food conditioner

(1) In these Regulations, "food conditioner" means any substance that is added to food for a technological purpose to obtain the desired food and includes emulsifiers, antifoaming agents, stabilisers, thickeners, modified starches, gelling agents, acidity regulators, enzymes, solvents and anticaking agents, but shall not include preservative, colouring substance, flavouring substance, flavour enhancer and antioxidant.

(2) The substances specified in Table I and in column (2) of Table II, to the Eleventh Schedule shall be the permitted food conditioners within the meaning and for the purpose of the Regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2) the addition of food conditioner to food is prohibited except as otherwise permitted by these Regulations.

(4) Notwithstanding subregulation (3), where the addition of food conditioner to food is permitted by these Regulations, only the food conditioner specified in Table I to the Eleventh Schedule may be added to such food:

Provided that the food conditioner specified in column (2) of Table II to the Eleventh Schedule may also be added to the food specified opposite thereto in column (1) of the said Table.

(5) Where any food is added with polydextrose there shall be written in the label on a package containing such food the words "Sensitive individuals may experience a laxative effect from the excessive consumption of food containing polydextrose".

26. Nutrient supplement

(1) In these Regulations, 'nutrient supplement' includes any mineral, vitamin, essential amino acid or essential fatty acid which, when added either singly or in combination to food, improves or enriches the nutrient content of food.

(2) The mineral, vitamins, essential amino acids and essential fatty acid specified in table I to the Twelfth Schedule shall be the permitted nutrient supplements within the meaning and for the purposes of the these Regulations.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, permitted nutrient supplement may be added to any food.

(4) No person shall sell any food to which nutrient supplement other than a permitted nutrient supplement has been added.

(5) No person shall import, manufacture or advertise for sale or sell, as suitable for use in food, any nutrient supplement other than a permitted nutrient supplement.

(6) Every package containing food to which an essential amino acid or essential fatty acid or both has been added shall be labelled with--

(a) the name of the essential amino acid or essential fatty acid or both, as the case may be, added to the food; and

(b) the amount of the added essential amino acid or essential fatty acid or both, as the case may be, that is contained in specified quantity of the food.

(7) No label on a package containing any food shall bear a claim that such food is enriched, fortified, vitaminised, supplemented or strengthened, or shall contain any statement that may or is likely to convey the same meaning, or that the food is a source of one or more vitamins or minerals or both, unless a reference quantity of the food as specified in column (1) of Table II to the Twelfth Schedule provides not less than the amount of the vitamin or mineral, as the case may be, specified in relation thereto in column (2) to (17) of the said Table, that is derived from the source of nutrient supplement specified in Table I to the said Schedule.

(8) Notwithstanding subregulation (7), the label on a package of food to which an essential amino acid or essential fatty acid or both has been added may bear a claim that the food is enriched or supplemented with essential amino acid or essential fatty acid or both. Where such claim is made it shall be expressed on the label in the following form:

"This is (state the quality claimed as aforesaid) with (state the amount in milligram) of (state whether essential amino acid, essential fatty acid or both).

(9) Where the food is claimed to possess the quality as specified in subregulation (7) there shall be written in the label on a package containing such food the words "This food is (state the quality claimed as in subregulation (7)) with (state the vitamins or minerals or both and their amounts in units as expressed in Table II to the Twelfth Schedule)"

(10) Every package of nutrient supplement imported, manufactured, advertised for sale or sold or intended for sale as food shall be labelled with the maximum strength of the vitamin or mineral contained therein in stated measurement.

(11) No preparation in the form of any vitamin or mineral shall be labelled and sold as food if the largest recommended daily dosage of the preparation as stated on its label furnishes an amount of vitamin or mineral which exceeds the amount specified in Table III to the Twelfth Schedule.

PART VI PACKAGES FOR FOOD

27. Use of harmful packages prohibited

Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, no person shall import, manufacture, advertise for sale or sell, or use or cause or permit to be used in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure of food for sale, any package, appliance, container or vessel which yields or could yield to its contents, any toxic, injurious or tainting substance, or which contributes to the deterioration of the food.

28. Safety of packages for food

No person shall import, manufacture, advertise for sale or sell any package, appliance, container or vessel made of enamel or glazed earthenware that is intended for use in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure of food for sale and is either capable of imparting lead, antimony, arsenic, cadmium or any other toxic substance to any food prepared, packed, stored, delivered or exposed in it, or is not resistant to acid unless the package, appliance, container or vessel satisfies the test described in the Thirteenth Schedule.

29. Use of polyvinyl chloride package containing excess vinyl chloride monomer prohibited

No person shall import, manufacture or advertise for sale or sell or use in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure of food for sale, any rigid or semi-rigid package, appliance, container or vessel, made of polyvinyl chloride which contains more than 1 mg/kg of vinyl chloride monomer.

30. Food packaged in polyvinyl chloride container shall not contain excess vinyl chloride monomer

No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food in any rigid or semi-rigid package, appliance, container or vessel made of polyvinyl chloride if the food contains more than 0.05 mg/kg of vinyl chloride monomer.

31. Use of packages for non-food product prohibited

No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure for sale of any food, any package, appliance, container or vessel that had been used or intended to be used for any non-food product.

32. Recycling of packages prohibited

(1) No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure for sale--

(a) of any sugar, flour or meal, any sack that has previously been used for any purpose;

(b) of any edible fat or edible oil, any bottle or metal container, other than silos and tankers for edible fat and edible oil, that has previously been used for any purposes;

(c) of any food of non-swine origin, any package, appliance; container or vessel that is intended for use or has been used for any product of swine origin (sus scrofa);

(d) of any food, other than that packaged in an extra wrapper, any plastic bottle that has previously been used for any purpose;

(e) of any food, other than alcoholic beverage and shandy, any bottle that has previously been used for alcoholic beverage or shandy.

(2) Polycarbonate containers of not less than 20 litre in size that has previously been used for natural mineral water may be used for the same purpose.

33. Packages that may be recycled for similar product

Except as otherwise provided in regulation 33A, no person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure for sale--

(a) of any milk, soft drink, alcoholic beverage or shandy, any glass bottle that has previously been used for another food;

(b) of any vegetable, fish or fruit, any box or crate that has previously been used for another food;

(c) of any polished rice, any gunny sack that has previously been used for another food.

33A. Packages of another food that may be recycled for alcoholic beverage, shandy, vegetable and fruit

(1) Any glass bottle that has previously been used for alcoholic beverage may be used for shandy and vice-versa.

(2) Any box or crate that has previously been used for vegetable may be used in the preparation, packaging and storage of fruit and vice-versa.

34. Presumption as to the use of any package

For the purposes of regulations 32 and 33, where a package, appliance, container or vessel containing food bears any mark or label belonging to another food it shall be presumed that such package, appliance, container or vessel has been used for that particular food as shown by such mark or label.

35. Use of damaged package prohibited

(1) No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food container in any damaged package or container.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), the term "damaged" includes--

(a) chipping or distortion that affect the integrity of the package or container, or the wholesomeness of the product or both; or

(b) perforation, corrosion or leakage, or a combination of these.

36. Toys, coins, etc. not to be placed in food

(1) There shall not be placed in food for sale or in packages of such food, any toy, coin or other article.

(2) Nothing in subregulation (1) shall prohibit the placing in food or in packages of such food--

(a) any article for measuring the recommended quantity of food to be consumed, provided that such article is sterile;

(b) the label referred to in subregulation (6) of regulation 12; or

(c) any sachet or reduced iron powder for the purpose of absorbing oxygen.

36A. Reduced iron powder

(1) The reduced iron powder specified in paragraph (c) of subregulation (2) of regulation 36 shall be enclosed in a sachet in such a manner that the oxygen absorber will not contaminate, taint or migrate into the food.

(2) Where the sachet or reduced iron powder is in direct contact with the food, the sachet itself and its label shall compose of material that will not contaminate, taint or migrate into the food.

(3) The sachet of reduced iron powder may contain one or more of the following:

(i) calcium chloride;

(ii) calcium hydroxide;

(iii) carbon, activated;

(iv) gypsum;

(v) iron oxide;

(vi) magnesium hydroxide;

(vii) magnesium stearate;

(viii) salt;

(x) talc;

(xi) water;

(xii) zeolite.

(4) The sachet of reduced iron powder shall be labelled with the words 'OXYGEN ABSORBER' or any word or words having the same or similar effect and shall be followed by the words 'DO NOT EAT CONTENTS' and 'CONTAINS IRON POWDER'.

PART VII INCIDENTAL CONSTITUENT

37. Incidental constituent

(1) In these Regulations, "incidental constituent" means any foreign, extraneous, toxic, noxious or harmful substances that is contained or present in or on any food and includes metal contaminant, microorganisms and their toxins, drug residue and pesticide residue but does not include preservative, colouring substance, flavouring substance, flavour enhancer, antioxidant, food conditioner, non-nutritive sweetening substance or nutrient supplement or any other substance permitted to be added to food by these Regulations.

(2) No person shall keep, carry, spread or use, or cause or permit to be kept, carried, spread or used, any toxic, noxious or harmful substance so as to expose a food intended for sale to the risk of contamination by that substance at any time in the course of the preparation, manufacture, storage, packaging, carriage, delivery, or exposure for sale, of the food.

(3) No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food containing any incidental constituent, except as otherwise specified in regulations 38, 39, 40 and 41.

38. Metal contaminant

(1) No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food, specified in column (1) of Table I to the Fourteenth Schedule which contains the substances set out in the headings to columns (2) to (9) of the said Table in a proportion greater than the maximum permitted proportion specified opposite that food in the columns thereof applicable to the substances.

(2) No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell the food additive specified in column (I) of Table II to the Fourteenth Schedule which contains the substances set out in the headings to columns (2) to (8) of the said Table in a proportion greater than the maximum permitted proportion specified opposite that food additive in the column thereof applicable to the substances.

39. Microorganisms and their toxins

(1) In these Regulations, "microorganisms and their toxins" includes bacteria, fungi and their toxins.

(2) No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food ready for consumption that is contaminated with pathogenic microorganisms.

(3) No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food, excluding water, specified in column (1) of Table I to the Fifteenth Schedule which contain bacteria in numbers greater than the numbers specified opposite that food in columns (2), (3) and (4) of the said Table for total plate, coliform and *Escherichia coli*, count respectively.

(4) No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food which contains the mycological contaminant specified in column (1) of Table II to the Fifteenth Schedule in proportion greater than the proportion specified opposite thereto in column (2) of the said Table.

40. Drug residue

(1) In these Regulations, "drug" means any substance or mixtures used internally or externally for therapeutic, prophylactic or growth promotion purposes or for modification of physiological function or behaviour in animals.

(2) "Drug residue" means the parent compounds of the drug and/or their metabolites in any edible portion of the animal product, and include residues of associated impurities of the drug concerned.

(3) No person shall import, sell, expose or offer for sale or delivery, any food intended for human consumption which contains drug residues greater than the amount as set out in Table I, to the Fifteenth A Schedule.

(4) Notwithstanding subregulation (3), either chlortetracycline or oxytetracycline may be incorporated in ice used for preserving fresh fish, and unpeeled shrimps, provided that the concentration of one of these drug shall not exceed 5 parts per million in the product.

(5) Notwithstanding subregulations (3) and (4), no person shall import, sell, expose or offer for sale or delivery, any food intended for human consumption which contains the drugs as set out in Table II to the Fifteenth A Schedule.

41. Pesticide residue

(1) For the purposes of these Regulations, the term "pesticide" includes--

(a) any preparation used, or capable or purporting to be capable of being used, for preventing the attack of, or for destroying--

(i) fungi or other parasitic plants or bacteria that affect or attack plants, fruits, grains, animals or property;

(ii) insects or other pests that affect or attack plants, fruits, animals, or property;

(iii) noxious animals or noxious birds; or

(iv) weeds or other noxious plants; and

(b) any substance purporting to be pesticide.

(2) No person shall expose, cause or permit to be exposed, any food, excluding water, in the course of its preparation, storage, packaging, delivery, importation or exposure for sale, to any pesticide, where such exposure will result in a residue on or in food that is greater than the amount as set out in the Sixteenth Schedule.

(3) No person shall import, prepare for sale or sell any food containing pesticide residue in a proportion greater than the proportion specified for that food in relation to that pesticide residue as set out in the Sixteenth Schedule.

(4) For the purpose of these Regulations, the group names of food are as set out in the Sixteenth A Schedule.

**PART VIII
STANDARDS AND PARTICULAR LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD**

Cereal, Cereal Product, Starch and Bread

42. Flour

(1) Flour shall be the fine, clean and sound product obtained in the milling or grinding of sound, cleaned cereal, tubers and piths of plants and includes the food for the food for which a standard is prescribed in regulations 43 to 48 and regulations 51, 53, 55, 57, 58 and 59.

(2) Flour may contain ascorbic acid, sulphur dioxide or sulphites and not more than 50 mg/kg of benzoyl peroxide as permitted food conditioner.

43. Wheat flour

(1) Wheat flour shall be the fine, clean and sound product obtained in the milling of sound, cleaned wheat. It shall not yield more than 1 per cent of ash.

(2) Wheat flour for bread may contain azodicarbonamide not exceeding 45 mg/kg and calcium peroxide not exceeding 100 mg/kg as permitted food conditioner.

44. Chlorinated wheat flour

45. Gluten wheat flour

46. Protein-increased wheat flour

47. Self-raising wheat flour

48. Wholemeal wheat flour

49. Rice

50. Milled rice

51. Rice flour or ground rice

52. Glutinous rice

53. Glutinous rice flour

54. Tapioca or cassava

55. Tapioca flour or tapioca starch

56. Sago

57. Sago flour

58. Corn flour or corn starch

59. Custard powder

60. Meal

61. Wheat germ meal or wheat germ

- 62. Oatmeal
- 63. Pasta
- 64. Prepared cereal food
- 65. Bread
- 66. White bread
- 67. [Deleted by P.U.(A) 162/88]
- 68. Fruit bread
- 69. Milk bread
- 70. Meal bread
- 71. [Deleted by P.U.(A) 162/88]
- 72. Rye bread
- 73. Wheat-germ bread
- 74. Wholemeal bread
- 75. Enriched bread

Malt and Malt Extract

- 76. Malt

In these Regulations, "malt" means the grain of barley, or of any other cereal that has germinated and has been subsequently dried.

- 77. Malt extract

(1) Malt extract shall be the substance obtained by evaporating an aqueous extract of malt at a temperature not exceeding 55 C.

(2) Malt extract shall contain not less than 70 per cent of total solids derived wholly from malt.

(3) The diastatic power of malt extract shall be such as to ensure that 10 gm of the extract shall, in 30 minutes at a temperature of 40 C, convert 25 g of pure anhydrous potato starch into an equivalent amount of maltose.

- 78. Bakers' malt extract, commercial malt extract or bakers' maltose

(1) Bakers' malt extract, commercial malt extract or bakers' maltose shall contain not less than 70 per cent of solids derived wholly from malt. It shall possess the diastatic power prescribed for malt.

(2) There shall be written in the label on a package containing bakers' malt extract that is devoid of enzymic activity the word "non-diastatic".

Food Aerating Substance

79. Cream of tartar

80 Acid phosphate

81 Baking powder

Milk and Milk Product

82 Milk, raw milk or fresh milk

83 Milk product

Milk product shall be any product prepared from milk and includes the food for which a standard is prescribed in regulations 84 to 87 and regulations 89 to 116.

84 Skimmed milk, skim milk, non-fat milk or separated milk

(1) Pasteurized milk shall be milk that has been efficiently heat-treated by the following Holding Method or by the High Temperature Short Time Method respectively:

(a) by the Holding Method, the temperature of the milk is raised to not less than 63 C and not more than 65 C for at least 30 minutes and then immediately and rapidly reduced to 4 C or less and maintained at that temperature with protection from contamination until the milk is removed from the premises for delivery;

(b) by the High Temperature Short Time Method, the temperature of the milk is raised to not less than 73 C and retained at that temperature for at least 15 seconds or its equivalent of time and temperature relationship and then immediately and rapidly reduced to 4 C or less and maintained at that temperature with protection from contamination until the milk is removed from the premises for delivery.

(2) Pasteurized milk shall conform to the following tests:

(a) when subjected to the Reductase Test the sample shall not completely decolourize the methylene blue solution in less than 5 hours;

(b) (Deleted by P.U.(A) 162/88).

(c) when subjected to the Phosphatase Test, it shall give a reading not exceeding 10 µg p-nitrophenol per ml of milk;

(d) when pasteurized milk is homogenized, it shall comply with the Homogenization Test.

(3) There shall be written in the label on a package containing pasteurized milk the words "pasteurized milk".

85 Pasteurized milk

86. Sterilized milk

(1) Sterilized milk shall be milk which has been filtered, homogenized and thereafter heated to and maintained at a temperature of not less than 100 C for a length of time sufficient to render it commercially sterile and shall be packed in hermetically sealed containers.

(2) (Deleted by P.U. (A) 162/88).

(3) There shall be written in the label on a package containing sterilized milk the words "sterilized milk".

87 Ultra high temperature milk or U.H.T. milk

(1) Ultra high temperature milk or U.H.T. milk shall be milk which has been subjected treatment by being retained at a temperature of not less than 135 C for at least two seconds to render it commercially sterile and immediately aseptically packed in sterile containers.

(2) There shall be written in the label on a package containing ultra high temperature milk or U.H.T. milk the words "ultra high temperature milk" or "U.H.T. milk", as the case may be.

88 Reference to milk as food

Any reference in these Regulations to "milk" as food or as ingredient that shall or may be included in any food shall be deemed to be reference to "pasteurized milk", "sterilized milk", "ultra high temperature milk" or "U.H.T. milk", but shall not include milk, raw milk or fresh milk as specified in regulation 82.

89 Flavoured milk

90 Full cream milk powder or dried full cream milk

91 Skimmed milk powder, skim milk powder, dried non-fat milk solids or separated milk powder

92 Recombined milk

(1) Recombined milk shall be the product prepared from the constituents of milk combined with water or milk or both and shall be subjected to pasteurization, sterilization or ultra high temperature. It may contain salt and permitted food conditioner. In all other respects, it shall comply with the standard for pasteurized milk, sterilized milk or ultra high temperature milk, as the case may be, prescribed in regulations 85, 86 and 87.

(2) There shall be written in the label on a package containing recombined milk the words "recombined milk" and the words shall be conjoined in uniform lettering with the type of heat treatment applied.

93 Reconstituted milk

(1) Reconstituted milk shall be the liquid product prepared by the addition of water to full cream milk powder and shall be subjected to pasteurization, sterilization or ultra high temperature. It may contain salt and permitted food conditioner. In all other respects, it shall comply with the standard for pasteurized

milk, sterilized milk or ultra high temperature milk, as the case may be, prescribed in regulations 85, 86 and 87.

(2) There shall be written in the label on a package containing reconstituted milk the words "reconstituted milk" and the words shall be conjoined in uniform lettering with the type of heat treatment applied.

94 Evaporated milk or unsweetened condensed milk

95 Condensed milk or sweetened condensed milk

(1) Condensed milk or sweetened condensed milk shall be the product obtained by evaporating from milk, a portion of its water or by recombining milk constituents and adding sugar to remainder.

(2) Condensed milk or sweetened condensed milk shall contain not less than--

(a) 8 per cent of milk fat;

(b) 28 per cent of total milk solids; and

(c) 670 International Units of vitamin A per 100 g.

(3) There shall be written in the label on a package containing condensed milk or sweetened condensed milk--

(a) the words, "condensed milk" or 'sweetened condensed milk", as the case may be, immediately followed by the words "NOT SUITABLE FOR INFANTS". The words shall from the first line or lines of the label and no other words shall appear in the same line or lines; and

(b) the words "to prepare a liquid milk which shall contain not less than 3.25 per cent of milk fat and not less than 8.5 per cent of non-fat milk solids add (state the number) parts of water by volume to 1 part of this sweetened condensed milk by volume".

96 Lactose hydrolysed milk

97 Filled milk

98 Evaporated filled milk or unsweetened condensed filled milk

99 Condensed filled milk or sweetened condensed filled milk

100 Cream or raw cream

101 Pasteurized cream

102 Reduced cream or pouring cream

- 103 Butter
- 104 Recombined butter
- 105 Ghee
- 106 Cheese
- 107 Cottage cheese
- 108 Cream cheese
- 109 Processed cheese
- 110 Cheese paste, cheese spread or cheese mixture
- 111 Club cheese or luceon cheese
- 112 Dried cheese or powdered cheese
- 113 Cultured milk or fermented milk
- 114 [Deleted by P.U.(A) 162/88]
- 115 [Deleted by P.U.(A) 162/88]
- 116 Ice cream
- 117 Particular labelling requirement of milk and milk product

Sweetening Substance

- 118 Sugar

(1) Sugar shall be the food chemically known as sucrose and includes granulated sugar, loaf sugar, custor sugar and powdered sugar.

- (2) Sugar--

- (a) shall contain not less than 99.5 per cent of sucrose; and

- (b) shall not yield more than 0.03 per cent of sulphated ash.

- (3) Sugar may contain permitted preservative.

119 Soft brown sugar

(1) Soft brown sugar shall be the clean, partially refined, granulated product prepared from a source of sugar.

(2) Soft brown sugar--

(a) shall contain not less than 90 per cent of sugar and invert sugar;

(b) shall not contain more than 4.5 per cent of water; and

(c) shall not yield more than 3.5 per cent of sulphated ash.

(3) Soft brown sugar may contain caramel as a colouring substance.

120 Coloured sugar or rainbow sugar

In these Regulations, sugar sold under the description "coloured sugar" or 'rainbow sugar', or any other designation indicating a decorative product, excluding soft brown sugar, may contain permitted colouring substance, but in all other respects shall comply with the standard for sugar prescribed in regulation 118.

121 Dextrose anhydrous

122 Dextrose monohydrates

123 Refiner's syrup

124 Glucose

125 Glucose syrup

126 Gula melaka

127 Gula kabung

128 Fructose

129 High fructose glucose syrup

130 Honey