

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

TITLE 3. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

DIVISION 4. PLANT INDUSTRY

CHAPTER 2. FIELD CROPS

SUBCHAPTER 2. COMMERCIAL FEED

PROPOSED REGULATION TEXT

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ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 2675. Definitions.

Unless otherwise apparent from the context, the following definitions apply to this subchapter:

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(l) "Bulk" means commercial feed distributed in nonpackaged form or in a container containing more than 113 50-kilograms or ~~440~~ 250 pounds.

(m) "Packaged" means commercial feed distributed in packaged form or in a container containing equal to or less than 113 50-kilograms or ~~440~~ 250 pounds.

...

(t) "Feed through pesticide" is a pesticide approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for incorporating into feed for the purpose of controlling insects or other pests in animal fecal matter. It is not intended to perform any drug function, and the feed shall not be labeled as medicated unless it contains drugs in addition to the feed through pesticide.

(u) "Supplement" means a feed used with another to improve the nutritive balance or performance of the total and intended to be fed undiluted as a supplement to other feeds, offered free choice with other parts of the ration separately available, or further diluted and mixed to produce a complete feed.

(v) "Free choice" means a feeding system by which animals are given unlimited access to the separate components or groups of components constituting the diet.

(w) "Livestock" includes all animals, poultry, equines, bees, and aquatic and amphibian species which are raised, kept, or used for profit. It does not include those species which are usually kept as pets, such as dogs, cats, and birds.

(x) "Raw agricultural commodity" means any food in its raw or natural state, including all fruits that are washed, colored, or otherwise treated in their unpeeled natural form prior to marketing.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14902.1, 14925, 14930, 14938, 14991, 14992(e), 15011 and 15042, Food and Agricultural Code.

ARTICLE 2. PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES IN COMMERCIAL FEED AND TOLERANCES CONTAINING DRUGS, FOOD ADDITIVES, OR HARMFUL SUBSTANCES

§ 2676. Safety and Efficacy of Drugs and Food Additives.

~~(a) Prior to use or sale of commercial feed containing any additive (including any drug, food additive, or other special purpose additive, or non-nutritive additive) the distributor shall submit evidence to the secretary to show the safety and efficacy of the commercial feed when used according to the directions stated on the label.~~

~~(b) In determining whether satisfactory evidence of safety and efficacy is shown, the secretary will consider:~~

~~(1) Whether each additive conforms to the requirements of the applicable regulations in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 570, 573 and 582 or are "prior sanctioned" or "generally recognized as safe (GRAS)" for stated uses.~~

~~(A) "Prior Sanctioned" is defined in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 570.3, as an explicit approval granted with respect to use of a substance in food prior to September 6, 1958, by the Food and Drug Administration or the United States Department of Agriculture pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, or the Meat Inspection Act.~~

~~(B) "Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)" is defined in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 570.3, definition of safe, as a reasonable certainty in the minds of competent scientists that the substance is not harmful under the intended conditions of use, and Part 570.30, where general recognition of safety may be based only on the views of experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety of substances directly or indirectly added to food.~~

~~(2) Whether the feed itself is a drug as defined in Section 14928 of the Food and Agricultural Code and is generally recognized as safe and effective for the label use, or is approved by the Food and Drug Administration under 21 United States Code 360 b.~~

~~Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 15011, 15031 and 15041, Food and Agricultural Code.~~

§ 2677. Unlawful Sale or Use of Poisonous Substances.

(a) It is unlawful to use or sell a commercial feed containing any poisonous or deleterious substance or any substance which when fed in accordance with label directions or when used in accordance with usual feeding practices may impair the health of the animal being fed or result in an illegal or harmful residue or constituent in or on human food.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 15011 and 15041(a), Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2678. Unlawful Sale or Use of Material Containing Pesticide or Drug Residue.

(a) It is unlawful to sell or use commercial feed which contains pesticide residue or drug residue in excess of the tolerance permitted by:

(1) Regulations of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 21, Part 556, and Title 40, Part 180, Code of Federal Regulations,

(2) Food and Drug Administration Compliance Policy Guide 575.100, revised March 1995, hereby incorporated by reference, or

(3) Tolerances set by the director.

~~(b) Tolerances established by the director are:~~

~~(1) DDT, DDD (TDE), and DDE, total residue: 0.5 part per million in or on commercial feed for animals.~~

~~(2) Toxaphene: 2.0 parts per million in or on commercial feed used by dairies for dairy animals; 7.0 parts per million for ruminant meat animal production and equines.~~

~~(3) Kelthane (1,1-bis (p-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethanol): 1.5 parts per million in or on commercial feed for ruminant meat animal production and equines.~~

~~(4) DEF (S,S,S, Tributyl Phosphorotrithioite), 4 parts per million in or on commercial feed for ruminant meat animal production and equines.~~

~~(5) Folex (Tributyl Phosphorotriethioate), 0.25 part per million in or on commercial feed for ruminant meat animal production and equines.~~

~~(e)~~(b) This section does not authorize application of any pesticide.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 15011 and 15041(a), Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2679. Fluorine Tolerances.

...

(b) Any fluorine bearing ingredients may be used only in such limited amounts in commercial feed so that they will not increase the ~~fluorine~~ fluorine content of the total ration, exclusive ~~or~~ of roughage, above the following amounts: for breeding and dairy cattle 0.004 percent; for slaughter cattle 0.009 percent; for sheep 0.006 percent; for lambs 0.01 percent; for swine 0.015 percent; and for poultry 0.03 percent.

(c) Fluorine bearing ingredients incorporated in any feed that is fed directly to cattle, sheep or goats consuming roughage (with or without) limited amounts of grain, shall not result in a daily fluorine intake in excess of 50 milligrams of fluorine per 100 pounds of body weight.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Section 15011, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2680. Heavy Metals Prohibited. Tolerances for Mineral Contaminants in Ingredients.

(a) It is unlawful to sell or use commercial feed ingredients containing mineral contaminants in excess of the following tolerances. ~~which contains a heavy metal; however, the following tolerances are permitted in complete feed: arsenic thirty (30) parts per million (five (5) parts per million for fish), lead ten (10) parts per million, cadmium one-half (0.5) parts per million, and mercury (inorganic) two-tenths (0.2) parts per million.~~

(b) The following mineral contaminants are ordered from most to least toxic within each group. Values provided for total level of group present in ingredients that is permitted without labeling, labeling required between indicated range, and use prohibited at levels above represents the total (i.e., the sum) of the content of all elements in the group.

(c) Contaminant Group 1: Mercury (inorganic), cadmium, and selenium.

(1) Total level of group permitted without labeling: Collectively two (2) parts per million.

(2) Labeling required between indicated range: Collectively two (2) to 500 parts per million.

(3) Use prohibited at levels above: Collectively 500 parts per million.

(d) Contaminant Group 2: Arsenic, iodine, molybdenum, cobalt, lead, and vanadium.

(1) Total level of group permitted without labeling: Collectively 42 parts per million.

(2) Labeling required between indicated range: Collectively 42 to 1,000 parts per million.

(3) Use prohibited at levels above: Collectively 1,000 parts per million.

(e) Contaminant Group 3: Copper, barium, tungsten, and lithium.

(1) Total level of group permitted without labeling: Collectively 126 parts per million.

(2) Labeling required between indicated range: Collectively 126 to 1,500 parts per million.

(3) Use prohibited at levels above: Collectively 1,500 parts per million.

(f) Contaminant Group 4: Nickel, antimony, chromium, and tin. Values are for chromium III (Cr+3); chromium VI (Cr+6) is carcinogenic and typically not incorporated or found in mineral ingredients.

(1) Total level of group permitted without labeling: Collectively 420 parts per million.

(2) Labeling required between indicated range: Collectively 420 to 2,000 parts per million.

(3) Use prohibited at levels above: Collectively 2,000 parts per million.

(g) Contaminant Group 5: Boron, aluminum, bromine, zinc, bismuth, manganese, and iron.

(1) Total level of group permitted without labeling: Collectively 1,260 parts per million.

(2) Labeling required between indicated range: Collectively greater than 1,260 parts per million.

(3) Use prohibited at levels above: No limit.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Section 15011, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2680.1. Tolerances for Mineral Contaminants in Complete Feed.

(a) It is unlawful to sell or use complete feed containing mineral contaminants in excess of the following tolerances.

(b) The following species-specific maximum tolerance levels of mineral contaminants in complete feed are provided in parts per million dry matter.

(c) Aluminum. All species: 200 parts per million.

(d) Antimony.

(1) Rodents: 70 to 150 parts per million.

(2) All other species: 70 parts per million.

(e) Arsenic.

(1) Cattle, horse, swine, sheep, poultry, and rodents: 30 parts per million.

(2) All other species: Five (5) parts per million.

(f) Barium. All species: 20 parts per million.

(g) Bismuth. All species: 400 parts per million.

(h) Boron. All species: 150 parts per million.

(i) Bromine. All species: 200 parts per million.

(j) Cadmium. All species: Five-tenths (0.5) parts per million.

(k) Chromium. All species: 100 parts per million. Values are for chromium III (Cr+3); chromium VI (Cr+6) is carcinogenic and typically not incorporated or found in mineral ingredients.

(l) Cobalt. All species: 10 parts per million.

(m) Copper.

(1) Sheep: 15 parts per million, assuming normal concentrations of molybdenum (1-2 milligrams per kilogram diet) and sulfur (0.15-0.25 percent). At molybdenum and sulfur concentrations below these, copper may become toxic at lower levels.

(2) Cattle: 40 parts per million, assuming normal concentrations of molybdenum (1-2 milligrams per kilogram diet) and sulfur (0.15-0.25 percent). At molybdenum and sulfur concentrations below these, copper may become toxic at lower levels.

(3) Fish and ducks: 100 parts per million.

(4) Horse, swine, and poultry (excluding ducks): 250 parts per million.

(5) Rodents: 500 parts per million.

(6) All other species: 15 parts per million.

(n) Iodine.

(1) Cattle and sheep: 50 parts per million.

(2) Poultry: 300 parts per million.

(3) Swine: 400 parts per million.

(4) All other species: Five (5) parts per million.

(o) Iron. All species: 500 parts per million.

(p) Lead. All species: 10 parts per million.

(q) Lithium. All species: 25 parts per million.

(r) Manganese.

(1) Swine: 1,000 parts per million.

(2) Cattle, sheep, poultry, and rodents: 2,000 parts per million.

(3) All other species: 400 parts per million.

(s) Mercury (inorganic). All species: Two-tenths (0.2) parts per million.

(t) Molybdenum.

(1) Rodents: Seven (7) parts per million.

(2) Fish: 10 parts per million.

(3) Poultry: 100 parts per million.

(4) Swine: 150 parts per million.

(5) All other species: Five (5) parts per million.

(u) Nickel.

(1) Cattle and sheep: 100 parts per million.

(2) Swine and poultry: 250 million parts per million.

(3) All other species: 50 parts per million.

(v) Selenium. All species: Two (2) parts per million.

(w) Tin. All species: 100 parts per million.

(x) Tungsten. All species: 20 parts per million.

(y) Vanadium. All species: 10 parts per million.

(z) Zinc.

(1) Sheep: 300 parts per million.

(2) Cattle, horse, poultry, and rodents: 500 parts per million.

(3) Swine: 1,000 parts per million.

(4) All other species: 250 parts per million.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Section 15011, Food and Agricultural Code.

ARTICLE 3. CUSTOM FORMULA FEED

§ 2683. Custom Formula Feed.

~~(a) On or before the date of the first delivery of a load, each person that manufactures or prepares a custom formula feed for another person shall furnish to the purchaser either a label that meets the conditions of Section 2694 or the following information on an invoice or other document furnished to the purchaser: Each sale or distribution of any lot, parcel, or delivery of a custom formula feed, whether bulk or packaged, shall be accompanied by:~~

(1) A numbered invoice or an attached document stating the date of sale and formula number.

~~(2) A guaranteed analysis stating the following: A label which meets the requirements of this subchapter and represents the current formulation of the custom formula feed delivered.~~

~~(A) Crude Protein, minimum percent.~~

~~(B) Equivalent Crude Protein from Non-Protein Nitrogen, maximum (If Present) percent.~~

~~(C) Crude Fat, minimum percent.~~

~~(D) Crude Fiber, maximum percent.~~

~~(E) Ash, maximum percent.~~

~~(F) Maximum percentage of sodium, if more than one-half of one percent (0.5%) of sodium is present.~~

~~(G) In the case of any formula feed which contains more than nine percent ash, the minimum and maximum percentage of calcium (Ca), minimum percentage of phosphorus (P) and the maximum percentage of sodium (if present).~~

~~(3) The recognized official name and percent or pounds of each ingredient and if any formula feed is used, the percent or pounds of the formula feed.~~

~~(4) If a formula feed is used, the label for the formula feed meeting the requirements of section 2694 must be attached to the numbered invoice.~~

~~(5) A custom formula feed that contains a drug must be accompanied by all information required in section 2701 with each delivery.~~

(b) The shipping document that accompanies each subsequent delivery shall provide a label which meets the terms of section 2694, or shall plainly and prominently show the original custom formula feed in the following manner: "Ingredient listings and guarantee of analysis accompanying formula number () applies to this delivery." The shipping document must also contain the name, address and telephone number of the purchaser. Whenever any change is made in the composition of the custom formula feed the purchaser shall be supplied with a newly numbered formula showing the required information on or before the date of the first delivery. Upon request, the manufacturer must provide the above documentation as required by the director. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to evaluate the safety of the formulation of any custom formula feed including, but not limited to, nutrient toxicity, nutrient deficiency, and nutritional adequacy. The purchaser, or a nutritionist on behalf of the purchaser, must provide the feed manufacturer with the intended species of animal and intended feeding rates, including mixing rates when applicable, when the formulation of the custom formula feed meets any of the following:

(1) Contains any drug or feed through pesticide.

(2) Contains added selenium over three-tenths (0.3) parts per million.

(3) Contains added chromium from sources including, but not limited to, chromium propionate and chromium tripicolinate.

(4) Contains non-protein nitrogen.

(5) Is a premix.

(6) Is a supplement or top-dress which requires further mixing before being fed to livestock or is fed on a limited basis per head per day.

(c) ~~The seller shall retain a copy of each formula for any custom formula feed for one year subject to inspection by the director. No two formulas issued in one calendar year shall bear the same number. The mixing and feeding directions must be capable of being followed in usual feeding practices for the safe feeding of the intended species and the approved level of regulated substances including but not limited to drugs, feed-through pesticides, and food additives.~~

(d) The seller shall retain a copy of each formula for any custom formula feed for one year subject to inspection by the director. No two formulas issued in one calendar year shall bear the same number.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14992(e), 14993 and 14994, Food and Agricultural Code.

ARTICLE 4. LABELING AND USE REQUIREMENTS

§ 2687. Complete Label Required.

(a) Each lot or parcel of commercial feed shall bear a complete label. Any supplemental representation of the commercial feed, whether or not attached to the label, must correspond fully with the information stated on the label and apply to the complete feed.

(b) The tag or label shall contain a legible and plainly printed statement which meets all of the requirements of this subchapter and shall not be subordinated or obscured by other statements or designs.

(c) Computer generated labels may be used provided all labeling requirements are met.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14991 and 14992, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2688. ~~Required Use of Recognized Official Names.~~ Lot Identification.

~~(a) The official name of each ingredient in reference to commercial feed in labeling and advertising shall be from the recognized official names found in Article 14. Each batch or production run of formula feed shall be identified with its own individual batch or production run number, code, date, or other suitable identification. Bulk feed shall have this information stated on the label, invoice, or shipping document. Sacked or packaged feed shall have the lot number applied to the label, sack or package. This identification shall be adequate to facilitate the tracing of the complete manufacturing and distribution history of the product.~~

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14991 and 14992~~(e)~~, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2689. Classification of Ingredients. Net Weight Statement.

~~The director will examine all ingredients used in feed on the basis of materials, label and advertising claims, and generally accepted usage, and determine whether each is a drug, food additive, special purpose additive or nutritional ingredient.~~ (a) The net weight statement on the label shall comply with requirements of Division 5 of the Business and Professions Code.

(b) Net quantity shall be declared in terms of weight, liquid measure or count, based on applicable requirements under Section 4 of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act.

(c) Net quantity labeled in terms of weight shall be expressed both in pounds, with any remainder in terms of ounces or common or decimal fractions of the pound and in appropriate International System of Units (SI) metric system units; or in the case of liquid measure, both in the largest whole unit (quarts, quarts and pints, or pints, as appropriate) with any remainder in terms of fluid ounces or common or decimal fractions of the pint or quart and in appropriate SI metric system units.

(d) When the declaration of quantity of contents by count does not give adequate information as to the quantity of feed in the container, it shall be combined with such statement of weight, liquid measure, or size of the individual units as will provide such information.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14991 and 14992~~(e)~~, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2690. Specificity of Directions.

(a) The director may disapprove directions which are incapable of being followed, or are unlikely to be followed in usual feeding practices.

(b) Adequate directions for use and precautionary statements necessary for safe and effective use for the intended purposes of such articles are required on commercial feeds which meet the following criteria:

(1) Distributed to supply particular dietary needs or for supplementing or fortifying the usual diet or ration with any vitamin, mineral, or other dietary nutrient or compound.

(2) Contains a drug or feed additive which has requirements for use specified under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(3) As specified in Sections 2701 Labeling and Use of Medicated Feed, 2704 Labeling and Use of Free Choice Feed, 2705 Labeling and Use of Feed Through Pesticides, 2706 Labeling and Use of Feeds Containing Added Chromium, 2707 Labeling and Use of Non-Protein Nitrogen Products, and 2709 Labeling and Use of Feeds Containing Added Selenium.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14991 and 14992(f), Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2691. Statement of Ingredients Outside List. [Repealed] Ingredients List.

(a) The official name of each ingredient in reference to commercial feed in labeling and advertising shall be from the recognized official names found in Article 14.

(b) The label shall contain the recognized official name of each ingredient in order of decreasing amounts present.

(c) The name of each ingredient shall appear in the same size, style and color and shall not be misleading.

(d) Use of collective terms shall comply with the following:

(1) Bulk and custom formula feed may only utilize the collective terms Grain Products as defined in Section 2778(d) and Roughage Products as defined in Section 2778(h). The use of collective terms other than Grain Products and Roughage Products on bulk and custom formula feed is prohibited.

(2) Packaged feed for retail sale may utilize any of the collective terms as defined in Section 2778. The use of collective terms other than those identified under Section 2778 on packaged feed for retail sale is prohibited.

(e) A single ingredient product using the recognized official name defined in Article 14 is not required to have an ingredient statement.

(f) Any feed ingredients which exceed the maximum moisture as specified in their recognized official name as defined in Article 14 and are safe and suitable commercial feed that is not damaged or adulterated, must be labeled as "High Moisture [Specify Recognized Official Name]".

(g) Trademarked products can be contained in the ingredient listing in parentheses with the ingredients in the product listed in decreasing amounts present.

(h) Any ingredient that is used as a carrier for vitamin, medicated, or mineral premixes may be omitted from the label and substituted with the collective term "roughage products." If the premix makes up one percent or less of the formula feed, the term "roughage products" may be omitted from the formula feed listing of ingredients.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14991 and 14992, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2692. Inert Materials. [Repealed] Inert Materials and Low Nutrition Ingredients.

(a) Maximum percentage of low nutrition ingredients in a formula feed shall be guaranteed if they singly or collectively make up more than one percent.

(b) Maximum percentage of inert materials in a formula feed shall be guaranteed if they singly or collectively make up more than one percent.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14991, 14992(d) and 15011, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2693. Complete Label Required. Purpose Statement.

~~Each lot or parcel of commercial feed shall bear a complete label as required by sections 14991 and 14992 of the Food and Agricultural Code. Any supplemental representation of the commercial feed, whether or not attached to the label, must correspond fully with the information stated on the label and apply to the complete feed.~~
(a) The label must include a statement of purpose including the specific species and animal class(es) for which the feed is intended. The purpose statement may be excluded if:

(1) The product name includes a description of the species and animal class which the product is intended.

(2) The product is a premix, ingredient, or ingredient blend which states "for further manufacture of feed" and guarantees nutrients sufficient to provide formulation into various animal species feeds.

(3) The product is a single ingredient and is not intended, represented, or defined for a specific animal class or species.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14991 and 14992, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2694. ~~Label Statements.~~ Guaranteed Analysis.

~~The tag or label shall contain a legible and plainly printed statement which certifies to all of the following:~~

~~(a) Minimum percent of crude protein.~~ The labeling for a single ingredient shall contain guarantees required by this section and the minimum and/or maximum specifications included in the product definition in Article 14.

~~(1) Commercial feeds containing non-protein nitrogen must be labeled in accordance with Section 2707.~~

~~(b) Minimum percent of crude fat.~~ All commercial feed labels, unless stated otherwise in this subchapter, shall include guarantees expressed on an as-is (as-fed) basis, including:

(1) Minimum percent of crude protein.

(2) Commercial feeds containing non-protein nitrogen must be labeled in accordance with Section 2707 Labeling and Use of Non-Protein Nitrogen Products.

(3) Minimum percent of crude fat.

(4) Maximum percent of crude fiber.

(5) Minerals in formula feeds, including:

(A) Minimum and maximum percentage calcium.

(B) Minimum percentage phosphorus.

(C) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt or sodium, if added. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(D) Commercial feeds containing added selenium must be labeled in accordance with Section 2709 Labeling and Use of Feeds Containing Added Selenium.

(6) Other minerals shall be guaranteed in the terms specified in this subchapter when the commercial feed is formulated for and/or represented in any manner as a mineral supplement.

~~(c) Maximum percent of crude fiber.~~

~~(d) Maximum percent of ash.~~

~~(1) Guarantees for the minimum and maximum percentage calcium, minimum percentage phosphorus, and maximum percentage of sodium or salt may be stated in lieu of the ash guarantee.~~

~~(2) In the case of any formula feed which contains more than nine (9.0) percent ash, the minimum and maximum percentage of calcium, minimum percentage of phosphorus and maximum percentage of sodium shall be guaranteed, if added. Salt maximum percent guaranteed is acceptable in lieu of sodium.~~

~~(e) All guarantees shall be on an "as-fed" (as-is) basis, and not represented on a 100 percent dry matter basis.~~

~~(f) Recognized official name of each ingredient in order of decreasing amounts present. The name of each ingredient shall appear in the same size, style and color and shall not be misleading. The use of collective terms, other than those identified under Section 2778, is prohibited.~~

~~(g)(1) A single ingredient product using the recognized official name defined in Article 14 is not required to have an ingredient statement.~~

~~(2) The labeling for a single ingredient shall contain guarantees required by this section and the minimum and/or maximum specifications included in the product definition in Article 14.~~

~~(3) A single ingredient is not required to guarantee maximum percentage of ash unless it is specified by definition in Article 14.~~

~~(h) Maximum percentage of low nutrition ingredients in a formula feed if they singly or collectively make up more than one percent.~~

~~(i) Trademarked products can be contained in the ingredient listing in parentheses with the ingredients in the product listed in decreasing amounts present.~~

~~(j) Inert materials contained in a formula feed shall be guaranteed if they singly or collectively make up more than one percent.~~

~~(k) Maximum percentage of sodium, if more than 0.5 percent of sodium is present. Salt maximum percent guaranteed is acceptable in lieu of sodium.~~

~~(l)(7) Numerical value shall be guaranteed for any special quality claimed, including vitamin potency, amino acid content or special mineral content.~~

(8) Vitamins shall be guaranteed in the terms specified in this subchapter when the commercial feed is formulated for and/or represented in any manner as a vitamin supplement.

~~(m)~~(9) Maximum percentage of moisture or minimum percentage dry matter shall be guaranteed when moisture exceeds 15.0 percent.

~~(n) Vitamins shall be guaranteed in the terms specified in Section 2702. Guarantees for vitamins are not required when commercial feed is neither formulated for nor represented in any manner as a vitamin supplement.~~

(10) Commercial feed which bears on its labeling a claim in any manner for levels of dietary starch, sugars, fructans, or words of similar designation shall include:

(A) Guarantees for maximum percentage of dietary starch and sugars.

(B) Guarantees for maximum percentage of fructans if the feed contains forage products.

~~(o) Any ingredient that is used as a carrier for vitamin, medicated or mineral premixes, may be omitted from the label and substituted with the collective term "roughage products," if the premix makes up one percent or less of the formula feed. The term "roughage products" may be omitted from the formula feed listing of ingredients.~~

~~(p)~~(11) Additional guarantees must be measurable by an analytical method approved by the Secretary.

(12) The guaranteed analysis of formula feeds shall include a guarantee of vitamins, minerals, amino acids, and other additives depending on the species and class of animal for which the feed is intended. If the feed is not intended or represented to be a principal source of the nutrient, then a guarantee is not required but can be voluntarily provided by the guarantor. Guarantees required for each species and class are specified in Section 2695.

~~(q) Commercial feeds containing added selenium must be labeled in accordance with Section 2709.~~

~~(r) Each batch or production run of formula feed shall be identified with its own individual batch or production run number, code, date, or other suitable identification. Bulk feed shall have this information stated on the label, invoice, or shipping document. Sacked or packaged feed shall have the lot number applied to the label, sack or package. This identification shall be adequate to facilitate the tracing of the complete manufacturing and distribution history of the product.~~

~~(s) Any feed ingredients which exceed the maximum moisture as specified in their recognized official name as defined in Article 14 and are safe and suitable commercial~~

~~feed that is not damaged or adulterated, must be labeled as “High Moisture [Specify Recognized Official Name].”~~

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 14902, 14903 and 14992, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 14992, 15011 and 15042, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2695. ~~Collective Terms. [Repealed]~~ Species Specific Guarantees.

(a) The following label guarantees are required for complete feeds, premixes, and other formula feeds which are intended to supplement the diet of the animal with such components.

(b) Swine prestarter, starter, grower, finisher, gilts, sows, adult boars, and lactating gilts and sows.

(1) Swine complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Lysine, minimum percent.

(C) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(D) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(E) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(F) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(G) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(H) Selenium, minimum parts per million when feed contains up to three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium, and as required in Section 2709(d) of this subchapter for feeds over three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium.

(c) Poultry layers, broilers, and turkeys.

(1) Poultry complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Lysine, minimum percent.

(C) Methionine, minimum percent.

(D) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(E) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(F) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(G) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(H) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(d) Beef calves, cattle on pasture, and feedlot cattle.

(1) Beef complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen (NPN), when added, maximum percent.

(C) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(D) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(E) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(F) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(G) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(H) Potassium, minimum percent.

(I) Vitamin A, if added, minimum International Units per pound.

(2) Beef mineral feeds, if added.

(A) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(B) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(C) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(D) Magnesium, minimum percent.

(E) Potassium, minimum percent.

(F) Copper, minimum parts per million.

(G) Selenium, minimum parts per million when feed contains up to three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium, and as required in Section 2709(d) of this subchapter for feeds over three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium.

(H) Zinc, minimum parts per million.

(I) Vitamin A (other than precursors of Vitamin A), minimum International Units per pound.

(e) Dairy veal milk replacer, herd milk replacer, starter, non-lactating dairy cattle, replacement dairy heifers, dairy bulls, dairy calves, lactating dairy cows, and dry dairy cows.

(1) Veal and herd replacement milk replacer.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(C) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(D) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(E) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(F) Vitamin A (other than precursors of vitamin A), if added, minimum International Units per pound.

(2) Dairy cattle complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen (NPN), if added, maximum percent.

(C) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(D) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(E) Acid detergent fiber (ADF), maximum percent.

(F) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(G) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(H) Selenium, minimum parts per million when feed contains up to three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium, and as required in Section 2709(d) of this subchapter for feeds over three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium.

(I) Vitamin A (other than precursors of vitamin A), if added, minimum International Units per pound.

(3) Dairy mixing and pasture mineral, if added.

(A) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(B) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(C) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(D) Magnesium, minimum percent.

(E) Potassium, minimum percent.

(F) Selenium, minimum parts per million when feed contains up to three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium, and as required in Section 2709(d) of this subchapter for feeds over three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium.

(G) Vitamin A (other than precursors of vitamin A), if added, minimum International Units per pound.

(f) Equine growing, broodmare, maintenance, and performance (including stallions).

(1) Equine complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(C) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(D) Acid detergent fiber (ADF), maximum percent.

(E) Neutral detergent fiber (NDF), maximum percent.

(F) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(G) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(H) Copper, if added, minimum parts per million.

(I) Selenium, minimum parts per million when feed contains up to three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium, and as required in Section 2709(d) of this subchapter for feeds over three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium.

(J) Zinc, minimum parts per million.

(K) Vitamin A (other than precursors to vitamin A), if added, minimum International Units per pound.

(2) Equine mineral feeds.

(A) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(B) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(C) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(D) Copper, if added, minimum parts per million.

(E) Selenium, minimum parts per million when feed contains up to three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium, and as required in Section 2709(d) of this subchapter for feeds over three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium.

(F) Zinc, minimum parts per million.

(G) Vitamin A (other than precursors to vitamin A), if added, minimum International Units per pound.

(g) Goat starter, grower, finisher, breeder, and lactating.

(1) Goat complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen (NPN), if added, maximum percent.

(C) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(D) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(E) Acid detergent fiber (ADF), maximum percent.

(F) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(G) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(H) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(I) Copper, if added, minimum and maximum parts per million.

(J) Selenium, minimum parts per million when feed contains up to three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium, and as required in Section 2709(d) of this subchapter for feeds over three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium.

(K) Vitamin A (other than precursors to vitamin A), if added, minimum International Units per pound.

(h) Sheep starter, grower, finisher, breeder, and lactating.

(1) Sheep complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen (NPN), if added, maximum percent.

(C) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(D) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(E) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(F) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(G) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(H) Copper, if added or if total copper exceeds 20 parts per million, minimum and maximum parts per million.

(I) Selenium, minimum parts per million when feed contains up to three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium, and as required in Section 2709(d) of this subchapter for feeds over three-tenths (0.3) parts per million added selenium.

(J) Vitamin A (other than precursors to vitamin A), if added, minimum International Units per pound.

(i) Duck and geese starter, grower, finisher, breeder developer, and breeder.

(1) Duck and geese complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(C) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(D) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(E) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(F) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(j) Fish including trout, catfish, and species other than trout or catfish.

(1) Fish complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(C) Crude fiber, maximum percent.

(D) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(k) Rabbit grower and breeder.

(1) Rabbit complete feeds and supplements.

(A) Crude protein, minimum percent.

(B) Crude fat, minimum percent.

(C) Crude fiber, minimum and maximum percent. The maximum crude fiber shall not exceed the minimum by more than five (5.0) units.

(D) Calcium, minimum and maximum percent.

(E) Phosphorus, minimum percent.

(F) Salt or sodium, if added, minimum and maximum percent. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

(G) Vitamin A (other than precursors to vitamin A), if added, minimum International Units per pound.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 14902 and 14992, Food and Agricultural Code.
Reference: Section 14992~~(e)~~, 15011 and 15042, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2696. Expression of Guarantees.

(a) All guarantees shall apply to the whole feed rather than any single ingredient, ~~except as required in Section 2683~~, and shall be based on a recognized laboratory method of determination.

...

(c) All guarantees shall be stated in percent unless expressly provided to the contrary in this subchapter ~~as required by Sections 2683 and 2702~~.

...

(e) Vitamins in commercial feed shall be guaranteed in milligrams per pound, except:

(1) Vitamin A, other than precursors of Vitamin A, shall be guaranteed in International Units (I.U.) per pound.

(2) Vitamin D shall be guaranteed in International Units (I.U.) per pound. Vitamin D-3 in products offered for poultry feeding may be guaranteed in International Chick Units per pound.

(3) Vitamin E shall be guaranteed in International Units (I.U.) per pound.

(4) All other vitamin guarantees shall express the vitamin activity in milligrams per pound in terms of the following: menadione, riboflavin, d-pantothenic acid, thiamine, niacin, vitamin B-6, folic acid, choline, biotin, inositol, p-amino benzoic acid, ascorbic acid, and carotene.

(5) Vitamin B-12 shall be guaranteed in milligrams or micrograms per pound.

(6) Concentrated oils and feed additive premixes containing vitamins A, D, and/or E may, at the option of the distributor, be guaranteed in units per gram instead of units per pound.

(7) When stated, guarantees for minimum and maximum total sodium and salt; minimum potassium, magnesium, sulfur, and phosphorous; and maximum fluorine shall be in terms of percentage. Other minimum mineral guarantees shall be stated in parts per million (ppm) when the concentration is less than 10,000 ppm and in percentage when the concentration is 10,000 ppm (one percent) or greater.

(8) Products labeled with a quantity statement (e.g., tablets, capsules, granules) may state mineral and vitamin guarantees in milligrams per unit consistent with the quantity statement and directions for use.

(9) Guarantees for lysine, methionine and other amino acids shall be in terms of percentage.

(10) Guarantees for microorganisms shall be stated in colony forming units per gram (CFU/g), per pound (CFU/lb), or CFU per product unit consistent with the directions for use and include a parenthetical statement listing each species in order of predominance.

(11) Guarantees for enzymes shall be stated in units of enzymatic activity per unit weight, volume, or product unit consistent with the directions for use and specify the source organism for each type of enzymatic activity.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Section 14991, 14992(d), and 15041, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2697. Labeling for Special Purposes.

~~(a) Each delivery of commercial feed, other than a custom formula feed, shall be accompanied by a label containing the information required by Section 2694. The guarantees required by Section 2694 are not required when the commercial feed is intended for purposes other than to furnish one or more of these substances or one or more are of minor significance relative to the primary purpose of the product, such as drug premixes, mineral or vitamin supplements, and molasses. The guarantees shall be replaced with guarantees pertinent to special purpose commercial feeds and feed ingredients or those required for a single ingredient labeled in accordance with the definition provided in Article 14.~~

~~(b) The guarantees required by Section 2694 may be replaced with guarantees pertinent to special purpose commercial feeds and feed ingredients when the feed is sold primarily for drug, mineral, or vitamin content; or when the commercial feed is a single ingredient labeled in accordance with the definition provided in Article 14.~~

~~(c) Premixes processed by a manufacturer for use in commercial feed shall be identified. These products are subject to inspection, and shall conform to the definitions and standards which apply to the product or the claims made.~~

~~(d) Computer generated labels may be used provided all labeling requirements are met.~~

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 14993, 15011 and 15041, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2698. Labeling Liquid Feed.

(a) All liquid feed supplements shall be labeled in accordance with the requirements found in Section 2694. In addition, the label shall include the minimum percentage of total sugar expressed as invert and maximum percentage of moisture or the minimum percentage of dry matter. Guarantees for crude fat or crude fiber are not required in liquid feed when there is less than one percent of either constituent.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14991, 14992 and 14993, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2699. Labeling Premixes.

(a) A premix intended to provide a specialized nutritional source for use in the manufacture of other feeds must state its intended purpose and guarantee those nutrients relevant to such stated purpose.

(b) The label shall include a statement showing the date manufactured.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14991 and 14992, Food and Agricultural Code.

ARTICLE 5. COMMERCIAL FEEDS CONTAINING DRUGS AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS OR FOOD ADDITIVES

§ 2700. Use of Drugs and Food Additives in Commercial Feed.

(a) All feeds containing drugs and food additives shall comply with the requirements of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 225, 558, 570, 573 and 582.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 15011, 15031 and 15041, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2701. Labeling and Use of Medicated Feed.

(a) Without exception, each delivery of medicated feed must be accompanied by a label, invoice or delivery document stating in a prominent manner:

(1) The name and quantity of each drug and active ingredient. Drugs in commercial feed shall be guaranteed in percentage, milligrams per pound, grams per pound, or grams per ton consistent with the units used in the feeding directions stated on the label.

(2) The purpose of each drug and active ingredient.

(3) The term "MEDICATED" prominently displayed immediately above or below the name of the feed.

(4) Adequate directions for use to enable safe and effective use for the intended purposes, including but not limited to the approved dosage by species in Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Part 558, Subpart B.

(5) Warnings against use of the feed under contra-indicated conditions, including danger to the health of the animal, and warnings against use of the animal or its products for particular purposes when necessary.

(6) Withdrawal warnings where necessary to assure compliance with residue limitations imposed by regulation.

(7) Each batch or production run of medicated feed shall be identified with its own individual batch or production run number, code, date or other suitable identification. Bulk feed shall have this information stated on the label, invoice or delivery document. Sacked or packaged feed shall have the lot number applied to the label, sack or package. This identification shall be adequate to facilitate the tracing of the complete manufacturing and distribution history of the product.

(b) It is unlawful to use any medicated feed except in compliance with all directions on the label, invoice or delivery document.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 14992(f), 15011 and 15073, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2702. Drug and Food Additive Guarantees. Classification of Ingredients.

~~Drugs and food additives in commercial feed shall be guaranteed in percentage except:~~

~~(a) Drugs, where the statement of dosage is in milligrams, shall be guaranteed in milligrams per pound. The director will examine all ingredients used in feed on the basis of materials, label and advertising claims, and generally accepted usage, and determine whether each is a drug, food additive, special purpose additive or nutritional ingredient.~~

~~(b) Antibiotics shall be guaranteed in milligrams per pound, except as required by subsection (c).~~

~~(c) Commercial feed containing antibiotics in amounts less than 2,000 grams per ton of feed shall be labeled to show the grams of antibiotic per ton; or if present in amounts more than 2,000 grams per ton shall be labeled to show the grams of antibiotic per pound of feed.~~

~~(d) Vitamin A shall be guaranteed in International Units (I.U.) per pound.~~

~~(e) Vitamin D shall be stated in International Units (I.U.) per pound.~~

~~(f) Vitamin E shall be guaranteed in International Units (I.U.) per pound.~~

~~(g) All other vitamins shall be guaranteed in milligrams per pound.~~

~~(h) All guarantees for vitamin content shall be stated as true vitamins, not compounds. Vitamin K shall be guaranteed as Menadione. The actual form of the vitamin added may be stated as the true vitamin (examples include D-Activated Animal Sterol, Vitamin A Acetate, A-Tocopherol Acetate) or as other commonly recognized terms (examples include Vitamin D3 Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement).~~

~~(i) When stated, guarantees for minimum and maximum total sodium and salt; minimum potassium, magnesium, sulfur, and phosphorous; and maximum fluorine shall be in terms of percentage. Other minimum mineral guarantees shall be stated in parts per million (ppm) when the concentration is less than 10,000 ppm and in percentage when the concentration is 10,000 ppm (one percent) or greater.~~

~~(j) Products labeled with a quantity statement (e.g., tablets, capsules, granules) may state mineral and vitamin guarantees in milligrams per unit consistent with the quantity statement and directions for use.~~

~~(k) Guarantees for lysine, methionine and other amino acids shall be in terms of percentage.~~

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 14991, and ~~14992(e)~~, 15011, 15031 and 15041, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2703. Net Weight Statement. Safety and Efficacy of Drugs and Food Additives.

~~The net weight statement on the label shall comply with requirements of Division 5 of the Business and Professions Code.~~ (a) Prior to use or sale of commercial feed containing any additive (including any drug, food additive, or other special purpose additive, or non-nutritive additive) the distributor shall submit evidence to the secretary to show the safety and efficacy of the commercial feed when used according to the directions stated on the label.

(b) In determining whether satisfactory evidence of safety and efficacy is shown, the secretary will consider:

(1) Whether each additive conforms to the requirements of the applicable regulations in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 570, 573 and 582 or are “prior sanctioned” or “generally recognized as safe (GRAS)” for stated uses.

(A) “Prior Sanctioned” is defined in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 570.3, as an explicit approval granted with respect to use of a substance in food prior to September 6, 1958, by the Food and Drug Administration or the United States Department of Agriculture pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, or the Meat Inspection Act.

(B) “Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)” is defined in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 570.3, definition of safe, as a reasonable certainty in the minds of competent scientists that the substance is not harmful under the intended conditions of use, and Part 570.30, where general recognition of safety may be based only on the views of experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety of substances directly or indirectly added to food.

(2) Whether the feed itself is a drug as defined in Section 14928 of the Food and Agricultural Code and is generally recognized as safe and effective for the label use, or is approved by the Food and Drug Administration under 21 United States Code 360 b.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 15011, 15031 and 15041~~14992(a)~~, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2704. Screenings in Wheat Products. [Repealed] Labeling and Use of Free Choice Feed.

(a) Commercial feed which is intended to be fed free choice must include the following on the label:

(1) A purpose statement including the specific species and animal class(es) for which the feed is intended and a statement that the feed is intended to be provided “free choice”.

(2) Adequate directions for use which state the intended consumption rate of the commercial feed.

(3) The directions for use shall include adequate precautionary statements including the risks of feeding to starved or debilitated animals, and to discontinue feeding if consumption exceeds a level that is safe.

(b) Medicated commercial feed which is intended to be fed free choice must comply with the requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Section 510.455.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 14992(e), 15011 and 15041, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2705. Standards Not Changed by Addition of Screenings. [Repealed] Labeling and Use of Feed Through Pesticides.

(a) Feed through pesticides must meet all requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

(b) Without exception, each delivery of commercial feed containing feed through pesticides must be accompanied by a label, invoice or delivery document stating in a prominent manner:

(1) The name and quantity of each feed through pesticide.

(2) The purpose of each feed through pesticide.

(3) Adequate directions for use to enable safe and effective use for the intended purposes, including but not limited to feeding rate and mixing directions to ensure it is used in accordance with the end-use labeling on the EPA-registered pesticide used in the feed.

(4) Warnings, caution statements, withdrawal warnings when necessary, and other mandatory labeling information.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 14992, 15011 and 15041(b) and (c), Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2706. Materials Requiring Percentage Listings. [Repealed] Labeling and Use of Feeds Containing Added Chromium.

(a) Chromium from all sources of supplemental chromium cannot exceed:

(1) A level of 0.2 parts per million of the complete feeds for broiler chickens, growing turkeys, and swine.

(2) A level of 0.5 parts per million of the complete feed for cattle.

(3) An intake of four (4) milligrams per horse per day.

(b) Commercial feeds, including supplements and premixes, containing added chromium at levels in excess of the daily maximum level allowed for the intended species shall include the following on the label:

(1) A guarantee for added chromium content.

(2) Feeding and/or mixing directions that bear adequate directions for the safe and permitted use of a feed containing added chromium, including the maximum permitted levels of use for a specific species.

(3) The statement "Caution: Follow label directions" and, consistent with the directions for use, the following:

(A) "Chromium from all sources of supplemental chromium cannot exceed 0.2 parts per million of the complete feed for broiler chickens, growing turkeys, and swine."

(B) "Chromium from all sources of supplemental chromium cannot exceed 0.5 parts per million of the complete feed for cattle."

(C) "Chromium from all sources of supplemental chromium cannot exceed four (4) milligrams per horse per day."

(D) For chromium premixes, the statement "The addition to feed of higher levels of this premix containing chromium is not permitted" is acceptable in lieu of (A)-(C).

(c) Premixes that contain more than 181.4 milligrams per pound (400 parts per million) added chromium shall be maintained by a daily inventory record that includes the following:

(1) The quantity of chromium premixes on hand at the beginning and end of the workday (up to 24 hours).

(2) A daily comparison of the actual amount of chromium premix used, with the theoretical or calculated usage.

(3) Actions taken to reconcile any discrepancies.

(d) The premix manufacturer shall follow good manufacturing practices in the production of chromium premixes. Inventory, production, and distribution records must provide a complete and accurate history of product production. Production controls must assure products to be what they are purported and labeled. Production controls shall include analysis sufficient to adequately monitor quality.

(e) Chromium shall be incorporated into complete feed by adding no less than one (1) pound of a premix containing no more than 181.4 milligrams (400 ppm) of added chromium per pound.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 14992(d), 15011 and 15041, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2707. Labeling and Use of Non-Protein Nitrogen Products.

...

(b) Formula feed containing more than 1.25 percent equivalent crude protein from all forms of non-protein nitrogen products shall be labeled as follows: The maximum percent of equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen shall appear immediately below the guarantee for the minimum percent of crude protein.

(c) Formula feed containing non-protein nitrogen products and intended for non-ruminants shall be labeled as follows: The statement “This includes not more than [X] percent equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen which is not nutritionally available to [specify species of animal for which feed is intended]” immediately following the guarantee for minimum percent of crude protein.

(d) If the ~~commercial~~ formula feed, including liquid feed, is intended for ruminants and contains more than 8.75 percent equivalent crude protein from all forms of non-protein nitrogen, or if the equivalent crude protein from all forms of non-protein nitrogen exceeds one-third of the total crude protein, or is intended for non-ruminants and contains more than 1.25 percent equivalent crude protein, the label shall bear a warning statement followed by feeding directions for the safe use of the feed.

(1) The following warning statement shall be in prominent bold type against a contrasting background: **WARNING: THIS FEED CONTAINS NON-PROTEIN NITROGEN, EXCESSIVE CONSUMPTION MAY RESULT IN ADVERSE TOXIC REACTION. USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.**

(2) Directions for use must be stated in a manner that when followed correctly will prevent toxic reaction from over-consumption.

(3) The directions shall include the following: Consumption should be carefully controlled until animals become adjusted to the feed. Additional care should be exercised with starved, stressed or debilitated animals.

(4) Recommended daily intake levels shall be given, as well as the statement that all manufacturer's directions for use must be followed carefully.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14903, 14992(d) and (f), 15011 and 15041, Food and Agricultural Code.

~~§ 2708. Vitamin Premixes.~~

~~All vitamin premixes shall be labeled to show all vitamin potencies in terms described in section 2702. The carrier shall be stated, if the premix is to make up more than one percent of the total ration; otherwise, the collective term "roughage products" may be used. When mineral compounds are present they shall be listed and guaranteed in percent of the elemental form. Premixes carrying drugs shall be labeled in conformity with section 2701. The label shall include a statement showing the date manufactured.~~

~~Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 14902 and 14992, Food and Agricultural Code.
Reference: Sections 14991 and 14992(e), Food and Agricultural Code.~~

ARTICLE 14. RECOGNIZED OFFICIAL NAMES

§ 2778. Collective Terms.

~~(a) Collective terms are not allowed in labeling of commercial feed, except for the terms listed below: General Provisions.~~

~~(1) Collective terms recognize a general classification of ingredient origin, which perform a similar function, but do not imply equivalent nutritional values.~~

~~(2) To be added to the particular collective term, the product shall correspond to the descriptor and category (e.g., be made from a forage to be in the forage products collective term or be a source of protein to be in the animal protein collective term).~~

~~(3) When a collective term is used, individual ingredients within that group cannot be listed on the label.~~

~~(4) The secretary shall be provided, upon request, the ingredients that are being used within each collective term by the manufacturer using collective terms.~~

~~(5) Collective terms shall only be used in the labeling of products as permitted below. Collective terms other than the terms listed below are not allowed in labeling of commercial feed.~~

~~(b) Grain Products. May be used as an ingredient name. However, when one or more grains are named, no substitution shall be made. Any of the normal forms such as whole, ground, cracked, screen cracked, flaked, kibbled, toasted, or heat processed are acceptable. A statement of form is optional. Grain Products may include one or more of the following: Animal Protein Products. May only be used as an ingredient name on packaged feed for retail sale. Animal Protein Products may include one or more of the following:~~

~~(1) Grain Sorghums: Ground Grain Sorghum, Rolled Grain Sorghum. Animal Products: Animal By-Product Meal*; Blood Meal [Specify]; Dried Meat Solubles*; Fleshings Hydrolysate*; Hydrolyzed Hair*; Hydrolyzed Leather Meal*; Hydrolyzed Poultry By-Products Aggregate; Hydrolyzed Poultry Feathers; Leather Hydrolysate;~~

Meat and Bone Meal*; Meat and Bone Meal Tankage*; Meat Meal*; Meat Meal Tankage*; Poultry By-Products; Poultry By-Product Meal; Poultry Hatchery By-Product. *Use of this ingredient, from mammalian origins, is restricted to non-ruminant feeds unless specifically exempted by 21 CFR 589.2000. Feeds containing prohibited material must bear the following label statement: "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants." Reference Section 2774 for ingredient definitions.

(2) ~~Maize Products: Corn Feed Meal, Ground Corn, Cracked Corn, Screened Cracked Corn, Flaked Corn, Toasted Corn Flakes, Kibbled Corn.~~ Milk Products: Casein; Cheese Rind; Condensed Buttermilk; Condensed Cultured Skim Milk; Condensed Cultured Whey; Condensed Hydrolyzed Whey; Condensed Skimmed Milk; Condensed Whey; Condensed Whey Product; Condensed Whey Solubles; Dried Buttermilk; Dried Cheese; Dried Cheese Product; Dried Cultured Skim Milk; Dried (Dry) Whey; Dried (Dry) Whey Product; Dried (Dry) Whey Solubles; Dried Hydrolyzed Casein; Dried Hydrolyzed Whey; Dried Lactalbumin; Dried Milk, Feed Grade; Dried Milk Protein; Dried Skimmed Milk, Feed Grade. Reference Section 2789 for ingredient definitions.

(3) ~~Oat Products: Mixed Feed Oats.~~ Marine Products: Condensed Fish Solubles; Crab Meal; Dried Fish Solubles; Fish By-Products; Fish Liver and Glandular Meal; Fish Meal; Fish Protein Concentrate, Feed Grade; Fish Residue Meal; Shrimp Meal. Reference Section 2788 for ingredient definitions.

(4) ~~Rice Products: Ground Brown Rice, Ground Rough Rice or Ground Paddy, Chipped Rice, Broken Rice, Brewers Rice.~~

(5) ~~Whole Grains: Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Wheat.~~

(c) ~~Roughage Products. May be used as an ingredient name only in labeling medicated, mineral and vitamin premixes if the labeled recommended use level of the premix in the total ration is specified to be one percent or less of the total ration. Roughage Products may include one or more of the following:~~ Forage Products. May only be used as an ingredient name on packaged feed for retail sale. Forage Products may include one or more of the following:

(1) ~~Almond Hull Products: Almond Hulls.~~ Alfalfa Products: Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal, or Pellets; Ground Alfalfa Hay; Suncured Alfalfa Meal, or Pellets. Reference Section 2771 for ingredient definitions.

(2) ~~Barley Products: Barley Hulls, Barley Mill By Product.~~ Corn Products: Dehydrated Corn Plant. Reference Section 2779 for ingredient definitions.

(3) ~~Brewers Products: Malt Hulls.~~ Lespedeza Products: Lespedeza Meal; Lespedeza Stem Meal. Reference Section 2787 for ingredient definitions.

~~(4) Citrus Products: Dried Citrus Pulp, Dried Citrus Meal, Citrus Seed Meal.
Miscellaneous Products: Coastal Bermudagrass Hay; Dehydrated Silage (Ensilage)
Pellets; Ground Grass. Reference Section 2791 for ingredient definitions.~~

~~(5) Corn Products: Corn Cob Fractions, Ground Corn Cob. Other Oilseed Products:
Flax Plant Product. Reference Section 2795 for ingredient definitions.~~

~~(6) Cottonseed Products: Cottonseed Hulls. Soybean Products: Ground Soybean
Hay. Reference Section 2803 for ingredient definitions.~~

~~(7) Human Food By Products: Dried Apple Pectin Pulp, Dried Apple Pomace, Dried
Tomato Pomace.~~

~~(8) Miscellaneous Products: Buckwheat Hulls, Ground Straw, Psyllium Seed Husk.~~

~~(9) Molasses and Molasses Products: Bagasse, Beet Pulp, Dried, Plain.~~

~~(10) Oat Products: Oat Hulls, Clipped Oat By Product, Oat Mill By Product.~~

~~(11) Other Oilseed Products: Sunflower Hulls, Flax Straw By Product, Peanut Hulls.~~

~~(12) Rice Products: Rice Hulls, Rice Mill By Product.~~

~~(13) Rye Products: Rye Mill Run.~~

~~(14) Soybean Products: Soybean Hulls, Soybean Mill Feed, Soybean Mill Run.~~

(d) Grain Products. May be used as an ingredient name on bulk feed, custom formula
feed, and packaged feed for retail sale. However, when one or more grains are named,
no substitution shall be made. Any of the normal forms such as whole, ground, cracked,
screen cracked, flaked, kibbled, toasted, or heat processed are acceptable. A statement
of form is optional. Grain Products may include one or more of the following:

(1) Grain Sorghums: Ground Grain Sorghum, Rolled Grain Sorghum. Reference
Section 2785 for ingredient definitions.

(2) Corn Products: Corn Feed Meal, Ground Corn, Cracked Corn, Screened
Cracked Corn, Flaked Corn, Toasted Corn Flakes, Kibbled Corn. Reference Section
2779 for ingredient definitions.

(3) Oat Products: Mixed Feed Oats. Reference Section 2794 for ingredient
definitions.

(4) Rice Products: Ground Brown Rice, Ground Rough Rice or Ground Paddy,
Chipped Rice, Broken Rice, Brewers Rice. Reference Section 2799 for ingredient
definitions.

(5) Whole Grains: Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Wheat. Reference Section 2808 for ingredient definitions.

(e) Molasses Products. May only be used as an ingredient name on packaged feed for retail sale. Molasses Products may include one or more of the following:

(1) Distillers Products: Molasses Distillers Condensed Solubles; Molasses Distillers Dried Solubles. Reference Section 2781 for ingredient definitions.

(2) Fermentation Products: Condensed Molasses Fermentation Solubles. Reference Section 2784 for ingredient definition.

(3) Molasses and Molasses Products: Beet Molasses; Beet Molasses, Dried Product; Beet Pulp, Dried, Molasses; Cane Molasses; Citrus Molasses; Concentrated Separator By-Product; Starch Molasses. Reference Section 2792 for ingredient definitions.

(4) Yeast: Molasses Yeast Condensed Solubles. Reference Section 2809 for ingredient definition.

(f) Plant Protein Products. May only be used as an ingredient name on packaged feed for retail sale. Plant Protein Products may include one or more of the following:

(1) Cottonseed Products: Cottonseed Cake, Mechanical Extracted; Cottonseed Flakes, Mechanical Extracted; Cottonseed Flakes, Solvent Extracted; Cottonseed Meal, Mechanical Extracted; Cottonseed Meal, Solvent Extracted; Low Gossypol Cottonseed Meal, Mechanical Extracted; Low Gossypol Cottonseed Meal, Solvent Extracted; Whole-Pressed Cottonseed, Mechanical Extracted. Reference Section 2780 for ingredient definitions.

(2) Human Food By-Products: [Specify] Dried Beans. Reference Section 2786 for ingredient definition.

(3) Miscellaneous Products: Dried Kelp; Dried Seaweed Meal; Guar Meal; Potato Protein. Reference Section 2791 for ingredient definitions.

(4) Other Oilseed Products: Canola Meal; Coconut Meal, Mechanical Extracted; Coconut Meal, Solvent Extracted; Linseed Meal, Mechanical Extracted; Linseed Meal, Solvent Extracted; Peanut Meal, Mechanical Extracted and Solvent Extracted; Safflower Meal, Mechanical Extracted; Safflower Meal, Solvent Extracted; Sunflower Meal, Dehulled, Mechanical Extracted; Sunflower Meal, Dehulled, Solvent Extracted; Sunflower Meal, Mechanical Extracted; Sunflower Meal, Solvent Extracted. Reference Section 2795 for ingredient definitions.

(5) Soybean Products: Ground Extruded Whole Soybeans; Ground Soybeans; Heat Processed Soybeans; Hydrolyzed Soy Protein; Kibbled Soybean Meal; Soy Flour;

Soy Grits; Soy Protein Concentrate; Soy Protein Isolate; Soybean Feed, Solvent Extracted; Soybean Meal, Dehulled, Mechanical Extracted; Soybean Meal, Dehulled, Solvent Extracted; Soybean Meal, Mechanical Extracted; Soybean Meal, Solvent Extracted; [Specify] Protein Modified; Textured Soy Protein Product. Reference Section 2803 for ingredient definitions.

(6) Yeast: Active Dry Yeast; Brewers Dried Yeast; Primary Dried Yeast or Dried Yeast; Torula Dried Yeast or Candida Dried Yeast; Yeast Culture. Reference Section 2809 for ingredient definitions.

(7) No official definition: Peas.

(g) Processed Grain By-Products. May only be used as an ingredient name on packaged feed for retail sale. Processed Grain By-Products may include one or more of the following:

(1) Barley Products: Pearl Barley By-Product. Reference Section 2775 for ingredient definition.

(2) Brewers Products: Brewers Dried Grains; Malt Sprouts. Reference Section 2776 for ingredient definitions.

(3) Corn Products: Condensed Fermented Corn Extractives; Corn Bran; Corn Flour; Corn Germ Meal (Dry Milled); Corn Germ Meal (Wet Milled); Corn Grits; Corn Protein Feed (formerly Corn Gluten Feed); Corn Protein Meal (formerly Corn Gluten Meal); Hominy Feed; Solvent Extracted Hominy Feed. Reference Section 2779 for ingredient definitions.

(4) Distillers Products: [Specify] Condensed Distillers Solubles; [Specify] Distillers Dried Grains; [Specify] Distillers Dried Grains with Solubles; [Specify] Distillers Dried Solubles. Reference Section 2781 for ingredient definitions.

(5) Grain Sorghums: Gelatinized Sorghum Grain Flour; Grain Sorghum Germ Cake; Grain Sorghum Germ Meal; Grain Sorghum Grits; Grain Sorghum Mill Feed; Partially Aspirated Sorghum Grain Flour. Reference Section 2785 for ingredient definitions.

(6) Miscellaneous Products: Aspirated Grain Fractions; Buckwheat Middlings. Reference Section 2791 for ingredient definitions.

(7) Oat Products: Feeding Oat Meal; Oat Groats. Reference Section 2794 for ingredient definitions.

(8) Other Oilseed Products: Peanut Skins. Reference Section 2795 for ingredient definition.

(9) Rice Products: Rice Bran; Rice Bran, Solvent Extracted; Rice Polishings. Reference Section 2799 for ingredient definitions.

(10) Rye Products: Rye Middlings. Reference Section 2800 for ingredient definition.

(11) Wheat Products: Defatted Wheat Germ Meal; Wheat Bran; Wheat Flour; Wheat Germ Meal; Wheat Middlings; Wheat Mill Run; Wheat Red Dog; Wheat Shorts. Reference Section 2807 for ingredient definitions.

(12) No official definition: [Specify] Flour.

(h) Roughage Products. May be used as an ingredient name on bulk feed, custom formula feed, and packaged feed for retail sale. May be used as an ingredient name only in labeling medicated, mineral and vitamin premixes if the labeled recommended use level of the premix in the total ration is specified to be one percent or less of the total ration. Roughage Products may include one or more of the following:

(1) Almond Hull Products: Almond Hulls. Reference Section 2772 for ingredient definition.

(2) Barley Products: Barley Hulls, Barley Mill By-Product. Reference Section 2775 for ingredient definitions.

(3) Brewers Products: Malt Hulls. Reference Section 2776 for ingredient definition.

(4) Citrus Products: Dried Citrus Pulp, Dried Citrus Meal, Citrus Seed Meal. Reference Section 2777 for ingredient definitions.

(5) Corn Products: Corn Cob Fractions, Ground Corn Cob. Reference Section 2779 for ingredient definitions.

(6) Cottonseed Products: Cottonseed Hulls. Reference Section 2780 for ingredient definition.

(7) Human Food By-Products: Dried Apple Pectin Pulp, Dried Apple Pomace, Dried Tomato Pomace. Reference Section 2786 for ingredient definitions.

(8) Miscellaneous Products: Buckwheat Hulls, Ground Straw, Psyllium Seed Husk. Reference Section 2791 for ingredient definitions.

(9) Molasses and Molasses Products: Bagasse, Beet Pulp, Dried, Plain. Reference Section 2792 for ingredient definitions.

(10) Oat Products: Oat Hulls, Clipped Oat By-Product, Oat Mill By-Product. Reference Section 2794 for ingredient definitions.

(11) Other Oilseed Products: Sunflower Hulls, Flax Straw By-Product, Peanut Hulls. Reference Section 2795 for ingredient definitions.

(12) Rice Products: Rice Hulls, Rice Mill By-Product. Reference Section 2799 for ingredient definitions.

(13) Rye Products: Rye Mill Run. Reference Section 2800 for ingredient definition.

(14) Soybean Products: Soybean Hulls, Soybean Mill Feed, Soybean Mill Run. Reference Section 2803 for ingredient definitions.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 14902 and 14992, Food and Agricultural Code.
Reference: Section 14992(e), Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2789. Milk Products.

...

(b) Casein is the solid residue obtained by acid or rennet coagulation of defatted milk. It contains 80 percent minimum crude protein.

(c) Cheese Rind is obtained by cooking cheese trimming devoid of fat other than milk fat.

~~(e)~~(d) Condensed Buttermilk is the residue obtained by evaporating buttermilk. It contains 27 percent minimum total solids, 0.055 percent minimum milk fat for each percent of total solids, and 0.14 percent maximum ash for each percent of total solids.

~~(d)~~(e) Condensed Cultured Skim Milk is the residue obtained by evaporating lactic acid bacteria cultured defatted milk. It contains 27 percent minimum total solids.

~~(e)~~(f) Condensed Cultured Whey is the product obtained by partially removing water from whey which has been cultured. The minimum percent of solids must be prominently declared on the label.

~~(f)~~(g) Condensed Delactosed Whey Permeate is the product resulting from the removal of lactose from whey permeate. It shall be labeled to show the minimum percent total whey product solids, lactose, crude protein and crude fat and the maximum percent ash and equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen. ~~(p) Casein is the solid residue obtained by acid or rennet coagulation of defatted milk. It contains 80 percent minimum crude protein.~~

~~(g)~~(h) Condensed Hydrolyzed Whey is the residue obtained by evaporating lactase enzyme hydrolyzed whey. It contains 50 percent minimum total solids and 0.3 percent minimum total glucose and galactose for each percent total solids.

~~(h)~~(i) Condensed Modified Whey Solubles is the product obtained by concentrating the whey residue after removal of whey protein and partial removal of lactose, and modifying the sugar content so that there is a minimum of 0.3 percent nonlactose carbohydrate for each percent solids. The minimum percent of solids and the maximum percent ash must be prominently declared on the label.

~~(i)~~(j) Condensed Skimmed Milk is the residue obtained by evaporating defatted milk. It contains 27 percent minimum total solids.

~~(j)~~(k) Condensed Whey is the product obtained by partially removing water from whey. Minimum percentage of solids must be prominently declared on the label.

~~(k)~~(l) Condensed Whey Permeate is the product resulting from the removal of proteins from whey permeate. It shall be labeled to show the minimum percent total whey product solids, crude protein and lactose and the maximum percent ash and equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen.

~~(l)~~(m) Condensed Whey Product is the product obtained by partially removing water from whey from which a portion of the lactose, protein and/or minerals have been removed. The minimum percent of solids, crude protein, and lactose and the maximum percent ash must be prominently declared on the label. May also be labeled “condensed reduced minerals whey” or “condensed reduced lactose whey,” if appropriate.

~~(m)~~(n) Condensed Whey Solubles is the product obtained by concentrating the whey residue after removal of whey protein, with or without partial removal of lactose. Minimum percentage of solids, crude protein and lactose and maximum percentage of ash must be prominently declared on the label.

~~(n)~~(o) Dairy Food By-Products are the products resulting from the collection of solids contained in the wash water from the normal processing and packaging of various foods manufacturing plants. Dairy products are the primary source but non-dairy products may occasionally constitute a minor amount of the total volume. No sanitary sewer wastes may be included. This product is to be fed at levels less than 25 percent of the animal's total dry matter intake. Minimum percent of solids, crude protein and crude fat and maximum percent ash must be prominently declared on the label.

~~(o)~~(p) Dried Bovine Colostrum is the product obtained by removing water from bovine colostrum. It contains eight (8) percent maximum moisture, 20 percent maximum lactose, and 50 percent minimum of the solids must be protein.

~~(p)~~(q) Dried Buttermilk, Feed Grade, is the residue obtained by drying buttermilk. It contains eight (8) percent maximum moisture, 13 percent maximum ash, and five (5) percent minimum milk fat (Roese-Gottlieb method). The words “Feed Grade” are not required when listed as an ingredient in a manufactured feed.

~~(q)~~(r) Dried Cheese is the product obtained by dehydrating cheeses as defined in 21 CFR 133. No more than 10 percent of the fat may be other than milk fat.

~~(r)~~(s) Dried Cheese Product is the product obtained by processing various cheese products from the food industry, including dried cheese, cheese rind, processed cheese foods, and cheese-flavored powders. The product shall have characteristic cheese color and aroma. The crude protein, crude fat, and crude fiber shall be guaranteed.

~~(s)~~(t) Dried Chocolate Milk is the residue obtained by drying chocolate milk originally intended for human consumption.

~~(t)~~(u) Dried Cultured Skim Milk is the residue obtained by drying lactic acid bacteria cultured in defatted milk. It contains eight (8) percent maximum moisture.

~~(u)~~(v) Dried Cultured Whey is the product obtained by drying whey which has been cultured. The label shall include a guarantee for the minimum amount of lysine and methionine. This is the dried version of Condensed, Cultured Whey. AOAC High Performance Liquid Chromatography methods are recommended to be used to quantitate the amino acids.

~~(v)~~(w) Dried Cultured Whey Product is that product obtained by drying whey from which a portion of the lactose, protein and/or minerals has been removed and which has been cultured.

~~(w)~~(x) Dried (Dry) Whey is the product obtained by removing water from whey. It contains not less than 11 percent protein nor less than 61 percent lactose.

~~(x)~~(y) Dried (Dry) Whey Product is the product obtained by drying whey from which a portion of the lactose, protein and/or minerals have been removed. The minimum percent of crude protein and lactose and maximum percent ash must be prominently declared on the label. May also be labeled as “dried reduced minerals whey” or “dried reduced lactose whey” if appropriate.

~~(y)~~(z) Dried (Dry) Whey Protein Concentrate is the product obtained by removal or separation of water, lactose and/or minerals from whey by ultrafiltration, dehydration or other process. It shall contain 25 percent minimum crude protein. The minimum percent of crude protein and lactose and the maximum percent ash must be prominently declared on the label.

~~(z)~~(aa) Dried (Dry) Whey Solubles is obtained by drying the whey residue after removal of whey protein, with or without partial removal of lactose. Minimum percentage of crude protein and lactose and maximum percentage ash must be prominently declared on the label.

~~(aa)~~(bb) Dried Hydrolyzed Casein is the residue obtained by drying the water-soluble product resulting from the enzymatic digestion of casein. It contains 74 percent minimum crude protein.

~~(bb)~~(cc) Dried Hydrolyzed Whey is the residue obtained by drying lactase enzyme hydrolyzed whey. It contains 30 percent minimum total glucose and galactose.

~~(cc)~~(dd) Dried Lactalbumin is the dried coagulated protein residue from whey. It contains 80 percent minimum crude protein on a moisture free basis.

~~(dd)~~(ee) Dried Milk, Feed Grade, is the residue obtained by drying whole milk or milk of intermediate fat levels other than defatted milk. If the product qualifies as dried whole milk by containing a minimum of 26 percent milk fat, that term may be used as the ingredient name. The label must contain a guarantee for minimum crude protein and for minimum crude fat (Roese-Gottlieb method). The words "Feed Grade" are not required when listed as an ingredient in a manufactured feed.

~~(ee)~~(ff) Dried Milk Protein is obtained by drying the coagulated protein residue resulting from the controlled co-precipitation of casein, lactalbumin, and minor milk proteins from defatted milk.

~~(ff)~~(gg) Dried Skimmed Milk, Feed Grade, is the residue obtained by drying defatted milk. It contains eight (8) percent maximum moisture. The words "Feed Grade" are not required when listed as an ingredient in a manufactured feed.

~~(gg)~~(hh) Whey is the product obtained as a fluid by separating the coagulum from milk, cream, or skimmed milk and from which a portion of the milk fat may have been removed.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14992 and 15011, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2790. Mineral Products.

...

(x) Chromium Tripicolinate. Chromium tripicolinate is the product resulting from reaction of chromium chloride with picolinic acid. It is to be used as a source of supplemental chromium in swine diets, ~~not to supply more than 200 parts per billion of chromium to the complete diet. Chromium from all sources of supplemental chromium cannot exceed this limit.~~ Minimum chromium from chromium tripicolinate must be specified.

...

(kkkk) Chromium Propionate (21 CFR 573.304). The food additive chromium propionate may be safely used in animal feed as a source of supplemental chromium in

accordance with the following ~~prescribed conditions:~~ conditions prescribed in this subchapter.

(1) The additive is manufactured by the reaction of a chromium salt with propionic acid, at an appropriate stoichiometric ratio, to produce triaqua-(mu₃-oxo) hexakis (mu₂-propionato-O,O') trichromium propionate with the empirical formula, $[\text{Cr}_3(\text{O})(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2$.

~~(2) It is added to feed as follows: In the complete feed for broiler chickens and swine at a level not to exceed 0.2 milligrams of chromium from chromium propionate per kilogram of feed. In cattle diets at a level not to exceed 0.5 milligrams of chromium from chromium propionate per kilogram of the complete feed. Chromium propionate must be premixed with dry ingredients prior to adding to high moisture ingredients or forages. In feed for horses at a level not to exceed an intake of four (4) milligrams of chromium from chromium propionate per horse per day.~~

~~(3) The additive meets the following specifications: Total chromium content, eight (8) to 10 percent. Hexavalent chromium content, less than two (2) parts per million. Arsenic, less than one (1) parts per million. Cadmium, less than one (1) parts per million. Lead, less than 0.5 parts per million. Mercury, less than 0.5 parts per million. Viscosity, not more than 2,000 centipoise.~~

~~(4) The additive shall be incorporated into feed as follows: It shall be incorporated into each ton of complete feed by adding no less than one pound of a premix containing no more than 181.4 milligrams of added chromium from chromium propionate per pound. The premix manufacturer shall follow good manufacturing practices in the production of chromium propionate premixes. Inventory, production, and distribution records must provide a complete and accurate history of product production. Chromium from all sources of supplemental chromium cannot exceed: A level of 0.2 parts per million of the complete feeds for broiler chickens, growing turkeys, and swine; A level of 0.5 parts per million of the complete feed for cattle; and An intake of four (4) milligrams per horse per day.~~

~~(5) To assure safe use of the additive in addition to the other information required by the FD&C: The label and labeling of the additive, any feed premix, and complete feed shall contain the name of the additive. The label and labeling of the additive and any feed premix shall also contain: A guarantee for added chromium content. Adequate directions for use and cautions for use including these statements: "Caution: Follow label directions" and consistent with the directions for use, the following: "Chromium from all sources of supplemental chromium cannot exceed 0.2 parts per million of the complete feed for broiler chickens and swine and 0.5 parts per million of the complete feed for cattle." "Chromium from all sources of supplemental chromium cannot exceed four (4) milligrams per horse per day."~~

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14992 and 15011, Food and Agricultural Code.

§ 2791. Miscellaneous Products.

...

~~(f)~~ Charcoal (vegetable) is charred hard or soft wood, nut shells, or fruit pits. If it is wood charcoal, it shall bear a designation indicating whether it is hard wood charcoal or soft wood charcoal. Charcoal from nut shells or fruit pits shall be designated as shell charcoal. When used in a mixed feed the maximum percent shall be stated on the label.

~~(g)~~(f) Chia Seed consists of cleaned, sound, dry, whole seed of the chia plant (*Salvia hispanica*). Typically it contains 18 percent crude protein, 32 percent crude fat and 32 percent crude fiber.

~~(h)~~(g) Coastal Bermudagrass Hay is the dried aerial portion of the perennial hybrid grass, Coastal bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*) (L.)a (Pers.), reasonably free of other crop plants, weeds and mold, which has been cultivated as a crop and harvested during an period of active growth. If it is fully ground, it must be designated as "Coastal Bermudagrass Meal." If it is dried by thermal means, it should be designated as "Dehydrated Coastal Bermudagrass Hay" or "Dehydrated Coastal Bermudagrass Meal."

~~(i)~~(h) Cocoa Bean Shells or Cocoa Bean Hulls is the hard outside coating of the cocoa bean.

~~(j)~~(i) Dehydrated Silage (Ensilage) Pellets are pellets made from wholesome silage (ensilage) which has been dried by thermal means and formed into pellets by compacting and forcing through die openings by a mechanical process. The product should bear a name descriptive of the type of silage (ensilage) pelleted, such as "Dehydrated Alfalfa Silage (Ensilage) Pellets," etc.

~~(k)~~(j) Distressed Pet Food is a product resulting from pet food distribution, but which is no longer available for retail sale. This product may be pet food in, but not limited to, dented cans, torn bags, product past its sell-by date, or returned product that is suitable for use in feed. It may consist of a single formula, still in the original packaging, or a variety of formulas commingled into one bulk container and containing none of the original packaging or labeling. If it contains, or may contain, any material identified by 21 CFR 589.2000 as prohibited from use in the feed of ruminant animals, or if it is no longer accompanied by a detailed label listing all of the ingredients in the distressed product, the label must contain the precautionary statement "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants." It shall be free of foreign materials harmful to animals, suitable for the purpose for which it is being marketed, and properly labeled for its intended use. Use of this ingredient, from mammalian origins, is restricted to non-ruminant feeds unless

specifically exempted by 21 CFR 589.2000. Feeds containing prohibited material must bear the following label statement: "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants."

~~(h)~~(k) Dried Black Soldier Fly Larvae is the dried larvae of the Black Soldier Fly, *Hermetia illucens*, with or without mechanical extraction of part of the oil, that has been raised on feedstock composed exclusively of feed grade materials. The ingredient must be labeled with guarantees for minimum crude protein and minimum crude fat on an as-fed basis. If oil is mechanically extracted, maximum crude fat must also be guaranteed on the ingredient label. The ingredient is dried by artificial means to no more than 10 percent moisture. It is for use in finfish, poultry, and swine feed as a source of protein and fat consistent with good feeding practices. This ingredient may contain materials subject to the Swine Health Protection Act and may require additional processing controls, if fed to swine. Prior to the use of this ingredient for the feeding of swine or its use in the manufacturing of an ingredient or feed intended for swine, manufacturers and/or feeders should adhere to the provisions of the Swine Health Protection Act where appropriate (9 CFR 166).

~~(m)~~(l) Dried Chicory Root is the dried, non-roasted root *Cichorium intybus* L., intended as a source of inulin, a soluble, fermentable fiber. It shall contain no less than 50 percent inulin and no more than 13 percent moisture.

~~(n)~~(m) Dried Chicory Root Pulp is the dried pulp produced as a byproduct of inulin extraction from the root of *Cichorium intybus* L., intended as a source of fiber. It shall contain no more than 10 percent inulin, no less than 60 percent total dietary fiber, and no more than 13 percent moisture.

~~(o)~~(n) Dried Kelp is dried seaweed of the families Laminariaceae and Fucaceae. The maximum percentage of salt (NaCl) and the minimum percentage of potassium (K) must be declared. If the kelp is sold as a source of iodine (I), the minimum percentage of iodine must be declared. If the product is prepared by artificial drying, it may be called "Dehydrated Kelp."

~~(p)~~(o) Dried Seaweed Meal is the product resulting from drying and grinding non-toxic macroscopic marine algae (marine plants) of the following botanical divisions: Division RHODOPHYTA (Red Algae); Division PHAEOPHYTA (Brown Algae); Division CHLOROPHYTA (Green Algae). The maximum percentage of salt (NaCl) (determined by sodium content), the minimum percentage of potassium (K), and the percentage of iodine (I) shall be guaranteed. If the product is prepared by artificial drying it must be labeled as: Dehydrated Seaweed Meal. The family(ies) shall be identified on the label. The following families are accepted for use under the definition Dried Seaweed Meal: RHODOPHYTA (Red Algae): Gelidiaceae, Endocladiaceae, Gigartinaceae, Gracilariaceae, Phyllophoraceae, Solieriaceae, Hypneaceae, Palmariaceae, Bangiaceae; PHAEOPHYTA (Brown Algae): Chordaceae, Laminariaceae, Lessoniaceae, Alariaceae, Fucaceae, Sargassaceae, Durvillaeaceae; CHLOROPHYTA (Green Algae): Monostromataceae, Ulvaceae.

~~(q)~~(p) Ethyl Alcohol Containing Ethyl Acetate (21 CFR 584.200) is a product containing not less than 92.5 percent ethyl alcohol, each 100 gallons having had added the equivalent of 4.25 gallons of 100 percent ethyl acetate. It is used in ruminant feed supplements as a source of added energy.

~~(r)~~(g) Fructooligosaccharide is a carbohydrate product composed of short chain fructose units bound by B-(2-1) linkages attached to a terminal glucose unit. The final product must contain a minimum of 80 percent fructooligosaccharide on a dry weight basis.

~~(s)~~(r) Ground Grass is obtained by drying and grinding grass which has been cut before formation of the seed. If a specie name is used, the produce must correspond thereto.

~~(t)~~(s) Ground Juniper is a roughage consisting of the entire aerial portion of the juniper plant (trunk, bark, branches, leaves, and berries), obtained only from *Juniperus pinchotii* and/or *Juniperus ashei*. Any plant part below ground level is excluded to avoid contamination with soil and/or rocks. It is ground to pass a screen no larger than 5/8 inches (15.875 mm). The ingredient must be guaranteed for crude protein and acid detergent fiber. Ground juniper is to be fed as a dietary roughage for cattle, sheep, or goats in accordance with good feeding practices.

~~(u)~~(t) Ground Pecan Shells is obtained by grinding the hard outer shell. It must be reasonably free of the nut meat and other foreign material. It is to be used as a source of dietary fiber. A minimum crude fiber level must be guaranteed on the label.

~~(v)~~(u) Ground Straw is the ground product remaining after separation of the seed from mature forage plants. The source of the material shall constitute a part of the name of the product; i.e., "Ground Blue Grass Straw," "Ground Alfalfa Straw."

~~(w)~~(v) Ground Whole Aspen and/or Parts is generally recognized as a feed ingredient in cattle diets when used in accordance with good feeding practices. Ground whole aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx and *Populus gradidentata*) is composed of the entire tree including leaves, branches, trunk, and bark. Ground aspen parts may also include leaves, branches, trunk, and bark. Roots and stumps are excluded to avoid contamination of dirt and rocks in the product. The particle size of the product shall not exceed 3/8 inches.

~~(x)~~(w) Guar Meal is obtained from whole guar beans after removal of most of the endosperm. If the product is heat treated, it may be designated as "heat treated" or "toasted."

~~(y)~~(x) Hydrolyzed Roughage is the residue from the acid hydrolysis and steam stripping of roughage products. The product will contain a minimum of 50 percent acid detergent fiber and a maximum of five (5) percent ash. The product is used as a carrier for oils, fats, and molasses and as a source of acid detergent fiber for ruminants.

~~(z)~~(y) Inulin is a polysaccharide product obtained from plant sources such as chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.), agave (*Agave azul tequilana*), and Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) by hot water extraction. It is intended as a source of soluble, fermentable fiber. It must contain not less than 90 percent inulin on a dry matter basis. It may contain products of partially hydrolyzed inulin.

~~(aa)~~(z) Lablab (*Lablab purpureus* or *Dolichos lablab*) also known as hyacinth bean, is an annual legume that produces forage as either hay or pasture for ruminants. Leaves and/or stems can be used as a feed ingredient if it is free of mature seed.

~~(bb)~~(aa) L-Carnitine is a nutritional supplement with a minimum content of 97.0 percent L-Carnitine and a maximum of 0.5 percent D-isomer. L-Carnitine is for use in swine feeds at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent (1000 parts per million) of complete feed, for use in chicken and turkey feeds at levels not to exceed 0.02 percent (200 parts per million) of complete feed, for use in fish feed at levels not to exceed 0.25 percent (2500 parts per million) of complete feed, for use in milk replacers for ruminant animals at levels not to exceed 0.075 percent (750 parts per million) of milk replacer powder. L-Carnitine is a fatty acid carrier that plays a role in fat oxidation in the body.

~~(ee)~~(bb) [Specify] Oil Cake is the product obtained after the extraction of part of the oil by crushing, cooking, and pressing, or by crushing, heating, and the use of solvents, from vegetable seeds which have been screened and cleaned of weed seed, hulls, and other foreign materials by a commercial process. A name indicative of the source shall be prefixed to the words "oil cake."

~~(dd)~~(cc) [Specify] Oil Meal is oil cake ground to a meal. A name indicative of the source shall be prefixed to the words "oil meal."

~~(ee)~~(dd) Paunch Product, Dehydrated is a product composed of the contents of the rumen of slaughtered cattle, dehydrated at temperatures over 100 degrees Celsius to a moisture content of 12 percent or less, such dehydration designed to destroy any pathogenic bacteria. It shall be dehydrated promptly after removal from the rumen to prevent decomposition.

~~(ff)~~(ee) Potato Protein is derived from de-starched potato juice from which the proteinaceous fraction has been precipitated by thermal coagulation followed by dehydration.

~~(gg)~~(ff) Psyllium Seed Husk is the cleaned, dried seed coat separated by winnowing and thrashing of psyllium seeds. It is to be used as a source of dietary fiber and the crude fiber level must be declared on the label.

~~(hh)~~(gg) Pulse Fiber consists primarily of the outer coverings or hull of pulse crops derived from pulse dry milling. Pulse crops include the edible seeds of legumes (excluding oil seeds). Acceptable pulse crops are listed below. The product must contain

not less than 23 percent crude fiber on a dry matter basis. If a conditioning agent is used, the name of the conditioning agent must be shown as an added ingredient. If the ingredient bears a name descriptive of its kind or origin, it must correspond thereto (e.g., pea fiber). Accepted pulse crops: Lentil (*Lens culinaris*).

~~(ii)~~(hh) Pulse Flour is the fraction remaining after removal of fiber from pulse seeds. It is obtained from mechanically dehulled and dry milled pulse seeds. This flour fraction must be free of fiber and seed hull/pod, except in such amounts as might occur unavoidably in good manufacturing practices. Pulse crops include the edible seeds of legumes (excluding oil seeds). Acceptable pulse crops are listed below. The ingredient must contain not less than 20 percent crude protein and not more than three (3) percent crude fiber on a dry matter basis. If a conditioning agent is used, the name of the conditioning agent must be shown on the product label as an added ingredient. If the ingredient bears a name descriptive of its kind or origin, it must correspond thereto (e.g., pea flour). Accepted pulse crops: Lentil (*Lens culinaris*).

~~(jj)~~(ii) Pulse Protein is the protein fraction of pulse seeds. It is obtained from mechanically dehulled, dry milled pulse seeds that are further separated through air classification or the addition of water, acid, and alkali. The ingredient may be obtained from pulse seed separated by dry separation, wet separation, or both. Pulse crops include the edible seeds of legumes (excluding oil seeds). Acceptable pulse crops are listed below. The ingredient must contain not less than 53 percent crude protein on a dry matter basis, and a label shall include a guarantee for minimum crude protein. If a conditioning agent is used, the name of the conditioning agent must be shown as an added ingredient. If the ingredient bears a name descriptive of its kind or origin, it must correspond thereto. Accepted pulse crops: Lentil (*Lens culinaris*).

~~(kk)~~(jj) Pulse Starch is the fraction remaining after removal of protein and fiber from pulse seeds. It is obtained from mechanically dehulled, dry milled pulse seeds that are further separated through air classification or through the addition of water. The ingredient may be obtained from pulse seed separated by dry separation, wet separation, or both. Pulse crops include the edible seeds of legumes (excluding oil seeds). Acceptable pulse crops are listed below. The product must contain not less than 65 percent dietary starch on a dry matter basis, and the label shall include a guarantee for minimum dietary starch. If a conditioning agent is used, the name of the conditioning agent must be shown on the product label as an added ingredient. If the ingredient bears a name descriptive of its kind or origin, it must correspond thereto. Accepted pulse crops: Lentil (*Lens culinaris*).

~~(H)~~(kk) Quinoa Seed consists of cleaned, sound, whole seed of the quinoa plant (*Chenopodium quinoa*) from which the saponin contained in the seed's outer layer has been removed.

~~(mm)~~(ll) Salts of Volatile Fatty Acids (21 CFR 573.914) is a blend containing the ammonium or calcium salt of isobutyric acid and the ammonium or calcium salts of a

mixture of 5-carbon acids/isovaleric, 2-methylbutyric, and n-valeric. The contained ammonium or calcium salts of volatile fatty acids shall conform to the specifications in 21 CFR 573.914. It is used as a source of energy in dairy cattle feed. The label of the product shall bear adequate directions for use including statements expressing maximum use levels: for ammonium salts of volatile fatty acids -- not to exceed 160 grams per head per day thoroughly mixed in dairy cattle feed as a source of energy; for calcium salts of volatile fatty acids -- not to exceed 135 grams per head per day thoroughly mixed in dairy cattle feed as a source of energy.

~~(nn)~~(mm) Salvage Pet Food is a product resulting from pet food manufacturing. This product may consist of, but is not limited to, start-up and over-run product, unfinished pet food, pet food fines and other product not suitable for packaging for retail sale. If it contains, or may contain, any material identified by 21 CFR 589.2000 as prohibited from use in the feed of ruminant animals, or if it is no longer accompanied by a detailed label listing all of the ingredients in the salvage pet food, the label must contain the precautionary statement "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants." It shall be free of foreign materials harmful to animals, suitable for the purpose for which it is being marketed, and properly labeled for its intended use. Use of this ingredient, from mammalian origins, is restricted to non-ruminant feeds unless specifically exempted by 21 CFR 589.2000. Feeds containing prohibited material must bear the following label statement: "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants." This ingredient may contain materials subject to the Swine Health Protection Act and may require additional processing controls, if fed to swine. Prior to the use of this ingredient for the feeding of swine or its use in the manufacturing of an ingredient or feed intended for swine, manufacturers and/or feeders should adhere to the provisions of the Swine Health Protection Act where appropriate (9 CFR 166).

~~(oo)~~(nn) Silage is green fodder that has been preserved with or without additives by ensiling. Normally the material is finely cut and blown into a chamber such as a pit or bag where it is pressed to exclude air and where it undergoes an acid fermentation that retards spoilage. The materials shall be labeled to show the kind of silage, for example, corn silage, oat silage, hay silage. When the product is sold in a formula or mixed feed, all ingredients shall be stated on the label. The label shall state the following guarantees: minimum percent crude protein, minimum percent crude fat, maximum percent crude fiber, maximum percent ash and maximum and minimum percent moisture.

~~(pp)~~(oo) Sweet Lupin Meal is the product resulting from the grinding of the entire seed of the species of *Lupinus albus* (white), *L. augustifolius* (blue), or *L. luteus* (yellow) which contain less than 0.03 percent alkaloids.

~~(qq)~~(pp) Sweet Lupin Meal Dehulled is the product resulting from the grinding of seeds after mechanical removal of the hulls from the species of *Lupinus albus* (white), *L. augustifolius* (blue), or *L. luteus* (yellow) which contain less than 0.03 percent alkaloids.

~~(rr)~~(qq) Sweet Lupin Meal Solvent Extracted is the product obtained by grinding of the flakes after the removal of most of the oil by a solvent extraction process from the seeds of the species of *Lupinus albus* (white), *L. augustifolius* (blue), or *L. luteus* (yellow) which contain less than 0.03 percent alkaloids. It must contain not more than seven (7) percent crude fiber. The sweet lupin species defined above are of Mediterranean origin and are quite distinct from the Lupine's of North America. The two differ evolutionarily and genetically in their origin and thus the sweet lupin cannot be "contaminated" by outcrossing with the North American lupine.

~~(ss)~~(rr) Tapioca/Manioca and Cassava Root is the whole root chipped mechanically into small pieces and sun dried on concrete surfaces for two (2) to three (3) days and then the chips are pelleted.

~~(tt)~~(ss) Yeast Dried Grains is the properly dried residue from the mixture of cereals, malt, and malt sprouts (sometimes cottonseed meal) obtained in the manufacture of yeast or vinegar, and consists of corn or corn and rye from which most of the starch has been extracted, together with malt added during the manufacturing process to change the starch to sugar, and malt sprouts (sometimes cottonseed meal) added during the manufacturing process to aid in filtering the residue from the wort and to serve as a source of food supply for the yeast. If residue is from manufacture of vinegar, may also be listed as "Vinegar Dried Grains."

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 14902, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 14992 and 15011, Food and Agricultural Code.