## UNDERSTANDING FOOD LABELS

## LABEL READING 101

## Serving Size:

always read the serving size and ensure this is the amount you will be eating.

## Sodium:

1400 - 2400 mg per day
Sugar:
4 grams = 1 teaspoon
Protein: refer to your food list for protein portion sizes. Extra lean sources are the best.


Carbohydrates: total carbohydrates are comprised of starch, sugar and fiber. There should be less than 2 g of sugar for every 5 g of carbohydrate.

## Saturated Fat:

20 grams per day
Trans Fat:
0 grams per day

## Cholesterol:

300 mg per day
Fiber:
Both men and women should consume a minimum of 35 grams of fiber per day
\% Daily Value: a percentage of the amount of a nutrient based on a 2,000 cal/ day diet.

## LABEL READING 101

## Identifying Sugars on the Label:

## Natural Sugars:

- Honey
- Coconut or palm sugar/sweetener
- Pure maple syrup
- Molasses
- Barley malt syrup
- Brown rice syrup
- Fruit puree/concentrate
- Evaporated cane juice
- Organic cane sugar, brown sugar, raw sugar, turbinado sugar


## Artificial/Unnatural Sugars:

- Artificial sweeteners like aspartame, sucralose and splenda should be avoided.
- White sugar
- Corn syrup
- High-fructose corn syrup
- Fructose, glucose, sucrose, dextrose
- Maltodextrin, mannitol
- Sorbitol, sorghum, xylitol


## LABEL READING 101

## Identifying Unhealthy Fats on the Label:

- Hydrogenated oils \& fats
- Partially hydrogenated oils \& fats
- Fractionated palm kernel oil
- Margarine, shortening, lard
- Vegetable oil (commercial yellow oil)
- Commercial canola oil, sunflower/ safflower oil, soybean oil, palm oil


## LABEL READING 101

## Avoid These Additives at All Costs:

- MSG
- Nitrates
- BHT, BHA
- Tartrazine (yellow \#5)


## General Rules

- The fewer ingredients, the better.
- If you do not recognize more than 2 ingredients or cannot pronounce them - DON'T BUY IT.
- If the words "partially hydrogenated" or "hydrogenated" are in the ingredients list put the food back - these are hidden trans fats.


## LABEL READING QUIZ

## Compare and Contrast Food Labels:



Campbells Heart Healthy Chicken Soup Nutrition Facts
Amount Per Serving $($ serving size $)=1$ cup

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your Daily Values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

| Keyword | What they mean |
| :--- | :--- |
| Free | An amount so small, health experts consider it nutritionally insignificant. |
| Sodium free | Less than 5 mg sodium". |
| Cholesterol <br> free | Less than 2 mg cholesterol, and low in saturated fat (includes a restriction on trans <br> fat)". <br> Not necessarily low in total fat. |
| Low | Always associated with a very small amount. |
| Low fat | 3 G or less fat". |
| Low in <br> saturated fat | 2 G or less of saturated and trans fat combined". |
| Reduced | At least $25 \%$ less of a nutrient compared with a similar product. |
| Reduced in <br> Calories | At least $25 \%$ less energy than the food to which it is being compared. |
| Source | Always associated with a significant amount. |
| Source of <br> fiber | 2 Grams or more fiber". |
| Good source <br> of calcium | 165 Mg or more of calcium". |
| Light | When referring to the nutritional characteristic of a product, this can only appear on <br> foods that are either "reduced in fat" or "reduced in energy" (calories) explanation on <br> the label of what makes the food "light"; this is also true if " "ight" refers to sensory <br> characteristics, such as "light in colour". |

*Per reference amount and per serving of stated size (specific amount of food listed in "Nutrition Facts")
"Three exceptions that do not require an explanation are "light maple syrup", "light rum" and "lightly salted" with respect to fish. Note that a separate provision is made for the claim, "lightly salted", which may be used when a food contains at least $50 \%$ less added sodium compared with a similar product.

