Food Label Facts



Use this guide to help you better understand the nutrition facts on food labels and make better choices while shopping.



Serving Size: The size of the serving will affect the quantity of the rest of the nutrients. For example, if a can of soup has two servings and you eat the entire can, you must double the nutrition information on the label.



% Daily Value: The % of daily per day diet. Your calorie requirements may differ, so these percentages may not be accurate for you.



Sodium: Like sugar, sodium (salt) is naturally found in a lot of foods. Most healthy adults should keep their sodium level to less than 2,300 mg per day.



Carbohydrates: The total number of carbohydrates combines both easily broken down sugars and more complex carbohydrates that provide sustained energy.

Hidden fats, sugars and salts

Sometimes fats, sugars and salts can be listed under different names, making it difficult to tell what you're eating. Below are some names of common ingredients that could be adding extra calories and sodium to your diet.



Sugars: This number tells you the total amount of sugar in a serving. It does not differentiate between natural sugars which are found in fruits and vegetables, grains, and dairy; and added sugars.

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 cup Servings per container 2

Amount Per Serving

Calories from fat 20 **Calories** 90

	% Daily Value
Total Fat 2 g	3%
Saturated Fat 0 g	0%
Trans Fat 0 g	
Cholesterol 10 mg	3%
Sodium 890mg	37 %
Total Carbohydrates 13 g	4%
Dietary Fiber 1 g	4%
Sugars 1 g	

Protein 6 g

Ingredients: Chicken broth, carrots, cooked white chicken meat (white chicken meat. water, salt, sodium phosphate, isolates sov protein, modified cornstarch, cornstarch), potatoes, celery, rice, monosodium glutamate. Contains sov.



Calories: This will tell you how many calories are in a serving size. It will also tell you how many of those calories are from fat. As a general rule, no more than 25 to 35 percent of the total calories should come from fat.



Total Fat: Measured in grams, total fat will list the types of fat found in a serving size of packaged food. Saturated fat and trans fats are associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Many unsaturated fats are good for you - in moderation.



Protein: An essential nutrient, protein is found in meat, eggs. grains, dairy, legumes, nuts and even some fruits and vegetables. Adults should get about 10 - 35 percent of their total calories from protein.



Cholesterol: This number tells you how much cholesterol is included in one serving size of the product. It does not differentiate between cholesterol from saturated fats, or unsaturated fats.



Dietary Fiber: Dietary fiber is diet that is low in saturated



Ingredients: Ingredients are listed in descending order by weight. When reading the ingredients make sure that the first three to five ingredients are not saturated fats or processed sugars.

Palm kernel oil

Types of added fat Animal fat (pork, chicken and beef) Butter Cocoa butter Coconut oil Cream Lard Margarine Milk solids

Palm oil Partially hydrogenated and hydrogenated oils Shortening Suet Tallow Vegetable oils (including avocado, olive, canola, peanut, sesame, soybean

and sunflower)

Types of added sugar

Agave nectar Anhydrous dextrose Barley malt syrup Brown sugar Brown rice sugar Corn sweetener Corn syrup Dextrin Dextrose

Evaporated cane juice Fructose Glucose High-fructose corn syrup Honey Invert sugar Lactose Maltodextrin Maltose

Maple syrup Molasses Rice syrup Saccharose Sorghum or sorghum syrup Sugar alcohol Sucrose Treacle Xylose

Types of added sodium

Baking powder Disodium phosphate lodized salt Kosher salt Monosodium glutamate (MSG) Rock salt Sea salt Sodium benzoate

Sodium bicarbonate (Baking soda) Sodium caseinate Sodium citrate Sodium propionate Sodium saccharin Sodium nitrite/nitrate Sodium sulfite Sodium phosphates Sodium lactate