§ 131.147 Dry whole milk.

(a) Description. Dry whole milk is the product obtained by removal of water only from pasteurized milk, as defined in § 131.110(a), which may have been homogenized. Alternatively, dry whole milk may be obtained by blending fluid, condensed, or dried nonfat milk with liquid or dried cream or with fluid, condensed, or dried milk, as appropriate, provided the resulting dry whole milk is equivalent in composition to that obtained by the method described in the first sentence of this paragraph. It contains the lactose, milk proteins, milkfat, and milk minerals in the same relative proportions as the milk from which it was made. It contains not less than 26 percent but less than 40 percent by weight of milkfat on an as is basis. It contains not more than 5 percent by weight of moisture on a milk solids not fat basis.

(b) Vitamin addition. (1) Addition of vitamin A is optional. If added, vitamin A shall be present in such quantity that, when prepared according to label directions, each quart of the reconstituted product shall contain not less than 2,000 International Units thereof.

(2) Addition of vitamin D is optional. If added, vitamin D shall be present in such quantity that, when prepared according to label directions, each quart of the reconstituted product shall contain not less than 2,000 International Units thereof.

(c) Optional ingredients. The following safe and suitable optional ingredients may be used:

(1) Carriers for vitamins A and D.
(2) Emulsifiers.
(3) Stabilizers.
(4) Anticaking agents.
(5) Antioxidants.

(d) Methods of analysis. The following referenced methods of analysis are from “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.


(3) Vitamin D content—“Vitamin D—Official Final Action,” sections 43.195–43.208.

(e) Nomenclature. The name of the food is “Dry whole milk.” The name of the food shall appear on the principal display panel of the label in type of uniform size, style, and color. The name of the food shall be accompanied by a declaration indicating the presence of any characterizing flavoring as specified in §101.22 of this chapter. The following phrases in type size not less than one-half the height of the type ages, within limits of good manufacturing practice, are present to ensure that the required levels of vitamins are maintained throughout the expected shelf life of the food under customary conditions of distribution.

(f) Label declaration. Each of the ingredients used in the food shall be declared on the label as required by the applicable sections of parts 101 and 130 of this chapter.

(1) Carriers for vitamins A and D.
(2) Emulsifiers.
(3) Stabilizers.
(4) Anticaking agents.
(5) Antioxidants.

(6) Characterizing flavoring ingredients (with or without coloring and nutritive carbohydrate sweetener) as follows:

(i) Fruit and fruit juice, including concentrated fruit and fruit juice.

(ii) Natural and artificial food flavoring.
§ 131.150 Heavy cream.

(a) Description. Heavy cream is cream which contains not less than 36 percent of milkfat, as defined in §§131.125(a) and 131.147(a) with heavy cream as appropriate. Provided, That the resulting product is equivalent in composition to that obtained by the method described in the first sentence of this paragraph. It contains not less than 40 percent but less than 75 percent by weight of milkfat on an as is basis. It contains not more than 5 percent by weight of moisture on a milk solids not fat basis.

(b) Optional ingredients. The following safe and suitable optional ingredients may be used:

(1) Emulsifiers.
(2) Stabilizers.
(3) Anticaking agents.
(4) Antioxidants.
(5) Nutritive carbohydrate sweeteners.

(c) Methods of analysis. The following referenced methods of analysis are from “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.


(d) Nomenclature. The name of the food is “Heavy cream.” The name of the food shall appear on the principal display panel of the label in type of uniform size, style, and color. The name of the food shall be accompanied by a declaration indicating the presence of any characterizing flavoring as specified in §101.22 of this chapter. The following terms shall accompany the name of the food wherever it appears on the principal display panel or panels of the label, in letters not less than one-half of the height of the letters used in such name:

(1) The phrase “Contains % milkfat,” the blank to be filled in with the whole number closest to the actual fat content of the food.

(2) The word “sweetened” if no characterizing flavoring ingredients are used but nutritive carbohydrate sweetener is added.

(e) Label declaration. Each of the ingredients used in the food shall be declared on the label as required by the applicable sections of parts 101 and 130 of this chapter.


§ 131.150 Heavy cream.

(a) Description. Heavy cream is cream which contains not less than 36 percent of milkfat, as defined in §§131.125(a) and 131.147(a) with heavy cream as appropriate. Provided, That the resulting product is equivalent in composition to that obtained by the method described in the first sentence of this paragraph. It contains not less than 40 percent but less than 75 percent by weight of milkfat on an as is basis. It contains not more than 5 percent by weight of moisture on a milk solids not fat basis.

(b) Optional ingredients. The following safe and suitable optional ingredients may be used:

(1) Emulsifiers.
(2) Stabilizers.
(3) Anticaking agents.
(4) Antioxidants.
(5) Nutritive carbohydrate sweeteners.

(c) Methods of analysis. The following referenced methods of analysis are from “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.


(d) Nomenclature. The name of the food is “Heavy cream.” The name of the food shall appear on the principal display panel of the label in type of uniform size, style, and color. The name of the food shall be accompanied by a declaration indicating the presence of any characterizing flavoring as specified in §101.22 of this chapter. The following terms shall accompany the name of the food wherever it appears on the principal display panel or panels of the label, in letters not less than one-half of the height of the letters used in such name:

(1) The phrase “Contains % milkfat,” the blank to be filled in with the whole number closest to the actual fat content of the food.

(2) The word “sweetened” if no characterizing flavoring ingredients are used but nutritive carbohydrate sweetener is added.

(e) Label declaration. Each of the ingredients used in the food shall be declared on the label as required by the applicable sections of parts 101 and 130 of this chapter.