Coding and labelling of milk and milk products

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Form of Labels

(A) Condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk

• (i) Every package containing condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk shall bear a label upon which is printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be allowed by the State Government.

(a) In the case of condensed milk (unsweetened);

CONDENSED MILK UNSWEETENED (Evaporated milk)
This tin contains the equivalent of (x) ----- litres of toned milk

(b) In the case of condensed milk (sweetened);

CONDENSED MILK SWEETENED

This tin contains the equivalent of (x) ----- litres of toned milk with sugar added

(c) In the case of condensed skimmed milk (unsweetened):

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK UNSWEETENED (Evaporated skimmed milk)

This tin contains the equivalent of (x) ------ litres of skimmed milk

(d) In the case of condensed skimmed milk(sweetened)

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK SWEETENED (Evaporated milk)

This tin contains the equivalent of (x) ----- litres of

skimmed milk with sugar added

(e) In the case of condensed milk (sweetened and flavoured):

This has been flavoured with

NOT TO BE USED FOR INFANTS BELOW SIX MONTHS

(f) In the case of condensed milk/condensed skimmed milk (unsweetened) sterilised by Ultra High Temperature (UHT) treatment:

This has been sterilised by UHT process



(g) In the case of milk powder:

MILK POWDER

This tin contains the equivalent of (x) ----- litres of toned milk

(h) In the case of milk powder which contain lecithin:

MILK POWDER IN THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS LECITHIN

(i) In the case of partly skimmed milk powder:

PARTLY SKIMMED MILK POWDER

This tin contains the equivalent of (x) ----- litres of partly skimmed milk having per cent milk fat

(j) In the case of skimmed milk powder:

SKIMMED MILK POWDER

This tin contains the equivalent of (x) ----- litres of skimmed milk

(B) Fluid Milk

The caps of the milk bottles shall clearly indicate the nature of the milk contained in them. The indication may be either in full or abbreviation shown below:

- 1. Buffalo milk may be denoted by the letter 'B'.
- 2. Cow milk may be denoted by the letter 'C'.
- 3. Goat milk may be denoted by the letter 'G'.
- 4. Standardized milk may be denoted by the letter 'S'.
- 5. Toned milk may be denoted by the letter 'T'.
- 6. Double toned milk may be denoted by the letters 'DT'.
- 7. Skimmed milk may be denoted by the letter 'K'.
- 8. Pasteurized milk may be denoted by the letter 'P' followed by the class of milk.

For example, Pasteurized Buffalo milk shall bear the letter 'PB.

Alternatively colours of the caps of the milk bottles shall be indicative of the nature of milk contained in them.



TRUE DIFFERENCE

ALL REAL MILK OFFERS 9 ESSENTIAL NUTRIENTS: protein, calcium, vitamin D, vitamin A, phosphorus, vitamin B12, niacin, riboflavin & pantothenic acid



Og

8g

O cal 200 c



2.5g

8g

O cal 100 calories 200 cal



5g

8g

O cal

200 cal



8g

8g

og o

O cal





Ice-Cream

- Every dealer in ice cream, who sells ice-cream or ice-candy, from a stall or from a cart, barrow or other vehicle, or from a basket, phial, tray or other container used without a staff or a vehicle shall have his name and address along with the name and address of the manufacturer.
- Every package of synthetic food colour preparation and mixture shall bear a label upon which is printed a declaration giving the percentage of total dye content.
- Unless otherwise provided in these rules, every package of malted milk food which contains added natural colouring matter except caramel shall bear the following label:

MALTED MILK FOOED IN THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
PERMITTED NATURAL COLOURING MATTER

- Every package of food which is permitted to contain artificial sweetener mentioned in table given in rule 47 and advertisement for such food shall carry the following label, namely:
 - (i) This...... (Name of food) contains...... (Name of artificial sweetener)
 - (ii) Not recommended for children.
 - (iii) *(a) Quantity of sugar added......gm/100gm.
 - (b) No sugar added in the product.
 - (iv) *Not for Phenyl ketoneuries (if Aspartame is added)
 - (*strike out whatever is not applicable).

• In addition to the above declaration, every package of food which is permitted to contain artificial sweetener shall carry the following label, namely:

CONTAINS ARTIFICIAL SWEETNER AND FOR CALORIE CONSCIOUS

Every package containing Fat-Spread shall carry the following labels, namely

i) Milk Fat Spread

Total milk fat content per cent by weight

Date of packing

Use before

ii) Mixed Fat Spread

Total fat content per cent by weight

Milk fat content Per cent by weight

Date of packing

Use before

iii) Vegetable Fat Spread

Total fat content per cent by weight

Date of packing

Use before

• Every package of Cheese (hard), surface treated with Natamycin, shall bear the following lable namely:

Surface treated with Natamycin

- Provided if caffeine is added in the products, it shall be declared on the body of the container/bottle.
- Provided also that in case of returnable glass bottles, which are recycled for refilling the declaration of caffeine, may be given on the crown.

Notice of Addition, Admixture or Deficiency in Food

(1) Every advertisement label for an article of food which contains an addition, admixture or deficiency shall describe the food as 'containing such addition, admixture or deficiency' also specify the nature and quantity.

An admixture or an addition can be namely:

- (a) Salt in butter or margarine;
- (b) Vitamins in food.
- (2) Every package, containing a food which is not pure by reason of any addition, admixture or deficiency shall be labelled with an adhesive label, which, shall have the following declaration:

[DECLARATION] THIS(a)....... CONTAINS AN ADMIXTURE/ADDITION OF NOT MORE THAN (b) PER CENT OF(c)

- (a) Here insert the name of food.
- (b) Here insert the quantity of admixture which may be present.
- (c) Here insert the name of the admixture or the name of the ingredient which is

deficient.

Restriction on Advertisement

• There shall be no advertisement of any food which is misleading the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) or the rules made thereunder.

Bar Code Definition

- A bar code is a series of bars and spaces arranged according to the encodation rules of a particular specification in order to represent data.
- **Benefits of the codes:** The main purpose is to represent information in a form that is machinereadable, and work can be speed and accuracy. Compared to manual key entry, capturing data automatically by reading bar code can be done in a fraction of a second. Generally the error rate is extremely low, of the order of one error per 10 lakhs readings.

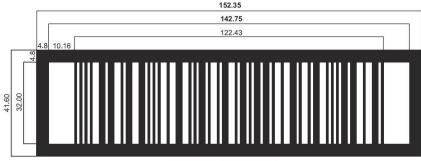
Advantages:

- Computer Aided Checkout.
- Avoidance of over and under charging.
- Self-service.
- Instant inventory control.
- Market survey products sold and rate.

Bar Code Symbols:

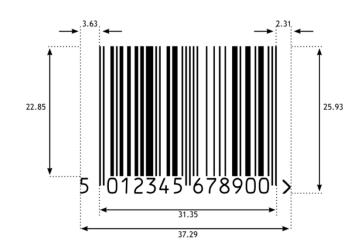
- Code 39: The code 39 symbology introduced in 1975 is widely used for industrial applications.
- **ITF:** Inter leaved two of five (ITF) is well adapted to materials and printing conditions frequently used on fibreboard cases.
- Code 128: Code 128 was developed to address the need of a compact alphanumeric code symbol that could be used to encode complex data, capable of being printed by existing data processing printers.
- **EAN/UPC:** European Article Numbering (EAN) system and Universal Products Code (UPC) system is a continuous symbology encoding fixed length number digits.
- **Two-Dimensional Symbology: PDF 417:** As distinct from the linear symbology, a system such as PDF 417 is a two-dimensional stacked bar-code symbology. In this, the basic data unit or minimum segment containing interpretable data is called a code word.

- **Printing and Reading of Bar Codes:** Any printing technology can be of use in printing bar codes, provided it achieves enough accuracy with required quality at the right level.
- There are many types of bar code readers available. They all illuminate the symbol and analyse the resulting reflectance. High reflectance areas are interpreted as spaces while areas of low-reflectance are represented as bars.
- The decoder assigns binary values to the signal and forms a complete message. This is checked by the decoder and transformed into data.



09312345678907

ITF Bar code



EAN Bar code



(93) 7 5003750 892775 (92)93278 (19) 101993













501854809



(93) 7 5003750 892775 (92)93278 (19) 101993



1048 7 9 5 0 0 2 5 0 1

501854809

150185489

(93) 7 5003750 892775 (92)93278 (19) 10199

Applications

- Now a days, all packaging forms right from the ultimate consumer to biggest transport units bear one or several codes, carrying their identification number and other data relevant to agencies of shipping, carrying and receiving goods.
- Scanning at retail point of sale is a major application relying on the EAN/UPC identification number and the associated bar code symbol.
- Bar coding technology is also applied to supply chain goods ready for shipment are packed and each package is numbered and bar-coded with a unique number when processed by the receiver, the original message is matched and what has been ordered and delivered can be checked.
- Inventories can then be updated automatically.