Colored margarine or oleomargarine is also subject to the provisions of section 407 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 347), as reflected in §317.8(h)(24) of this subchapter.

(6) Antioxidants identified in a regulation permitting that use in this subchapter or in 9 CFR Chapter III, Subchapter E, or in 21 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter A or Subchapter B, within these maximum amounts in percent by weight of the finished food: propyl octyl and dodecyl gallates, BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene), BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole), ascorbyl palmitate, ascorbyl stearate, all individually or in combination, 0.02 percent. Instead of these antioxidants, TBHQ (tertiary butylhydroquinone), alone or in combination only with BHT and/or BHA, with a maximum 0.02 percent by weight of the fat and oil content.

(7) Coloring agents identified in a regulation permitting that use in this subchapter or in 9 CFR Chapter III, Subchapter E, or in 21 CFR Parts 73, 74, 81, or 82, in amounts sufficient for purpose. For the purpose of this subparagraph, provitamine A (beta-carotene) shall also be deemed to be a coloring agent.

(8) Flavoring substances in amounts sufficient for purpose.

(9) Acidulants identified in a regulation permitting that use in this subchapter or in 9 CFR Chapter III, Subchapter E, or in 21 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter A or Subchapter B, in amounts sufficient for purpose: adipic acid; citric and lactic acids and their potassium and sodium salts; phosphoric acid; L-tartaric acid and its sodium and potassium salts; and hydrochloric acid.

(10) Alkalizers identified in a regulation permitting that use in this subchapter or in 9 CFR Chapter III, Subchapter E, or in 21 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter A or Subchapter B, in amounts sufficient for purpose: potassium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, and sodium hydroxide.

(11) For the purposes of this section, the term “milk” unqualified means milk from cows. If any milk other than cow’s milk is used in whole or in part, the animal source shall be identified in conjunction with the word “milk” in the ingredient statement.

§319.702 Lard, leaf lard.

(a) Lard is the fat rendered from clean and sound edible tissues from swine. The tissues may be fresh, frozen, cooked, or prepared by other processes approved by the Administrator in specific cases, upon his determination that the use of such processes will not result in the adulteration or misbranding of the lard. The tissues shall be reasonably free from blood, and shall not include stomachs, livers, spleens, kidneys, and brains, or settlings and skimmings. “Leaf Lard” is lard prepared from fresh leaf (abdominal) fat.

(b) Lard (when properly labeled) may be hardened by the use of lard stearin or hydrogenated lard or both and may contain refined lard and deodorized lard, but the labels of such lard shall state such facts, as applicable.

(c) Products labeled “Lard” or “Leaf Lard” must have the following identity and quality characteristics to insure good color, odor, and taste of finished product:


2. Odor and taste ........ Characteristic and free from foreign odors and flavors.

§319.701 Mixed fat shortening.

Shortening prepared with a mixture of meat fats and vegetable oils may be identified either as “Shortening Prepared with Meat Fats and Vegetable Oils” or “Shortening Prepared with Vegetable Oils and Meat Fats” depending on the predominance of the fat and oils used, or the product may be labeled “Shortening” when accompanied by an ingredient statement with ingredients listed in descending order of predominance.