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United States Department of Commerce  
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National Institute of Standards and Technology

# NIST HANDBOOK 130 1995

## Uniform Laws and Regulations

Weights and Measures Law

Weighmaster Law

Motor Fuel Inspection Law

Packaging and Labeling Regulation

Method of Sale of Commodities Regulation

Unit Pricing Regulation

Registration of Servicepersons and Agencies Regulation

Open Dating Regulation

National Type Evaluation Regulation

Motor Fuel Regulation



as adopted by the 79th National Conference on Weights and Measures 1994

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<sup>1</sup>At Boulder, CO 80303.

<sup>2</sup>Some elements at Boulder, CO 80303.

# **NIST Handbook 130 1995**

(Supersedes Handbook 130 - 1993 Edition)

## **Uniform Laws and Regulations**

**in the areas of legal metrology and motor fuel quality**

Editors:      Joan A. Koenig  
                 Kenneth Butcher



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National Institute of Standards and Technology, Arati Prabhakar, Director

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## Foreword

This handbook compiles the latest Uniform Laws and Regulations and related interpretations and guidelines adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM). At the 1983 annual meeting, the NCWM voted to change the title of Handbook 130 and the titles of the Laws and Regulations compiled in this handbook. The former title of the handbook was "Model State Laws and Regulations." "Model State" was changed to "Uniform" in the titles to reflect that these Laws and Regulations are (a) intended to be standards rather than just guidelines, and (b) intended for adoption by political subdivisions other than States when deemed appropriate.

The compilation itself was approved by the NCWM in 1979. This edition includes amendments adopted at the annual meetings in 1993 and 1994. The Conference recommends adoption and promulgation by weights and measures jurisdictions of these Uniform Laws and Regulations as updated in this handbook.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology has a statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity of weights and measures laws and methods of inspection." In partial fulfillment of this responsibility, the Institute is pleased to publish these recommendations of the National Conference.

**Arati Prabhakar**

Director

National Institute of Standards and Technology

This handbook conforms to the concept of primary use of the International System of Units (SI) recommended in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 by citing SI units before customary units where both units appear together and placing separate sections containing requirements for SI units before corresponding sections containing requirements for customary units. In some cases, however, trade practice is currently restricted to the use of customary units; therefore, some requirements in this Handbook will continue to specify only customary units until the Conference achieves a broad consensus on the permitted metric units.

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## NOTICE

At the time of publication of this edition of Handbook 130, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services had not yet revised its regulations under the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) to bring them into compliance with the 1992 metric amendments to the FPLA. If the FDA issues revised regulations prior to the publication of the 1996 edition of Handbook 130 and if the revisions change the requirements in this Handbook that are applicable to products regulated by the FDA, the National Institute of Standards and Technology will issue an addendum to the Handbook. Copies of the addendum will be sent automatically to members of the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) who requested a copy of the 1995 edition of Handbook 130. Nonmembers can get on a mailing list to receive a copy of any addendum published by completing the following form and returning it to the NCWM (Address: P. O. Box 4025, Gaithersburg, MD 20885; FAX: 301-926-0647).

<b>NIST Handbook 130 Addendum</b>		
Please put me on the mailing list to receive a copy of any addendum to NIST Handbook 130 issued during 1995:		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Telephone No.</b>
<b>Signature:</b> _____		<b>Date:</b> _____

## 1993 and 1994 Amendments

Publication of the 1994 edition of Handbook 130, which contained the changes adopted by the 78th National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) in 1993, was postponed pending issuance of revised regulations by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in response to the metric amendments to the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. At the 79th NCWM, a decision was made to publish a 1995 edition of Handbook 130 that would include the changes adopted in 1993 and 1994 by the NCWM even though the FDA had not yet published its revised regulations (see the notice at the beginning of this Handbook). Consequently, the following table lists those laws and regulations amended by the 78th and the 79th NCWM. As appropriate, the text on the cited pages indicates the changes to the law or regulation, section, or paragraph as "Added 1993, 1994" or "Amended 1993, 1994." Unless otherwise noted, the effective date of the regulations added or amended in 1993 is January 1, 1994, and the effective date of those added or amended in 1994 is January 1, 1995.

Law or Regulation	Section	Action	Page
Introduction	H.	Added	2
	I.	Added	2
	J.	Added	2
	Note: Sections I and J were rewritten to comply with Section 3.2, Mass and Weight, in Appendix B of NIST Handbook 44.		2
Uniform Weights and Measures Law	1.10.	Amended	15
	1.12.	Amended	15
	Section 2	Amended	16
	Section 2	Note Added	16
	Section 20	Note 2 Amended	20
	Section 21	Amended	20



Law or Regulation	Section	Action	Page
Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation	Section 1	Amended	47
	6.5.	Added (h)	51
	6.5.1.	Added Note	51
	6.6.3.	Replaced with 6.9.	-
	6.8.3.	Replaced with 6.9.	-
	6.9.	Added	54
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	6.13.	Amended	55
	10.5.	Replaced	60
	10.6.	Replaced	60
	10.8.	Editorially revised to be consistent with FTC requirements	61
	Entire P&L Regulation	The regulation was rewritten to include mandatory labeling of SI units on consumer commodities in accordance with the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act.	
Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities	1.1.1.	Note Amended	83
	1.1.2.	Note Added	83
	1.3.	Amended	83
	1.4.	Amended	83
	1.6.	Amended	84
	1.12.	Amended	86
	2.10.	Entire 2.10. Amended	90
	2.12.	Amended	92
	2.13.	Amended	93
	2.27.	Added new section	97
	2.28.	Added	98
	Entire Regulation	The regulation was edited to add metric references where appropriate and to obtain consistency in the use of SI units and terms.	
Uniform Unit Pricing	Section 1	Note Added	105
Motor Fuel Regulation	Section 4	Added	133
Interpretations and Guidelines	2.6.6.	Replaced	169
	2.6.8.	Added	176
<b>Note:</b> The entire handbook has been updated to be in compliance with all FDA and FTC regulations.			



## I. Introduction

**A. Source.** - The Uniform Laws and Regulations\* in this compiled form comprise all of those adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM).\*\*

The Conference Committee on Laws and Regulations (see Paragraph C), acting at the request of the Conference or upon its own initiative, prepares, with the technical assistance of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), proposed amendments or additions to the material previously adopted by the Conference. Such amendments or additions are then presented to the Conference as a whole, where they are discussed by weights and measures officials and representatives of interested manufacturers, industries, consumer groups, and others. Eventually the proposals of the Committee, which may have been amended on the floor, are voted upon by the weights and measures officials. Following the voting procedures adopted by the NCWM in 1978, a national consensus is required on all issues adopted by the Conference. No Uniform Law or Regulation is adopted without at least a majority of the States' representatives and at least a majority of other voting delegates favoring such adoption.

All of the Uniform Laws and Regulations given herein are recommended by the NCWM for use by States when reviewing or amending their official laws and regulations in the areas covered. A similar recommendation is made with regard to the local jurisdictions within a State in the absence of the promulgation of such laws and regulations at the State level.

**B. Purpose.** - The purpose of these Uniform Laws and Regulations is to achieve, to the maximum extent possible, standardization in weights and measures laws and regulations among the various States and local jurisdictions in order to facilitate trade between the States, permit fair competition among businesses, and provide uniform and sufficient protection to all consumers in commercial weights and measures practices.

**C. Amendments.** - The NCWM Committee on Laws and Regulations provides the mechanism for consideration of amendments or additions to the Uniform Laws and

Regulations. Recommendations for changes should be directed to the Committee on Laws and Regulations, National Conference on Weights and Measures, P.O. Box 4025, Gaithersburg, Md., 20885 (with a copy to the Executive Secretary at the same address).

- To be considered by the Committee for action during the upcoming Conference, proposals must be presented in writing to the Committee by November 1 prior to the Interim Meetings (in January of each year).
- Proposals should contain a concise statement of the problem and clearly outline the purpose and national need for its consideration.
- Proposals should be accompanied by adequate background material, including test data, analysis of test data, or other appropriately researched and documented material from which the Committee will be able either to make a suitable judgment for a firm recommendation or to consider the need for further study. When possible, solutions to problems should be proposed and stated in specific language in amendment form to Conference documents.
- Weights and measures officials are encouraged to utilize their regional associations for initial exploration of issues and to use the resources of all member States within that regional association to assist in the development of well documented proposals where applicable.
- If a proposal involves a new area of weights and measures activity, it is appropriate to make recommendations for both Uniform Regulations and test methods to provide for proper enforcement.

Additionally, when a proposal that would modify or add to Handbook 130 is presented to the Committee, the proposal should:

- Identify the pertinent portion, section, and paragraph of the existing publication (e.g., Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities, § 2.8.).

\* When referring to the Uniform Laws and Regulations in Handbook 130, Laws and Regulations will be capitalized. When referring to general Federal or State laws and regulations, no capitalization will be used.

\*\* The NCWM is sponsored by NIST, which provides its secretariat and publishes its documents. NIST also develops technical publications for use by weights and measures agencies; these publications may subsequently be endorsed or adopted by the NCWM.

- Where applicable, provide evidence of consistency with other portions of NCWM publications (such as with other Uniform Laws and Regulations).
- Where applicable, provide evidence of consistency with Federal laws and regulations (such as with FDA or FTC regulations).

**D. Revisions to the Handbook.** - This Handbook will be reissued each year following the annual meeting of the NCWM and will reflect changes approved by the Conference at that meeting. Each Uniform Law and Regulation will be reprinted in full each year, whether or not changed that year, to indicate the current version clearly. (Note: Section numbering may be changed from one edition of this Handbook to another to accommodate additions or deletions.)

**E. Annotation.** - From 1971 on, amendments or additions to sections in the Uniform Laws and Regulations are delineated at the end of each section (e.g., "amended 1982") as a service for those States that are planning to update their own laws or regulations. The references to each revision and the year will enable legislators and rule makers to study the actual wording and rationale for changes (appearing in the Annual Report of the NCWM for that year) and subsequently adopt changes in their own laws and regulations, modeling them after the Uniform Laws and Regulations.

**F. Effective Enforcement Dates of Regulations.** - Unless otherwise specified, the new or amended regulations listed in this section shall become effective and subject to enforcement on January 1 of the year following adoption by the NCWM.

- (a) Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation
  - (b) Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities
  - (c) Uniform Unit Pricing Regulation
  - (d) Uniform Regulation for the Voluntary Registration of Servicepersons and Service Agencies for Commercial Weighing and Measuring Devices
  - (e) Uniform Open Dating Regulation
  - (f) Uniform Regulation for National Type Evaluation
  - (g) Uniform Regulation for Motor Fuel
- (Added 1992)

**G. Section References** - In most references made to specific sections or subsections in this Handbook, the section mark "§" is used, followed by the section number.

**H. The International System of Units.** - The "International System of Units," "SI," or "SI Units" means the modernized metric system as established in 1960 by the General Conference on Weights and Measures or (GIPM). In 1988 Congress amended the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (see § 5164 of Public Law 100-418) to declare that it is the policy of the United States to designate the metric system of measurement as the preferred measurement system for U.S. trade and commerce, and it further defined "the metric system of measurement" to be the International System as established by the GIPM and as interpreted or modified for the United States by the Secretary of Commerce. [See Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-168, § 3(1) and § 4(4)); NIST Special Publication 330 - The International System of Units (SI); NIST Special Publication 814 - Metric System of Measurement; and Interpretation of the International System of Units for the United States in Federal Register of December 20, 1990, (FR 90-21913) or subsequent revisions.] In 1992, Congress amended the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the most appropriate units of the SI and the customary inch-pound systems of measurement on certain consumer commodities. (Added 1993)

**I. "Mass" and "Weight."** - The mass of an object is a measure of its inertial property or the amount of matter it contains. The "weight" of an object is a measure of the force exerted on it by gravity or the force needed to support it. The pull of gravity on earth gives an object a downward acceleration of about 9.8 m/s<sup>2</sup>. In trade and commerce and everyday use, the term "mass" is often used as a synonym for "weight." The "net mass" or "net weight" declared on a label indicates that the package contains a specific amount of commodity exclusive of wrapping materials. The use of the term "mass" is predominant throughout the world, and its use is increasing in the United States. (Added 1993)

**J. Use of the Terms "Mass" and "Weight."** - When used in this handbook, the term "weight" means "mass." The term "weight" appears when inch-pound units are cited due to commercial practice, or when both inch-pound and SI units are included in a requirement. The terms "mass" or "masses" are used when only SI units are units cited in a requirement. The following note appears where the term "weight" is first used in a law or regulation.

**NOTE 1: When used in this law (or regulation), the term "weight" means "mass." (See paragraph I. in Section I., Introduction, of NIST Handbook 130 for an explanation of these terms.)**  
(Added 1993)

## II. Uniformity of Laws and Regulations

### 1. National Conference Goal

The goal of the National Conference on Weights and Measures with respect to these Uniform Laws and Regulations is to achieve their acceptance in all States and local jurisdictions that have authority over such matters. The Conference stands ready to assist any jurisdiction in any way possible in securing adoption.

### 2. Status of Promulgation

The following pages list, by State, information regarding the adoption of the Uniform Laws and Regulations. The tabulated data indicate if the State has adopted the Uniform Law or Regulation by reference including subsequent amendments (thereby operating under the most recent version of the recommended regulation in this handbook), or if the State has used some version of the NCWM-recommended law or regulation as guidance in developing a similar law or regulation.

The information is verified with each State annually; the entries are intended to represent the current status of State adoption.

Unless a State adopts the recommended regulations and subsequent amendments and revision, there is need for judgment concerning the actual degree of adoption by any State unless a section-by-section comparison is made between each State law or regulation and the related Uniform Laws and Regulations. This detailed comparison has been made for three regulations:

- (1) Packaging and Labeling (see Report of the 69th NCWM, 1984),
- (2) Method of Sale (see Report of the 68th NCWM, 1983), and
- (3) Voluntary Registration (see Report of the 67th NCWM, 1982). Note that the Regulation was revised in 1984, hence the data in the 1982 intercomparison is only partly valid.





## Summary of State Laws and Regulations in Weights and Measures (as of July 1994)

This is an overview of the status of adoption of NCWM standards by the States. In earlier editions of Handbook 130, State laws and regulations were compared to the NCWM standard from the prior year. This did not indicate whether the standard as printed in the current edition had been adopted by any given State. The table below has been improved by listing those States that adopt NCWM-recommended updates automatically ("YES"); see Sections 4 through 10 of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law. This means the State's regulations are current with those printed in this edition of the Handbook. If a State has adopted an NCWM recommendation in whole or in part from a particular year, but updates are not incorporated automatically, a lower case "yes" is shown. We have also incorporated the status of adoption of NIST Handbooks 44 and 133 into the table.

State	Laws			Regulations								
	Weights and Measures Law	Weighmaster Law or Regulation	Motor Fuel Law	Packaging and Labeling	Method of Sale	Unit Pricing	Registration of Service Agencies	Open Dating	Type Evaluation	Motor Fuel Regulation	Handbook 44	Handbook 133
Alabama	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	yes	yes*	YES	YES
Alaska	NO	NO	NO	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	yes*	NO	YES	yes
Arizona	yes*	yes	yes*	yes	yes	yes*	yes	NO	yes	yes*	yes	no
Arkansas	YES	NO	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	YES	yes
California	yes	yes*	yes*	YES	yes*	NO	yes*	NO	yes	yes*	YES	yes
Colorado	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	NO	yes*	YES	YES
Connecticut	yes	yes	yes*	yes	YES	yes*	yes*	yes*	yes	yes	YES	no
Delaware	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes	NO	yes*	NO	NO	yes*	YES	YES
District of Columbia	yes	yes	NO	yes	yes	NO	NO	yes*	NO	NO	yes	NO
Florida	yes	NO	yes*	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes*	NO	yes*	yes	yes
Key: YES automatically adopted and updated on an annual basis yes Law or regulation in force, NCWM standard used as basis of adoption, but from an earlier year. yes* Law or regulations in force, but not based on NCWM standard. NO No law or regulation. no No law or regulation, but NCWM standard is used as a guideline.												

State	Laws			Regulations								
	Weights and Measures Law	Weighmaster Law or Regulation	Motor Fuel Law	Packaging and Labeling	Method of Sale	Unit Pricing	Registration of Service Agencies	Open Dating	Type Evaluation	Motor Fuel Regulation	Handbook 44	Handbook 133
Georgia	yes	yes*	yes*	yes	yes	NO	yes	yes*	yes	yes*	YES	YES
Hawaii	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	yes	yes*	yes	yes
Idaho	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes	no	yes	NO	yes	yes*	YES	yes HB67
Illinois	yes	NO	yes*	YES	YES	NO	yes	NO	yes	yes	YES	YES
Indiana	yes	yes	yes*	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	yes*	YES	YES
Iowa	yes	yes*	yes*	yes	yes	NO	yes*	NO	yes	yes*	YES	no
Kansas	yes	NO	yes	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	yes	yes	yes	yes
Kentucky	yes	NO	NO	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	NO	NO	YES	yes
Louisiana	yes*	yes*	yes*	yes*	NO	NO	yes*	NO	yes	yes*	YES	no
Maine	yes	yes	yes*	YES	YES	NO	yes	NO	yes	yes*	YES	no
Maryland	yes	NO	yes*	yes	yes	yes*	NO	yes*	yes	yes*	YES	YES
Massachusetts	yes*	yes*	yes*	yes	yes*	yes*	NO	NO	yes	yes*	yes	no
Michigan	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	yes*	yes	yes*	yes	yes	yes
Minnesota	yes	NO	yes*	yes	NO	NO	yes	yes	NO	yes*	yes	yes
Mississippi	YES	YES	yes*	YES	yes*	YES	YES	NO	YES	yes*	YES	YES
Missouri	yes	NO	yes	YES	YES	NO	yes	NO	YES	yes	YES	YES
Montana	yes	NO	yes*	yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	NO	yes*	YES	no
Nebraska	yes	NO	NO	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	yes*	NO	yes	yes
Key: YES automatically adopted and updated on an annual basis yes Law or regulation in force, NCWM standard used as basis of adoption, but from an earlier year. yes* Law or regulations in force, but not based on NCWM standard. NO No law or regulation. no No law or regulation, but NCWM standard is used as a guideline.												



State	Laws			Regulations								
	Weights and Measures Law	Weighmaster Law or Regulation	Motor Fuel Law	Packaging and Labeling	Method of Sale	Unit Pricing	Registration of Service Agencies	Open Dating	Type Evaluation	Motor Fuel Regulation	Handbook 44	Handbook 133
Nevada	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes*	NO	yes	NO	NO	yes*	yes	NO
New Hampshire	yes	yes	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
New Jersey	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes	yes*	yes*	NO	yes*	NO	YES	NO
New Mexico	yes	yes	yes*	NO	yes	NO	yes	yes*	NO	yes*	YES	YES
New York	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes	NO	NO	NO	yes	yes*	YES	yes
North Carolina	yes	yes*	yes*	YES	YES	NO	yes	NO	yes	yes*	YES	YES
North Dakota	yes	NO	yes*	NO	yes*	NO	yes	NO	NO	NO	YES	no
Ohio	yes	NO	NO	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Oklahoma	yes	NO	yes*	YES	YES	NO	yes*	YES	yes	yes*	YES	YES
Oregon	yes	NO	NO	yes	yes	yes*	NO	yes*	yes	yes*	yes	yes
Pennsylvania	yes	yes*	NO	yes	yes*	NO	NO	NO	yes*	NO	YES	yes
Puerto Rico	yes	yes	yes*	yes	yes*	yes*	yes	yes*	yes	yes*	YES	YES
Rhode Island	yes*	NO	NO	yes*	YES	yes*	NO	yes*	no	yes*	YES	yes
South Carolina	yes	yes*	yes*	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	yes*	YES	YES
South Dakota	yes	NO	yes*	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	yes	yes	yes	yes
Tennessee	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	NO	yes*	YES	no
Texas	yes	yes*	NO	yes	yes	NO	yes	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Utah	yes	NO	yes*	YES	YES	NO	yes	NO	YES	yes	YES	YES
Vermont	yes*	yes*	yes*	YES	yes	yes*	yes	NO	NO	yes	YES	no

Key: YES automatically adopted and updated on an annual basis  
 yes Law or regulation in force, NCWM standard used as basis of adoption, but from an earlier year.  
 yes\* Law or regulations in force, but not based on NCWM standard.  
 NO No law or regulation.  
 no No law or regulation, but NCWM standard is used as a guideline.

State	Laws			Regulations								
	Weights and Measures Law	Weighmaster Law or Regulation	Motor Fuel Law	Packaging and Labeling	Method of Sale	Unit Pricing	Registration of Service Agencies	Open Dating	Type Evaluation	Motor Fuel Regulation	Handbook 44	Handbook 133
Virginia	yes*	yes*	yes*	YES	YES	NO	yes*	NO	yes*	yes*	YES	YES
Virgin Islands	yes	NO	yes*	yes	NO	yes	NO	yes	NO	yes	YES	no
Washington	yes	yes	yes	yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	yes	YES	NO
West Virginia	yes	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Wisconsin	yes	NO	yes*	yes	yes	NO	yes*	NO	NO	yes*	YES	no
Wyoming	yes	NO	yes*	NO	NO	NO	yes	NO	YES	yes*	YES	YES
Totals: YES	2	1	1	14	13	3	4	3	8	2	41	21
yes	44	19	6	34	28	4	29	4	21	11	12	16
yes*	6	11	36	2	7	10	10	9	6	31	0	0
NO	1	22	10	3	5	35	10	37	17	9	0	4
no	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	12

Key: YES automatically adopted and updated on an annual basis

yes Law or regulation in force, NCWM standard used as basis of adoption, but from an earlier year.

yes\* Law or regulations in force, but not based on NCWM standard.

NO No law or regulation.

no No law or regulation, but NCWM standard is used as a guideline.

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# Uniform Weights and Measures Law

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

## 1. Background

Recognition of the need for uniformity in weights and measures laws and regulations among the States was first noted at the second annual meeting of the National Conference on Weights and Measures in April 1906. In the following year, basic outlines of a "Model State Weights and Measures Law" were developed. The first "Model Law," as such, was formally adopted by the Conference in 1911.

Through the years, almost without exception, each State has relied upon the NCWM Weights and Measures Law at the time it first enacted comprehensive weights and measures legislation. This has led to a great degree of uniformity in the basic weights and measures requirements throughout the country.

The original Law was regularly amended to provide for new developments in commercial practices and technology. This resulted in a lengthy and cumbersome document and in the need for a simplification of the basic weights and measures provisions. The 1971 National Conference on Weights and Measures adopted a thoroughly revised, simplified, modernized version of the "Model State Weights and Measures Law." This Law now can serve as a framework for all the many concerns in weights and measures administration and enforcement.

The title of the Law was changed by the 1983 NCWM. Amendments or revisions to the Law since 1971 are noted at the end of each section.

Sections 4 through 10 of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law adopt NIST Handbook 44 and Uniform Regulations in NIST Handbook 130 by citation. In addition, these sections adopt supplements to and revisions of Handbook 44 and the Uniform Regulations

"except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation." Some State laws may not permit enacting a statute that provides for automatic adoption of future supplements to or revisions of a Uniform Regulation covered by that statute. If this should be the case in a given State, two alternatives are available:

- (a) Sections 4 through 10 may be enacted without the phrase "... and supplements thereto or revisions thereof..."
- (b) Sections 4 through 10 may be enacted by replacing "... except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation..." with the phrase "...as adopted, or amended and adopted, by rule of the director."

Either alternative requires action on the part of the director to adopt a current version of Handbook 44 and each Uniform Regulation each time a supplement or revision is made by the National Conference on Weights and Measures.

## 2. Status of Promulgation

See the table beginning on page 5 for the status of adoption of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*





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## Uniform Weights and Measures Law

### Section 1. Definitions. -- When used in this Act:

**1.1. Weight(s) and (or) Measure(s).** -- The term "weight(s) and (or) measure(s)" means all weights and measures of every kind, instruments and devices for weighing and measuring, and any appliance and accessories associated with any or all such instruments and devices.

**1.2. Weight.** -- The term "weight" as used in connection with any commodity or service means net weight. When a commodity is sold by drained weight, the term means net drained weight.  
(Amended 1974, 1990)

**1.3. Correct.** -- The term "correct" as used in connection with weights and measures means conformance to all applicable requirements of this Act.

**1.4. Primary Standards.** -- The term "primary standards" means the physical standards of the State that serve as the legal reference from which all other standards and weights and measures are derived.

**1.5. Secondary Standards.** -- The term "secondary standards" means the physical standards that are traceable to the primary standards through comparisons, using acceptable laboratory procedures, and used in the enforcement of weights and measures laws and regulations.

**1.6. Director.** -- The term "director" means the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Department of \_\_\_\_\_.

**1.7. Person.** -- The term "person" means both plural and the singular, as the case demands, and includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, companies, societies, and associations.

**1.8. Sale from Bulk.** -- The term "sale from bulk" means the sale of commodities when the quantity is determined at the time of sale.

**1.9. Package.** -- Except as modified by § 1. Application of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation, the term "package," whether standard package or random package, means any commodity:

(a) enclosed in a container or wrapped in any manner in advance of wholesale or retail sale or

(b) whose weight or measure has been determined in advance of wholesale or retail sale.

An individual item or lot of any commodity on which there is marked a selling price based on an established price per unit of weight or of measure, shall be considered a package (or packages).  
(Amended 1991)

**1.10. Net "Mass" or Net "Weight."** -- The term "net mass" or "net weight" means the weight<sup>[Note 1, see page 15]</sup> of a commodity excluding any materials, substances, or items not considered to be part of the commodity. Materials, substances, or items not considered to be part of the commodity include, but are not limited to, containers, conveyances, bags, wrappers, packaging materials, labels, individual piece coverings, decorative accompaniments, and coupons, except that, depending on the type of service rendered, packaging materials may be considered to be part of the service. For example, the service of shipping includes the weight of packing materials.  
(Added 1988; Amended 1989, 1991, 1993)

*NOTE 1: When used in this law, the term "weight" means "mass." (See paragraph I. in Section I., Introduction, of NIST Handbook 130 for an explanation of these terms.)*  
(Note added 1993)

**1.11. Random Weight Package.** -- A package that is one of a lot, shipment, or delivery of packages of the same commodity with no fixed pattern of weights.  
(Added 1990)

**1.12. Standard Package.** -- A package that is one of a lot, shipment, or delivery of packages of the same commodity with identical net contents declarations; for example, 1 liter bottles or 12 fl oz cans of carbonated soda; 500 g or 5 lb bags of sugar; 100 m or 300 ft packages of rope.  
(Added 1991; Amended 1993)

## Section 2. Systems of Weights and Measures

The International System of Units (SI)<sup>[NOTE 2, see page 16]</sup> and the system of weights and measures in customary use in the United States are jointly recognized, and either one or both of these systems shall be used for all commercial purposes in the State. The definitions of basic units of weight and measure, the tables of weight and measure, and weights and measures equivalents as published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology are recognized and shall govern weighing and measuring equipment and transactions in the State. (Amended 1993)

*NOTE 2: The "International System of Units" means the modernized metric system as established in 1960 by the General Conference on Weights and Measures and interpreted or modified for the United States by the Secretary of Commerce. [See Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-168, § 3(1) and § 4(4), and NIST Special Publication 814 - Metric System of Measurement; Interpretation of the International System of Units for the United States, or the Federal Register of December 20, 1990, (FR 90-21913).] (Added 1993)*

## Section 3. Physical Standards

Weights and measures that are traceable to the U.S. prototype standards supplied by the Federal Government, or approved as being satisfactory by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall be the State primary standards of weights and measures, and shall be maintained in such calibration as prescribed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. All secondary standards may be prescribed by the director and shall be verified upon their initial receipt, and as often thereafter as deemed necessary by the director.

## Section 4. Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices<sup>[NOTE 3, see page 16]</sup>

The specifications, tolerances, and other technical requirements for commercial, law enforcement, data gathering, and other weighing and measuring devices as adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures and published in National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices," and supplements thereto or revisions thereof, shall apply to weighing and

measuring devices in the State, except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation.  
(Amended 1975)

*[NOTE 3: Sections 4 through 10 of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law adopt NIST Handbook 44 and Uniform Regulations in NIST Handbook 130 by citation. In addition, these sections adopt supplements to and revisions of Handbook 44 and the Uniform Regulations "except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation." Some State laws may not permit enacting a statute that provides for automatic adoption of future supplements to or revisions of a regulation covered by that statute. If this should be the case in a given State, two alternatives are available:*

- (a) *Sections 4 through 10 may be enacted without the phrase "...and supplements thereto or revisions thereof..."*
- (b) *Sections 4 through 10 may be enacted by replacing "...except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation ..." with the phrase "...as adopted, or amended and adopted, by rule of the director."*

*Either alternative requires action on the part of the director to adopt a current version of Handbook 44 and each Uniform Regulation each time a supplement is added or revision is made by the National Conference on Weights and Measures.]*

## Section 5. Requirements for Packaging and Labeling<sup>[NOTE 3, see page 16]</sup>

The Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation as adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures and published in the National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 130, "Uniform Laws and Regulations," and supplements thereto or revisions thereof, shall apply to packaging and labeling in the State, except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation.  
(Added 1983)

## Section 6. Requirements for the Method of Sale of Commodities<sup>[NOTE 3, see page 16]</sup>

The Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities as adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures and published in National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 130, "Uniform Laws and Regulations," and supplements thereto or revisions thereof, shall apply to the method of sale



of commodities in the State, except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation.

(Added 1983)

## **Section 7. Requirements for Unit Pricing**<sup>[NOTE 3, see page 16]</sup>

The Uniform Unit Pricing Regulation as adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures and published in National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 130, "Uniform Laws and Regulations," and supplements thereto or revisions thereof, shall apply to unit pricing in the State, except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation.

(Added 1983)

## **Section 8. Requirements for the Registration of Servicepersons and Service Agencies for Commercial Weighing and Measuring Devices**<sup>[NOTE 3, see page 16]</sup>

The Uniform Regulation for the Voluntary Registration of Servicepersons and Service Agencies for Commercial Weighing and Measuring Devices as adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures and published in National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 130, "Uniform Laws and Regulations," and supplements thereto or revisions thereof, shall apply to the registration of servicepersons and service agencies in the State, except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation.

(Added 1983)

## **Section 9. Requirements for Open Dating**<sup>[NOTE 3, see page 16]</sup>

The Uniform Open Dating Regulation as adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures and published in National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 130, "Uniform Laws and Regulations," and supplements thereto or revisions thereof, shall apply to open dating in the State, except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation.

(Added 1983)

## **Section 10. Requirements for Type Evaluation**<sup>[NOTE 3, see page 16]</sup>

The Uniform Regulation for National Type Evaluation as adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures and published in National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 130, "Uniform Laws

and Regulations," and supplements thereto or revisions thereof, shall apply to type evaluation in the State, except insofar as modified or rejected by regulation.

(Added 1985)

## **Section 11. State Weights and Measures Division**

There shall be a State Division of Weights and Measures located for administrative purposes within the Department of (agency, etc.). The Division is charged with, but not limited to, performing the following functions on behalf of the citizens of the State:

(a) Assuring that weights and measures in commercial service within the State are suitable for their intended use, properly installed, and accurate, and are so maintained by their owner or user.

(b) Preventing unfair or deceptive dealing by weight or measure in any commodity or service advertised, packaged, sold, or purchased within this State.

(c) Making available to all users of physical standards or weighing and measuring equipment the precision calibration and related metrological certification capabilities of the weights and measures facilities of the Division.

(d) Promoting uniformity, to the extent practicable and desirable, between weights and measures requirements of this State and those of other States and Federal agencies.

(e) Encouraging desirable economic growth while protecting the consumer through the adoption by rule of weights and measures requirements as necessary to assure equity among buyers and sellers.

(Added 1976)

## **Section 12. Powers and Duties of the Director**

The director shall:

(a) Maintain traceability of the State standards to the national standards in the possession of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(b) Enforce the provisions of this Act.

(c) Issue reasonable regulations for the enforcement of this Act, which regulations shall have the force and effect of law.

(d) Establish labeling requirements, establish requirements for the presentation of cost-per-unit information, establish standards of weight, measure, or count, and reasonable standards of fill for any packaged commodity; and may establish requirements for open dating information.

(Added 1973)

(e) Grant any exemptions from the provisions of this Act or any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto when appropriate to the maintenance of good commercial practices within the State.

(f) Conduct investigations to ensure compliance with this Act.

(g) Delegate to appropriate personnel any of these responsibilities for the proper administration of this office.

(h) Test annually the standards of weight and measure used by any city or county within the State, and approve the same when found to be correct.

(i) Inspect and test weights and measures kept, offered, or exposed for sale.

(j) Inspect and test, to ascertain if they are correct, weights and measures commercially used:

(1) in determining the weight, measure, or count of commodities or things sold, or offered or exposed for sale, on the basis of weight, measure, or count, or,

(2) in computing the basic charge or payment for services rendered on the basis of weight, measure, or count.

(k) Test all weights and measures used in checking the receipt or disbursement of supplies in every institution, for the maintenance of which funds are appropriated by the legislature of the State.

(l) Approve for use, and may mark, such weights and measures as are found to be correct, and shall reject and mark as rejected such weights and measures as are found to be incorrect. Weights and measures that have

been rejected may be seized if not corrected within the time specified or if used or disposed of in a manner not specifically authorized. The director shall condemn and may seize the weights and measures found to be incorrect that are not capable of being made correct.

(m) Weigh, measure, or inspect packaged commodities kept, offered, or exposed for sale, sold, or in the process of delivery, to determine whether they contain the amounts represented and whether they are kept, offered, or exposed for sale in accordance with this Act or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the director shall employ recognized sampling procedures, such as are designated in National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 133, "Checking the Net Contents of Packaged Goods."

(Amended 1984, 1988)

(n) Prescribe, by regulation, the appropriate term or unit of weight or measure to be used, whenever the director determines that an existing practice of declaring the quantity of a commodity or setting charges for a service by weight, measure, numerical count, time, or combination thereof, does not facilitate value comparisons by consumers, or offers an opportunity for consumer confusion.

(Amended 1991)

(o) Allow reasonable variations from the stated quantity of contents, which shall include those caused by loss or gain of moisture during the course of good distribution practice or by unavoidable deviations in good manufacturing practice only after the commodity has entered intrastate commerce.

(p) Provide for the training of weights and measures personnel, and may also establish minimum training and performance requirements which shall then be met by all weights and measures personnel, whether county, municipal, or State. The director may adopt the training standards of the National Conference on Weights and Measures National Training Program.

(Added 1991)

### Section 13. Special Police Powers

When necessary for the enforcement of this Act or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, the director is:

(a) Authorized to enter any commercial premises during normal business hours, except that in the event



such premises are not open to the public, he/she shall first present his/her credentials and obtain consent before making entry thereto, unless a search warrant has previously been obtained.

(b) Empowered to issue stop-use, hold, and removal orders with respect to any weights and measures commercially used, and stop-sale, hold, and removal orders with respect to any packaged commodities or bulk commodities kept, offered, or exposed for sale.

(c) Empowered to seize, for use as evidence, without formal warrant, any incorrect or unapproved weight, measure, package, or commodity found to be used, retained, offered, or exposed for sale or sold in violation of the provisions of this Act or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

(d) Empowered to stop any commercial vehicle and, after presentation of his credentials, inspect the contents, require that the person in charge of that vehicle produce any documents in his possession concerning the contents, and require him to proceed with the vehicle to some specified place for inspection.

(e) With respect to the enforcement of this Act, the director is hereby vested with special police powers, and is authorized to arrest, without formal warrant, any violator of this Act.

#### **Section 14. Powers and Duties of Local Officials**

Any weights and measures official appointed for a county or city shall have the duties and powers enumerated in this Act, excepting those duties reserved to the State by law or regulation. These powers and duties shall extend to their respective jurisdictions, except that the jurisdiction of a county official shall not extend to any city for which a weights and measures official has been appointed. No requirement set forth by local agencies may be less stringent than or conflict with the requirements of the State.

(Amended 1984)

#### **Section 15. Misrepresentation of Quantity**

No person shall:

(a) sell, offer, or expose for sale less than the quantity represented, nor

(b) take more than the represented quantity when, as buyer, he/she furnishes the weight or measure by means of which the quantity is determined, nor

(c) represent the quantity in any manner calculated or tending to mislead or in any way deceive another person.

(Amended 1975, 1990)

#### **Section 16. Misrepresentation of Pricing**

No person shall misrepresent the price of any commodity or service sold, offered, exposed, or advertised for sale by weight, measure, or count, nor represent the price in any manner calculated or tending to mislead or in any way deceive a person.

#### **Section 17. Method of Sale**

Except as otherwise provided by the director, or by firmly established trade custom and practice:

(a) commodities in liquid form shall be sold by liquid measure or by weight, and

(b) commodities not in liquid form shall be sold by weight, by measure, or by count.

The method of sale shall provide accurate and adequate quantity information that permits the buyer to make price and quantity comparisons.

(Amended 1989)

#### **Section 18. Sale from Bulk**

All bulk sales in which the buyer and seller are not both present to witness the measurement, all bulk deliveries of heating fuel, and all other bulk sales specified by rule or regulation of the director, shall be accompanied by a delivery ticket containing the following information:

(a) the name and address of the buyer and seller;

(b) the date delivered;

(c) the quantity delivered and the quantity upon which the price is based, if this differs from the delivered quantity, for example, when temperature compensated sales are made;

(Amended 1991)

(d) the unit price, unless otherwise agreed upon by both buyer and seller;  
(Added 1991)

(e) the identity in the most descriptive terms commercially practicable, including any quality representation made in connection with the sale; and

(f) the count of individually wrapped packages, if more than one, in the instance of commodities bought from bulk but delivered in packages.  
(Amended 1983, 1991)

### **Section 19. Information Required on Packages**

Except as otherwise provided in this Act or by regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, any package, whether a random package or a standard package, kept for the purpose of sale, or offered or exposed for sale shall bear on the outside of the package a definite, plain, and conspicuous declaration of:

(a) the identity of the commodity in the package, unless the same can easily be identified through the wrapper or container;

(b) the quantity of contents in terms of weight, measure, or count; and

(c) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, in the case of any package kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold in any place other than on the premises where packed.  
(Amended 1991)

### **Section 20. Declarations of Unit Price on Random Weight Packages**

In addition to the declarations required by § 19 of this Act, any package being one of a lot containing random weights of the same commodity, at the time it is offered or exposed for sale at retail, shall bear on the outside of the package a plain and conspicuous declaration of the price per kilogram or pound and the total selling price of the package.  
(Amended 1986)

### **Section 21. Advertising Packages for Sale**

Whenever a packaged commodity is advertised in any manner with the retail price stated, there shall be closely

and conspicuously associated with the retail price a declaration of quantity as is required by law or regulation to appear on the package.  
(Amended 1993)

### **Section 22. Prohibited Acts**

No person shall:

(a) use or have in possession for use in commerce any incorrect weight or measure;

(b) sell or offer for sale for use in commerce any incorrect weight or measure;

(c) remove any tag, seal, or mark from any weight or measure without specific written authorization from the proper authority;

(d) hinder or obstruct any weights and measures official in the performance of his or her duties; or

(e) violate any provisions of this Act or regulations promulgated under it.

### **Section 23. Civil Penalties**

Any person who by himself or herself, by his or her servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person commits any of the acts enumerated in § 22 may be subject to a civil penalty.

**23.1. Civil Action.** A civil action may be brought by the director in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover a civil penalty of:

(a) not less than \$\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_ for a first violation,

(b) not less than \$\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_ for a second violation within 2 years from the date of the first violation, and

(c) not less than \$\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_ for a third violation within 2 years from the date of the first violation.

**23.2. Administrative Hearing.** The director or his/her designee shall be authorized to conduct an administrative hearing and, upon notice and an opportunity to be heard, may assess a civil penalty of:

(a) not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ for a first violation,

(b) not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ for a second violation within 2 years from the date of the first violation, and

(c) not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ for a third violation within 2 years from the date of the first violation upon the finding of a violation of any provision of this Act.

The decision of the director shall be subject to appropriate judicial review.

Any civil penalty collected under this Act shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same to the \_\_\_\_\_ fund.

(Added 1989)

## **Section 24. Criminal Penalties**

**24.1. Misdemeanors.** Any person who commits any of the acts enumerated in § 22 shall be guilty of a class \_\_\_\_\_ misdemeanor, and upon a first conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ or by imprisonment for not more than \_\_\_\_\_ months, or both. Upon a subsequent conviction thereof, he or she shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ or by imprisonment for up to \_\_\_\_\_, or both.

**24.2. Felonies.** Any person who:

(a) intentionally violates any provisions of this Act or regulations under it;

(b) is convicted under the misdemeanor provisions of § 24(a) more than three times in a 2-year period;

(c) uses or has in his or her possession a device which has been altered to facilitate fraud, shall be guilty of a class \_\_\_\_\_ felony, and upon a first offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$\_\_\_\_, or by imprisonment for not more than \_\_\_\_\_, or both.

(Added 1989)

## **Section 25. Restraining Order and Injunction**

The director is authorized to apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a restraining order, or a

temporary or permanent injunction, restraining any person from violating any provision of this Act.

(Retitled 1989)

## **Section 26. Presumptive Evidence**

Whenever there shall exist a weight or measure or weighing or measuring device in or about any place in which or from which buying or selling is commonly carried on, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that such weight or measure or weighing or measuring device is regularly used for the business purposes of that place.

## **Section 27. Separability Provision**

If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of the Act and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

## **Section 28. Repeal of Conflicting Laws**

All laws and parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are repealed except as to offenses committed, liabilities incurred, and claims made thereunder prior to the effective date of this Act.

## **Section 29. Regulations to Be Unaffected by Repeal of Prior Enabling Statute**

The adoption of this Act or any of its provisions shall not affect any regulations promulgated pursuant to the authority of any earlier enabling statute unless inconsistent with this Act or modified or revoked by the director.

## **Section 30. Effective Date**

This Act shall become effective on\_\_\_\_\_.



# Uniform Weighmaster Law

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

## 1. Background

The "Model State Weighmaster Law" was first proposed by the 35th National Conference on Weights and Measures in 1950. It was formally adopted by the National Conference and recommended to the States in 1951.

Over the years, very little change had been made to the Weighmaster Law until 1965. In that year, the format of the Weighmaster Law was revised to be in full accord with the Weights and Measures Law. The name was changed to "Uniform Weighmaster Law" in 1983. The law was again completely revised and updated in 1989. It was editorially revised in 1990.

It provides a registration, licensing and enforcement program for "public weighmasters," or third-party measurers in commercial transactions.

## 2. Status of Promulgation

See the table beginning on page 5 for the status of adoption of the Uniform Weighmaster Law.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*





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## Uniform Weighmaster Law

### Section 1. Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to ensure accurate measurements by public weighmasters.

### Section 2. Scope

This Act:

- (a) establishes a registration, licensing, and enforcement program;
- (b) provides authority for license fee collection;
- (c) empowers the state to promulgate regulations as needed to carry out the provisions of the Act;
- (d) provides for optional or voluntary licensing when the employing organization or other organizations require it as part of the condition for employment;
- (e) provides for civil and criminal penalties.

### Section 3. Definitions

As used in this Act:

**3.1. Public Weighing** means the weighing, measuring, or counting, upon request, of vehicles, property, produce, commodities, or articles other than those that the weigher or his/her employer, if any, is either buying or selling.

**3.2. Public Weighmaster** means any person who performs public weighing as defined in 3.1.

**3.3. Vehicle** means any device (except railroad freight cars) in, upon, or by which any property, produce, commodity, or article is or may be transported or drawn.

**3.4. Director** means the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Department of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section 4. Enforcing Officer: Rules and Regulations

The Director is authorized to:

- (a) enforce the provisions of this Act;
- (b) issue reasonable regulations for the enforcement of this Act that shall have the force and effect of law; and
- (c) adopt rules that include, but are not limited to, determining:
  - (1) the qualifications of the applicant for a license as a public weighmaster;
  - (2) renewal or refusal of a license;
  - (3) the period of license validity;
  - (4) measurement practices that must be followed, including the measurement or recording of tare;
  - (5) the required information to be submitted with or as part of a certificate;
  - (6) the period of recordkeeping.

### Section 5. Qualifications for Weighmaster

To receive authorization to act as a public weighmaster, a person must receive a license from the Director. In order to qualify for a license, a person must:

- (a) be able to weigh or measure accurately;
- (b) be able to make correct certificates; and
- (c) possess other qualifications required by regulations promulgated under the Act.

### Section 6. License Application

Using a form provided by the Director, the applicant for a license as a public weighmaster shall furnish evidence that he/she has the qualifications required by § 5 of this Act and regulations promulgated under the Act.

## Section 7. Evaluation of Qualifications of Applicants

The Director will determine the qualifications of the applicant based on:

- (a) the information provided on the application; and
- (b) supplementary information as determined by the Director.

The Director may also determine the qualifications of the applicant based on the results of an examination of the applicant's knowledge.

## Section 8. Issuance and Records of Licenses

The Director will:

- (a) grant licenses as public weighmasters to qualified applicants;
- (b) keep a record of all applications submitted and of all licenses issued.
- (c) establish the period of validity of licenses issued.

## Section 9. License Fees

The Director shall have the authority to set fees for the administration and effective enforcement of the provisions of this Act. Before the issuance of a new license or renewal of a license as a public weighmaster, the applicant must pay a fee of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to the Director.

## Section 10. Certificate: Required Entries

- (a) The certificate, when properly filled out and signed shall be prima facie evidence of the accuracy of the measurements shown.
- (b) The design of and the information to be furnished on a weight certificate shall be prescribed by the Director and will include, but not be limited to, the following.
  - (1) The name and license number of the public weighmaster.
  - (2) The kind of commodity weighed, measured, or counted.

- (3) The name of the owner, agent, or consignee of the commodity.

- (4) The name of the recipient of the commodity, if applicable.

- (5) The date the certificate is issued.

- (6) The consecutive number of the certificate.

- (7) The identification, including the identification number, if any, of the carrier transporting the commodity, and the identification number or license number of the vehicle.

- (8) Other information needed to distinguish or identify the commodity from a like kind.

- (9) The number of units of the commodity, if applicable.

- (10) The measure of the commodity, if applicable.

- (11) The weight<sup>[Note 1, See page 28]</sup> of the commodity and the vehicle or container (if applicable) broken down as follows:

- (i) the gross weight of the commodity and the associated vehicle or container;

- (ii) the tare weight of the unladen vehicle or container; or

- (iii) both the gross and tare weight and the resultant net weight of the commodity.

*NOTE 1: When used in this law, the term "weight" means "mass." (See paragraph I. in Section I., Introduction, of NIST Handbook 130 for an explanation of these terms.)*

(Note added 1993)

- (12) Signature of the public weighmaster who determined the weight, measure, or count.

## Section 11. Certificate: Execution, Requirements

- (a) When filling out a certificate, a public weighmaster shall:



(1) enter the measurement values to clearly show that the measurements were actually determined;

(2) enter only the measurement values personally determined;

(3) not enter measurement values determined by other persons.

(b) If the certificate provides for entries of gross, tare, or net, the public weighmaster shall:

(1) strike out or otherwise cancel the printed entries for the values not determined; or

(2) enter the scale and date on which the values were determined on the certificate if the values were not determined on the same scale or on the same date shown on the certificate.

## Section 12. Measurement Practices and Equipment Used

A public weighmaster shall use measurement practices and equipment:

(a) in accordance with the requirements of the latest edition of NIST Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices";

(b) examined, tested, and approved for use by a weights and measures officer of this State.

## Section 13. Scale Used: Capacity, Platform Size, One-Draft Weighing

(a) A public weighmaster shall not weigh a vehicle, or combination of vehicles, when part of the vehicle or connected combination, is not resting fully, completely, and as one entire unit on the scale.

(b) When weighing a combination of vehicles that will not rest fully, completely, and as one complete unit on the scale platform,

(1) the combination shall be disconnected and weighed in single drafts; and

(2) the weights of the single drafts may be combined in order to issue a single certificate for the

combination, provided the certificate indicates that the total represents a combination of single draft weighings.

## Section 14. Copies of Certificates

A public weighmaster shall keep and preserve for the period specified in the regulations a legible copy of each certificate issued by him or her. The certificates shall be available for inspection by any weights and measures officer of this State during normal office hours.

## Section 15. Reciprocal Acceptance of Certificates

The Director is authorized to recognize and accept certificates issued by licensed public weighmasters of other States that recognize and accept certificates issued by licensed weighmasters of this State.

## Section 16. Optional Licensing

The following persons shall be authorized, but are not required, to obtain licenses as public weighmasters:

(a) a law enforcement or weights and measures officer, or other qualified employee of a State, city, or county agency or institution when acting within the scope of his/her official duties;

(b) a person weighing property, produce, commodities, or articles:

(1) that he/she or his/her employer is either buying or selling; or

(2) in conformity with the requirements of Federal statutes or the statutes of this State relative to warehousemen or processors.

## Section 17. Prohibited Acts

It is a prohibited act for any person

(a) without a valid license to:

(1) assume the title of public weighmaster, or any title of similar import;

(2) perform the duties or acts to be performed by a public weighmaster;

- (3) hold himself or herself out as a public weighmaster;
- (4) issue any certificate, ticket, memorandum, or statement for which a fee is charged;
- (5) engage in full-time or part-time business of measuring for hire.
- (b) to use or operate any device for certification purposes that does not meet, nor in a manner not in accordance with, the requirements of the latest edition of NIST Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices";
- (c) to falsify a certificate or to falsely certify any gross, tare, or net weight or measure required by the Act to be on the certificate;
- (d) to refuse without cause to weigh or measure any article or thing which it is his/her duty to weigh or measure, or refuse to state in any certificate anything required to be therein;
- (e) to hinder or obstruct in any way the Director or his/her authorized agent in the performance of the Director's official duties under this Act;
- (f) to violate any provision of this Act or any regulation promulgated under this Act,
- (g) to delegate his/her authority to any person not licensed as a public weighmaster,
- (h) to request a false certificate or to request a public weighmaster to weigh, measure, or count any vehicle, property, produce, commodity, or article falsely or incorrectly;
- (i) to issue a certificate simulating the certificate in the Act;
- (j) to use or have in his/her possession a device which has been altered to facilitate fraud.

## **Section 18. Suspension and Revocation of License**

The Director is authorized to suspend or revoke the license of any public weighmaster:

- (a) when, after a hearing held following 10 days notice to the licensee, he/she is satisfied that the licensee has violated any provision of this Act or of any regulation under this Act;
- (b) when the licensee has been convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of violating any provision of this Act or of any regulation under this Act; or
- (c) when the licensee is convicted of any felony.

## **Section 19. Civil Penalties**

Any person who by himself/herself, by his/her servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person commits any of the acts enumerated in § 17 may be subject to a civil penalty.

**19.1. Civil Action.** A civil action may be brought by the Director in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover a civil penalty of:

- (a) not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ for a first violation,
- (b) not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ for a second violation within 2 years from the date of the first violation, and
- (c) not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ for a third violation within 2 years from the date of the first violation.

**19.2. Administrative Hearing.** Upon a finding of a violation of any provision of this Act, the Director or his/her designee shall be authorized to conduct an administrative hearing and, upon notice and an opportunity to be heard, may assess a civil penalty of:

- (a) not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ for a first violation,
- (b) not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ for a second violation within 2 years from the date of the first violation, and
- (c) not less than \$\_\_\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_\_\_ for a third violation within 2 years from the date of the first violation.

**19.3. Judicial Review.** The final decision of the Director shall be subject to appropriate judicial review.

**19.4. Transmittal of Monies.** Any civil penalty collected under this Act shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same to the \_\_\_\_ fund.

## **Section 20. Criminal Penalties**

**20.1. Misdemeanor.** Any person who, by himself/herself, by his/her servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person commits any of the acts enumerated in § 17 or violates any other provision of this Act shall be guilty of a Class\_\_ misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than \$\_\_ nor more than \$\_\_, or by imprisonment for not less than \_\_\_\_ nor more than \_\_\_\_, or both fine and imprisonment.

**20.2. Felony.** Any person who by himself/herself, by his/her servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person intentionally commits any of the acts enumerated in § 17 or repeatedly violates any other provision of this Act shall be guilty of a Class\_\_ felony and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than \$\_\_ and/or by imprisonment for not less than \_\_\_\_ nor more than \_\_\_\_ or more than \_\_\_\_.

## **Section 21. Restraining Order and Injunction**

The Director is authorized to apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a restraining order, or a temporary or permanent injunction, restraining any person from violating any provision of this Act.

## **Section 22. Validity of Prosecutions**

Prosecutions for violation of any provision of this Act are declared to be valid and proper notwithstanding the existence of any other valid general or specific Act of this State dealing with matters that may be the same as or similar to those covered by this Act.

## **Section 23. Separability Provision**

If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of the Act and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected.

## **Section 24. Repeal of Conflicting Laws**

All laws and parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and specifically \_\_\_\_\_, are repealed insofar as they might operate in the future; but as to offenses committed, liabilities incurred, and claims now existing thereunder, the existing law shall remain in full force and effect.

## **Section 25. Citation**

This Act may be cited as the "Public Weighmaster Act of \_\_\_\_\_."

## **Section 26. Effective Date**

This Act shall become effective on \_\_\_\_\_.



# Uniform Motor Fuel Inspection Law

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

## 1. Background

In 1984, the National Conference on Weights and Measures adopted a section in the Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities requiring that motor fuels containing alcohol be labeled to disclose to the retail purchaser that the fuel contains alcohol. The delegates deemed this action necessary since motor vehicle manufacturers were qualifying their warranties with respect to some gasoline-alcohol blends, motor fuel users were complaining to weights and measures officials about fuel quality and vehicle performance, and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) had not yet finalized quality standards for oxygenated (which includes alcohol-containing) fuels. While many argued that weights and measures officials should not cross the line from quantity assurance programs to programs regulating quality, the delegates were persuaded that the issue needed immediate attention.

A Motor Fuels Task Force was appointed in 1984 and the Nation's governors were contacted, both with the expressed purpose of achieving uniformity in the evaluation and regulation of motor fuels.

The Task Force developed the Uniform Motor Fuel Inspection Law and the Uniform Motor Fuel Regulation to accompany the Law. The Law appears on the following pages, and the Regulation on page 127.

The recommended Law requires registration and certification of the motor fuel as meeting ASTM standards. It establishes a motor fuel quality testing capability by the State. Funding for the installation and support of the testing facility is established by a fee per liter or per gallon on all fuel marketed within the State.

## 2. Status of Promulgation

The Uniform Motor Fuel Inspection Law was recommended for adoption by the Conference in 1987. The table beginning on page 5 shows the status of adoption of the law.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*





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# Uniform Motor Fuel Inspection Law

## Section 1. Purpose

There should be uniformity among the requirements for motor fuels of the several States. This Act provides for the establishment of quality specifications for all liquid motor fuels, except aviation fuel and liquefied petroleum gases.

## Section 2. Scope

The Act establishes a sampling, testing, and enforcement program, provides authority for fee collection, requires registration of motor fuels, and empowers the State to promulgate regulations as needed to carry out the provisions of the Act. It also provides for penalties.

## Section 3. Definitions

As used in this Act:

**3.1. Motor Fuel.** -- The term "motor fuel" means any liquid product used for the generation of power in an internal combustion engine, except aviation fuel and liquefied petroleum gases.

**3.2. Director.** -- The term "Director" means the\_\_\_ of the department of\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.3. Person.** -- The term "person" means both plural and singular, as the case demands, and includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, companies, societies, and associations.

## Section 4. Administration, Adoption of Standards, and Rules

The provisions of the Act shall be administered by the Director or his authorized agent. For the purpose of administering and giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the standards set forth in the Annual Book of American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and supplements thereto, and revisions thereof, are adopted except as amended or modified by the Director. The Director is empowered to write rules and regulations on the advertising, posting of prices, labeling, standards for, and identity of motor fuels and is authorized to establish a testing laboratory.

## Section 5. General Duties and Powers

The Director shall have the authority to:

(a) Enforce and administer all the provisions of this Act by inspections, analyses, and other appropriate actions.

(b) Have access during normal business hours to all places where motor fuels are marketed for the purpose of examination, inspection, taking of samples, and investigation. If such access shall be refused by the owner or agent or other persons leasing the same, the Director or his agent may obtain an administrative search warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) Collect, or cause to be collected, samples of motor fuels marketed in this State, and cause such samples to be tested or analyzed for compliance with the provisions of this Act.

(d) Issue a stop-sale order for any motor fuel found not to be in compliance and remand said stop-sale order if the motor fuel is brought into full compliance with this Act.

(e) Refuse, revoke, or suspend the registration of a motor fuel.

(f) Delegate to authorized agents any of the responsibilities for the proper administration of this Act.

## Section 6. Registration and Certification of Motor Fuels

All motor fuel must be registered by the name, brand, or trademark under which it will be sold. Such registration shall include:

(a) Name and address of person registering the motor fuel.

(b) Antiknock index or Cetane number, as appropriate, at which the motor fuel is to be marketed.

(c) Certification, declaration, or affidavit that each individual grade or type of motor fuel shall conform to the provisions of this Act.

### **Section 7. Inspection Fee**

There shall be paid a fee of \$\_\_\_ per liter or per gallon on all motor fuels marketed within this State for the purposes of administering and effectively enforcing the provisions of this Act.

### **Section 8. Prohibited Acts**

It shall be unlawful to:

- (a) Market motor fuels in any manner that may deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser as to the nature, price, quantity and/or quality of a motor fuel.
- (b) Fail to register a motor fuel.
- (c) Submit incorrect, misleading, or false information regarding the registration of a motor fuel.
- (d) Hinder or obstruct the Director, or his authorized agent, in the performance of his duties.
- (e) Market a motor fuel that is contrary to the provisions of this Act.

### **Section 9. Penalties**

Any person who violates any provision of this Act or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$\_\_\_, or imprisonment for not more than\_\_\_ years, or both.

### **Section 10. Injunction**

The Director is authorized to apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any provision of this Act.

### **Section 11. Separability Provision**

If any word, phrase, provision, or portion of this Act shall be held in a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, the unconstitutionality or invalidity shall apply only to such word, phrase, provision, or portion, and for this purpose the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

### **Section 12. Repeal of Conflicting Laws**

All laws and parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are repealed except as to offense committed, liabilities incurred, and claims made thereunder prior to the effective date of this Act.

### **Section 13. Citation**

This Act may be cited as the "Motor Fuel Inspection Act of\_\_\_."

### **Section 14. Effective Date**

This Act shall become effective on\_\_\_\_\_.



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# Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

## 1. Background

The Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation was first adopted during the 37th National Conference on Weights and Measures in 1952. Reporting to the Conference, the Committee on Legislation stated:

**The National Conference should adopt a model package regulation for the guidance of those States authorized to adopt such a regulation under provisions of their weights and measures laws. Since so much of the work of weights and measures officials in the package field concerns food products, the importance of uniformity between the Federal Food and Drug Administration's regulations and any model regulations to be adopted by this Conference cannot be overemphasized.**

Since its inception, the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation has been continually revised to meet the complexities of an enormous expansion in the packaging industry--an expansion that, in late 1966, brought about the passage of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA). Recognizing the need for compatibility with the Federal Act, the Committee on Laws and Regulations of the 53rd National Conference in 1968 amended the "Model Packaging and Labeling Regulation" (renamed in 1983) to parallel regulations adopted by Federal agencies under FPLA. The process of amending and revising this Regulation is a continuing one, in order to keep it current with practices in the packaging field and make it compatible with appropriate Federal regulations. Amendments and additions since 1971 are noted at the end of each section.

The revision of 1978 provided for the use of the International System of Units (SI), the metric system, on labels as well as allowing SI-only labels for those commodities not covered by Federal laws or regulations. "SI" means the International System of Units as established in 1960 by the General Conference on Weights and Measures and interpreted or modified for the

United States by the Secretary of Commerce. [See Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-168, § 3(1) and § 4(4), and NIST Special Publication 814 - Metric System of Measurement; Interpretation of the International System of Units for the United States, or the Federal Register of December 20, 1990, (FR 90-21913) or subsequent revisions.] In 1988, Congress amended the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (see § 5146 of Public Law 100-418) to declare that it is the policy of the United States to designate the International System of Units of measurement as the preferred system of weights and measures for U.S. trade and commerce. In 1992, Congress amended the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) to require the most appropriate units of the SI and the customary inch-pound systems of measurement on certain consumer commodities. The 1993 amendments to NIST Handbook 130 require SI and inch-pound units on certain consumer commodities in accordance with Federal laws or regulations. Requirements for labeling in both units of measure are effective February 14, 1994, under FPLA and as specified in § 15 Effective Date; except as specified in § 11.32. SI Units, Exemptions for Consumer Commodities. SI-only labeling is not permitted on consumer commodities unless specifically required in this regulation or by Federal law or regulation.

Nothing contained in this regulation should be construed to supersede any labeling requirement specified in Federal law or to require the use of SI units on nonconsumer packages.

## 2. Status of Promulgation

The table beginning on page 5 shows the status of adoption of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*



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# Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation

## Preamble

The purpose of this regulation is to provide accurate and adequate information on packages as to the identity and quantity of contents so that purchasers can make price and quantity comparisons. (Added 1989)

## Section 1. Application

This regulation shall apply to packages, but shall not apply to:

(a) inner wrappings not intended to be individually sold to the customer,

(b) shipping containers or wrapping used solely for the transportation of any commodities in bulk or in quantity to manufacturers, packers, or processors, or to wholesale or retail distributors, but in no event shall this exclusion apply to packages of consumer or nonconsumer commodities, as defined herein,  
(Added 1971)

(c) auxiliary containers or outer wrappings used to deliver packages of such commodities to retail customers if such containers or wrappings bear no printed matter pertaining to any particular commodity,

(d) containers used for retail tray pack displays when the container itself is not intended to be sold (e.g., the tray that is used to display individual envelopes of seasonings, gravies, etc., and the tray itself is not intended to be sold), or

(e) open carriers and transparent wrappers or carriers for containers when the wrappers or carriers do not bear any written, printed, or graphic matter obscuring the label information required by this regulation.

This regulation shall not apply to exports for foreign countries. (Amended 1994)

## Section 2. Definitions

**2.1. Package.** -- Except as modified by § 1. Application, the term "package," whether standard package or random package, means any commodity:

(a) enclosed in a container or wrapped in any manner in advance of wholesale or retail sale, or

(b) whose weight <sup>(Note 1 see page 47)</sup> or measure has been determined in advance of wholesale or retail sale. An individual item or lot of any commodity on which there is marked a selling price based on an established price per unit of weight or of measure shall be considered a package or packages.  
(Amended 1988, 1991)

*NOTE 1: When used in this regulation, the term "weight" means "mass." (See paragraph I. in Section I., Introduction, of NIST Handbook 130 for an explanation of these terms.)*

**2.2. Consumer Package: Package of Consumer Commodity.** -- A package that is customarily produced or distributed for sale through retail sales agencies or instrumentalities for consumption or use by individuals for the purposes of personal care or in the performance of services ordinarily rendered in or about the household or in connection with personal possessions.  
(Amended 1988, 1991)

**2.3. Nonconsumer Package: Package of Nonconsumer Commodity.** -- Any package other than a consumer package, and particularly a package intended solely for industrial or institutional use or for wholesale distribution.  
(Amended 1988, 1991)

**2.4. Random Package.** -- A package that is one of a lot, shipment, or delivery of packages of the same consumer commodity with no fixed pattern of net contents.  
(Amended 1988, 1990)

**2.5. Label.** -- Any written, printed, or graphic matter affixed to, applied to, attached to, blown into, formed, molded into, embossed on, or appearing upon or adjacent to a consumer commodity or a package containing any consumer commodity, for purposes of branding, identifying, or giving any information with respect to the commodity or to the contents of the package, except that an inspector's tag or other nonpromotional matter affixed to or appearing upon a consumer commodity shall not be considered a label requiring the repetition of label information required by this regulation.  
(Amended 1988)

**2.6. Person.** -- The term "person" means either singular or plural, and shall include any



partnership, company, corporation, association, and society.

(Amended 1988)

**2.7. Principal Display Panel or Panels.** -- That part, or those parts, of a label that is, or are, so designed as to most likely be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under normal and customary conditions of display and purchase. Wherever a principal display panel appears more than once on a package, all requirements pertaining to the "principal display panel" shall pertain to all such "principal display panels."

(Amended 1988)

**2.8. Multi-Unit Package.** -- A package containing two or more individual packages of the same commodity, in the same quantity, intended to be sold as a multi-unit package, but where the component packages are labeled individually in full compliance with all requirements of this regulation.

(Amended 1988)

**2.9. Combination Package.** -- A package intended for retail sale, containing two or more individual packages or units of dissimilar commodities. (Examples: an antiquing or housecleaning kit; sponge and cleaner; lighter fluid and flints.)

(Added 1989)

**2.10. Variety Package.** -- A package intended for retail sale, containing two or more individual packages or units of similar, but not identical, commodities. Commodities that are generically the same, but that differ in weight, measure, volume, appearance, or quality, are considered similar but not identical. (Examples: 2 sponges of different sizes; plastic tableware, consisting of 4 spoons, 4 knives, and 4 forks.)

(Added 1989)

**2.11. Petroleum Products.** - Gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, or any product (whether or not such a product is actually derived from naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures known as "petroleum") commonly used in powering, lubricating, or idling engines or other devices, or is labeled as fuel to power camping stoves or lights. Therefore, sewing machine lubricant, camping fuels, and synthetic motor oil are "petroleum products" for the purposes of this regulation. Brake fluid, copier machine dispersant, antifreeze, cleaning solvents, and alcohol are not "petroleum products."

(Added 1987; Amended 1988)

**2.12. Spot Label.** -- A spot label is a label, clearly defined by means of a border, indentation, or other means, that covers only a small portion of the surface of a principal display panel of a package; the entire portion of the principal display panel outside the area of the label contains no printed or graphic matter of any kind. A spot label may contain all required labeling information (identity, responsibility, and net contents), but it must at least indicate the identity and net contents. See § 11.29. for net contents placement exemption for a spot label. Also see figure 1, page 48.

(Added 1990; Amended 1991)

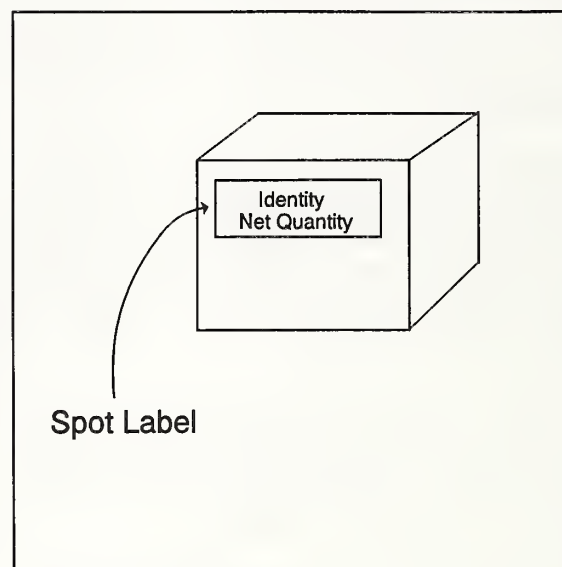


Figure 1.

**2.13. Header Strip.** -- A header label or header strip is a label that is attached across the top of a transparent or opaque bag or other container that bears no other printed or graphic material. See § 11.30. for net contents placement exemptions. Also see figure 2, page 49.

(Added 1990)

**2.14. Standard Package.** -- A package that is one of a lot, shipment, or delivery of packages of the same commodity with identical net contents declarations; for example, 1 L bottles or 12 fl oz cans of carbonated soda, 500 g or 5 lb bags of sugar, or 100 m packages of rope. (Added 1991)

**2.15. SI or SI Units.** -- "SI" or "SI Units" means the International System of Units as established in 1960 by the General Conference on Weights and Measures and interpreted or modified for the United States by the



Secretary of Commerce. [See Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-168, § 3(1) and § 4(4), and NIST Special Publication 814 - Metric System of Measurement; Interpretation of the International System of Units for the United States or Federal Register of December 20, 1990 (FR 90-21913)]. (Added 1993)

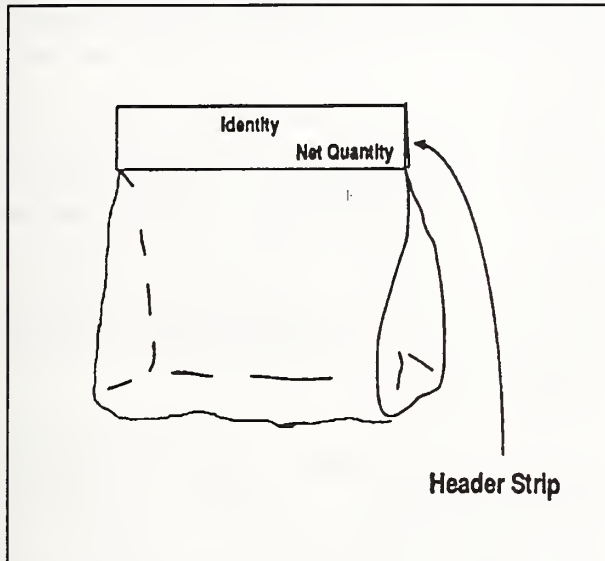


Figure 2.

### Section 3. Declaration of Identity: Consumer Package

**3.1. Declaration of Identity: Consumer Package.** -- A separate declaration of identity<sup>[NOTE 2, see page 49]</sup> on a consumer package shall appear on the principal display panel and shall not be misleading or deceptive. The identity shall be in terms of:

- (a) the name specified in or required by any applicable Federal or State law or regulation or, in the absence of this,
  - (b) the common or usual name or, in the absence of this,
  - (c) the generic name or other appropriate description, including a statement of function (such as "cleaning powder").
- (Amended 1990; Footnote added 1986)

**NOTE 2:** Section 19.(a) of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law (and 21 CFR 101.100 (b) (3) for non-meat and non-poultry foods) specifically exempts packages from identity statements if the identity of the commodity "can easily be identified through the wrapper or container." (Added 1986)

**3.1.1. Parallel Identity Declaration: Consumer Package.** -- A declaration of the identity on a consumer package shall appear generally parallel to the base on which the package rests as it is designed to be displayed.

### Section 4. Declaration of Identity: Nonconsumer Package

A declaration of identity<sup>[NOTE 2, see page 49]</sup> on a nonconsumer package shall appear on the outside of a package and shall not be misleading or deceptive. The identity shall be in terms of:

- (a) the name specified in or required by any applicable Federal or State law or regulation or, in the absence of this,
  - (b) the common or usual name or, in the absence of this,
  - (c) the generic name or other appropriate description, including a statement of function (such as "cleaning powder").
- (Amended 1990, Note added 1986)

### Section 5. Declaration of Responsibility: Consumer and Nonconsumer Packages

Any package kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold, at any place other than on the premises where packed shall specify conspicuously on the label of the package the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor. The name shall be the actual corporate name, or, when not incorporated, the name under which the business is conducted. The address shall include street address, city, State (or country if outside the United States), and ZIP Code (or the mailing code if any, used in countries other than the United States); however, the street address may be omitted if this is shown in a current city directory or telephone directory.

If a person manufactures, packs, or distributes a commodity at a place other than his principal place of business, the label may state the principal place of business in lieu of the actual place where the commodity

was manufactured or packed or is to be distributed, unless such statement would be misleading. Where the commodity is not manufactured by the person whose name appears on the label, the name shall be qualified by a phrase that reveals the connection such person has with such commodity, such as "Manufactured for and packed by \_\_\_\_\_," "Distributed by \_\_\_\_\_" or any other wording of similar import that expresses the facts.

## Section 6. Declaration of Quantity: Consumer Packages

**6.1. General.** [NOTE 3, See page 50] -- The International System of Units (SI), known as the metric system and the inch-pound system of weights and measures are recognized as proper systems to be used in the declaration of quantity. Effective February 14, 1994, appropriate units of both systems shall be presented in a declaration of quantity except as specified in § 11.32. SI Units, Exemptions for Consumer Commodities.  
(Amended 1985, 1990, 1993)

*NOTE 3: Packages subject to this Section and/or the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act shall be labeled in units of the International System of Units (SI) and the inch-pound system of measure effective February 14, 1994, [except for seed (see § 10.10. Packaged Seed) and camera film and recording tape (see § 11.22. Camera Film, Video Recording Tape, Audio Recording Tape and Other Image and Audio Recording Media Intended for Retail Sale and Consumer Use), and as specified in § 11.32. SI Units, Exemptions - Consumer Commodities]. SI units may appear first.*  
(Added 1982; Amended 1990, 1993)

**6.2. Largest Whole Unit.** -- Where this regulation requires that the quantity declaration be in terms of the largest whole unit, the declaration shall, with respect to a particular package, be in terms of the largest whole unit of weight or measure, with any remainder expressed (following the requirements of § 6.5.2. (a) and § 6.11. Fractions):

(a) **SI Units**, in decimal fractions of such largest whole unit.

(b) **Inch-Pound Units**

(1) in common or decimal fractions of such largest whole unit, or

(2) in the next smaller whole unit, or units, with any further remainder in terms of common or decimal

fractions of the smallest unit present in the quantity declaration.

**6.3. Net Quantity.** -- A declaration of net quantity of the commodity in the package, exclusive of wrappers and any other material packed with such commodity (except as noted in § 10.3. Aerosols and Similar Pressurized Containers), shall appear on the principal display panel of a consumer package and, unless otherwise specified in this regulation (see § 6.6. through 6.9. Prescribed Units), shall be in terms of the largest whole unit.

**6.3.1. Use of "Net Mass" or "Net Weight."** -- A quantity declaration may stand alone [e.g., "200 g (7 oz)" or "1 lb (453 g)"] or may include the term "net mass" or "net weight" either preceding or following the declaration. The term "net" by itself may be used on food labels. However, the quantity of contents shall always declare the net quantity of contents, even when such terms are not used.  
(Amended 1993)

**6.3.2. Lines of Print or Type.** -- A declaration of quantity may appear on one or more lines of print or type. (Amended 1982)

**6.4. Terms: Weight, Liquid Measure, Dry Measure, or Count.** -- The declaration of the quantity of a particular commodity shall be expressed in terms of:

- weight if the commodity is solid, semisolid, viscous, or a mixture of solid and liquid, or
- liquid measure if the commodity is liquid, or
- dry measure if the commodity is dry, or
- numerical count.

However, if there exists a firmly established general consumer usage and trade custom with respect to the terms used in expressing a declaration of quantity of a particular commodity, such a declaration of quantity may be expressed in its traditional terms, provided such traditional declaration gives accurate and adequate information as to the quantity of the commodity. Any net content statement that does not permit price and quantity comparisons is forbidden.  
(Amended 1989)

### 6.4.1. Combination Declaration. --

(a) A declaration of quantity in terms of weight shall be combined with appropriate declarations of the measure, count, and size of the individual units unless a declaration of weight alone is fully informative.

(b) A declaration of quantity in terms of measure shall be combined with appropriate declarations of the weight, count, and size of the individual units unless a declaration of measure alone is fully informative.

(c) A declaration of quantity in terms of count shall be combined with appropriate declarations of the weight, measure, and size of the individual units unless a declaration of count alone is fully informative.  
(Added 1971)

### 6.5. SI Units: Mass, Measure<sup>[NOTE 3, see page 50]</sup> -- A declaration of quantity:

(a) in units of mass shall be in terms of the kilogram, gram, or milligram;

(b) in units of liquid measure shall be in terms of the liter or milliliter, and shall express the volume at 20 °C, except in the case of petroleum products or distilled spirits, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 15.6 °C, and except also in the case of a commodity that is normally sold and consumed while frozen, for which the declaration shall express the volume at the frozen temperature, and except also in the case of malt beverages or a commodity that must be maintained in the refrigerated state, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 4 °C;  
(Amended 1985, 1990)

(c) in units of linear measure shall be in terms of the meter, centimeter, or millimeter;

(d) in units of area measure, shall be in terms of the square meter, square decimeters, square centimeter, or square millimeter;

(e) in units of volume other than liquid measure, shall be in terms of the liter and milliliter, except that the terms cubic meter and cubic centimeter shall be used only when specifically designated as a method of sale;

(f) **Rule of 1000.** -- The selected multiple or submultiple prefixes for SI units shall result in numerical values between 1 and 1000. This rule allows centimeters

or millimeters to be used where a length declaration is less than 100 centimeters. For example: 500 g not 0.5 kg; 1.96 kg not 1960 g; or 750 mL, not 0.75 L, or, 750 mm or 75 cm, not 0.75 m;  
(Added 1993)

(g) SI declarations should be shown in three digits except where the quantity is below 100 grams, milliliters, centimeters, square centimeters, or cubic centimeters, where it can be shown in two digits. In either case, any final zero appearing to the right of the decimal point need not be shown.  
(Added 1993)

(h) The declaration of net quantity of contents shall not be expressed in mixed units. For example: 1.5 kg, not 1 kg 500 g.  
(Added 1993)

**6.5.1. Symbols.** -- Any of the following symbols for SI units, and none other, may be employed in the quantity statement on a package of commodity:

centimeter	cm	cubic meter	m <sup>3</sup>
cubic centimeter	cm <sup>3</sup>	kilogram	kg
meter	m	gram	g
milligram	mg	millimeter	mm
liter	L or l	square meter	m <sup>2</sup>
milliliter	mL or ml	cubic decimeter	dm <sup>3</sup>
square centimeter	cm <sup>2</sup>	square decimeter	dm <sup>2</sup>
micrometer	μm		

(a) Symbols<sup>[NOTE 4, see page 51]</sup>, except for liter, are not capitalized unless the unit is derived from a proper name. Periods shall not be used after the symbol. Symbols shall always be written in the singular form. Adding "s" to an SI symbol to express the plural of the symbol is prohibited.

(b) The "L" symbol and the "mL" symbol are preferred; however, the "l" symbol for liter and "ml" symbol for milliliter are permitted.  
(Amended 1980, 1993)

**NOTE 4:** The "e" mark shall not be considered to be a qualifying word or phrase and may be used as part of the statement of the net quantity of contents where warranted. When used, the "e" mark shall be at least 3 millimeters (approximately 1/8 in) in height. The term "e" mark refers to the symbol "e" used in connection with the quantity declarations on labels of some consumer commodities marketed primarily in the European Union (EU). The "e" mark constitutes a representation by the



*packer or importer that the package to which it is applied has been filled in accordance with the average system of quantity specified by the EU. The average system is a method of declaring package fill in the EU and other countries of the world, including the United States.*

(Added 1993)

### 6.5.2. Fractions and Prefixes --

**(a) Fractions:** An SI statement in a declaration of net quantity of contents of any consumer commodity may contain only decimal fractions.

**(b) Prefixes:** the following chart indicates SI prefixes that may be used on a broad range of consumer commodity labels to form multiples and submultiples of SI units:

Prefix	Symbol	Multiplying Factor*
kilo-	k	$\times 10^3$
deca-**	da	$\times 10$
deci-**	d	$\times 10^{-1}$
centi-***	c	$\times 10^{-2}$
milli-	m	$\times 10^{-3}$
micro-****	$\mu$	$\times 10^{-6}$

\*  $10^2 = 100$ ;  $10^3 = 1000$ ;  $10^{-1} = 0.1$ ;  $10^{-2} = 0.01$   
Thus, 2 kg = 2  $\times$  1000 g = 2000 g and  
3 cm = 3  $\times$  0.01 m = 0.03 m

\*\* Not permitted on food labels.

\*\*\* Should only be used with "meter."

\*\*\*\* Shall only be used for measurements less than 1 mm.

(Amended 1993)

## 6.6. Prescribed Units, SI. [NOTE 3, see page 50]

**6.6.1. Less than 1 Meter, 1 Square Meter, 1 Kilogram, 1 Cubic Meter, or 1 Liter.** - The declaration of quantity shall be expressed as follows:

**(a)** length measure of less than 1 meter: in centimeters or millimeters;  
(Amended 1979)

**(b)** area measure of less than 1 square meter: in square decimeters and decimal fractions of a square decimeter or in square centimeters and decimal fractions of a square centimeter;

**(c)** mass of less than 1 kilogram: in grams and decimal fractions of a gram, but if less than 1 gram, then in milligrams;

**(d)** liquid or dry measure of less than 1 liter: in milliliters;

**(e)** cubic measure less than 1 cubic meter: in cubic centimeters, or cubic decimeters (liters) [See § 10.14. Cubic Measure in Compressed Form];  
(Added 1993)

*provided*, the quantity declaration appearing on a random mass package may be expressed in terms of decimal fractions of the largest appropriate unit, the fraction being carried out to not more than three decimal places.  
(Amended 1980, 1993)

### 6.6.2. One Meter, 1 Square Meter, 1 Kilogram, 1 Liter, 1 Cubic Meter, or More. --In the case of:

**(a)** length measure of 1 meter or more: in meters and decimal fractions to not more than three places;

**(b)** area measure of 1 square meter or more: in square meters and decimal fractions to not more than three places;

**(c)** mass of 1 kilogram or more: in kilograms and decimal fractions to not more than three places;

**(d)** liquid or dry measure of 1 liter or more: in liters and decimal fractions to not more than three places.  
(Added 1986; Amended 1993)

**(e)** cubic measure of 1 cubic meter or more: in cubic meters and decimal fractions to not more than three places (See § 10.14. Cubic Measure in Compressed Form).  
(Added 1993)

## 6.7. Inch-Pound Units: Weight, Measure. -- A declaration of quantity:

**(a)** in units of weight, shall be in terms of the avoirdupois pound or ounce;

**(b)** in units of liquid measure, shall be in terms of the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches or liquid-quart, liquid-pint, or fluid-ounce subdivisions of the gallon, and shall express the volume at 68 °F except in the case of petroleum products and distilled spirits, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 60 °F, and except also in the case of a commodity that is normally sold and consumed while frozen, for which the declaration shall

express the volume at the frozen temperature, and except also in the case of a commodity that must be maintained in the refrigerated state, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 40 °F, and except also in the case of malt beverages, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 39.1 °F;  
(Amended 1985, 1990)

(c) in units of linear measure, shall be in terms of the yard, foot, or inch;

(d) in units of area measure, shall be in terms of the square yard, square foot, or square inch;

(e) in units of volume measure, shall be in terms of the cubic yard, cubic foot, or cubic inch, (see § 10.14. Cubic Measure in Compressed Form).

(f) in units of dry measure, shall be in terms of the United States bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches, or peck, dry-quart, and dry-pint subdivisions of the bushel (See § 10.14. Cubic Measure in Compressed Form).

**6.7.1. Symbols and Abbreviations.** -- Any of the following symbols and abbreviations, and none other, shall be employed in the quantity statement on a package of commodity:

avoirdupois	avdp	ounce	oz
piece	pc	count	ct
pint	pt	cubic	cu
pound	lb	each	ea
feet or foot	ft	quart	qt
fluid	fl	square	sq
gallon	gal	weight	wt
inch	in	yard	yd
liquid	liq	drained	dr
diameter	dia		

A period should not be used after the abbreviation. Abbreviations should be written in singular form; and "s" should not be added to express the plural. (For example, "oz" is the symbol for both "ounce" and "ounces.") Both upper and lower case letters are acceptable.  
(Added 1974; Amended 1980, 1990, 1993)

**6.7.2. Units of Two or More Meanings.** -- When the term "ounce" is employed in a declaration of liquid quantity, the declaration shall identify the particular meaning of the term by the use of the term "fluid"; however, such distinction may be omitted when, by association of terms (for example, as in "1 pint 4 ounces"), the proper meaning is obvious. Whenever the declaration

of quantity is in terms of the dry pint or dry quart, the declaration shall include the word "dry."  
(Amended 1982)

## **6.8. Prescribed Units, Inch-Pound System.**

**6.8.1. Less than 1 Foot, 1 Square Foot, 1 Pound, or 1 Pint.** -- The declaration of quantity shall be expressed in terms of:

(a) in the case of length measure of less than 1 foot, in inches and fractions of inches;

(b) in the case of area measure of less than 1 square foot, in square inches and fractions of square inches;

(c) in the case of weight of less than 1 pound, in ounces and fractions of ounces;

(d) in the case of liquid measure of less than 1 pint, in fluid ounces and fractions of fluid ounces,

*provided*, the quantity declaration appearing on a random package may be expressed in terms of decimal fractions of the largest appropriate unit, the fraction being carried out to not more than three decimal places.  
(Amended 1984)

**6.8.2. 1 Foot, 1 Square Foot, 1 Pound, 1 Pint, 1 Gallon or More.** -- The declaration of quantity shall be expressed: (see § 6.2. Largest Whole Unit and § 6.11. Fractions)

(a) Linear Measure. -- If 1 foot or more, expressed in terms of the largest whole unit (a yard or a foot) with any remainder expressed in inches, and fractions of the inch, or in fractions of the foot or yard, except that it shall be optional to include a statement of length in terms of inches.

(b) Area Measure. --

(i) If 1 square foot or more, but less than 4 square feet, expressed in square feet with any remainder expressed in square inches and fractions of a square inch or in fractions of a square foot;

(ii) If 4 square feet or more, expressed in terms of the largest whole unit (e.g., square yards or square feet), with any remainder expressed in square inches and fractions of a square inch, or in fractions of the square foot or square yard;



(c) Weight. -- If 1 pound or more, expressed in terms of the largest whole unit with any remainder expressed in ounces and fractions of an ounce or in fractions of the pound.

(d) Liquid Volume. --

(i) If 1 pint or more, but less than 1 gallon, expressed in the largest whole unit (quarts, quarts and pints, or pints, as appropriate) with any remainder expressed in fluid ounces, or fractions of the pint or quart, except that 2 quarts may be declared as one-half gallon and it shall be optional to include an additional expression of net quantity in fluid ounces; or,

(ii) If 1 gallon or more, expressed in terms of the largest whole unit (gallons followed by fractions of a gallon, or by the next smaller whole unit or units, for example, quarts and pints) with any remainder expressed in fluid ounces, or fractions of the pint or quart, except that it shall be optional to include an additional expression of net quantity in fluid ounces.

(e) Dry Measure. - If 1 dry pint or more, expressed in terms of the largest whole unit with the remainder expressed in fractions of a dry pint, dry quart, peck, or bushel,

*provided*, the quantity declaration on a random package may be expressed in decimal fractions of the largest appropriate unit, carried out to not more than three decimal places. (Amended 1993)

**6.9. Bidimensional Commodities.** -- For bidimensional commodities (including roll-type commodities) the quantity declaration shall be expressed in both SI and inch-pound units of measurement as follows:

(a) if the area is less than 929 cm<sup>2</sup> (1 sq ft), in terms of length and width (expressed in the largest whole unit for SI and in linear inches and fractions of linear inches for inch-pound) [Example: 20.3 cm x 25.4 cm ("8 in x 10 in")];

(b) if the area is at least 929 cm<sup>2</sup> (1 sq ft) but less than 37.1 dm<sup>2</sup> (4 sq ft), in terms of area (expressed in the largest whole unit for SI and in square inches for inch-pound), followed by a declaration of the length and width, in terms of the largest whole unit [Example: "31 dm<sup>2</sup> (49 cm x 64 cm) 3.36 sq ft (1.6 ft x 2.1 ft)"], *provided*:

(1) for bidimensional commodities having a width of 10 cm (4 in) or less, the declaration of net quantity shall be expressed in terms of width and length in linear measure; no declaration of area is required,

(2) an inch-pound dimension of less than 2 feet may be stated in inches,

(3) commodities consisting of usable individual units (e.g., paper napkins) require a declaration of unit area but not a declaration of total area of all such units (except roll-type commodities with individual usable units created by perforations, for which see § 6.10. Count: Ply), and

(4) for inch-pound declarations, it shall be optional to include, after the statement of the linear dimensions in the largest whole unit, a parenthetical declaration of the same dimensions in inches [Example: " 25 sq ft (12 in x 8.33 yd) (12 in x 300 in)"]

(c) if the area is 37.1 dm<sup>2</sup> (4 sq ft) or more, in terms of area (expressed in the largest whole unit for SI and in square feet for inch-pound), followed by a declaration of the length and width, in terms of the largest whole unit, *provided*:

(1) no declaration of area is required for a bidimensional commodity with a width of 10 cm (4 in) or less,

(2) for bidimensional commodities with a width of 10 cm (4 in) or less, the inch-pound statement of width shall be expressed in terms of linear inches and fractions thereof, and length shall be expressed in the largest whole unit (yard or foot) with any remainder in terms of fractions of the yard or foot, except that it shall be optional to express the length in the largest whole unit followed by a statement of length in inches or to express the length in inches followed by a statement of length in the largest whole unit. [Examples:

"5 cm x 9.14 m (2 in x 10 yd)," or  
"5 cm x 9.14 m (2 in x 10 yd) (360 in)," or  
"5 cm x 9.14 m (2 in x 360 in) (10 yd)"],

(3) an inch-pound dimension of less than 2 feet may be stated in inches, and

(d) no declaration of area is required for commodities for which the length and width measurements are critical in terms of end use (such as wallpaper border) if such commodities clearly present the length and width measurements on the label.

**6.10. Count: Ply.** -- If the commodity is in individually usable units of one or more components or plies, the quantity declaration shall, in addition to complying with other applicable quantity declaration requirements of this regulation, include the number of plies and total number of usable units.

Roll-type commodities, when perforated so as to identify individual usable units, shall not be deemed to be made up of usable units; however, such roll-type commodities shall be labeled in terms of:

- (a) total area measurement,
  - (b) number of plies,
  - (c) count of usable units, and
  - (d) dimensions of a single usable unit.
- (Amended 1988)

## 6.11. Fractions

(a) **Inch-Pound:** An inch-pound statement of net quantity of contents of any consumer commodity may contain common or decimal fractions. A common fraction shall be in terms of halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, or thirty-seconds, except that:

- (1) if there exists a firmly established general consumer usage and trade custom of employing different common fractions in the net quantity declaration of a particular commodity, they may be employed, and
- (2) if linear measurements are required in terms of yards or feet, common fractions may be in terms of thirds.

(b) **Common fractions:** A common fraction shall be reduced to its lowest term (Example: 2/4 becomes 1/2).

(c) **Decimal fractions:** A decimal fraction shall not be carried out to more than three places.

(Amended 1986, Amended 1993)

## 6.12. Supplementary Quantity Declarations.

-- The required quantity declaration may be supplemented by one or more declarations of weight, measure, or count, such declaration appearing other than on a principal display panel. Such supplemental statement of quantity of contents shall not include any term qualifying a unit of weight, measure, or count that tends to exaggerate the amount of commodity contained in the package (e.g., "giant" quart, "larger" liter, "full" gallon, "when packed," "minimum," or words of similar import).

**6.13. Rounding.** <sup>[Note 5, see page 55]</sup> -- In all conversions for the purpose of showing an equivalent SI or inch-pound quantity to a rounded inch-pound or SI quantity, or in calculated values to be declared in the net quantity statement, the number of significant digits retained must be such that accuracy is neither sacrificed nor exaggerated. Conversions, the proper use of significant digits, and rounding must be based on the packer's knowledge of the accuracy of the original measurement that is being converted. In no case shall rounded net contents declarations overstate a quantity; the packer may round converted values down to avoid overstating the net contents. (Amended 1993)

*NOTE 5: When as a result of rounding SI or customary inch-pound declarations calculated based on the conversion factors in Appendix A, the resulting declarations are not exact, the largest number will be used for enforcement purposes to determine whether a package contains at least the declared amount of the product.*

## 6.14. Qualification of Declaration Prohibited.

-- In no case shall any declaration of quantity be qualified by the addition of the words "when packed," "minimum," or "not less than," or any words of similar import, nor shall any unit of weight, measure, or count be qualified by any term (such as "jumbo," "giant," "full," or the like) that tends to exaggerate the amount of commodity.

## 6.15. Character of Declaration: Average.

-- The average quantity of contents in the packages of a particular lot, shipment, or delivery shall at least equal the declared quantity, and no unreasonable shortage in any package shall be permitted, even though overages in other packages in the same shipment, delivery, or lot compensate for such shortage.

(Added 1981)

## Section 7. Declaration of Quantity: Nonconsumer Packages

**7.1. General.** -- The SI and inch-pound systems of weights and measures are recognized as proper systems to be used in the declaration of quantity. Units of both systems may be combined in a dual declaration of quantity.<sup>[NOTE 6, see page 56]</sup> (See § 6.3. Net Quantity and § 6.3.1. Use of "Net Mass" or "Net Weight.")

*NOTE 6: Although nonconsumer packages under this Regulation may bear SI declarations only, this Regulation should not be construed to supersede any labeling requirement specified in Federal law.*

**7.2. Location.** -- A nonconsumer package shall bear on the outside a declaration of the net quantity of contents. Such declaration shall be in terms of the largest whole unit (see § 6.2. Largest Whole Unit; for small packages, see § 11.16. Small Packages).

**7.3. Terms: Weight, Liquid Measure, Dry Measure, or Count.** -- The declaration of the quantity of a particular commodity shall be expressed in terms of liquid measure if the commodity is liquid, or in terms of dry measure if the commodity is dry, or in terms of weight if the commodity is solid, semisolid, viscous, or a mixture of solid and liquid, or in terms of numerical count. However, if there exists a firmly established general consumer usage and trade custom with respect to the terms used in expressing a declaration of quantity of a particular commodity, such declaration of quantity may be expressed in its traditional terms, if such traditional declaration gives accurate and adequate information as to the quantity of the commodity.

**7.4. SI Units: Mass, Measure.** -- A declaration of quantity:

(a) in units of mass, shall be in terms of the kilogram, gram, or milligram;

(b) in units of liquid measure, shall be in terms of the liter or milliliter, and shall express the volume at 20 °C, except in the case of petroleum products or distilled spirits, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 15.6 °C, and except also in the case of a commodity that is normally sold and consumed while frozen, for which the declaration shall express the volume at the frozen temperature, and except also in the case of malt beverages or a commodity that is normally sold in the refrigerated state, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 4 °C;

(Amended 1985)

(c) in units of linear measure, shall be in terms of the meter, centimeter, or millimeter;

(d) in units of area measure, shall be in terms of the square meter, square decimeter, square centimeter or square millimeter;

(e) in units of volume other than liquid measure, shall be in terms of the liter and milliliter, except that the terms cubic meter, cubic decimeter and cubic centimeter will be used only when specifically designated as a method of sale.

**(f) Rule of 1000.** -- The selected multiple or submultiple prefixes for SI units shall result in numerical values between 1 and 1000. This rule allows centimeters or millimeters to be used where a length declaration is less than 100 centimeters. For example: 500 g not 0.5 kg; 1.96 kg not 1960 g; or 750 mL, not 0.75 L, or, 750 mm or 75 cm, not 0.75 m;

(Added 1993)

(g) SI declarations should be shown in three digits except where the quantity is below 100 grams, milliliters, centimeters, square centimeters, or cubic centimeters, where it can be shown in two digits. In either case, any final zero appearing to the right of the decimal point need not be shown.

(Added 1993)

(h) The declaration of net quantity of contents shall not be expressed in mixed units. For example: 1.5 kg, not 1 kg 500 g.

**7.4.1. Symbols.** -- Only those symbols as detailed in § 6.5.1. Symbols, and none other, may be employed in the quantity statement on a package of commodity.

**7.5. Inch-Pound Units: Weight, Measure.** -- A declaration of quantity:

(a) in units of weight, shall be in terms of the avoirdupois pound or ounce;

(b) in units of liquid measure, shall be in terms of the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches or liquid-quart, liquid-pint, or fluid-ounce subdivisions of the gallon, and shall express the volume at 68 °F except in the case of petroleum products or distilled spirits, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 60 °F, and except



also in the case of a commodity that is normally sold and consumed while frozen, for which the declaration shall express the volume at the frozen temperature, and except also in the case of a commodity that is normally sold in the refrigerated state, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 40 °F, and except also in the case of malt beverages, for which the declaration shall express the volume at 39.1 °F;  
(Amended 1985)

(c) in units of linear measure, shall be in terms of the yard, foot, or inch;

(d) in units of area measure, shall be in terms of the square yard, square foot, or square inch;

(e) in units of volume measure, shall be in terms of the cubic yard, cubic foot, or cubic inch;

(f) in units of dry measure, shall be in terms of the United States bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches, or peck, dry-quart, and dry-pint subdivisions of the bushel.

**7.5.1. Symbols and Abbreviations.** -- Any generally accepted symbol and abbreviation of a unit name may be employed in the quantity statement on a package of commodity. (For commonly accepted symbols and abbreviations, see § 6.7.1. Symbols and Abbreviations.)

**7.6. Character of Declaration: Average.** -- The average quantity of contents in the packages of a particular lot, shipment, or delivery shall at least equal the declared quantity, and no unreasonable shortage in any package shall be permitted, even though overages in other packages in the same shipment, delivery, or lot compensate for such shortage.

## **Section 8. Prominence and Placement: Consumer Packages**

**8.1. General.** -- All information required to appear on a consumer package shall appear thereon in the English language and shall be prominent, definite, and plain, and shall be conspicuous as to size and style of letters and numbers and as to color of letters and numbers in contrast to color of background. Any required information that is either in hand lettering or hand script shall be entirely clear and equal to printing in legibility.

**8.1.1. Location.** -- The declaration or declarations of quantity of the contents of a package shall appear in

the bottom 30 percent of the principal display panel or panels. For cylindrical containers, see also § 10.7. for additional requirements. For small packages, see § 11.16.

(Amended 1975)

**8.1.2. Style of Type or Lettering.** -- The declaration or declarations of quantity shall be in such a style of type or lettering as to be boldly, clearly, and conspicuously presented with respect to other type, lettering, or graphic material on the package, except that a declaration of net quantity blown, formed, or molded on a glass or plastic surface is permissible.

**8.1.3. Color Contrast.** -- The declaration or declarations of quantity shall be in a color that contrasts conspicuously with its background, except that a declaration of net quantity blown, formed, or molded on a glass or plastic surface shall not be required to be presented in a contrasting color if no required label information is on the surface in a contrasting color.

**8.1.4. Free Area.** -- The area surrounding the quantity declaration shall be free of printed information:

(a) above and below, by a space equal to at least the height of the lettering in the declaration, and

(b) to the left and right, by a space equal to twice the width of the letter "N" of the style and size of type used in the declaration.

**8.1.5. Parallel Quantity Declaration.** -- The quantity declaration shall be presented in such a manner as to be generally parallel to the declaration of identity and to the base on which the package rests as it is designed to be displayed.

**8.2. Calculation of Area of Principal Display Panel for Purposes of Type Size.** -- The area of the principal display panel shall be:

(a) in the case of a rectangular container, one entire side that properly can be considered to be the principal display panel, the product of the height times the width of that side;

For figure 3, page 58 the area of the principal display panel is 20 cm (8 in) x 15 cm (6 in) = 300 cm<sup>2</sup> (48 sq in)

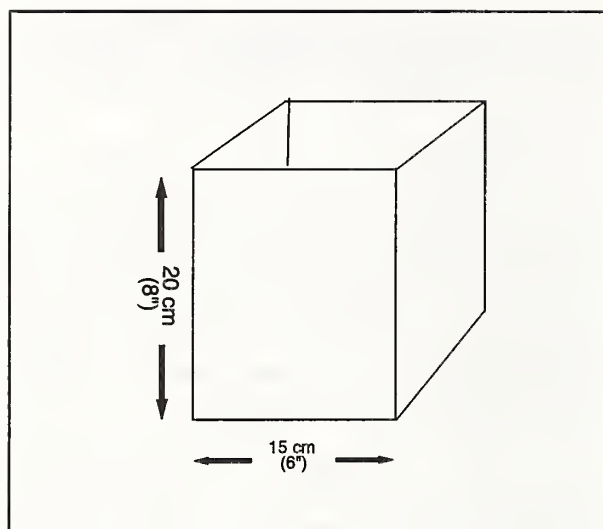


Figure 3.

(b) in the case of cylindrical or nearly cylindrical container, 40 percent of the product of the height of the container times the circumference;

For figure 4, page 58, the area of the principal display panel is:  $25 \text{ cm (10 in)} \times 5 \text{ cm (2 in)} = 125 \text{ cm}^2 (20 \text{ sq in}) \times 0.40 = 50 \text{ cm}^2 (8 \text{ sq in})$ . See also § 10.7. Cylindrical Containers.

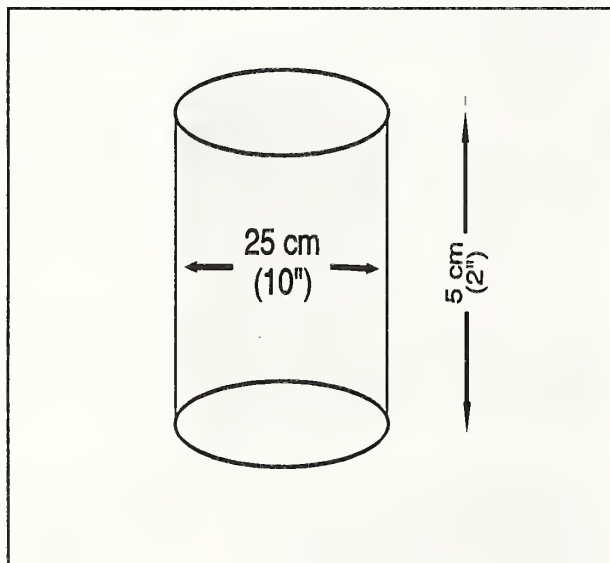


Figure 4.

For figure 5, see page 58:

The area of the principal display panel is the same in both examples. The declaration of net quantity of contents

must be of the same height in both cases. It is not the size of the label that is used to determine the minimum type size of the quantity statement, but the size of the surface of the package exposed to view to the customer. The package on the right side of the figure has a spot label; see § 2.12. and § 11.29.

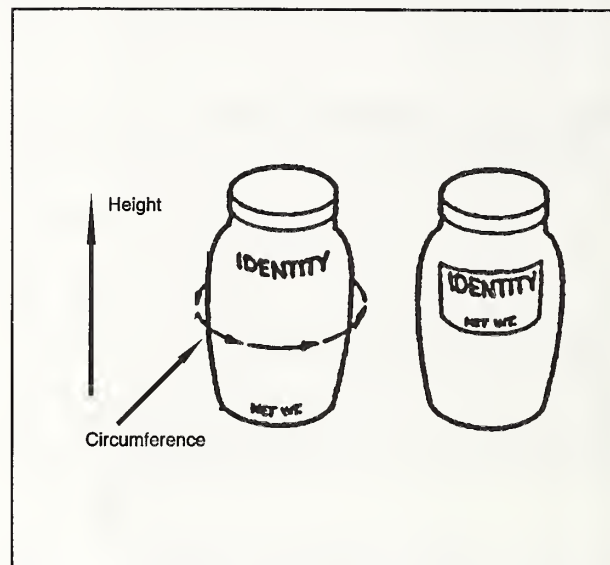


Figure 5.

(c) in the case of any other shaped container, 40 percent of the total surface of the container, unless such container presents an obvious principal display panel (e.g., the top of a triangular or circular package of cheese, or the top of a can of shoe polish), in which event the area shall consist of the entire such surface.

Determination of the principal display panel shall exclude tops, bottoms, flanges at tops and bottoms of cans, and shoulders and necks of bottles or jars.

**8.2.1. Minimum Height of Numbers and Letters.** -- The height of any letter or number in the required quantity declaration shall be not less than that shown in Table 1 on page 59, with respect to the area of the panel, and the height of each number of a common fraction shall meet one-half the minimum height standards. When upper and lower case, or all lowercase letters are used in SI symbols, it is the uppercase "L," lowercase "d," or their equivalent in the print or type that shall meet the minimum height requirement. However, no letter shall be less than 1.6 mm (1/16 in) in height. Other letters and exponents must be presented in the same type style and in proportion to the type size used. (Amended 1993)



**8.2.2. Numbers and Letters: Proportion.** --

No number or letter shall be more than three times as high as it is wide.

### Section 9. Prominence and Placement: Nonconsumer Packages

**9.1. General.** -- All information required to appear on a nonconsumer package shall be definitely and clearly stated thereon in the English language. Any required information that is either in hand lettering or hand script shall be entirely clear and equal to printing in legibility.

### Section 10. Requirements: Specific Consumer Commodities, Nonconsumer Commodities, Packages, Containers

(Title amended 1979)

**10.1. Display Card Package.** -- For an individual package affixed to a display card, or for a commodity and display card together comprising a package, the type size of the quantity declaration is governed by the dimensions of the display card.

**10.2. Eggs.** -- When cartons containing 12 eggs have been designed so as to permit division in half by the retail purchaser, the required quantity declaration shall be so positioned as to have its context destroyed when the carton is divided.

### 10.3. Aerosols and Similar Pressurized Containers.

-- The declaration of quantity on an aerosol package, and on a similar pressurized package, shall disclose the net quantity of the commodity (including propellant), in terms of weight, that will be expelled when the instructions for use as shown on the container are followed.

**10.4. Multi-Unit Packages.** <sup>[NOTE 7, see page 60]</sup> -- Any package containing more than one individual "commodity in package form" (see § 2.1. Package) of the same commodity shall bear on the outside of the package a declaration of:

- (a) the number of individual units,
- (b) the quantity of each individual unit, and
- (c) the total quantity of the contents of the multi-unit package. [Example: Soap bars, "6 Bars, Net Wt 100 g (3.53 oz) each; Total Net Wt 600 g (1.32 lb)"]

The term "total" or the phrase "total contents" may precede the quantity declaration.

A multiunit package containing unlabeled individual packages which are not intended for retail sale separate from the multiunit package may contain, in lieu of the requirements of section (a), a declaration of quantity of contents expressing the total quantity of the multiunit package without regard for inner packaging. For such

**Table 1. Minimum Height of Numbers and Letters**

Area of principal display panel	Minimum height of numbers and letters	Minimum height: label information blown, formed, or molded on surface on container
$\leq 32 \text{ cm}^2$ (5 sq in)	1.6 mm (1/16 in)	3.2 mm (1/8 in)
$> 32 \text{ cm}^2$ (5 sq in) $\leq 161 \text{ cm}^2$ (25 sq in)	3.2 mm (1/8 in)	4.8 mm (3/16 in)
$> 161 \text{ cm}^2$ (25 sq in) $\leq 645 \text{ cm}^2$ (100 sq in)	4.8 mm (3/16 in)	6.4 mm (1/4 in)
$> 645 \text{ cm}^2$ (100 sq in) $\leq 2581 \text{ cm}^2$ (400 sq in)	6.4 mm (1/4 in)	7.9 mm (5/16 in)
$> 2581 \text{ cm}^2$ (400 sq in)	12.7 mm (1/2 in)	14.3 mm (9/16 in)
<b>Symbols:</b> $\leq$ means less than or equal to; $<$ means less than; $>$ means greater than <b>Note:</b> The type size requirements specified in this table do not apply to the "e" mark. See Note 4 on page 51.		

multiunit packages it shall be optional to include a statement of the number of individual packages when such a statement is not otherwise required by the regulations.

**Examples:** Deodorant Cakes: "5 Cakes, Net Wt 113 g (4 oz) each, Total Net Wt 566 g (1.25 lb)" or "5 Cakes, Total Net Wt 566 g (1 lb 4 oz)"

Soap Packets: "10 Packets, Net Wt 56.6 g (2 oz) each, Total Net Wt 566 g (1.25 lb)" or "Net Wt 566 g (1 lb 4 oz)" or "10 Packets, Total Net Wt 566 g (1 lb 4 oz)" (Amended 1993)

**NOTE 7:** For foods, a "multiunit" package means a package containing two or more individually packaged units of the identical commodity in the same quantity, intended to be sold as part of the multiunit package but labeled to be individually sold in full compliance with this regulation. *Open* multi-unit retail food packages under the authority of the Food and Drug Administration or the U.S. Department of Agriculture that do not obscure the number of units or prevent examination of the labeling on each of the individual units are not required to declare the number of individual units or the total quantity of contents of the multi-unit package, if the labeling of each individual unit complies with requirements so that it is capable of being sold individually. (See also § 11.11. Soft-Drink Bottles and 11.12. Multi-Unit Soft-Drink Bottles) (Added 1984)

**10.5. Combination Packages.** -- A combination package is a package intended for retail sale, containing two or more individual packages or units of dissimilar commodities. The declaration of net quantity for a combination package shall contain an expression of weight, volume, measure, or count or a combination thereof, as appropriate, for each individual package or unit, *provided* the quantity statements for identical packages or units shall be combined. This section does not apply to food or other commodities subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC).

Examples:

(1) Lighter Fluid and Flints:

2 cans - lighter fluid - each 236 mL (8 fl oz)  
1 package - 8 flints

(2) Sponges & Cleaner:

2 sponges - each 10 cm x 15 cm x 2.5 cm  
(4 in x 6 in x 1 in)  
1 box cleaner - Net Mass 170 g (6 oz)

(3) Picnic Pack:

20 spoons, 10 knives, and 10 forks  
10 2-ply napkins 25 cm x 25 cm (10 in x 10 in)  
10 cups - 177 mL (6 fl oz)  
(Amended 1993)

**10.6. Variety Packages.** -- A variety package is a package intended for retail sale, containing two or more individual packages or units of similar but not identical commodities. Commodities that are generically the same but that differ in weight, measure, volume, appearance, or quality are considered similar but not identical. This section does not apply to foods or other commodities subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC). The declaration of net quantity for a variety package will be expressed as follows:

(1) The number of units for each identical commodity followed by the weight, volume, or measure of that commodity;

(2) The total quantity by weight, volume, measure, and count, as appropriate, of the variety package. The statement of total quantity shall appear as the last item in the declaration of net quantity and shall not be of greater prominence than other terms used.

Examples:

(1) 11 Sponges 11 cm x 20.3 cm x 1.9 cm  
(4 in x 8 in x 3/4 in)  
14 Sponges 5.7 cm x 10 cm x 1.2 cm  
(2 1/4 in x 4 in x 1/2 in)

Total: 25 Sponges

(2) 2 Soap Bars 85 g (3 oz) ea  
1 Soap Bar 142 g (5 oz)

Total: 3 Soap Bars 312 g (11 oz)

(3) Liquid Shoe Polish  
1 Brown 89 mL (3 fl oz)  
1 Black 89 mL (3 fl oz)  
1 White 148 mL (5 fl oz)

Total: 326 mL (11 fl oz)

- (4) Picnic Ware
  - 34 spoons
  - 33 forks
  - 33 knives

Total: 100 pieces  
(Amended 1993)

When individual units in a variety package are either packaged or labeled, and are intended for retail sale as individual units, each unit shall be labeled in compliance with the applicable sections of this regulation.

**10.7. Cylindrical Containers.** -- In the case of cylindrical or nearly cylindrical containers, information required to appear on the principal display panel shall appear within that 40 percent of the circumference which is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under customary conditions of display for retail sale.

## **10.8. Measurement of Container-Type Commodities, How Expressed. --**

**10.8.1. General.** -- Commodities designated and sold at retail to be used as containers for other materials or objects, such as bags, cups, boxes, and pans, shall be labeled with the declaration of net quantity as follows:

**(a) For bag-type commodities,** in terms of count followed by linear dimensions of the bag (whether packaged in a perforated roll or otherwise). The linear dimensions shall be expressed:

(i) in SI units: in millimeters or centimeters, except that a dimension of 1 meter or more will be expressed in meters with the remainder in terms of decimal fractions of the meter; and

(ii) in inch-pound units: in inches, except that a dimension of 2 feet or more will be expressed in feet with any remainder in terms of inches or common or decimal fractions of the foot.

**(1) When the unit bag is characterized by two dimensions** because of the absence of a gusset, the width and length will be stated. [Examples: "25 bags, 12.7 cm x 10 cm (5 in x 4 in)" or "50 bags, 75 cm x 1.2 m (2.5 ft x 3.9 ft)"]

**(2) When the unit bag is gusseted,** the dimensions will be expressed as width, depth, and length. [Examples: "25 Bags, 43 cm x 10 cm x 50 cm (17 in x

4 in x 20 in)" or "100 Bags, 50.8 cm x 30.4 cm x 76.2 cm (20 in x 12 in x 2-1/2 ft)"]

**(b) For other square, oblong, rectangular, or similarly shaped containers,** in terms of count followed by length, width, and depth, except depth need not be listed when less than 5 centimeters or 2 inches. The linear dimensions shall be expressed as specified in § 10.8.1.(a). For bag-type commodities [Example: "2 pans, 20 cm x 20 cm (8 in x 8 in)"]

**(c) For circular or other generally round-shaped containers,** except cups and the like, in terms of count followed by diameter and depth, except depth need not be listed when less than 5 centimeters or 2 inches. [Example: "4 pans, 20 cm (8 in) diameter x 10 cm (4 in)"]

**(d) Cups** - Notwithstanding the above requirements, the net quantity statement for containers such as cups will be listed in terms of count and liquid capacity per unit. [Example: "24 Cups, 177 mL (6 fl oz) capacity"]

**10.8.2. Capacity.** -- When the functional use of the container is related by label references in standard terms of measure to the capability of holding a specific quantity of substance or class of substances such references shall be a part of the net quantity statement and shall specify capacity as follows:

**(a) In SI units:** in terms of volume for all containers and liners. The expressed capacity will be stated in terms of milliliters, except that a quantity of 1 liter or more shall be expressed in liters with the remainder in terms of decimal fractions of the liter; and

**(b) In inch-pound units:**

**(1)** In terms of liquid measure for containers that are intended to be used for liquids, semisolids, viscous materials, or mixtures of solids and liquids. The expressed capacity will be stated in terms of the largest whole unit (gallon, quart, pint, fluid ounce) with any remainder in terms of common or decimal fractions of that unit. [Example: Freezer Boxes - "4 Boxes, 946 mL capacity, 15 cm x 15 cm x 10 cm (1 qt capacity, 6 in x 6 in x 4 in)"]

**(2)** In terms of dry measure for containers that are intended to be used for solids. The expressed capacity will be stated in terms of the largest whole unit (bushel, peck) with any remainder in terms of common or decimal



fractions of that unit. [Example: Leaf Bags - "8 bags, 211 L capacity, 1.21 m x 1.52 m (6 bu capacity, 4 ft x 5 ft)"]

(3) Where containers are used as liners for other more permanent containers, in the same terms as are normally used to express the capacity of the more permanent containers. [Example: Garbage Can Liners - "10 Liners, 76.2 cm x 93.9 cm, fits up to 113 L cans (2 ft 6 in x 3 ft 1 in, fits up to 30 gal cans)"]

**10.8.3. Terms.** -- For purposes of this section, the use of the terms "capacity," "diameter," and "fluid" is optional.

## **10.9. Textile Products, Threads, and Yarns.**

**10.9.1. Wearing Apparel.** -- Wearing apparel (including nontextile apparel and accessories such as leather goods and footwear) sold as single-unit items, or if normally sold in pairs (such as hosiery, gloves, and shoes) sold as single-unit pairs, shall be exempt from the requirements for a net quantity statement by count, as required by § 6.4. Terms: Weight, Liquid Measure, Dry Measure, or Count, of this regulation.

**10.9.2. Textiles.** -- Bedsheets, blankets, pillowcases, comforters, quilts, bedspreads, mattress covers and pads, afghans, throws, dresser and other furniture scarfs, tablecloths and napkins, flags, curtains, drapes, dish-towels, dish cloths, towels, face cloths, utility cloths, bath mats, carpets and rugs, pot holders, fixture and appliance covers, non-rectangular diapers, slip covers, etc., shall be exempt from the requirements of § 6.9. Bidimensional Commodities, of this regulation, *provided*:

(a) The quantity statement for fitted sheets and mattress covers shall state, in centimeters and inches, the length and width of the mattress for which the item is designed, and the size designation of the mattress, if the item is intended to fit a mattress identified as "twin," "double," "queen," "king," "California king," etc. (Example: "Double sheet for 137 cm x 190 cm (54 in x 75 in) mattress") (Amended 1987)

(b) The quantity statement for flat sheets shall state, in centimeters and inches, the length and width of the mattress for which the sheet is designed, followed in parentheses by a statement, in centimeters and inches, of the length and width of the finished sheet. The quantity statement shall also state the size designation of the mattress for which the sheet is designed, such as "twin," "double," "queen," "king," "California king," if the item

is intended to fit such a mattress. (Example: "Twin Flat Sheet for 99 cm x 190 cm (39 in x 75 in) mattress 167 cm x 244 cm (66 in x 96 in) finished size") (Amended 1987)

(c) The quantity statement for pillowcases shall state, in centimeters and inches, the length and width of the pillow for which the pillowcase is designed, followed in parentheses by a statement, in centimeters and inches of the length and width of the finished pillowcase. The quantity statement for pillowcases shall also state the size designation of the pillow for which the pillowcase is designed, e.g., "youth," "standard," "queen," etc., if the item is intended to fit such pillows. (Example: "Standard Pillowcase for 51 cm x 66 cm (20 in x 26 in) pillow, 51 cm x 76 cm (20 in x 30 in) in finished size") (Amended 1977, 1987)

(d) The quantity statement for blankets, comforters, quilts, bedspreads, mattress pads, afghans, and throws shall state, in centimeters and inches, the length and width of the finished item. The quantity statement shall also state the length of any ornamentation and the size designation of the mattress for which the item is designed, if it is intended to fit, for example, a "twin," "double," "queen," "king," or "California King," etc., mattress. (Amended 1988)

(e) The quantity statement for tablecloths and napkins shall state, in centimeters and inches, the length and width of the finished item. The quantity statement also may state parenthetically, in centimeters and inches, the length and width of the item before hemming and properly identified as such.

(f) The quantity statement for curtains, drapes, flags, furniture scarfs, etc., shall state, in centimeters and inches, the length and width of the finished item. The quantity statement also may state parenthetically, in centimeters and inches, the length of any ornamentation.

(g) The quantity statement for carpets and rugs shall state, in meters and feet, with any remainder in decimal fractions of the meter for SI sizes or common or decimal fractions of the foot or in inches for inch-pound sizes, the length and width of the item. The quantity statement also may state parenthetically, in centimeters and inches, the length of any ornamentation.

(h) The quantity statement for woven dish towels, dish cloths, towels, face cloths, utility cloths, bath mats, etc., shall state, in centimeters and inches, the length and

width of the item. The quantity statement for such items, when knitted, need not state the dimensions.

(i) The quantity statement for textile products such as pot holders, fixture and appliance covers, slip covers, non-rectangular diapers, etc., shall be stated in terms of count and may include size designations and dimensions.

(j) The quantity statement for other than rectangular textile products identified in § (a) through (h) shall state the geometric shape of the product and the dimensions that are customarily used in describing such geometric shape. (Examples: "Round scarf: 190 cm (74 in) in diameter; "Oval Tablecloth 177 cm x 254 cm (70 in x 100 in)" representing the maximum length and width in this case)

(k) The quantity statement for packages of remnants of textile products of assorted sizes, when sold by count, shall be accompanied by the term "irregular dimensions" and the minimum size of such remnants. (Added 1971)

#### **10.9.3. Textiles: Variations from Declared Dimensions. --**

(a) For an item with any declared dimension equal to or greater than 60 centimeters or 24 inches, a minus variation greater than 3 percent of the declared dimension and a plus variation greater than 6 percent of the declared dimension should be considered unreasonable.

(b) For an item with any declared dimension less than 60 centimeters or 24 inches, a minus variation greater than 6 percent of that declared dimension and a plus variation greater than 12 percent of that declared dimension should be considered unreasonable. (Added 1971)

#### **10.9.4. Sewing Threads, Handicraft Threads, and Yarns. --** Sewing and handicraft threads shall be labeled as follows:

(a) The net quantity statement for sewing and handicraft threads shall be expressed in terms of meters and yards.

(b) The net quantity statement for yarns shall be expressed in terms of mass or weight.

(c) Thread products may, in lieu of name and address, bear a trademark, symbol, brand, or other mark that positively identifies the manufacturer, packer, or

distributor, provided such marks, employed to identify the vendor, shall be filed with the director.

(d) Each unit of industrial thread shall be marked to show its net length in terms of meters and yards or its net weight in terms of kilograms or grams and avoirdupois pounds or ounces, except that ready-wound bobbins that are not sold separately shall not be required to be individually marked to show the number of bobbins contained therein and the net meters and yards of thread on each bobbin.

#### **10.10. Packaged Seed. --** Packages of seeds intended for planting, weighing less than 225 grams or 8 ounces, shall be labeled in full accord with this regulation except as follows:

(a) The quantity statement shall appear in the upper 30 percent of the principal display panel.

(b) The quantity statement shall be in terms of:

(i) the largest whole SI unit for all packages with weights up to 7 grams, and

(ii) in grams or in ounces for all other packages with weights less than 225 grams or 8 ounces.

(c) The quantity statement for coated seed, encapsulated seed, pelletized seed, preplanters, seed tapes, etc., shall be in terms of count.

(Added 1972; Amended 1975, 1993)

#### **10.11. Mulch: Variations from Declared Volume.**<sup>[NOTE 8, see page 63]</sup> -- An individual package minus variation greater than 5 percent of the declared volume shall be considered unreasonable. (Added 1983)

*NOTE 8: In addition, the average net contents of lots, shipments, or deliveries must equal or exceed the labeled net contents. See § 12.1. Packaging Variations.*

#### **10.12. Polyethylene Products: Variations from Declared Thickness**<sup>[NOTE 8, see page 63]</sup>

(a) Any single measurement of thickness:

(1) When the labeled thickness is less than 25.4 micrometers [1 mil (0.001 in)], any individual thickness measurement of a polyethylene product may be as much as 35 percent below the labeled thickness



(i.e., at least 65% of the labeled thickness).

[NOTE 9, see page 64]

(2) When the labeled thickness is 25.4 micrometers [1 mil (0.001 in)] or larger, any individual thickness measurement of a polyethylene product may be as much as 20 percent below the labeled thickness (i.e., at least 80% of the labeled thickness). [NOTE 10, see page 64]

**(b) Average thickness for a single package:**

The average thickness of a single package of polyethylene sheeting, film, or bags may be as much as 4 percent below the labeled thickness (i.e., at least 96% of the labeled thickness).

(Added 1985; Amended 1988, 1989, 1993)

**NOTE 9:** *ASTM Standard D2103-92, "Standard Specification of Polyethylene Film and Sheeting," 1992.*

**NOTE 10:** *ASTM Standard D-4397-91, "Specification for Polyethylene Sheeting for Construction, Industrial and Agricultural Applications," 1991.*

**10.13. Polyethylene Products: Variations from Declared Weight** [NOTE 8, see page 63]

-- An individual package minus variation greater than 4 percent of the declared weight shall be considered unreasonable. (Added 1989)

**10.14. Statements of Cubic Measure in Compressed Form.**

When the content declaration on a commodity sold in compressed form is stated in terms of cubic measure there may also be a statement indicating the amount of material from which the final product was compressed. Such statement shall not exceed the actual amount of material that can be recovered. (Added 1993)

**Section 11. Exemptions** [Note 11 see page 64]

**NOTE 11:** *Section 11. Exemptions includes several requirements that refer only to the historic use of inch-pound units or are direct restatements of exemptions contained in Federal Laws or regulations which do not include SI units. SI equivalents are omitted in most of these requirements because the SI units would not be meaningful or useful.*

(Added 1993)

**11.1. Random Packages.** -- A random package bearing a label conspicuously declaring:

(a) the net weight,

(b) unit price, and

(c) the total price

shall be exempt from the SI units, type size, location, and free area requirements of this regulation. In the case of a random package packed at one place for subsequent sale at another, neither the price per unit of weight nor the total selling price need appear on the package, *provided* the package label includes both such prices at the time it is offered or exposed for sale at retail.

This section shall also apply to uniform weight packages of fresh fruit or vegetables labeled by count, in the same manner and by the same type of equipment as random packages exempted by this section, and cheese and cheese products labeled in the same manner and by the same type of equipment as random packages exempted by this section.

(Amended 1989)

**11.2. Small Confections.** -- Individually wrapped pieces of "penny candy" and other confectionery of less than 15 grams or 1/2 ounce net weight per individual piece shall be exempt from the labeling requirements of this regulation when the container in which such confectionery is shipped is in conformance with the labeling requirements of this regulation. Similarly, when such confectionery items are sold in bags or boxes, such items shall be exempt from the labeling requirements of this regulation, including the required declaration of net quantity of contents, when the declaration of the bag or box meets the requirements of this regulation.

**11.3. Small Packages of Meat or Meat Products.**

-- Individually wrapped and labeled packages of meat or meat products of less than 15 grams or 1/2-ounce net weight, which are in a shipping container, need not bear a statement of the net quantity of contents when the statement of the net quantity of contents on the shipping container is in conformance with the labeling requirements of this regulation. (Added 1987)

**11.4. Individual Servings.** -- Individual-serving-size packages of foods containing less than 15 grams or 1/2 ounce or less than 15 milliliters or 1/2 fluid ounce for use in restaurants, institutions, and passenger carriers, and not intended for sale at retail, shall be exempt from the required declaration of net quantity of contents specified in this regulation.

**11.5. Cuts, Plugs, and Twists of Tobacco and Cigars.** -- When individual cuts, plugs, and twists of tobacco and individual cigars are shipped or delivered in containers that conform to the labeling requirements of this regulation, such individual cuts, plugs, and twists of tobacco and cigars shall be exempt from such labeling requirements.

**11.6. Reusable (Returnable) Glass Containers.** -- Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to preclude the continued use of reusable (returnable) glass containers, *provided* such glass containers ordered after the effective date of this regulation shall conform to all requirements of this regulation.

**11.7. Cigarettes and Small Cigars.** -- Cartons of cigarettes and small cigars, containing ten individual packages of twenty, labeled in accordance with the requirements of this regulation, shall be exempt from the requirements set forth in § 8.1.1. Location, § 8.2.1. Minimum Height of Numbers and Letters, and § 10.4. Multi-Unit Packages, *provided* such cartons bear a declaration of the net quantity of commodity in the package.

**11.8. Packaged Commodities with Labeling Requirements Specified in Federal Law.** -- Packages of meat and meat products, poultry products, tobacco and tobacco products, pesticides, and alcoholic beverages shall be exempt from those portions of these regulations specifying location and minimum type size of the net quantity declaration, *provided* quantity labeling requirements for such products are specified in Federal Law, so as to follow reasonably sound principles of providing consumer information. (See also § 11.32. SI Units, Exemptions - Consumer Commodities.)

**11.9. Fluid Dairy Products, Ice Cream, and Similar Frozen Desserts.** --

(a) When packaged in 1/2-liquid-pint and 1/2-gallon containers, are exempt from the requirements for stating net contents of 8 fluid ounces and 64 fluid ounces, which may be expressed as 1/2 pint and 1/2 gallon, respectively.

(b) When measured by and packaged in measure containers as defined in "Measure Container Code of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44," are exempt from the requirements of § 8.1.1. Location, that the declaration of net contents be located within the bottom 30 percent of the principal display panel.

(c) Milk and milk products when measured by and packaged in glass or plastic containers of 1/2-pint, 1-pint, 1-quart, 1/2-gallon, and 1-gallon capacities are exempt from the placement requirement of § 8.1.1. Location, that the declaration of net contents be located within the bottom 30 percent of the principal display panel, *provided* other required label information is conspicuously displayed on the cap or outside closure, and the required net quantity of contents declaration is conspicuously blown, formed, or molded on, or permanently applied to that part of the glass or plastic container that is at or above the shoulder of the container. (Amended 1993)

**11.10. Single Strength and Less than Single Strength Fruit Juice Beverages, Imitations Thereof, and Drinking Water.** --

(a) When packaged in glass, plastic, or fluid milk type paper containers of 8- and 64-fluid-ounce capacity, are exempt from the requirements of § 6.2. Largest Whole Unit, to the extent that net contents of 8 fluid ounces and 64 fluid ounces (or 2 quarts) may be expressed as 1/2 pint (or half pint) and 1/2 gallon (or half gallon), respectively.

(b) When packaged in glass or plastic containers of 1/2-pint, 1-pint, 1-quart, 1/2-gallon, and 1-gallon capacities, are exempt from the placement requirements of § 8.1.1. Location, that the declaration of net contents be located within the bottom 30 percent of the principal display panel, *provided* other label information is conspicuously displayed on the cap or outside closure and the required net quantity of contents declaration is conspicuously blown, formed, or molded into or permanently applied to that part of the glass or plastic container that is at or above the shoulder of the container. (Amended 1993)

**11.11. Soft-Drink Bottles.** -- Bottles of soft drinks shall be exempt from the placement requirements for the declaration of:

(a) identity, when such declaration appears on the bottle closure, and

(b) quantity, when such declaration is blown, formed, or molded on or above the shoulder of the container and when all other information required by this regulation appears only on the bottle closure.

**11.12. Multi-Unit Soft-Drink Packages.** -- Multi-unit packages of soft drinks are exempt from the requirement for a declaration of:



(a) responsibility, when such declaration appears on the individual units and is not obscured by the multi-unit packaging, or when the outside container bears a statement to the effect that such declaration will be found on the individual units inside, and

(b) identity, when such declaration appears on the individual units and is not obscured by the multi-unit packaging.

**11.13. Butter.** -- When packaged in 4-ounce, 8-ounce, and 1-pound packages with continuous label copy wrapping, butter is exempt from the requirements that the statement of identity (§ 3.1.1. Parallel Identity Declaration: Consumer Package) and the net quantity declaration (§ 8.1.5. Parallel Quantity Declaration) be generally parallel to the base of the package. When packaged in 8-ounce and 1-pound units, butter is exempt from the requirement for location (§ 8.1.1.) of net quantity declaration. (Amended 1980, 1993)

**11.14. Eggs.** -- Cartons containing 12 eggs shall be exempt from the requirement for location (§ 8.1.1.) of net quantity declaration. When such cartons are designed to permit division in half, each half shall be exempt from the labeling requirements of this regulation if the undivided carton conforms to all such requirements.

**11.15. Flour.** -- Packages of wheat flour in conventional 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-pound packages shall be exempt from the requirement in this regulation for location (§ 8.1.1.) of the net quantity declaration. (Amended 1980, 1993)

**11.16. Small Packages.** -- On a principal display panel of 32 square centimeters (5 sq in) or less, the declaration of quantity need not appear in the bottom 30 percent of the principal display panel if that declaration satisfies the other requirements of this regulation. (Amended 1980)

**11.17. Decorative Containers.** -- The principal display panel of a cosmetic marketed in a "boudoir-type" container including decorative cosmetic containers of the "cartridge," "pill box," "compact," or "pencil" variety, and those with a capacity of 7.4 mL (1/4 oz) or less, may be a tear-away tag or tape affixed to the decorative container and bearing the mandatory label information as required by this regulation. (Amended 1980)

**11.18. Combination and Variety Packages.** -- Combination and variety packages are exempt from the requirements in this regulation for:

(a) Location (see § 8.1.1.),

(b) Free area (see § 8.1.4.), and

(c) Minimum height of numbers and letters (see § 8.2.1.). (Amended 1989)

**11.19. Margarine.** -- Margarine in 1-pound rectangular packages, except for packages containing whipped or soft margarine or packages containing more than four sticks, shall be exempt from the requirement in this regulation for location (see § 8.1.1.) of the net quantity declaration. (Amended 1980, 1993)

**11.20. Corn Flour and Corn Meal.** -- Corn flour and corn meal packaged in conventional 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-pound bags shall be exempt from the requirement in this regulation for location (see § 8.1.1.) of the net quantity declaration. (Amended 1978, 1980)

**11.21. Prescription and Insulin-Containing Drugs.** -- Prescription and insulin-containing drugs subject to the provisions of § 503(b) (1) or 506 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act shall be exempt from the provisions of this regulation.

**11.22. Camera Film, Video Recording Tape, Audio Recording Tape and Other Image and Audio Recording Media Intended for Retail Sale and Consumer Use.** -- Image and audio media packaged and labeled for retail sale are exempt from the net quantity statement requirements of this regulation that specify how measurement of commodities should be expressed, *provided*:

(a) **Unexposed or Unrecorded Media.** -- The net quantity of contents of unexposed or unrecorded image and audio media is expressed:

(1) **For still film, tape, or other still image media,** in terms of the usable or guaranteed number of available still image exposures. The length and width measurements of the individual exposures, expressed in millimeters or inches, are authorized as an optional statement. (Example, "36 exposures, 36 mm x 24 mm" or "12 exposures, 2-1/4 in x 2-1/4 in").

(2) **For bulk or movie film**, in terms of length (in meters or feet) of film available for exposure.

(3) **For all other image and/or audio media**, in terms of length of time of electronic media available for recording, together with recording and/or playing speed or other machine settings as necessary. Supplemental information concerning the length of the media [NOTE 12, see page 67] may be provided.

Supplemental information may be provided on other than the principal display panel.

*NOTE 12: Size, length of media, and format details to ensure interchangeability and other characteristics of audio and imaging media are available in the applicable American National Standards.*

**(b) Exposed, Recorded, or Processed Media.**

-- The net quantity of contents of exposed or processed film or prerecorded electronic media shall be expressed in terms of the length of time that is of entertainment value.

"Entertainment value" is defined as that portion of a film, tape, or other media, that commences with the first frame of sound or picture, whichever comes first after the countdown sequence (if any), and ends with either:

(a) the last frame of credits; or (b) the last frame of the phrase "The End," or (c) the end of sound, whichever is last. (Amended 1990)

**11.23. Tint Base Paint --**

Tint base paint may be labeled on the principal display panel, in terms of a liter, quart or a gallon including the addition of colorant selected by the purchaser, provided the system employed ensures that the purchaser always obtains a liter, quart or a gallon; and further, provided in conjunction with the required quantity statement on the principal display panel, a statement indicating that the tint base paint is not to be sold without the addition of colorant is presented; and further provided the contents of the container, before the addition of colorant, is stated in fluid ounces elsewhere on the label.

Wherever the above conditions cannot be met, containers of tint base paint must be labeled with a statement of the actual net contents prior to the addition of colorant in full accord with all the requirements of this regulation. (Added 1972; Amended 1980, 1993)

**11.24. Motor Oil In Cans.** -- Motor oils, when packed in cans bearing the principal display panel on the

body of the container, are exempt from the requirements of § 3. Declaration of Identity: Consumer Package, to the extent that the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) viscosity number is required to appear on the principal display panel, provided the SAE viscosity number appears on the can lid and is expressed in letters and numerals in type size of at least 6 mm or 1/4 in. (Amended 1974, 1980, 1993)

**11.25. Pillows, Cushions, Comforters, Mattress Pads, Sleeping Bags, and Similar Products.**

-- Those products, including pillows, cushions, comforters, mattress pads, and sleeping bags, that bear a permanent label as designated by the Association of Bedding and Furniture Law Officials or by the California Bureau of Home Furnishings shall be exempt from the requirements for location (§ 8.1.1.), size of letters or numbers (§ 8.2.1. and 8.2.2.), free area (§ 8.1.4.), and the declarations of identity and responsibility (§ 3.1. and 5.), *provided* declarations of identity, quantity, and responsibility are presented on a permanently attached label and satisfy the other requirements of this Regulation, and further, *provided* the information on such permanently attached label be fully observable to the purchaser.

(Added 1973)

**11.26. Commodities' Variable Weights and Sizes.**

-- Individual packaged commodities put up in variable weights and sizes for sale intact, and intended to be weighed and marked with the correct quantity statement prior to or at the point of retail sale, are exempt from the requirements of § 6. Declaration of Quantity: Consumer Packages, while moving in commerce and while held for sale prior to weighing and marking, *provided* the outside container bears a label declaration of the total net weight.

(Added 1973)

**11.27. Packaged Commodities Sold by Count.**

[NOTE 13, see page 67] -- When a packaged consumer commodity is properly measured in terms of count only, or in terms of count and some other appropriate unit, and the individual units are fully visible to the purchaser, such packages shall be labeled in full accord with this Regulation except that those containing six or less items need not include a statement of count.

(Added 1973)

*NOTE 13: When the net contents declaration of a package that may enter interstate commerce includes count, Federal regulations under the Federal Fair*



*Packaging and Labeling Act provide no exemption from declaring the count unless the count is one (1).*  
(Added 1990)

**11.28. Textile Packages.** -- Packages of textiles that are required by § 6.4.1. to provide a combination declaration stating the quantity of each individual unit and the count shall be exempt from the requirements in this regulation for:

- (a) Location (see § 8.1.1.),
- (b) Free area (see § 8.1.4.), and
- (c) Minimum height of numbers and letters (see § 8.2.1.). (Added 1971; Amended 1989)

**11.29. Spot Label.** -- The declaration of quantity of the contents of a package is exempt from § 8.1.1. Location, requiring the quantity declaration to appear in the bottom 30 percent of the principal display panel, as long as the declaration of quantity appears in the lower 30 percent of the spot label. In no case may the size of the spot label be used to determine the minimum type size; see § 8.2. for this determination.  
(Added 1990)

**11.30. Header Strip.** -- The declaration of quantity of the contents of a package is exempt from § 8.1.1. Location, requiring the quantity declaration to appear in the bottom 30 percent of the principal display panel, as long as the declaration of quantity appears in the lower 30 percent of the header strip or header label. In no case may the size of the header strip be used to determine the minimum type size; see § 8.2. for this determination.  
(Added 1990)

**11.31. Decorative Wallcovering Borders.** -- Decorative wallcovering borders, when packaged and labeled for retail sale, shall be exempt from the requirements of § 6.6.2., 6.8.2., and 6.9., *provided* the length and width of the border are presented in terms of the largest whole unit in full accord with the other requirements of the regulation. (Added 1992; Amended 1993)

**11.32. SI Units, Exemptions - Consumer Commodities.** -- The requirements for statements of quantity in SI units (except for those in § 10.10. Packaged Seed and § 11.22. Camera Film, Video Recording Tape, Audio Recording Tape and Other Image and Audio Recording Media Intended for Retail Sale and

Consumer Use) in § 6. Declaration of Quantity: Consumer Packages shall not apply to:

- a. Foods packaged at the retail store level,
- b. Random weight packages (see § 2.4. and § 11.1.),
- c. Package labels printed before February 14, 1994,
- d. Meat and poultry products subject to the Federal Meat or Poultry Products Inspection Acts,
- e. Tobacco or tobacco products,
- f. Any beverage subject to the Federal Alcohol Administration Act,
- g. Any product subject to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
- h. Drugs and cosmetics subject to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act,
- i. Nutrition labeling information.

## Section 12. Variations to Be Allowed

### 12.1. Packaging Variations. --

**12.1.1. Variations from Declared Net Quantity.** -- Variations from the declared net weight, measure, or count shall be permitted when caused by unavoidable deviations in weighing, measuring, or counting the contents of individual packages that occur in current good manufacturing practice, but such variations shall not be permitted to such extent that the average of the quantities in the packages of a particular commodity, or a lot of the commodity that is kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold, is below the quantity stated, and no unreasonable shortage in any package shall be permitted, even though overages in other packages in the same shipment, delivery, or lot compensate for such shortage. Variations above the declared quantity shall not be unreasonably large.

**12.1.2. Variations Resulting from Exposure.** -- Variations from the declared weight or measure shall be permitted when caused by ordinary and customary exposure to conditions that normally occur in good distribution practice and that unavoidably result in change of weight or measure, but only after the commodity is introduced into intrastate commerce, *provided* the phrase "introduced into intrastate commerce" as used in this



paragraph shall be construed to define the time and the place at which the first sale and delivery of a package is made within the State, the delivery being either

- (a) directly to the purchaser or to his agent, or
- (b) to a common carrier for shipment to the purchaser, and this paragraph shall be construed as requiring that, so long as a shipment, delivery, or lot of packages of a particular commodity remains in the possession or under the control of the packager or the person who introduces the package into intrastate commerce, exposure variations shall not be permitted.

## 12.2. Magnitude of Permitted Variations. --

The magnitude of variations permitted under § 12., 12.1., 12.1.1., and 12.1.2. Packaging Variations, of this regulation shall be those expressly set forth in this regulation and variations such as those contained in the procedures and tables of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 133, "Checking the Net Contents of Packaged Goods."

(Amended 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988)

## Section 13. Retail Sale Price Representations

### 13.1. "Cents-off" Representations. --

(a) The term "cents-off representation" means any printed matter consisting of the words "cents-off" or words of similar import (bonus offer, 2 for 1 sale, 1¢ sale, etc.), placed upon any consumer package or placed upon any label affixed or adjacent to such package, stating or representing by implication that it is being offered for sale at a price lower than the ordinary and customary retail sale price.

(Amended 1982)

(b) Except as set forth in § 13.2. Introductory Offers, the packager or labeler of a consumer commodity shall not have imprinted thereon a "cents-off" representation unless:

(1) The commodity has been sold at an ordinary and customary price in the most recent and regular course of business where the "cents-off" promotion is made.

(2) The commodity so labeled is sold at a reduction from the ordinary and customary price, which reduction is at least equal to the amount of the "cents--

off" representation imprinted on the commodity package or label.

(3) Each "cents-off" representation imprinted on the package or label is limited to a phrase that reflects that the price marked by the retailer represents the savings in the amount of the "cents-off" the retailer's regular price; e.g., "Price Marked is \_\_\_\_\_ Cents Off the Regular Price," "Price Marked is \_\_\_\_\_¢ off the Regular Price of This Package," *provided* the package or label may in addition bear in the usual pricing spot a form reflecting a space for the regular price, the represented "cents-off," and a space for the price to be paid by the consumer.

(4) The commodity at retail presents the regular price, designated as the "regular price," clearly and conspicuously on the package or label of the commodity or on a sign, placard, or shelf-marker placed in a position contiguous to the retail display of the "cents-off" marked commodity.

(5)(i) Not more than three "cents-off" promotions of any single size commodity may be initiated in the same trade area within a 12-month period;

(5)(ii) At least 30 days must lapse between "cents-off" promotions of any particular size packaged or labeled commodity in a specific trade area; and

(5)(iii) Any single size commodity so labeled may not be sold in a trade area for a duration in excess of 6 months within any 12-month period.

(6) Sales of any single size commodity so labeled in a trade area do not exceed in volume 50 percent of the total volume of sales of such size commodity in the same trade area during any 12-month period. The 12-month period may be the calendar, fiscal, or market year provided the identical period is applied in this subparagraph and subparagraph (5) of this paragraph. Volume limits may be calculated on the basis of projections for the current year but shall not exceed 50 percent of the sales for the preceding year in the event actual sales are less than the projection for the current year.

(c) No "cents-off" promotion shall be made available in any circumstances where it is known or there is reason to know that it will be used as an instrumentality for deception or for frustration of value comparison; e.g., where the retailer charges a price that does not fully pass on to the consumers the represented price reduction or

where the retailer fails to display the regular price in the display area of the "cents-off" marked product.

(d) The sponsor of a "cents-off" promotion shall prepare and maintain invoices or other records showing compliance with this section. The invoices or other records required by this section shall be open to inspection and shall be retained for a period of one year subsequent to the end of the year (calendar, fiscal, or market) in which the "cents-off" promotion occurs. (Added 1972)

### 13.2. Introductory Offers. --

(a) The term "introductory offer" means any printed matter consisting of the words "introductory offer" or words of similar import, placed upon a package containing any new commodity or upon any label affixed or adjacent to such new commodity, stating or representing by implication that such new commodity is offered for retail sale at a price lower than the anticipated ordinary and customary retail sale price.

(b) The packager or labeler of a consumer commodity may not have imprinted thereon an introductory offer unless:

(1) The product contained in the package is new, has been changed in a functionally significant and substantial respect, or is being introduced into a trade area for the first time.

(2) Each offer on a package or label is clearly and conspicuously qualified.

(3) No commodity so labeled is sold in a trade area for duration in excess of 6 months.

(4) At the time of making the introductory offer promotion, the offerer intends in good faith to offer the commodity, alone, at the anticipated ordinary and customary price for a reasonably substantial period of time following the duration of the introductory offer promotion.

(c) The packager or labeler of a consumer commodity shall not have imprinted thereon an introductory offer in the form of a "cents-off" representation unless, in addition to the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) The package or label clearly and conspicuously and in immediate conjunction with the phrase "Introductory Offer" bears the phrase "\_\_\_\_ cents-off the after-introductory offer price."

(2) The commodity so labeled is sold at a reduction from the anticipated ordinary customary price, which reduction is at least equal to the amount of the reduction from the after-introductory offer price representation on the commodity package or label.

(d) No introductory offer with a "cents-off" representation shall be made available in any circumstance where it is known or there is reason to know that it will be used as an instrumentality for deception or for frustration of value comparison; e.g., where the retailer charges a price that does not fully pass on to consumers the represented price reduction.

(e) The sponsor of an introductory offer shall prepare and maintain invoices or other records showing compliance with this section. The invoices or other records required by this section shall be open to inspection and shall be retained for a period of 1 year subsequent to the period of the introductory offer. (Added 1972)

### 13.3. Economy Size. --

(a) The term "economy size" means any printed matter consisting of the words "economy size," "economy pack," "budget pack," "bargain size," "value size," or words of similar import placed upon any package containing any consumer commodity or placed upon any label affixed or adjacent to such commodity, stating or representing directly or by implication that a retail sale price advantage is accorded the purchaser thereof by reason of the size of that package or the quantity of its contents.

(b) The packager or labeler of a consumer commodity may not have imprinted thereon an "economy" size representation unless:

(1) At the same time the same brand of the commodity is offered in at least one other packaged size or labeled form.

(2) Only one packaged or labeled form of that brand of commodity labeled with an "economy size" representation is offered.

(3) The commodity labeled with an "economy size" representation is sold at a price per unit of weight, volume, measure, or count that is substantially reduced (i.e., at least 5 percent) from the actual price of all other packaged or labeled units of the same brand of that commodity offered simultaneously.

(c) No "economy size" package shall be made available in any circumstances where it is known that it will be used as an instrumentality for deception; e.g., where the retailer charges a price that does not pass on to the consumer the substantial reduction in cost per unit initially granted.

(d) The sponsor of an "economy size" package shall prepare and maintain invoices or other records showing compliance with paragraph (b) of this section. The invoices or other records required by this section shall be open to inspection and shall be retained for one year.  
(Added 1972)

#### **Section 14. Revocation of Conflicting Regulations**

All provisions of all orders and regulations heretofore issued on this same subject that are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this regulation, and specifically \_\_\_\_\_ are hereby revoked.

#### **Section 15. Effective Date**

This regulation shall become effective on \_\_\_\_\_  
Given under my hand and the seal of my office in the  
City of \_\_\_\_\_, on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_



**UPLR Appendix A: SI/Inch-Pound Conversion Factors\*\*****Length**

1 mil (0.001 in)	=	25.4 $\mu\text{m}$	1 micrometer	=	0.039 370 mil
1 inch	=	2.54 cm*	1 millimeter	=	0.039 370 1 in
1 foot	=	30.48 cm*	1 centimeter	=	0.393 701 in
1 yard	=	0.9144 m*	1 meter	=	3.280 84 ft
1 rod	=	5.029 2 m			

**Area**

1 square inch	=	6.4516 cm <sup>2</sup> *	1 square centimeter	=	0.155 000 in <sup>2</sup>
1 square foot	=	929.030 cm <sup>2</sup>	1 square decimeter	=	0.107 639 ft <sup>2</sup>
1 square yard	=	0.836 127 m <sup>2</sup>	1 square meter	=	10.763 9 ft <sup>2</sup>

**Volume or Capacity**

1 cubic inch	=	16.3871 cm <sup>3</sup>	1 cubic centimeter	=	0.0610 237 4 in <sup>3</sup>
1 cubic foot	=	0.028 316 8 m <sup>3</sup>	1 cubic decimeter	=	0.035 314 7 ft <sup>3</sup>
1 cubic foot	=	28.3168 L			
1 cubic yard	=	0.764 555 m <sup>3</sup>	1 cubic meter	=	35.314 7 ft <sup>3</sup> = 1.307 95 yd <sup>3</sup>
1 fluid ounce	=	29.573 5 mL	1 milliliter	=	0.033 814 fl oz
1 liquid pint	=	473.177 mL	1 liter	=	1.056 69 liq qt
	=	0.473 177 L	1 liter	=	0.264 172 gal
1 liquid quart	=	946.353 mL	1 dry pint	=	550.610 5 mL
	=	0.946 353 L	1 dry quart	=	1.101 221 L
1 gallon	=	3.785 41 L	1 peck	=	8.809768 L
1 bushel	=	35.2391 L	1 gill	=	118.2941 mL

**Mass (Weight)**

1 ounce	=	28.349 5 g	1 milligram	=	0.000 035 274 oz
1 pound	=	453.592 37 g*		=	0.015 432 4 grain
	=	0.453 592 kg	1 gram	=	0.035 274 oz
1 grain	=	64.79891 mg	1 kilogram	=	2.204 62 lb

**Temperature**

$$t_{\circ C} = \frac{5}{9} (t_{\circ F} - 32)^{\circ}$$

$$t_{\circ F} = 1.8 t_{\circ C} + 32^{\circ}$$

\*Exactly

\*\* These conversion factors are given to six or more significant digits in the event such accuracy is necessary. To convert to inch-pound units divide by the factor rather than multiplying.

## UPLR Appendix B: Converting Inch-Pound Units to SI Units for Quantity Declarations on Packages

**Conversion** - To convert an inch-pound quantity to an SI quantity, multiply the appropriate conversion factor in Table 1 in Appendix A by the inch-pound unit and round according to the following rules.

**Rounding and Significant Digits** - It is the packager's responsibility to round converted values appropriately and select the appropriate number of significant digits to use in quantity declaration. [These rounding rules are for converting quantity determinations on packages and do not apply to digital scales that automatically round indications to the nearest indicated value.] Conversions, the proper use of significant digits, and rounding must be based on the packer's knowledge of the accuracy of the original measurement that is being converted. For example; if a package is labeled 453.59 g (1 lb), the packer is implying that the package declaration is accurate within  $\pm 0.005$  g (or  $\pm 5$  mg). For liquid volume measure, a label declaration of 473 mL (16 fl oz) implies that the package declaration is accurate to within  $\pm 0.5$  mL (0.01 fl oz). The requirements of 6.13. Rounding apply to all quantity declarations that are derived from converted values:

**6.13. Rounding.** -- In all conversions for the purpose of showing an equivalent SI or inch-pound quantity to a rounded inch-pound or SI quantity, or in calculated values to be declared in the net quantity statement, the number of significant digits retained must be such that accuracy is neither sacrificed nor exaggerated. Conversions, the proper use of significant digits, and rounding must be based on the packer's knowledge of the accuracy of the original measurement that is being converted. In no case shall rounded net contents declarations overstate a quantity; the packer may round converted values down to avoid overstating the net contents.

**NOTE:** When as a result of rounding SI or customary inch-pound declarations calculated based on the conversion factors in Appendix A, the resulting declarations are not exact, the largest number will be used for enforcement purposes to determine whether a package contains at least the declared amount of the product.

Do not round conversion factors or any other quantity used or determined in the calculation; only round the final quantity to the number of significant digits needed to

maintain the accuracy of the original quantity. Use the rounding rules presented below in Table 1 as guidance to round the final result. In general, quantity declarations on consumer commodities should only be shown to two or three significant digits (for example, 453 g or 85 g). Any final zeros to the right of the decimal point need not be expressed. The inch-pound and SI declarations of quantity must be accurate and equivalent to each other. For example, a package bearing a net weight declaration of 2 lb (32 oz) must also include an SI declaration of 907 g.

**Table 1. Rounding Rules**

When The First Digit Dropped is:	The Last Digit Retained is:	Examples
less than 5	Unchanged	2.44 to 2.4 2.429 to 2.4
more than 5, or 5 followed by at least 1 digit other than 0	Increased by 1	2.46 to 2.5 2.451 to 2.5
5 followed by zeros	Unchanged if Even, or Increased by 1 if Odd	2.450 to 2.4 2.550 to 2.6

(a) When the first digit discarded is less than five, the last digit retained should not be changed. For example, if the quantity 984.3 is to be declared to three significant digits, the figure 3 to the right of the decimal point must be discarded since it is less than 5 and the last digit to be retained (the figure "4") will remain unchanged. The rounded number will read 984. The same rationale applies to numbers declared to two significant digits (for example 68.4 and 7.34); again the final digit is dropped and the last digit retained remains unchanged so that the "rounded-off" numbers become 68 and 7.3 respectively.

(b) When the first digit to be discarded is greater than five, or it is a five followed by at least one digit other than zero, the last digit to be retained should be increased by one unit.

Examples:

984.7	becomes	985
984.51	becomes	985
6.86	becomes	6.9
6.88	becomes	6.9



(c) When the first digit to be discarded is exactly five, followed only by zeros, the final digit to be retained should be rounded up if it is an odd number (1,3,5,7,or 9), but no adjustment should be made if it is an even number (2,4,6,or 8).

Examples:

984.50	becomes	984
985.50	becomes	986
68.50	becomes	68
7.450	becomes	7.4
7.550	becomes	7.6

\*Note: See additional examples on page 75.

## 2. Additional Advice on Rounding and Significant Digits

A. These rules require the packer to use good judgement in making decisions on how to round and the number of significant digits to use in quantity declarations. Rounding should always be done in one step; for example, if 16.94647 g has to be rounded to 3 significant digits, it should be rounded to 16.9 g, not 16.9465, then to 16.946, then to 16.95 which would then round to 17.0 g (See rounding rules above).

B. Do not use rounded SI values to calculate quantities. For example, using 1 inch = 25.4 mm, rounded to 25 mm, should not be multiplied by 2 to determine the SI equivalent for 2 inches. The SI equivalent for 2 in is determined by multiplying 2 in x 25.4 mm = 50.8 mm, then rounding to 51 mm.

C. If a dimension given as 8 feet is valid to the nearest 1/10 inch, consider it to mean 96.0 inches and treat it as having 3 significant digits. The rounded dimension would then be 2.44 m instead of 2.4 m.

D. Conversions using a multiple digit conversion factor usually give a product with more digits than the original quantity. The final product should contain no more significant digits than are contained in the number with the fewest significant digits used in the conversion. For example, the area of a sheet of paper is determined on a calculator by multiplying 1.25 cm (length) x 1.5 cm (width) = 1.875 cm<sup>2</sup>. The product given to 4 significant digits on the calculator cannot be any more accurate than 2 significant digits (the number of significant digits in 1.5 cm), so the area should be declared as 1.9 cm<sup>2</sup>.

E. Packagers of consumer commodities should be aware that when a converted value is rounded up, there may be

a need to (1) increase the package contents and/or, (2) select a converted value that does not exaggerate the precision of the quantity or overstate the net contents. For example, under the rules above, a net weight declaration of 16 oz (453.592 437 g) would be rounded up 0.4 g to 454 g for 3 significant digits. Inspections by weights and measures officials are typically conducted using devices with a resolution of 0.5 g or less. If the packer does not address this possibility, some lots of commodities may pass when the inch-pound declaration is tested, but fail when the SI declaration is verified.

### Examples

**Weight:** to convert ounces to grams - multiply ounces x 28.349 5 grams

Inch-pound	Calculated SI	Rounded SI
1.0 oz	28.349 5 g	28 g
5.0 oz	141.747 6 g	142 g*
10 ¼ oz	290.582 38 g	291 g*
16.0 oz	453.592 4 g	454 g*
32.0 oz	907.184 g	907 g
48.0 oz	1360.776 g	1.36 kg
5 lb	2.267 961 85 kg	2.27 kg*
10 lb	4.535 923 7 kg	4.54 kg*
25 lb	11.339 809 25 kg	11.3 kg

**Liquid Volume:** to convert fluid ounces to milliliters multiply fluid ounces x 29.573 5 milliliters

Inch-pound	Calculated SI	Rounded SI
1.0 fl oz	29.573 5 mL	30 mL*
8.0 fl oz	236.588 mL	237 mL*
16.0 fl oz	473.176 mL	473 mL
32.0 fl oz	947.353 mL	947 mL
1 gal	3.785 41 L	3.79 L*
2 ½ gal	9.463 525 L	9.46 L
5 gal	18.927 05 L	18.9 L

\* See E in Section 2 on page 74

**Dry Measure:** to convert dry pints to milliliters - multiply dry pints x 550. 610 5 milliliters

Inch-pound	Calculated SI	Rounded SI
1 dry pt	550.610 5 mL	551 mL*
1 dry qt	1.101 221 L	1.1 L

**Length:** to convert inches to millimeters - multiply inches x 25.4 millimeters

Inch-pound	Calculated SI	Rounded SI
1 in	25.4 mm	25 mm
10.5 in	266.7 mm	267 mm* or 26.7 cm*
1 ft	30.48 cm	305 mm* or 30.5 cm*
5 ft	152.4 cm	152 cm or 1.5 m
50 ft	15.240 03 m	15.2 m
100 ft	30.480 06 m	30.5 m*

\* See E in Section 2 on page 74



# Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

## 1. Background

The National Conference on Weights and Measures has long been concerned with the proper units of measurement to be used in the sale of all commodities. This approach has gradually broadened to concerns of standardized package sizes and general identity of particular commodities. Requirements for individual products were at one time made a part of the Weights and Measures Law or were embodied in separate individual Model Regulations. In 1971 this "Model State Method of Sale of Commodities Regulation" was established (renamed in 1983); amendments have been adopted by the Conference almost annually since that time.

Sections with "added 1971" dates refer to those sections that were originally incorporated in the Weights and Measures Law or in individual Model Regulations recommended by the NCWM. Subsequent dates reflect the actual amendment or addition dates.

The 1979 edition included for the first time requirements for items packaged in quantities of the International System of Units, (SI) the modernized metric system as well as continuing to present requirements for inch-pound quantities. It should be stressed that nothing in this Regulation requires changing to the SI units of measurement. SI values are given for the guidance of those wishing to adopt new SI quantities of the commodities governed by this Regulation. SI means the International System of Units as established in 1960 by the General Conference on Weights and Measures and interpreted or modified for the United States by the Secretary of Commerce.

This Regulation assimilates all of the actions periodically taken by the Conference with respect to certain food items, nonfood items, and general method of sale concepts. Its format is such that it will permit the addition of individual items as need arises at the end of appropriate sections. Its adoption as a regulation by individual jurisdictions will eliminate the necessity for legislative considerations of necessary changes in the method of sale of particular commodities. Such items will be able to be handled through the normal regulation-making process.

## 2. Status of Promulgation

The table beginning on page 5, shows the status of adoption of the Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*





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# Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities

## Preamble

The purpose of this regulation is to require accurate and adequate information about commodities so that purchasers can make price and quantity comparisons. (Added 1989)

## Section 1. Food Products<sup>[NOTE 1, see page 83]</sup>

### 1.1. Berries and Small Fruits. --

**1.1.1. Definitions.** -- "Small fruits" includes, but is not limited to, cherries, currants, and cherry tomatoes. "Berries" includes all fruit whose names end in the term "-berry." (Added 1991)

*NOTE 1: Packages subject to this Section and the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act shall be labeled in units of the International System of Units (SI) and inch-pound systems of measure effective February 14, 1994, [except for seed (see § 10.10.) and camera film and recording tape (see § 11.22.), and as specified in the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation under § 11.32. SI Units, Exemptions for Consumer Commodities]. SI units may appear first.* (Added 1982; Amended 1990, 1993)

**1.1.2. Methods of Sale.** -- Berries and small fruits shall be offered and exposed for sale and sold by weight, <sup>[NOTE 2, see page 83]</sup> or by volume. If sold by volume, they must be: (Amended 1991)

(1) in measure containers that are either open or else covered by uncolored transparent lids or other wrappings that do not obscure the contents, and

(2) have capacities per § 1.1.2.(2)(a) or § 1.1.2.(2)(b). When selling berries and small fruits by volume in measure containers, whether or not covered, the measure containers themselves shall not be packages for labeling purposes.

(a) SI Capacities - 250 milliliters, 500 milliliters, or 1 liter. (Added 1979; Amended 1985)

(b) Inch-Pound Capacities - 1/2 dry pint, 1 dry pint, or 1 dry quart.

*NOTE 2: When used in this regulation, the term "weight" means "mass." (See paragraph I. in Section I., Introduction, of NIST Handbook 130 for an explanation of these terms.)*

**1.1.3. Marking Requirements for Shipping Containers.** -- If two or more measure containers are placed in a shipping package, the crate or package shall show the number of measure containers and the quantity of contents of each.

(Added 1971; Amended 1979, 1985, 1989, and 1991)

**1.2. Bread.** -- Bread kept, offered, or exposed for sale, whether or not packaged or sliced, shall be sold by weight. The wrappers of bread that is sold and expressly represented at the time of sale as "stale bread" shall not be considered packages for labeling purposes. (Added 1971; Amended 1979, 1980, 1985, 1987, 1991, and 1992)

**1.3. Butter, Oleomargarine, Margarine, Butter-Like and/or Margarine-Like Spreads.** -- Shall be offered and exposed for sale and sold by weight. (Added 1979; Amended 1986, 1994)

"Butter-like and/or margarine-like spreads" are those products that meet the Federal Standard of Identity for butter or margarine and oleomargarine except that they contain less than 80 percent fat and may contain other safe and suitable ingredients. (Added 1971, 1985; Amended 1985, 1986, 1979, and 1994)

**1.4. Flour, Corn Meal, and Hominy Grits.** -- Wheat flour, whole wheat flour, graham flour, self-rising wheat flour, phosphated wheat flour, bromated flour, corn flour, corn meal, and hominy grits, whether enriched or not, shall be packaged, kept, offered, or exposed for sale, and sold by weight. (Amended 1994)

**1.5. Meat, Poultry, Fish, and Seafood.** <sup>[NOTE 3, see page 83]</sup> -- Shall be sold by weight, except that whole shellfish in the shell may be sold by weight, measure, and/or count. Shellfish are aquatic animals having a shell, such as mollusks (for example, scallops) or crustaceans (for example, lobster or shrimp). (Amended 1988)

*NOTE 3: See § 1.12. for additional requirements for ready-to-eat food.*

**1.5.1. In Combination with Other Foods.** --

When meat, poultry, fish, or seafood is combined with some other food element to form a distinctive food product, the quantity representation may be in terms of the total weight of the product or combination, and a quantity representation need not be made for each element, *provided* a statement listing the ingredients in order of their predominance by weight must also appear on the label.

(Amended 1989)

**1.5.2. Clams, Mussels, Oysters, and Other Mollusks.**

**1.5.2.1. Whole clams, oysters, mussels, or other mollusks in the shell** (fresh or frozen) shall be sold by weight (including the weight of the shell, but not including the liquid or ice packed with them), dry measure (e.g., bushel), and/or count. In addition, size designations may be provided.

**1.5.2.2. Whole clams, oysters, mussels, or other mollusks on the half shell** (fresh, cooked, smoked, or frozen, with or without sauces or spices added) shall be sold by weight (excluding the weight of the shell) or by count. Size designations may also be provided.

(Added 1989)

**1.5.2.3. Fresh oysters removed from the shell** shall be sold by weight, drained weight, or by fluid volume. For oysters sold by weight or by volume, a maximum of 15 percent free liquid by weight is permitted.

(Amended 1991)

**1.5.2.4. Processed clams, mussels, oysters, or other mollusks, on the half shell** (fresh or frozen) shall be sold by net weight excluding the weight of the shell. The term "processed" means removing the meat from the shell and chopping it or cutting it or commingling it with other solid foods.

(Amended 1989)

**1.5.2.5. Canned (heat-processed) mussels, clams, oysters, or other mollusks** shall be sold by net weight. A maximum of 41 percent free liquid by weight is permitted for canned oysters. (Added 1986 and 1971; Amended 1982, 1985, 1986, and 1989)

**1.6. Fluid Milk Products.** -- All fluid milk products, including but not limited to milk, lowfat milk, skim milk, cultured milks, and cream shall be packaged for retail sale only in volumes per § 1.6.(a), or § 1.6.(b), *provided* SI sizes

less than 100 milliliters and inch-pound sizes less than 1 gill shall be permitted.

(a) SI Volumes - 125 milliliters, 250 milliliters, 350 milliliters, 500 milliliters, 1 liter, or multiples of 1 liter. (Added 1971; Amended 1979, 1982, 1985 and 1989)

(b) Inch-Pound Volumes - 1 gill, 1/2 liquid pint, 10 fluid ounces, 12 fluid ounces, 1 liquid pint, 1 liquid quart, 1/2 gallon, 3 liquid quarts, 1 gallon, 1-1/2 gallons, 2 gallons, 2-1/2 gallons, or multiples of 1 gallon.

(Amended 1993)

**1.7. Other Milk Products.** -- Cottage cheese, cottage cheese products, and other milk products that are solid, semi-solid, viscous, or a mixture of solid and liquid, as defined in the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance of the U.S. Public Health Service, as amended in 1965, shall be sold in terms of weight, *provided* cottage cheese, cottage cheese products, sour cream, and yogurt<sup>[NOTE 4, see page 84]</sup> shall be packaged for retail sale only in weights per § 1.7.(a) or § 1.7.(b) and provided further, the total net weight of multiunit packages need not comply with § 1.7.(a) or (b) if their individual units comply.

*NOTE 4: Except see 1.7.1. for frozen yogurt.*

(a) SI Masses - 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 375, 500, 750 grams; 1, 2, and 4 kilograms.

(b) Inch-Pound Weights - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 64, 80, and 128 ounces avoirdupois.

(Added 1979 and 1971; Amended 1975, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1985 and 1987)

**1.7.1. Factory Packaged Ice Cream and Similar Frozen Products.** <sup>[NOTE 5, see page 84]</sup> -- Ice cream, ice milk,

frozen yogurt, and similar products shall be kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold in terms of fluid volume.

(Added 1979; Amended 1985 and 1990)

*NOTE 5: For prepackaged measure-containers, intended to be used only once, to determine in advance of sale the quantity of a commodity such as ice cream, ice milk, or sherbet on the basis of liquid measure, the size restrictions noted in § 4.43, Measure-Containers, of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices," apply. Handbook 44 requires capacities of such measure containers to be a multiple of or a binary submultiple of a quart or liter, except that any capacity less than 0.25 liter or 1/2 liquid pint is permitted.* (Added 1986)

**1.8. Pickles.** -- The declaration of net quantity of contents on pickles and pickle products, including relishes but excluding one or two whole pickles in a transparent wrapping, which may be declared by count, shall be expressed in terms of liquid measure. Sales of pickles from bulk may be by count.

(Added 1971)

## **1.9. Advertising and Price Computing of Bulk Food Commodities.**

**1.9.1. Total Price Computing.** -- The price of food commodities sold from bulk by weight shall be computed in terms of whole units of weight (i.e., grams, kilograms, pounds, ounces, etc.) and not in common or decimal fractions.

**1.9.2. Unit Price Advertising.** -- The price of food commodities sold from bulk by weight shall be advertised or displayed in terms of whole weight units of kilograms or pounds only, not in common or decimal fractions or in ounces. A supplemental declaration is permitted, in print no larger than the whole unit price. This supplemental declaration may be expressed in common or decimal fractions, or in ounces.

(Added 1976; Amended 1985, 1987 and 1991)

**1.10. Generic Terms for Meat Cuts.** -- A declaration of identity for meat cuts shall be limited to generic terms, such as those listed in the Uniform Retail Meat Identity Standards.

The following abbreviations may be used:

BAR B Q	Barbecue	POT-RST	Pot Roast
BI	Bone In	RND	Round
BNLS	Boneless	RST	Roast
DBLE	Double	SHLDR	Shoulder
LGE	Large	SQ	Square
N.Y.(NY)	New York	STK	Steak
PK	Pork	TRMD	Trimmed

(Added 1976)

**1.11. Sale of Meat by Carcass, Side, or Primal Cut.** -- The seller of a carcass, side, quarter, or primal cut on a gross or hanging weight basis shall provide to the buyer a written statement giving the following information at the times indicated:

(Amended 1985)

### **1.11.1. Prior to delivery. --**

(a) The name and address of the seller (firm);

(b) the date of the contract;

(c) the name and address of the buyer;

(d) the total net weight (hanging weight) of the carcass, side, or primal cut prior to cutting or processing;

(e) the USDA quality grade and yield grade of the meat to be supplied if so represented;

(f) the price per pound for each species (not including any inducements) and the total price of the sale order;

(g) the estimated cutting loss on the order in terms of percentage and weight [e.g., "40 percent, 72.5 kg (160 lb)"];

(h) a list by name and estimated count of each cut to be derived from each primal source;

(i) additional costs, listed separately, for cutting, wrapping, freezing, and finance charges, if any; and

(j) that the buyer may keep the cutting loss.  
(Added 1985)

### **1.11.2. At the time of delivery. --**

(a) The name and address of the buyer and seller;

(b) the date of delivery;

(c) the total net weight of the meat delivered;

(d) a list, by name and count, of each cut derived from each primal cut; and

(e) a separate indication of the quantity of any meat or other commodity(s) received by the purchaser as an inducement in connection with the purchase of the carcass, side, or primal cut.

(Added 1985)

**1.11.3. Exemptions.** -- This subsection shall not apply to the sale of any carcass, side, quarter, or primal cut of meat that individually or collectively has a gross or hanging weight of 22.6 kg (50 lb) or less.

(Added 1985)

**1.11.4. Right of cancellation.** -- The buyer shall have the right to cancel any carcass, side, quarter, or primal cut meat contract until midnight of the third business day after the day on which the buyer executed the contract



or after the day on which the seller provided the buyer with a fully executed copy of the contract, whichever is later.

(Added 1985 and 1977; Amended 1980, 1985)

## **1.12. Ready-to-Eat Food. --**

**1.12.1. Definition.** -- "Ready-to-Eat Food" is restaurant-style food offered or exposed for sale, whether in restaurants, supermarkets, or similar food service establishments, that is ready for consumption, though not necessarily on the premises where sold. Ready-to-Eat Food does not include sliced luncheon products, such as meat, poultry, or cheese when sold separately.

**1.12.2. Methods of Sale.** -- Ready-to-Eat Food sold from bulk, or in single servings packed on the premises, may be sold by weight, measure, or count (count includes servings.)

(Amended 1993)

## **1.13. Home Food Service Plan Sales. --**

### **1.13.1. Definitions.**

As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

**(a) Home Food Service Plan.** "Home food service plan" means the offering for sale to a consumer, in the consumer's home, any food item, or food item in combination with any nonfood item and/or services, whether or not a membership fee or similar charge is involved.

**(b) Seller.** "Seller" means any person, partnership, corporation or association, however organized, engaged in the sale of a home food service plan.

**(c) Buyer.** "Buyer" means both the actual and prospective purchaser, but does not include persons purchasing for resale.

**(d) Contract.** "Contract" means all of the collective written agreements subscribed by a Buyer at the time of sale relating to the purchase of a home food service plan, except promissory notes or other financing agreements.

**(e) Food Item.** "Food Item" means each edible product sold as part of a home food service plan, including, but not limited to, each constituent part or kind of meat cut from a primal source, each kind of whole poultry or poultry part, seafood products, and other like products.

**(f) Nonfood Item.** "Nonfood item" means each inedible product sold as part of a home food service plan, including, but not limited to, paper products, health and beauty products, detergents, cleaners and disinfectants, rolls of wrapping, and like products. The term does not include food items and durable consumer goods such as appliances.

**(g) Item Price.** "Item Price" means the price of a food or nonfood item sold as part of a home food service plan, computed to the nearest tenth of 1 cent when less than 1 dollar, and to the nearest cent when 1 dollar or more. The item price, exclusive of any service charge(s), shall be expressed in terms of the price per unit of weight, measure, or count set forth in the "Uniform Unit Pricing Regulation" in the current edition of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 130.

**(h) Service Charge.** "Service charge" means the total price for any additional features, services, and processing associated with the purchase of a home food service plan, whether stated in terms of membership fees or otherwise.

**(i) Primal Source.** "Primal source" means the following cuts: (i) for beef, the primal sources are the round, flank, loin, rib, plate, brisket, chuck, and shank; (ii) for veal and lamb or mutton, the primal sources are the leg, flank, loin, rack (rib), and shoulder; and (iii) for pork, the primal sources are the belly, loin, ham, spareribs, shoulder, and jawl.

### **1.13.2. Contract and Disclosure Requirements**

#### **At the time of sale,**

**(a)** The Seller shall provide the Buyer with a single document, referred to in this subsection as the "written agreement," which shall clearly and conspicuously disclose the following:

**(i)** The name, address, and telephone number of the Seller and the name and address of the Buyer;

**(ii)** The date of the contract;

**(iii)** The price of the food and nonfood items of the home food service plan;

**(iv)** The service charge or the price of any service charges associated with the home food service plan;

**(v)** The total price of the home food service plan including the price of the food and nonfood items, and the price of any service charge; and



(vi) A statement that the Buyer shall have the right to cancel the home food service plan contract until midnight of the third business day after the date on which the Buyer executed the contract or after the day on which the Seller provided the Buyer with a fully executed copy of the contract, whichever is later, by giving written notice of cancellation to the Seller. Compliance with requirements of Federal statutes, rules, or regulations governing form of notice of right of cancellation shall be deemed satisfactory notice of the requirements of this regulation.

(b) In addition to the above disclosures required in the written agreement, the following disclosures are required to be given to the Buyer at the time of sale:

(i) A written list of all food and nonfood items to be sold, which shall include:

(1) The identity of each item and, where applicable, the United States Department of Agriculture quality grade of the item, if so graded; the primal source; and the brand or trade name;

(2) The quantity of each item sold.

(3) The estimated serving size by net weight of each piece of meat, poultry, and seafood item offered for sale under the home food service plan, provided, however, that such estimates shall not differ from the actual weight at the time of delivery by more than 5 percent, and that the dollar value of the meat, poultry, and seafood items delivered is equal to or greater than that represented to the Buyer; and

(4) The net weight, measure, or count of all other food and nonfood items offered for sale;

(ii) A current item price list stating in dollars and cents the price per kilogram or pound or other appropriate unit of measure, and the total sale price of each item to be delivered. This price list shall clearly and conspicuously make reference to the fact of whether there are additional costs disclosed in the written agreement relating to any "service charges" associated with the purchase of the home food service plan;

(iii) If a membership is sold, a written statement of all terms, conditions, benefits, and privileges applicable to the membership.

(iv) If a service charge is included, a written statement specifically identifying the service(s) provided and the price(s) charged for them.

### **At the Time of Delivery --**

(a) The Seller shall provide a receipt, for signature by the Buyer, disclosing the following information:

(i) The identity of the item, and the net quantity of the contents in terms of either weight, measure, or count, as required by applicable law. The net weight of each food item delivered shall be within the limit specified in § 1.13.2b(i)(3) Contract and Disclosure Requirements; and

(ii) The item price and total sales price of each food and nonfood item. The item price shall be the same as that specified on the item price list given to the Buyer at the time of sale.

### **1.13.3. Advertisement of Home Food Service Plans --**

Any advertisement of a home food service plan which discloses item pricing information in accordance with the provisions of this section shall set forth, in a clear and conspicuous manner, whether there are any service charges or other additional costs associated with the purchase of the home food service plan.

(Added 1992)

## **Section 2. Nonfood Products.** [NOTE 1, see page 83]

### **2.1. Advertising and Price Computing of Bulk Commodities. --**

The price of bulk commodities or commodities not in package form and sold by weight shall be advertised, displayed, and computed in terms of whole units of weight (i.e., grams, kilograms, pounds, ounces, etc.), and not in common or decimal fractions.

(Added 1989)

**2.2. Fence Wire Products. --** Rolls of fence wire products shall be sold by:

(a) Gauge of wire.

(b) Height in terms of inches or centimeters, if applicable.

(c) Length in terms of rods, meters, or feet.

(Added 1979)

**2.3. Coatings. --** Asphalt paints, coatings, and plastics shall be sold in terms of liquid measure.

(Added 1971)

**2.4. Fireplace and Stove Wood. --** For the purpose of this regulation, this section shall apply to the sale of all wood, natural and processed, for use as fuel.

#### **2.4.1. Definitions. --**

**2.4.1.1. Fireplace and stove wood. --** Any kindling, logs, boards, timbers, or other wood, natural or processed, split or not split, advertised, offered for sale, or sold for use as fuel.

(Amended 1991)

**2.4.1.2. Cord. --** The amount of wood that is contained in a space of 128 cubic feet, when the wood is ranked and well stowed. For the purpose of this regulation, "ranked and well stowed" shall be construed to mean that pieces of wood are placed in a line or row, with individual pieces touching and parallel to each other, and stacked in a compact manner.

**2.4.1.3. Representation. --** A "representation" shall be construed to mean any advertisement, offering, invoice, or the like that pertains to the sale of fireplace or stove wood.

**2.4.2. Identity. --** A representation may include a declaration of identity that indicates the species group (Example: 50 percent hickory, 50 percent miscellaneous softwood). Such a representation shall indicate, within 10 percent accuracy, the percentages of each group.

**2.4.3. Quantity. --** Fireplace and stovewood shall be advertised, offered for sale, and sold only by measure, using the term "cord" and fractional parts of a cord, or the cubic meter; except that:

**(a) Packaged Natural Wood. --** Natural wood offered for sale in packaged form in quantities less than 0.45 m<sup>3</sup> (1/8 cord or 16 cu ft) shall display the quantity in terms of cubic meters, to include decimal fractions of cubic meters; or cubic feet, to include fractions of cubic feet.

**(b) Artificial Compressed or Processed Logs. --** A single fireplace log shall be sold by weight, and packages of such individual logs shall be sold by weight plus count.

**(c) Stove Wood Pellets or Chips. --** Pellets or chips not greater than 15 cm (6 in) in any dimension shall be sold by weight.

This requirement does not apply to flavoring chips.  
(Amended 1976 and 1991)

**2.4.4. Prohibition of terms. --** The terms "face cord," "rack," "pile," "truckload," or terms of similar import shall

not be used when advertising, offering for sale, or selling wood for use as fuel.

**2.4.5. Delivery ticket or sales invoice. --** A delivery ticket or sales invoice shall be presented by the seller to the purchaser whenever any nonpackaged fireplace or stove wood is sold. The delivery ticket or sales invoice shall contain at least the following information:

**(a)** the name and address of the vendor;

**(b)** the name and address of the purchaser;

**(c)** the date delivered;

**(d)** the quantity delivered and the quantity upon which the price is based, if this differs from the delivered quantity;

**(e)** the price of the amount delivered; and

**(f)** the identity in the most descriptive terms commercially practicable, including any quality representation made in connection with the sale.

(Added 1975)

**2.5. Peat and Peat Moss. --** Applies only with respect to organic matter of geological origin, excluding coal and lignite, originating principally from dead vegetative remains through the agency of water in the absence of air and occurring in a bog, swampland, or marsh, and containing an ash content not exceeding 25 percent on a dry-weight basis (dried in an oven at 105 °C (221 °F) until no further weight loss can be determined).

**2.5.1. Declaration of quantity. --** The declaration of quantity of peat and peat moss shall be expressed in weight units or in cubic-measure units.

#### **2.5.2. Units. --**

**2.5.2.1. Weight. --** Peat and peat moss sold in terms of weight shall be offered and exposed for sale only in kilograms and/or pounds.

**2.5.2.2. Cubic measure. --** Peat and peat moss sold in terms of cubic measures shall be offered and exposed for sale only in liters and/or cubic feet. If the commodity is labeled in terms of compressed cubic measurement, the quantity declaration shall represent the quantity in the compressed state and the quantity from which the final product was compressed (the latter declaration not ex-

ceeding the actual amount of material that can be recovered).

(Added 1971; Amended 1975, 1979, and 1983)

**2.6. Prefabricated Utility Buildings.** -- These buildings shall be offered for retail sale on the basis of usable inside space as follows:

(a) length, measured from inside surface of wall panels at the base;

(b) width, measured from inside surface of wall panels at the base;

(c) height, measured from the base to the top of the shortest wall panel.

Inside dimensions in SI units shall be declared to the nearest 0.01 meter; inside dimensions in inch-pound units shall be declared to the nearest inch.

If total usable inside space is declared in a supplemental declaration, it shall be to the nearest cubic decimeter or cubic foot.

(Added 1975)

**2.7. Roofing and Roofing Material.** -- Shall be sold by the square meter only if sold in SI units, by the square, or by the square foot only if sold in inch-pound units.

(Amended 1979)

**2.7.1. Definitions.** --

**2.7.1.1. Square meter.** -- The term "square meter" shall mean the quantity of roofing or roofing material that, when applied according to the directions or instructions of the manufacturer, will cover one square meter exclusive of side laps or side joints.

(Added 1979)

**2.7.1.2. Square.** -- The term "square" shall mean the quantity of roofing or roofing material that, when applied according to directions or instructions of the manufacturer, will cover an area of 100 square feet exclusive of side laps or side joints, *provided*, in the case of roofing or roofing material of corrugated design, the side lap or side joint shall be one full corrugation.

**2.7.1.3. Square foot.** -- The term "square foot" shall mean the quantity of roofing or roofing material that, when applied according to the directions or instructions of the manufacturer, will cover 1 square foot (144 sq in) exclusive of side laps or side joints.

**2.7.2. Declaration of quantity.** -- When the declaration of quantity on a package of roofing or roofing material contains the term "square," it shall include, plainly and conspicuously, a numerical definition of the term "square"; for example, "One square covers 100 sq ft of roof area."

**2.7.2.1. Common fractions.** -- The use of the common fraction one-third (1/3) is specifically authorized in the quantity statement of a package of roofing or roofing material when, and only when, used as the common fraction of the "square."

**2.7.2.2. Quantity statement.** -- The primary declaration if in inch-pound units shall only be in terms of squares or square feet, and if in metric units shall only be in terms of square meters. There is no prohibition against the use of supplementary quantity declarations, such as shingle dimensions, but in no case shall the weight of the material be stated or implied. However, the use of numerical descriptions for rolls of felt roofing material may continue to be used.

(Added 1971; Amended 1979)

**2.8. Sealants.** -- Caulking compounds, glazing compounds, and putty shall be sold in terms of liquid measure, except that rope caulk shall be sold by weight.

(Added 1971; Amended 1981)

**2.9. Sod and Turf.** --

**2.9.1. Application.** -- For the purpose of this regulation this section shall apply to all sod, including turf sod, turf plugs, and turf sprigs.

**2.9.2. Definitions.** --

**2.9.2.1. Sod.** -- Sod shall mean "turf sod," "turf plugs," or "turf sprigs" of a single kind or variety or a mixture of kinds and varieties.

**2.9.2.2. Turf.** -- Turf shall mean a live population of one or more kinds of grasses, legumes, or other plant species used for lawns, recreational use, soil erosion control, or other such purposes.

**2.9.2.3. Turf plug.** -- Turf plug shall mean a small section cut from live turf of those kinds of turf normally vegetatively propagated (such as zoysia grass) that when severed contain sufficient plant material to remain intact.



**2.9.2.4. Turf sod.** -- Shall mean a strip or section of live turf that when severed contains sufficient plant material to remain intact.

**2.9.2.5. Turf sprig.** -- Shall mean a live plant, stolon, crown, or section cut from stolonifera plants used as turf.

**2.9.3. Quantity.** -- Sod shall be advertised, offered for sale, and sold by measure or by a combination of count and measure as prescribed by this subsection.

**2.9.3.1. Turf sod.** - Turf sod shall be advertised for sale and sold in terms of the square meter, square foot, or square yard, as appropriate.  
(Amended 1979)

**2.9.3.2. Turf plugs.** - Turf plugs shall be advertised for sale and sold in terms of count, combined with a statement of the plug diameter.

**2.9.3.3. Turf sprigs.** - Turf sprigs shall be advertised for sale and sold in terms of the liter or bushel.  
(Added 1976; Amended 1979)

**2.10. Softwood Lumber.** -- Applies to softwood boards, timbers, and dimension lumber that have been surfaced, but shall not apply to rough lumber; to lumber that has been matched, patterned, or shiplapped; or to lumber remanufactured or joined so as to have changed the form or identity, such as individually assembled or packaged millwork items. "Nominal sizes" for inch-pound dimensions are size designations used for convenience in describing approximate, rather than actual, sizes of lumber. "Nominal sizes" were originally derived from the dimensions of rough lumber before surfacing and are always greater than the actual dimensions; thus a dry "2 x 4" is surfaced to actual dimensions of 1-1/2 inches x 3-1/2 inches (38 mm x 89 mm). The requirements in this section refer to actual sizes of lumber; for nominal sizes see Table 1, on page 91. The nominal sizes used in this section follow Department of Commerce Voluntary Product Standard PS 20-94, American Softwood Lumber Standard, or latest edition. SI equivalents are included for actual measurements only.

## **2.10.1. Definitions.** --

**2.10.1.1. Surfaced (Dressed) Lumber.** -- Lumber that has been surfaced by a machine (to attain smoothness of surface and uniformity of size) on one side (S1S), on two sides (S2S), one edge (S1E), two edges (S2E), or a combination of sides and edges (S1S1E, S1S2E, S2S1E, S4S).

**2.10.1.2. Boards.** -- Lumber 38 mm (1-1/2 in) or less in actual thickness and 38 mm (1-1/2 in) or more in actual width. Lumber less than 139 mm (5-1/2 in) in actual width may be classified as strips.

**2.10.1.3. Timbers.** -- Lumber 114 mm (4-1/2 in) or more in smallest dimension. Timbers may be designated as beams, stringers, posts, caps, sills, girders, or purlins.

**2.10.1.4. Dimension lumber.** -- Lumber from 38 mm (1-1/2 in) to, but not including, 114 mm (4-1/2 in) in actual thickness, and 38 mm (1-1/2 in) or more in actual width. Dimension lumber may be designated as framing, joists, planks, rafters, or studs.

**2.10.1.5. Rough lumber.** -- Lumber that has not been surfaced, but that has been sawed, edged, and trimmed at least to the extent of showing saw marks, or other primary manufacturing marks in the wood, on the four longitudinal surfaces of each piece for its overall length.

**2.10.1.6. Matched lumber.** -- Lumber that has been worked with a tongue on one edge of each piece and a groove on the opposite edge to provide a close tongue-and-groove joint by fitting two pieces together; when end-matched, the tongue and groove are worked in the ends also.

**2.10.1.7. Patterned lumber.** -- Lumber that is shaped to a pattern or a molded form, in addition to being dressed, matched, or shiplapped, or any combination of these workings.

**2.10.1.8. Shiplapped lumber.** -- Lumber that has been worked or rabbeted on both edges of each piece to provide a closelapped joint by fitting two pieces together.

**2.10.1.9. Grade.** -- The commercial designation assigned to lumber meeting specifications established by a nationally recognized grade rule writing organization.

**2.10.1.10. Species.** -- The commercial name assigned to a species of trees.

**2.10.1.11. Species group.** -- The commercial name assigned to two or more individual species having similar characteristics.

**2.10.1.12. Representation.** -- A "representation" shall be construed to mean any advertisement, offering, invoice, or the like that pertains to the sale of lumber.



**2.10.1.13. Minimum dressed sizes (width and thickness).** --The standardized width and thickness at which lumber is dressed when manufactured in accordance with the U.S. Department of Commerce Voluntary Product Standard PS 20-94, "American Softwood Lumber Standard," or latest edition, and regional grading rules conforming to PS 20-94 or latest edition. (See Table 1, Softwood Lumber Sizes.)

**2.10.2. Identity.** -- Representations shall include a declaration of identity that specifies the grade or grades,

species or species group, and whether the lumber is unseasoned (green) or dry.

**2.10.3. Quantity.** -- Representations shall be in terms of:

(a) the number of pieces,

(b) the minimum surfaced width and thickness, and either

**Table 1. Softwood Lumber Sizes**

Minimum standard surfaced sizes at the time of manufacture for both unseasoned (green) and dry lumber as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce in Voluntary Product Standard PS 20-94 or latest edition.

Product Classification (Nominal Size)  inches	Minimum Dressed Sizes**			
	Unseasoned		Dry	
	inches	millimeters	inches	millimeters
Surfaced Lumber*				
2 x 4	1-9/16 x 3-9/16	40 x 90	1-1/2 x 3-1/2	38 x 89
2 x 6	1-9/16 x 5-5/8	40 x 143	1-1/2 x 5-1/2	38 x 140
2 x 8	1-9/16 x 7-1/2	40 x 190	1-1/2 x 7-1/4	38 x 184
2 x 10	1-9/16 x 9-1/2	40 x 241	1-1/2 x 9-1/4	38 x 235
2 x 12	1-9/16 x 11-1/2	40 x 292	1-1/2 x 11-1/4	38 x 286
Board Lumber				
1 x 4	25/32 x 3-9/16	20 x 90	3/4 x 3-1/2	19 x 89
1 x 6	25/32 x 5-5/8	20 x 143	3/4 x 5-1/2	19 x 140
1 x 8	25/32 x 7-1/2	20 x 190	3/4 x 7-1/4	19 x 184
1 x 10	25/32 x 9-1/2	20 x 241	3/4 x 9-1/4	19 x 235
1 x 12	25/32 x 11-1/2	20 x 292	3/4 x 11-1/4	19 x 286

\*The dry thicknesses of nominal 3-in and 4-in lumber are 2-1/2 in (64 mm) and 3-1/2 in (89 mm); unseasoned thicknesses are 2-9/16 in (65 mm) and 3-9/16 (90 mm). Widths for these thicknesses are the same as shown above.

\*\*PS 20-94 defines dry lumber as being 19 percent or less in moisture content and unseasoned lumber as being over 19 percent moisture content. The size of lumber changes approximately 1 percent for each 4 percent change in moisture content. Lumber stabilizes at approximately 15 percent moisture content under normal use conditions. (Added 1971)

(Added 1971; Amended 1990, 1993)

(c) the length of individual pieces or the lineal footage; except that, the use of nominal dimensions shall be allowed as long as a table of minimum surfaced sizes is displayed prominently or the actual dimensions are prominently displayed to the customer and the term "nominal" or "nom" is also used in conjunction with any representation of dimensions.

**2.11. Carpeting.** -- Anyone who sells carpeting shall provide the purchaser with written statements at the time of sale giving the following information:

- (a) The name and address of the manufacturer.
  - (b) The style name and roll number of the carpet.
  - (c) The generic name of the fiber and the type of backing material.
  - (d) The amount delivered (exact size shipped).
  - (e) The price per square meter if sold in SI units, or the price per square yard if sold in inch-pound units, and the total price.
- (Added 1977; Amended 1979)

**2.12. Hardwood Lumber - Retail Sales.** -- The requirements of this section apply to retail sales of hardwood lumber, but not to hardwood flooring, molding, or other pre-formed products.

**2.12.1. Definitions.** --

**2.12.1.1. Board Foot.** -- The inch-pound unit of volume measurement for hardwood lumber. A board foot is the volume of a board 1-foot long, 1-foot wide, and 1-inch thick or its equivalent (144 cu in of wood).

**2.12.1.2. Surfaced Lumber.** -- Lumber that has been surfaced for the purpose of attaining smoothness of surface and uniformity of size.

**2.12.1.3. Kiln Drying.** -- A specialized process used to minimize dimensional changes in service. Hardwood lumber used for most products must have moisture removed by placing it in a drying kiln with controlled humidity and heat for a period of time determined by the initial and the final moisture content, the species, and the thickness.

**2.12.1.4. Surface Measure.** -- A rounded area measurement for hardwood lumber. The surface measure shall be determined by multiplying the full width of the

piece in inches and fractions by the standard length (see § 2.12.1.7. Standard Lengths) in feet, dividing by 12, and rounding up or down to the nearest whole square foot. (Fractions less than or equal to one-half square foot are rounded down and those greater than one-half square foot are rounded up.)

**2.12.1.5. Species.** -- The commercial name assigned to a species of trees.

**2.12.1.6. Species Group.** -- The commercial name assigned to two or more individual species having similar characteristics.

**2.12.1.7. Standard Lengths.** -- 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16 feet. Fractional lengths are rounded down to the next lower standard length (for example, if a board is 6 ft 8 in long, its length is rounded down to 6 ft).

**2.12.1.8. Stock Widths.** -- Special items manufactured to predetermined widths, normally for retail sale.

**2.12.2. Identity.** -- Representations shall include a declaration of identity that specifies the species or species group.

**2.12.3. Surfaced (S4S) Lumber Manufactured to Stock Widths.** --

**2.12.3.1. Quantity.** -- Representations shall be in terms of one of the following:

- (a) by linear measure, when surfaced width and thickness are stated, or
- (b) by count, when length and surfaced width and thickness are stated, or
- (c) by surface measure (square feet) when a thickness is stated.

**2.12.3.2. Representations.** -- The use of nominal dimensions shall be allowed if the table of Minimum Surfaced Sizes for Kiln Dried Hardwood Lumber or the actual dimensions are prominently displayed to the customer, and the term "nominal" or "nom" is used in conjunction with any representation of nominal dimensions.

**2.12.3.3. Minimum Surfaced Sizes of Kiln Dried Lumber (width and thickness).** -- Table 2 on the following page, shows the minimum sizes for the stock widths listed. This table includes dimensions for thicknesses

Table 2 - Minimum Surfaced Sizes for Kiln Dried Hardwood Lumber

SI Units for Thickness and Width	Thickness and Width in Inches	
Minimum Sizes in millimeters	Nominal Sizes	Minimum Sizes
38 x 89	2 x 4	1-1/2 x 3-1/2
38 x 140	2 x 6	1-1/2 x 5-1/2
38 x 184	2 x 8	1-1/2 x 7-1/4
38 x 235	2 x 10	1-1/2 x 9-1/4
38 x 286	2 x 12	1-1/2 x 11-1/4
19 x 19	1 x 1	3/4 x 3/4
19 x 38	1 x 2	3/4 x 1-1/2
19 x 63	1 x 3	3/4 x 2-1/2
19 x 89	1 x 4	3/4 x 3-1/2
19 x 140	1 x 6	3/4 x 5-1/2
19 x 184	1 x 8	3/4 x 7-1/4
19 x 235	1 x 10	3/4 x 9-1/4
19 x 286	1 x 12	3/4 x 11-1/4

The dry thickness of nominal 1-1/2-inch lumber is 1-3/16 inch. The dry thickness of nominal 1-1/4-inch lumber is 1 inch. Sizes are shown in inches and millimeters. Minimum sizes in millimeters are calculated by multiplying the size in inches by 25.4 and rounding to the nearest millimeter. The rule for rounding is: round up for numbers greater than 0.50 mm and round down for numbers less than or equal to 0.50 mm. In case of a dispute on size measurements, the inch measurement takes precedence. Nominal and minimum widths for these thicknesses are shown above. The SI equivalents for 1-inch and 1-3/16-inch lumber are 25.4 mm and 30.1 mm, respectively.

of 1-inch and 2-inch thick stock lumber. Hardwood lumber is also manufactured in thicknesses of 1-1/4 inch (1 in surfaced) and 1-1/2-inch (1-3/16 in surfaced). For other thicknesses, use the nominal and minimum widths from the table. For example: a board with the nominal dimensions of 1-1/4 inches x 4 inches would have minimum thickness of 1-inch and minimum width of 3-1/2 inches.

#### 2.12.4. Random Width Lumber.

**2.12.4.1. Sales of random width hardwood lumber** measured after kiln drying shall be quoted, invoiced, and delivered on the basis of net board footage, with no addition of footage for kiln drying shrinkage or surfacing. Sales of hardwood lumber measured and sold prior to kiln drying or surfacing shall be quoted, invoiced, and delivered on the basis of net board footage before kiln drying or surfacing. If the lumber is to be kiln dried

or surfaced at the request of the purchaser, the kiln drying or surfacing charge shall be clearly shown and identified on the quotation and invoice. (Amended 1993)

#### 2.13. Polyethylene Products. --

**2.13.1. Consumer and nonconsumer products** offered and exposed for sales shall be sold in the terms given in § 2.13.1.1. Sheeting and film, (Consumer products shall include quantity statements in both SI and Inch-Pound Units).

##### 2.13.1.1. Sheeting and film. --

(a) length and width

(b) area in square meters or square feet

(c) thickness in micrometers or mils<sup>[NOTE 6, see page 94]</sup>

(d) weight

(Added 1982; Amended 1979, 1993)

**NOTE 6:** 1 mil = 0.001 in = 25.4 micrometers ( $\mu\text{m}$ ).

1 micrometer = 0.000039 in.

(Amended 1993)

**2.13.2. Consumer products** at retail shall be sold in the terms given in § 2.13.2.1. Food wrap, 2.13.2.2. Lawn and trash bags, and 2.13.2.3. Food and sandwich bags.

**2.13.2.1. Food wrap. --**

(a) length and width

(b) area in square meters and square feet

(Amended 1979)

**2.13.2.2. Lawn and trash bags. --**

(a) count

(b) dimensions

(c) thickness in micrometers and mils

(Amended 1993)

(d) capacity<sup>[NOTE 7, see page 94]</sup>

**NOTE 7:** See § 10.8.2. Capacity, of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation.

**2.13.2.3. Food and sandwich bags. --**

(a) count

(b) dimensions

(c) capacity<sup>[NOTE 7, see page 94]</sup>

The capacity statement does not apply to fold-over sandwich bags.

**2.13.3. Nonconsumer products** shall be offered and exposed for sale in the terms given in § 2.13.3.1. Bags:

**2.13.3.1. Bags. --**

(a) count

(b) dimensions

(c) thickness in micrometers or mils

(d) weight

(e) capacity<sup>[NOTE 7, see page 94]</sup>

**2.13.4. Declaration of weight.** -- The labeled statement of weight for polyethylene sheeting and film products under § 2.13.1.1. Sheeting and film, and 2.13.3.1. Bags, shall be equal to or greater than the weight calculated by using the formula below. The final value shall be calculated to four digits, and declared to three digits, dropping the final digit as calculated (for example, if the calculated value is 2.078 lb, then the declared net weight shall be 2.07 lb.)

For SI dimensions:

$M = T \times A \times D / 1000$ , where:

M = net mass in kilograms

T = nominal thickness in centimeters

A = nominal length in centimeters times nominal width<sup>[NOTE 8, see page 95]</sup> in centimeters

D = density in grams per cubic centimeter as determined by ASTM Standard D1505-68, "Standard Method of Test for Density of Plastics by the Density Gradient Technique" (or latest issue)

For the purpose of this regulation, the minimum density shall be 0.92 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (when D is not known).

For inch-pound dimensions:

$W = T \times A \times 0.03613 \times D$ , where:

W = net weight in pounds;

T = nominal thickness in inches;

A = nominal length in inches times nominal width<sup>[NOTE 8, see page 95]</sup> in inches;

D = density in grams per cubic centimeter as determined by ASTM Standard D1505-68, "Standard Method of Test for Density of Plastics by the Density Gradient Technique" (or latest issue); and 0.03613 is a factor for converting g/cm<sup>3</sup> to lb/in<sup>3</sup>.



For the purpose of this regulation, the minimum density shall be 0.92 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

(Added 1977; Amended 1980, 1982, 1987, 1989, 1990, and 1993)

**NOTE 8:** *The nominal width for bags in this calculation is twice the labeled width.*

## **2.14. Insulation. --**

### **2.14.1. Packaged loose-fill insulation except cellulose. --** The label shall declare:

(a) the type of insulation and the net weight with no qualifying statement; and

(b) the minimum thickness, maximum net coverage area, and minimum weight per square foot at R-values of 11, 19, and 22. This information shall also be supplied for any additional R-values listed.

(Amended 1990)

### **2.14.2. Packaged loose-fill cellulose insulation. --** The label shall declare:

(a) the type of insulation and the net weight with no qualifying statement; and

(b) the minimum thickness, maximum net coverage area, number of bags per 1000 square feet, and minimum weight per square foot at R-values of 13, 19, 24, 32, and 40. This information shall also be supplied for any additional R-values listed.

(Amended 1990)

**2.14.3. Batt and blanket insulation. --** The principal display panel of packaged batt or blanket insulation shall declare the square feet of insulation in the package, and the length and width of the batt or blanket. In addition, R-value and thickness shall be declared on the package.

**2.14.4. Installed insulation. --** Installed insulation must be accompanied by a contract or receipt. For all insulation except loose fill and aluminum foil, the receipt must show the coverage area, thickness, and R-value of the insulation installed. For loose-fill, the receipt must show those three items plus the number of bags used. For aluminum foil, the receipt must show the number and thickness of the air spaces, the direction of heat flow, and R-value. The receipt must be dated and signed by the installer.

Example: This is to certify that the insulation has been installed in conformance with the requirements indicated by the manufacturer to provide a value of R-19 using 31.5 bags of insulation to cover 1,500 sq ft area. Signed and dated.

(Added 1979; Amended 1983)

**2.15. Solid Fuel Products. --** Anthracite, semi-anthracite, bituminous, semi-bituminous, or lignite coal, and any other natural, manufactured, or patented fuel, not in liquid or gaseous form, except fireplace and stove wood, shall be offered, exposed for sale, or sold by net weight when in package form.

(Added 1979)

## **2.16. Compressed or Liquefied Gases in Refillable Cylinders**

**2.16.1. Application. --** This Section does not apply to disposable cylinders of compressed or liquefied gases.

**2.16.2. Net Contents. --** The net contents shall be expressed in terms of cubic meters or cubic feet; kilograms; or pounds and ounces. See § 2.21. Liquefied Petroleum Gas, for permitted expressions of net contents for liquefied petroleum gas. A standard cubic foot of gas is defined as a cubic foot at a temperature of 21 °C (70 °F) and a pressure of 101.35 kilopascals (14.696 psia) except for liquefied petroleum gas as stated in § 2.21.

**2.16.3. Cylinder Labeling. --** Whenever cylinders are used for the sale of compressed or liquefied gases by weight, or are filled by weight and converted to volume, the following shall apply:

### **2.16.3.1. Tare Weights. --**

(a) **Stamped or Stenciled Tare Weight. --** For safety purposes, the tare weight shall be legibly and permanently stamped or stenciled on the cylinder. All tare weight values shall be preceded by the letters "TW" or the words "tare weight." The tare weight shall include the weight of the cylinder (including paint), valve, and other permanent attachments. The weight of a protective cap shall not be included in tare or gross weights. The Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, § 178.50-22 requires the maker of cylinders to retain test reports verifying the cylinder tare weight accuracy to a tolerance of 1 percent.

(b) **Tare Weight for Purposes of Determining the Net Contents. --** The tare weight used in the determination of the final net contents may be either:

(1) the stamped or stenciled tare weight or

(2) the actual tare determined at the time of filling the cylinder. If the actual tare is determined at the time of filling the cylinder, it must be legibly marked on the cylinder or on a tag attached to the cylinder at the time of filling.

**(c) Allowable Difference.** --If the stamped or stenciled tare is used to determine the net contents of the cylinder, the allowable difference between the actual tare weight and the stamped (or stenciled) tare weight, or the tare weight on a tag attached to the cylinder, for a new or used cylinder, shall be:

(1) 1/2 percent for tare weights of 9 kg (20 lb) or less or

(2) 1/4 percent for tare weights of more than 9 kg (20 lb).

**(d) Average Requirement.** -- When used to determine the net contents of cylinders, the stamped or stenciled tare weights of cylinders at a single place of business found to be in error predominantly in a direction favorable to the seller and near the allowable difference limit shall be considered to be not in conformance with these requirements.

#### **2.16.3.2. Acetylene Gas Cylinder Tare Weights.**

-- Acetone in the cylinder shall be included as part of the tare weight.

#### **2.16.3.3. Acetylene Gas Cylinder Volumes.**

-- The volumes of acetylene shall be determined from the product weight using approved tables such as those published in NIST Handbook 133 or those developed using 70 °F (21 °C) and 14.7 cubic feet (101.35 kPa) per pound at 1 atmosphere as conversion factors.

#### **2.16.3.4. Compressed Gases such as Oxygen, Argon, Nitrogen, Helium, and Hydrogen.**

-- The volumes of compressed gases such as oxygen, argon, nitrogen, helium, or hydrogen shall be determined using the tables and procedures given in NIST Technical Note 1079, Tables of Industrial Gas Container Contents and Density for Oxygen, Argon, Nitrogen, Helium, and Hydrogen and supplemented by additional procedures and tables in NIST Handbook 133.

(Added 1981; Amended 1990)

## **2.17. Precious Metals.**

### **2.17.1. Definition.**

**2.17.1.1. Precious metals.** -- Gold, silver, platinum, or any item composed partly or completely of these metals or their alloys and in which the market value of the metal in the item is principally the gold, silver, or platinum component.

**2.17.2. Quantity.** -- The unit of measure and the method of sale of precious metals, if the price is based in part or wholly on a weight determination, shall be either troy weight or SI units. When the measurement or method of sale is expressed in SI units of mass, a conversion chart to troy units shall be prominently displayed so as to facilitate price comparison. The conversion chart shall also display a table of troy weights indicating grains, pennyweights, and troy ounces.

(Added 1982)

## **2.18. Mulch.**

### **2.18.1. Definition.**

**2.18.1.1. Mulch.** -- Any product or material except peat or peat moss (see § 2.5.) that is advertised, offered for sale, or sold for primary use as a horticultural, above-ground dressing; for decoration, moisture control, weed control, erosion control, temperature control, or other similar purposes.

(Added 1987)

**2.18.2. Quantity.** -- All mulch shall be sold, offered, or exposed for sale in terms of volume measure: in SI units in terms of the cubic meter or liter; in inch-pound units in terms of the cubic yard or cubic foot.

(Added 1983; Amended 1987)

**2.19. Kerosene.** -- All kerosene kept, offered, exposed for sale, or sold shall be identified as such and will include, with the word kerosene, an indication of its compliance with the standard specification adopted by the American Society for Testing and Materials in Specification number D-3699 (1982 or latest revision).

Example: 1K Kerosene; Kerosene - 2K.

(Added 1983)

## **2.20. Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends.**

**2.20.1. Method of retail sale.** -- All spark ignition engine fuel kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold, at retail containing at least 1 percent by volume of any

oxygenate or combination of oxygenates shall be identified as "with" or "containing" (or similar wording) the specific type of oxygenate(s) in the engine fuel. For example, the label may read "contains ethanol" or "with MTBE/ETBE." This information shall be posted on the upper 50 percent of the dispenser front panel in a position clear and conspicuous from the driver's position, in a type at least 127 mm (1/2 in) in height, 15 mm (1/16 in) stroke (width of type).

(Added 1984; Amended 1986 and 1991)

### 2.20.2. Documentation for dispenser labeling purposes.

-- The retailer must be provided, at the time of delivery of the fuel, on an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation, a declaration of any oxygenate or combination of oxygenates present in concentrations of at least 1 percent by volume in the fuel. This documentation is only for dispenser labeling purposes; it is the responsibility of any potential blender to determine the total oxygen content of the engine fuel before blending. (Added 1984; Amended 1985, 1986, and 1991)

**2.21. Liquefied Petroleum Gas.** -- All liquefied petroleum gases, including but not limited to propane, butane, and mixtures thereof, shall be kept, offered, exposed for sale, or sold by the pound, metered cubic foot<sup>[NOTE 9, see page 97]</sup> of vapor (defined as 1 cu ft at 60 °F), or the gallon (defined as 231 cu in at 60 °F). All metered sales by the gallon, except those using meters with a maximum rated capacity of 20 gallons per minute or less, shall be accomplished by use of a meter and device that automatically compensates for temperature. (Added 1986)

*NOTE 9: Sources: American National Standards Institute, Inc., "American National Standard for Gas Displacement Meters (500 Cubic Feet per Hour Capacity and Under)," First Edition, 1974, and National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices."*

### 2.22. Liquid Oxygen Used for Respiration.

(a) If sold by weight, liquid oxygen must be weighed on an appropriate, sealed commercial scale. A pressure or other type of gauge may not be used to determine weight.

(b) A delivery ticket or sales invoice shall be provided and shall contain at least the following information:

- (1) date delivered,
- (2) name and address of vendor,
- (3) name and address of the purchaser,

(4)(i) if sold by weight:

weight of cylinder before filling,

weight of cylinder after filling, and

the net weight of liquid oxygen delivered,

(4)(ii) if sold by measure:

method of measurement and any computation used to arrive at the net quantity of liquid oxygen delivered,

(5) the unit price,

(6) the total computed price, and

(7) weigher's or measurer's signature.

(Added 1989)

**2.23. Animal Bedding.** -- Packaged animal bedding of all kinds, except for baled straw, shall be sold by volume, that is, by the cubic meter, liter, or milliliter, and by the cubic yard, cubic foot, or cubic inch. If the commodity is packaged in a compressed state, the quantity declaration shall include both the quantity in the compressed state and the usable quantity that can be recovered. Example: "250 mL -expands to 500 mL" ("500 cu in expands to 1000 cu in").

(Added 1990)

**2.24. Wiping Cloths.** -- Wiping cloths shall be sold by net weight or by count plus size of wiping cloths. When sold by count plus size, and the wiping cloths are of assorted sizes, the term "irregular dimensions" and the minimum size of such cloths must be declared. The gross weight may not be printed on any package, either consumer or nonconsumer.

(Added 1991)

**2.25. Baler Twine.** -- Baler twine shall be sold on the basis of length in meters or feet, and net mass or weight by kilograms or pounds.

(Added 1992)



**2.26. Potpourri** -- Potpourri shall be sold as follows:

(a) Potpourri packaged in advance of sale shall be sold by weight, except when sold in a decorative container or sachet, which may be sold by count.

(b) Potpourri sold from bulk shall be sold by weight or by dry volume.  
(Added 1992)

**2.27. Retail Sales of Natural Gas Sold as a Vehicle Fuel**

**2.27.1. Definitions**

**2.27.1.1. Natural Gas.** -- Natural gas means a gaseous fuel composed primarily of methane that is suitable for compression and dispensing into a fuel storage container(s) for use as an engine fuel.

**2.27.1.2. Gasoline Liter Equivalent (GLE).** -- Gasoline liter equivalent (GLE) means 0.678 kg of natural gas.

**2.27.1.3. Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE).** - Gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE) means 2.567 kg (5.660 lb) of natural gas.

**2.27.2. Method of Retail Sale and Dispenser Labeling**

**2.27.2.1. Method of Retail Sale.** -- All natural gas kept, offered, or exposed for sale and sold at retail as a vehicle fuel shall be in terms of the gasoline liter equivalent (GLE) or gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE).

**2.27.2.2. Dispenser Labeling.** -- All retail natural gas dispensers shall be labeled with the conversion factor in terms of kilograms or pounds. The label shall be permanently and conspicuously displayed on the face of the dispenser and shall have either the statement "1 Gasoline Liter Equivalent (GLE) is equal to 0.678 kg of Natural Gas" or "1 Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE) is equal to 5.660 lb of Natural Gas" consistent with the method of sale used.

**2.28. Communication Paper**

**2.28.1. Definitions**

**2.28.1.1. Communication Paper.** -- "Communication paper" means packaged bond, mimeo, spirit duplicator,

xerographic, and other papers, including cut-sized office paper and computer paper.

**2.28.1.2. Basis Weight.** -- "Basis weight" as used in this regulation for labeling means the grade, category, or identity of the paper determined according to the latest version of American Society for Testing and Materials Standard Method D 646 for "Grammage of Paper and Paperboard." Basis weight is used as a standard of identity and is not considered a net weight declaration.

**2.28.2. Method of Retail Sale and Labeling**

**2.28.2.1. Method of Retail Sale.** -- All packaged communication paper kept, offered, or exposed for sale and sold at retail shall be sold in terms of sheet length and width and count.

**2.28.2.2. Labeling.** -- Communication paper in package form shall bear a label that includes:

(a) a declaration of quantity, in terms of sheet length and width and count, in the lower 30 percent of the principal display panel.

(b) a declaration of identity including the basis weight, and may include such other information as grain direction, color, brightness, printed lines, and hole punch information. Due to the variation in basis weight in manufacturing and analysis, the basis weight declared on the label shall correspond to the basis weight declared by the original manufacturer.  
(Added 1994)

**Section 3. General**

**3.1. Presentation of Price.** -- Whenever an advertised, posted, or labeled price per unit of weight, measure, or count for any commodity includes a fraction of a cent, all elements of the fraction shall be prominently displayed, and the numerals expressing the fraction shall be immediately adjacent to, of the same general design and style as, and at least one-half the height and width of the numerals representing the whole cent.  
(Added 1976)

**3.2. Allowable Differences: Combination Quantity Declarations.** -- Whenever the method of sale for a bulk or packaged commodity requires the use of a statement that includes count in addition to weight, measure, or size, the following shall apply to the particular commodity:



**3.2.1. Beverageware: Pressed and Blown Tumblers and Stemware.** -- The allowable difference between actual and declared capacity shall be:

**(a) SI units:**

(1) plus or minus 10 milliliters for items of 200 milliliter capacity or less;

(2) plus or minus 5 percent of the stated capacity for items over 200 milliliter capacity.

(Added 1973; Amended 1974, 1979 and 1980)

**(b) inch-pound:**

(1) plus or minus 1/4 fluid ounce for items of 5 fluid ounce capacity or less;

(2) plus or minus 5 percent of the stated capacity for items over 5 fluid ounce capacity.

**3.3. Machine Vended Commodities.** -- All vending machines dispensing packaged commodities shall indicate:

(a) product identity;

(b) net quantity; and

(c) name, address, and telephone number of party responsible for the vending machine.

The requirements for product identity and net quantity can be met either by display of the package or by information posted on the outside of the machine.

(Added 1972; Amended 1991)

**3.4. Railroad Car Tare Weights.** -- Whenever stenciled tare weights on freight cars are employed in the sale of commodities or the assessment of freight charges, the following conditions and requirements shall apply:

**3.4.1. Newly Stenciled Tare Weights.** -- All newly stenciled or restenciled tare weights shall be accurately represented to the nearest 50 kilograms for metric units and to the nearest 100 pounds for inch-pound units and the representation shall include the date of weighing. (Amended 1979)

**3.4.2. Allowable Difference.** -- The allowable difference between actual tare weight and stenciled tare weight on freight cars in use shall be per § 3.4.2.(a) or § 3.4.2.(b).

**(a) SI allowable difference:**

(1) plus or minus 150 kilograms for cars 25,000 kilograms or less;

(2) plus or minus 200 kilograms for cars over 25,000 kilograms to and including 30,000 kilograms;

(3) plus or minus 250 kilograms for cars over 30,000 kilograms.

(Added 1979)

**(b) Inch-Pound allowable difference:**

(1) plus or minus 300 pounds for cars 50,000 pounds or less;

(2) plus or minus 400 pounds for cars over 50,000 pounds to and including 60,000 pounds;

(3) plus or minus 500 pounds for cars over 60,000 pounds.

**3.4.3. Verification or Change of Tare Weights.** -

- Tare weight determinations for verification or change of stenciled weights shall only be made on properly prepared and adequately cleaned freight cars.

**3.4.4. Special Cars.** -- Tank cars, covered hopper cars, flat cars equipped with multideck racks or special superstructure, mechanical refrigerator cars, and house-type cars equipped with special lading protective devices must be reweighed and restenciled only by owners or their authorized representatives:

(a) when car bears no lightweight (empty weight) stenciling;

(b) when repairs or alterations result in a change of weight in excess of the permissible lightweight tolerance.

(Added 1974; Renumbered 1985)

(Added 1973; Amended 1974, 1979, and 1985)

## Section 4. Revocation of Conflicting Regulations

All provisions of all orders and regulations heretofore issued on this same subject that are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this regulation, and specifically \_\_\_\_\_, are hereby revoked.

(Added 1971)

**Section 5. Effective Date**

This regulation shall become effective on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Given under my hand and the seal of my office in the City  
of \_\_\_\_\_, on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D.  
19\_\_.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

(Added 1971; Amended 1973)

## Uniform Unit Pricing Regulation

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

### 1. Background

The Uniform Unit Pricing Regulation (renamed in 1983) provides a national approach to the subject for those jurisdictions choosing to adopt such a regulation.

The traditional approach of the Conference in drafting Uniform Regulations has been to design specific implementing Regulations for the enforcement of the broader requirements of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law. Given the authority of § 12.c and d, and the mandate of § 16. of this Law, as well as the trend in unit pricing, both voluntary and mandatory, the Unit Pricing Regulation is considered appropriate. Unit pricing has been a traditional concern of the weights and measures official and has been required for random weight packages for a long period of time.

### 2. Status of Promulgation

The table beginning on page 5 shows the status of adoption of the Uniform Unit Pricing Regulation.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*





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## Uniform Unit Pricing Regulation

### Section 1. Application

Except for random weight packages unit priced in accord with existing regulations and uniform weight packages of cheese and cheese products unit priced in the same manner and by the same type of equipment as random weight packages, any retail establishment providing unit price information in addition to the total price, for any commodity listed herein, shall also provide the unit price information for all packaged commodities listed herein and in the manner prescribed herein.

**Note:** For "infant formula," unit price information may be expressed based on the reconstituted volume. "Infant

formula" means a food that is represented for special dietary use solely as a food for infants by reason of its simulation of human milk or suitability as a complete or partial substitute for human milk.

(Amended 1993)

### Section 2. Commodities

The standard of reference of all categories listed below shall be the latest edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

---

Candy	Price per pound
Cereals	Price per pound
Cheese, Natural and Processed	Price per pound
Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa	Price per pound
Cookies and Crackers	Price per pound
Cooking Oils and Shortening	Price per quart or pound
Deodorants, Personal	Price per ounce
Dry Detergents, Soap Powders, and Dry Household Cleaners	Price per pound
Foil, Film, and Other Rolls of Wrapping (except gift wrap)	Price per 50 sq ft
Fruit and Vegetable Juices and Drinks	Price per quart
Fruits and Vegetables	Price per pound or per individual unit, or whole unit of dry measure
Hair Preparations	Price per ounce
Jams, Jellies, Preserves, and Peanut Butter	Price per pound
Liquid Detergents and Household Cleaners and Disinfectants	Price per quart
Liquid Soups and Condensed Liquid Soups	Price per pound or quart
Meat, Poultry, and Seafood	Price per pound
Pet Food	Price per pound
Relishes and Condiments	Price per pound or quart
Rice	Price per pound
Salad Dressings	Price per quart
Sanitary Paper Products	Price per 50 sq ft, or, if by count, per 50 units, including ply
Shaving Preparations	Price per ounce
Soft Drinks	Price per quart
Syrups, Table and Topping	Price per pound or quart
Toilet Water and Colognes	Price per ounce
Toothpaste	Price per ounce

---

### **Section 3. Exemption: Small Packages**

Any of the commodities listed herein shall be exempt from these provisions when packaged in quantities of less than 1 ounce (avoirdupois) or 1 fluid ounce or when the total retail price thereof is 10 cents or less.

### **Section 4. Exemption: Single Item**

Any of the commodities listed herein shall be exempt from these provisions when there is only one brand in only one size appearing in a particular retail establishment.

### **Section 5. Pricing**

The unit price information shall be to the nearest tenth of 1 cent when less than 1 dollar and to the nearest cent when a dollar or more.

### **Section 6. Presentation of Price**

(a) In any retail establishment in which unit price information is provided in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation, that information may be displayed by means of a sign that offers the unit price for one or more brands and/or sizes of a given commodity, by means of a sticker, stamp, sign, label, or tag affixed to the shelf upon which the commodity is displayed, or by means of a sticker, stamp, sign, label, or tag affixed to the consumer commodity itself.

(b) Where a sign providing unit price information for one or more sizes or brands of a given commodity is used, that sign shall be provided clearly and in a nondeceptive manner in a central location as close as practical to all items to which the sign refers.

(c) If a single sign or tag does provide the unit price information for more than one brand or size of a given commodity, then the following information shall be provided:

- (1) The identity and the brand name of the commodity.
- (2) The quantity of the packaged commodity if more than one package size per brand is displayed.
- (3) The total retail sales price.
- (4) The price per appropriate unit, in accordance with Section 2. Commodities.

### **Section 7. Effective Date**

(a) Not less than one-third of the commodity categories listed in § 2 of this Regulation shall be unit priced by any individual retail establishment within 90 days after this Regulation, by its terms, becomes applicable to such establishment.

(b) Full compliance with this Regulation by any individual retail establishment shall be attained within 120 days after this Regulation, by its terms, becomes applicable to such establishment.



## **Uniform Regulation for the Voluntary Registration of Servicepersons and Service Agencies for Commercial Weighing and Measuring Devices**

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

### **1. Background**

The Uniform Regulation covering the registration of servicepersons and service agencies was developed and adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures in 1966, retitled in 1983, and substantially revised in 1984. It is designed to promote uniformity among those jurisdictions that provide for or are contemplating the establishment of some type of control over the servicing of commercial weighing and measuring devices. It offers to a serviceperson or to a service agency the opportunity to register, and carries with it the privilege of restoring devices to service and of placing new or used devices in service.

Two unique features of the registration plan are its voluntary nature and the provision for reciprocity. Registration is not required; however, the privileges gained make it attractive. Also, in order to provide maximum effectiveness of the program and to reduce to a minimum legal obstacles to service across State lines, provision is made for reciprocity in certification of standards and testing equipment among States.

### **2. Status of Promulgation**

The table beginning on page 5 shows the status of adoption of the Uniform Regulation for the Voluntary Registration of Servicepersons and Service Agencies for Commercial Weighing and Measuring Devices.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*



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## **Uniform Regulation for the Voluntary Registration of Servicepersons and Service Agencies for Commercial Weighing and Measuring Devices**

### **Section 1. Policy**

For the benefit of the users, manufacturers, and distributors of commercial weighing and measuring devices, it shall be the policy of the Director of Weights and Measures, hereinafter referred to as "Director," to accept registration of (a) an individual and (b) an agency providing acceptable evidence that he, she, or it is fully qualified by training or experience to install, service, repair, or recondition a commercial weighing or measuring device; has a thorough working knowledge of all appropriate weights and measures laws, orders, rules, and regulations; and has possession of or available for use, and will use calibrated weights and measures standards and testing equipment appropriate in design and adequate in amount. (An employee of government shall not be eligible for registration.)

The Director will check the qualifications of each applicant. It will be necessary for an applicant to have available sufficient standards and equipment (see § 5).

It shall also be the policy of the Department to issue to qualified applicants, whose applications for registration are approved, a "Certificate of Registration." This gives authority to remove rejection seals and tags placed on Commercial and Law-Enforcement Weighing and Measuring Devices by authorized weights and measures officials, to place in service repaired devices that were rejected, or to place in service devices that have been newly installed.

The Director is NOT guaranteeing the work or fair dealing of a Registered Serviceperson or Service Agency. He will, however, remove from the registration list any Registered Serviceperson or Service Agency that performs unsatisfactory work or takes unfair advantage of a device owner.

Registration with the Director shall be on a voluntary basis. The Director shall reserve the right to limit or reject the application of any Serviceperson or Service Agency and to revoke his, her, or its permit to remove rejection seals or tags for good cause.

This policy shall in no way preclude or limit the right and privilege of any individual or agency not registered with the Director to install, service, repair, or recondition a commercial weighing or measuring device (however, see § 7).

(Added 1966; Amended 1984)

### **Section 2. Definitions**

**2.1. Registered Serviceperson.** -- The term "registered serviceperson" shall be construed to mean any individual who for hire, award, commission, or any other payment of any kind, installs, services, repairs, or reconditions a commercial weighing or measuring device, and who voluntarily applies for registration with the Director of Weights and Measures.

(Added 1966)

**2.2. Registered Service Agency.** -- The term "registered service agency" shall be construed to mean any agency, firm, company, or corporation that for hire, award, commission, or any other payment of any kind installs, services, repairs, or reconditions a commercial weighing or measuring device, and that voluntarily registers itself as such with the Director of Weights and Measures. Under agency registration, identification of individual servicepersons shall be required.

(Added 1966; Amended 1984)

### **2.3. Commercial and Law-Enforcement Weighing and Measuring Devices. --**

The term "Commercial and Law-Enforcement Weighing and Measuring Device" shall be construed to include any weight or measure or weighing or measuring device commercially used or employed in establishing the size, quantity, extent, area, or measurement of quantities, things, produce, or articles for distribution or consumption, purchased, offered, or submitted for sale, hire, or award, or in computing any basic charge or payment for services rendered on the basis of weight or measure. It shall also include any accessory attached to or used in connection with a commercial weighing or measuring device when such accessory is so designed or installed that its operation affects the accuracy of the device. It also includes weighing and measuring equipment in official use for the enforcement of law or for the collection of statistical information by government agencies.

(Added 1966; Amended 1984)

### **Section 3. Registration Fee**

There shall be charged by the Director an annual fee of (\$ ) per Registered Serviceperson and (\$ ) per Registered Service Agency to cover costs at the time application for registration is made, and annually, thereafter.

(Added 1966; Amended 1984)

### **Section 4. Voluntary Registration**

An individual or agency qualified by training or experience may apply for registration to service weighing devices or measuring devices on an application form supplied by the Director. Said form, duly signed and witnessed, shall include certification by the applicant that the individual or agency is fully qualified to install, service, repair, or recondition whatever devices for the service of which competence is being registered; has in possession or available for use, and will use, all necessary testing equipment and standards; and has full knowledge of all appropriate weights and measures laws, orders, rules, and regulations. An applicant also shall submit appropriate evidence or references as to qualifications. Application for registration shall be voluntary, but the Director is authorized to reject or limit any application.

(Added 1966; Amended 1984)

### **Section 5. Minimum Equipment**

Applicants must have available sufficient standards and equipment to adequately test devices as set forth in the Notes section of each applicable code in NIST Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices." When applicable, this equipment will meet the specifications of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 105-1, "Specifications and Tolerances for Reference Standards and Field Standard Weights and Measures, Specifications and Tolerances for Field Standard Weights (NIST Class F)," National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 105-2, "Specifications and Tolerances for Reference Standards and Field Standard Weights and Measures, Specifications and Tolerances for Field Standard Measuring Flask," or National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 105-3, "Specifications and Tolerances for Reference Standards and Field Standard Weights and Measures, Specifications and Tolerances for Graduated Neck Type Volumetric Field Standards." See also § 9.

(Added 1984)

### **Section 6. Certificate of Registration**

The Director will review and check the qualifications of each applicant. The Director shall issue to the applicant a "Certificate of Registration," including an assigned registration number if it is determined that the applicant is qualified. The "Certificate of Registration" will expire one year from the date of issuance.

(Added 1966; Amended 1984)

### **Section 7. Privileges and Responsibilities of a Voluntary Registrant**

A bearer of a Certificate of Registration shall have the authority to remove an official rejection tag or mark placed on a weighing or measuring device by the authority of the Director; place in service, until such time as an official examination can be made, a weighing or measuring device that has been officially rejected; and place in service, until such time as an official examination can be made, a new or used weighing or measuring device. The Registered Serviceperson or Service Agency is responsible for installing, repairing, and adjusting devices such that the devices are adjusted as closely as practicable to zero error.

(Added 1966; Amended 1984)

### **Section 8. Placed in Service Report**

The Director shall furnish each Registered Serviceperson and Registered Service Agency with a supply of report forms to be known as "Placed in Service Reports." Such a form shall be executed in triplicate, shall include the assigned registration number, and shall be signed by a Registered Serviceperson or by a serviceperson representing a Registered Agency for each rejected device restored to service and for each newly installed device placed in service. Within 24 hours after a device is restored to service, or placed in service, the original of the properly executed Placed in Service Report, together with any official rejection tag removed from the device, shall be mailed to the Director at (address). The duplicate copy of the report shall be handed to the owner or operator of the device, and the triplicate copy of the report shall be retained by the Registered Serviceperson or Agency.

(Added 1966)

### **Section 9. Examination and Calibration or Certification of Standards and Testing Equipment**

A registered Serviceperson and a Registered Service Agency shall submit, at least annually to the Director, for examination and certification, any standards and testing equipment that are used, or are to be used, in the performance of the service and testing functions with respect to weighing and measuring devices for which competence is registered. A Registered Serviceperson or Agency shall not use in servicing commercial weighing or measuring devices any standards or testing equipment that have not been certified by the Director. Equipment calibrated by another State weights and measures laboratory that can show traceability to the National Institute of Standards and Technology will also be recognized as equipment suitable for use by Registered Servicepersons or Service Agencies in this State.

(Added 1966; Amended 1984)

### **Section 10. Revocation of Certificate of Registration**

The Director is authorized to suspend or revoke a Certificate of Registration for good cause which shall include but not be limited to: taking of unfair advantage of an owner of a device; failure to have test equipment or standards certified; failure to use adequate testing equipment, failure to adjust Commercial or Law-Enforcement Devices to comply with Handbook 44 subsequent to service or repair.

(Added 1966; Amended 1984)

### **Section 11. Publication of Lists of Registered Servicepersons and Registered Service Agencies**

The Director shall publish, from time to time as he deems appropriate, and may supply upon request, lists of Registered Servicepersons and Registered Service Agencies.

(Added 1966)

### **Section 12. Effective Date**

This regulation shall become effective on \_\_\_\_\_.

(Added 1966)





## Uniform Open Dating Regulation

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

### 1. Background

Numerous State and local jurisdictions have provided for, or are considering, mandatory open dating of certain packaged commodities. Additionally, many commodities in the marketplace are now voluntarily open dated. Lack of uniformity between jurisdictions could impede the orderly flow of commerce.

In 1985 the National Conference on Weights and Measures, in concert with the Association of Food and Drug Officials, wrote a new Uniform Regulation. It resolved the differences which existed between the versions previously developed by the two organizations independently.

The regulation provides two options for implementation by the States. One requires open dating on all perishable foods. The other permits voluntary open dating of such foods. In the latter (voluntary) case, the open dating must then conform to the uniform regulation. Notes to § 1.1. and 3.1. indicate the alternative wording for the voluntary version of the Regulation.

### 2. Status of Promulgation

The table beginning on page 5 shows the status of adoption of the Uniform Open Dating Regulation.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*



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## Uniform Open Dating Regulation<sup>[NOTE 1, see page 119]</sup>

### Section 1. Purpose, Scope, and Application

**1.1. Purpose.**<sup>[NOTE 1, see page 119]</sup> -- The purpose of this regulation is to prescribe mandatory uniform date labeling of prepackaged, perishable foods, and to prescribe optional uniform date labeling that must be used whenever a packager elects to use date labeling on prepackaged foods that are not perishable. Open dating is intended for use and understanding by both distributors and consumers when judging food qualities.

*NOTE 1: Alternatively, this regulation may be adopted to require uniformity of open dating of perishable foods whenever a packager voluntarily elects to use date labeling. In such instance, Sections 1.1. and 3.1. are reworded in the following manner:*

*1.1. Purpose. The purpose of this regulation is to prescribe uniform date labeling that must be used whenever a packager elects to use date labeling on a prepackaged food. Open date labeling is intended for use and understanding by both distributors and consumers when judging food qualities.*

*3.1. "Sell By" Date. If a retail food establishment elects to sell or offer for sale a prepackaged perishable food identified with a "sell by" date, the "sell by" date used must be as prescribed by this regulation.*

**1.2. Scope and Application.** -- This regulation prescribes the manner of date labeling, the method of determining the appropriate date, required records, responsible persons, and the foods subject to this regulation. This regulation provides for the permissible sale of a regulated food after the expiration of the date on the label. This regulation does not apply to any food that is not prepackaged or is exempted by § 8.

### Section 2. Definitions

**2.1. "Sell By" Date.** -- "Sell by" date means a recommended last date of sale that permits a subsequent period before deterioration of qualities described in 2.2., 2.3., and 2.4.

**2.2. Perishable Food.** -- "Perishable food" means any food having a significant risk of spoilage, loss of value, or loss of palatability within 60 days of the date of packaging.

**2.3. Semi-perishable Food.** -- "Semi-perishable food" means any food for which a significant risk of spoilage, loss of value, or loss of palatability occurs only after a minimum of 60 days, but within 6 months, after the date of packaging.

**2.4. Long Shelf-life Food.** -- "Long shelf-life food" means any food for which a significant risk of spoilage, loss of value, or loss of palatability does not occur sooner than 6 months after the date of packaging including foods preserved by freezing, dehydrating, or being placed in a hermetically sealed container.

**2.5. Prepackaged.** -- "Prepackaged" means packaged prior to being displayed or offered for retail sale.

**2.6. "Best If Used By" Date.** -- "Best if used by" date means a date prior to deterioration of qualities described in 2.3. and 2.4.

**2.7. Person.** -- "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.

### Section 3. Sale of Perishable Food and Date Determination.

**3.1. "Sell By" Date.**<sup>[NOTE 1, see page 119]</sup> -- A retail food establishment shall not sell or offer for sale a prepackaged perishable food unless it is identified with a "sell by" date as prescribed by this regulation.

#### 3.2. Sale after Expiration of "Sell By" Date.

**3.2.1. Advertisement.** -- Perishable food shall not be offered for sale after the "sell by" date unless it is wholesome and advertised in a conspicuous manner as being offered for sale after the recommended last date of sale. The placement of a sign, sticker, or tag is acceptable for such advertising if it is easily readable and clearly identifies the perishable food as having passed the recommended last date of sale.

**3.2.2. Responsibility for advertisement.** -- The retailer or final seller is responsible for the advertisement, described in § 3.2.1., of a perishable food offered for sale after the recommended last date of sale.

### **3.3. Determination of "Sell By" Date. --**

#### **3.3.1. Reasonable period for consumption. --**

A manufacturer, processor, packer, repacker, retailer, or other person who prepackages perishable food, shall determine a date that allows a reasonable period after sale for consumption of the food without physical spoilage, loss of value, or loss of palatability. A reasonable period for consumption shall consist of at least one third of the approximate total shelf life of the perishable food.

**3.3.2. Responsibility for "Sell By" date. --** A retailer who purchases prepackaged perishable food may upon written agreement with the person prepackaging such food determine, identify, and be responsible for the "sell by" date placed on or attached to each package of such food.

### **3.4. Manner of Expressing Date. --**

**3.4.1. Month and day, or day of week. --** A person described in § 3.3.1. or 3.3.2. shall place or attach to each package of perishable food a date by month and day. However, bakery products with a shelf-life of not more than 7 days may be dated with the day of the week representing the last recommended day of sale.

**3.4.2. The term "sell by". --** The "sell by" date shall be displayed with the term "sell by" or words of similar import immediately preceding or immediately over the designated date unless a prominent notice is on the label describing the date as a "sell by" date and indicating the location of the date.

**3.4.3. Abbreviation of weekday. --** If the day of the week is solely designated as provided in § 3.4.1., the name of the day may be abbreviated by the use of either the first two or first three letters of the name of the day.

**3.4.4. Expression of month and day. --** Except as provided for in § 3.4.1., the date shall be designated by:

- (a) the first three letters of the month, preceded or followed by a numeral indicating the calendar day, or
- (b) the month represented numerically followed by a numeral designation of the calendar day.

The month and day designation shall be separated by a period, slash, dash, or spacing. When a numeral designation of the first nine days of the month is used, the number shall include a zero as the first digit; for example, 01 or 03.  
(Amended 1987)

**3.4.5. Expression of the year. --** The "sell by" date may include the year following the day if such year is expressed as a two or four digit number separated as described in § 3.4.4.

## **Section 4. Sale of Semi-perishable and Long Shelf-life Food**

**4.1. "Best If Used By" Date. --** A manufacturer, processor, packer, repacker, or other person who prepackages semi-perishable or long shelf-life food may place upon or attach to the package an open date providing it is designated by the "best if used by" date.

**4.2. Sale after Expiration of "Best If Used By" Date. --** A retail food establishment may sell or offer for sale food beyond the designated "best if used by" date providing the food is wholesome and the sensory physical quality standards for that food have not significantly diminished.

**4.3. Manner of Expressing Date. --** The "best if used by" date as required by § 4.1. shall be placed upon or attached to each container or package and be limited to the terms "best if used by" or words of similar import followed by or immediately over the date designated by the month and year unless a prominent notice is on the label describing the date as a "best if used by" date and indicating the location of the date. The date shall be designated by the first three letters of the month followed by a numeral indicating the year. The use of the day of the month is permissible provided that the day of the month is placed prior to the month; for example, 30 Jun 81.

## **Section 5. Placement of the Date**

The date, whether "sell by" or "best if used by," shall be printed, stamped, embossed, perforated, or otherwise shown on the package, label on the package, or tag attached to the package in a manner that is easily readable and separate from other information, graphics, or lettering so as to be clearly visible to a prospective purchaser. The date shall not be superimposed on other required information or obscured by other information, graphics, or pricing. Regardless of the type size used, the date shall be easily readable. These requirements do not preclude a supplemental notice elsewhere on a package describing and/or indicating the location of the date.

## **Section 6. Factors for the Date Determination**

A person who, as provided for in this regulation, places either the "sell by" date or "best if used by" date shall determine the date by taking into consideration the food quality, characteristics, formulation, processing impact, packaging or container and other protective wrapping or coating, customary transportation, and storage and display conditions. For purposes of calculating this date, home storage conditions shall be considered to be similar to those in the usual retail store except that the date for refrigerated food may be calculated by using a home storage temperature standard of 40 °F (4.4 °C).

## **Section 7. Records**

A person responsible for establishing the date for perishable, semi-perishable, and long shelf-life food shall keep a record of the method used for the determination of that date. A record revision is necessary whenever a factor affecting date determination is altered. Such record shall be retained for not less than 6 months after the most recent "sell by" or "best if used by" date and be available during normal business hours for examination upon request by (insert agency name).

## **Section 8. Exemptions**

**8.1.** This regulation does not apply to perishable fruits or vegetables in a container permitting sensory examination.

**8.2.** This regulation does not apply to prepackaged perishable foods open dated according to requirements of Federal law or regulation.

## **Section 9. Preemption of Local, County, and Municipal Ordinance**

A municipality or county shall not adopt or impose standards or requirements other than those provided for in this regulation.

## **Section 10. Effective Date**

This regulation shall become effective on and after (insert appropriate date).





## **Uniform Regulation for National Type Evaluation**

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

### **1. Background**

The Uniform Regulation for National Type Evaluation is a necessary adjunct to recognize and enable participation in the National Type Evaluation Program administered by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The Regulation specifically authorizes: type evaluation; recognition of a National Institute of Standards and Technology "Certificate of Conformance" of type; the State Measurement Laboratory to operate as a Participating Laboratory, if authorized by the National Institute of Standards and Technology under its program of certification of State Measurement Laboratories; and, the State to charge fees to those persons who seek type evaluation of weighing and measuring devices.

### **2. Intent**

It is the intent of this regulation to have all States use the National Type Evaluation Program, as approved by the National Conference on Weights and Measures, as their examining procedure. If a State does not wish to establish a Participating Laboratory, § 2.4. Participating Laboratory and § 4. Participating Laboratory may be deleted.

### **3. Status of Promulgation**

The table beginning on page 5 shows the status of adoption of the Uniform Regulation for National Type Evaluation.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*



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## Uniform Regulation for National Type Evaluation

### Section 1. Application

This regulation shall apply to all classes of devices and/or equipment as covered in National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbooks 44, 105-1, 105-2, and 105-3.

### Section 2. Definitions

**2.1. National Type Evaluation Program.** -- The term "National Type Evaluation Program" shall be construed to mean a program of cooperation between the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Conference on Weights and Measures, the States, and the private sector for determining, on a uniform basis, conformance of a type with the relevant provisions of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices"; National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 105-1, "Specifications and Tolerances for Reference Standards and Field Standard Weights and Measures, 1. Specifications and Tolerances for Field Standard Weights (NIST Class F)"; National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 105-2, "Specifications and Tolerances for Reference Standards and Field Standard Weights and Measures, 2. Specifications and Tolerances for Field Standard Measuring Flasks"; or National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 105-3, "Specifications and Tolerances for Reference Standards and Field Standard Weights and Measures, 3. Specifications and Tolerances for Graduated Neck Type Volumetric Field Standards."

**2.2. Type Evaluation.** -- The term "type evaluation" shall be construed to mean the testing, examination, and/or evaluation of a type by a Participating Laboratory under the National Type Evaluation Program.

**2.3. Type.** -- The term "type" shall be construed to mean a model or models of a particular measurement system, instrument, element, or a field standard that positively identifies the design. A specific type may vary in its measurement ranges, size, performance, and operating characteristics as specified in the Certificate of Conformance.

**2.4. Participating Laboratory.** -- The term "participating laboratory" shall be construed to mean any

State Measurement Laboratory that has been certified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in accordance with its program for the Certification of Capability of State Measurement Laboratories, to conduct a type evaluation under the National Type Evaluation Program.

**2.5. Certificate of Conformance.** -- The term "certificate of conformance" shall be construed to mean a document issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology based on testing in participating laboratories, said document constituting evidence of conformance of a type with the requirements of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbooks 44, 105-1, 105-2, or 105-3.

**2.6. Director.** -- The term "director" means the \_\_\_\_\_ of the department of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section 3. Certificate of Conformance

The Director may require any weight or measure, or any weighing or measuring instrument or device to be issued a Certificate of Conformance prior to use for commercial or law enforcement purposes.<sup>[NOTE 1, see page 127]</sup>

*NOTE 1: See G-A.1., § 1.10, General Code, National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44 for definition of "commercial" and "law enforcement equipment."*

### Section 4. Participating Laboratory

The Director is authorized to operate a Participating Laboratory as part of the National Type Evaluation Program. In this regard, the Director is authorized to charge and collect fees for type evaluation services.

### Section 5. Revocation of Conflicting Regulations

All Provisions of all orders and regulations heretofore issued on this same subject that are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this regulation, and specifically \_\_\_\_\_, are hereby revoked.

**Section 6. Effective Date**

This regulation shall become effective on \_\_\_\_\_.

Given under my hand and the seal of my office in the City  
of \_\_\_\_\_ on this day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_.

## Uniform Regulation for Motor Fuel

as adopted by  
The National Conference on Weights and Measures\*

### 1. Background

In 1984, the National Conference on Weights and Measures adopted a section (2.20.) in the Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities requiring that motor fuels containing alcohol be labeled to disclose to the retail purchaser that the fuel contains alcohol. The delegates deemed this action necessary since motor vehicle manufacturers were qualifying their warranties with respect to some gasoline-alcohol blends, motor fuel users were complaining to weights and measures officials about fuel quality and vehicle performance, and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) had not yet finalized quality standards for oxygenated (which includes alcohol-containing) fuels. While many argued that weights and measures officials should not cross the line from quantity assurance programs to programs regulating quality, the delegates were persuaded that the issue needed immediate attention.

A Motor Fuels Task Force was appointed in 1984 and the Nation's governors were contacted, both with the expressed purpose of achieving uniformity in the evaluation and regulation of motor fuels.

The Task Force developed the Uniform Motor Fuel Inspection Law (see the Uniform Laws section of this Handbook) and the Uniform Motor Fuel Regulation to accompany the Law.

The recommended Law requires registration and certification of the motor fuel as meeting ASTM standards. This regulation defines the ASTM standards that will be applied to motor fuel. Section 3 of the Uniform Regulation for Motor Fuel is identical to § 2.20. of the Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities.

### 2. Status of Promulgation

The Uniform Regulation for Motor Fuel was adopted by the Conference in 1987. The status of State actions with respect to this Regulation is shown in the table beginning on page 5.

*\*The National Conference on Weights and Measures is sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in partial implementation of its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection."*





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## Uniform Regulation for Motor Fuel

### Section 1. Definitions

**1.1. Spark-Ignition Motor Fuel.** -- The terms "spark-ignition motor fuel" or "spark-ignition engine fuel" mean gasoline and its blends with oxygenates such as alcohols and ethers.

**1.2. Gasoline-Oxygenate Blend.** -- For labeling purposes, the term "gasoline-oxygenate blend" means any spark-ignition motor fuel containing 1 percent or more, by volume, of oxygenates or combinations of oxygenates, such as but not restricted to ethanol, methanol, or methyl-t-butyl ether.

**1.3. Diesel Fuel.** -- The term "diesel fuel" means any petroleum liquid suitable for the generation of power by combustion in compression ignition (diesel) engines.

### Section 2. Fuel Specifications

**2.1. Spark-Ignition Motor Fuel** (as defined in this regulation) shall meet ASTM D4814, "Standard Specification for Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel," except that volatility standards for unleaded gasoline blends containing up to 10 percent ethanol shall not be more restrictive than those adopted under the rules, regulations, and Clean Air Act waivers of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and further provided that the gasoline used in the blend meets the volatility specifications of ASTM for the area and season in which the blend is sold.

**2.2. Diesel Fuel** shall meet current ASTM D975, "Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils."

### Section 3. Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends

**3.1. Method of retail sale.** -- All spark ignition engine fuel kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold, at retail containing at least 1 percent by volume of any oxygenate or combination of oxygenates shall be identified as "with" or "containing" (or similar wording) the specific type of oxygenate(s) in the engine fuel. For example, the label may read "contains ethanol" or "with MTBE/ETBE." This information shall be posted on the upper 50 percent of the dispenser front panel in a position clear and conspicuous

from the driver's position, in a type at least 1/2 inch in height, 1/16 inch stroke (width of type).

(Amended 1991)

**3.2. Documentation for dispenser labeling purposes.** -- The retailer must be provided, at the time of delivery of the fuel, on an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation, a declaration of any oxygenate or combination of oxygenates present in concentrations of at least 1 percent by volume in the fuel. This documentation is only for dispenser labeling purposes; it is the responsibility of any potential blender to determine the total oxygen content of the engine fuel before blending.

(Amended 1991)

### Section 4. Retail Sales of Natural Gas Sold as a Vehicle Fuel

#### 4.1. Definitions

**4.1.1. Natural Gas.** -- Natural gas means a gaseous fuel composed primarily of methane that is suitable for compression and dispensing into a fuel storage container(s) for use as an engine fuel.

**4.1.2. Gasoline Liter Equivalent (GLE).** -- Gasoline liter equivalent (GLE) means 0.678 kilogram of natural gas.

**4.1.3. Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE).** -- Gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE) means 2.567 kilograms (5.660 pounds) of natural gas.

#### 4.2. Method of Retail Sale and Dispenser Labeling

**4.2.1. Method of Retail Sale.** -- All natural gas kept, offered, or exposed for sale and sold at retail as a vehicle fuel shall be in terms of the gasoline liter equivalent (GLE) or gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE).

**4.2.2. Dispenser Labeling.** -- All retail natural gas dispensers shall be labeled with the conversion factor in terms of kilograms or pounds. The label shall be permanently and conspicuously displayed on the face of the dispenser and shall have either the statement "1

Gasoline Liter Equivalent (GLE) is equal to 0.678 kg of Natural Gas" or "1 Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE) is equal to 5.660 lb of Natural Gas" consistent with the method of sale used.



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### 2.1.1. Weight(s) and (or) Measure(s) (L&R, 1985, p. 77)

The measuring elements of a point-of-sale system are "weights and/or measures." Errors in pricing when found in point-of-sale systems come under "Misrepresentation of Pricing" in the weights and measures law, and are under the jurisdiction of weights and measures.

#### Background

A recommendation was made to change the definition of "weights and measures" in the Uniform Weights and Measures Law to specifically define a scanner or point-of-sale system as under weights and measures jurisdiction.

Several State representatives said that they had enforcement problems when a scanner or point-of-sale system was being used and when the price marked on an item (or on the shelf) was not the same as the price printed on the receipt. These officials believe that unless the law specifically defines these devices as "weights and measures," they have no jurisdiction over the devices' function.

The Committee disagreed. The NCWM Uniform Weights and Measures Law has a section that forbids the practice of a different price on the retail shelf as compared with the price provided by a scanner. Section 15 of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law reads:

No person shall misrepresent the price of any commodity or service sold, offered, exposed, or advertised for sale by weight, measure, or count, nor represent the price in any manner calculated or tending to mislead or in any way deceive a person.

This section (plus § 14 forbidding misrepresentation of quantity), if enacted by a State, already provides enforcement authority over scanners and point-of-sale systems.

In addition, the Committee does not wish to set a precedent by listing by name the types of devices that might be considered weights and measures devices. This might provide a potential "loop-hole" for those devices not specifically listed. Finally, the Committee members pointed out that it is the human element (the person reading in data or receiving price updates) that introduces the discrepancies in shelf and receipt prices rather than any inherent incapability of the reading device or scanner. Therefore, it is much more effective to forbid the practice of mispricing rather than focus on

a single device or apparatus as the means for obtaining compliance.

### 2.1.2. Section 19(a), Identity (L&R Committee, 1986, p. 143)

Packaged food not containing meat or poultry does not have to have an identity statement if the identity of the commodity can easily be identified through the wrapper or container.

#### Background

Virginia Weights and Measures recommended revision to § 19(a) of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law (UWML) to eliminate the exemption of an identity statement from packages when the item "can easily be identified through the wrapper or container." The Committee is of the opinion that there is merit in retaining the language in § 19(a) of the Uniform Law. Packages of fresh product put up in a retail establishment are considered to be packages as long as a price is attached. If the exemption were eliminated, such packages instead of being marked, for example, "12/89 cents" would have to be marked "lemons, 12/89 cents." It was argued that there could be a problem in deciding whether or not a commodity could "easily be identified (such as might occur in an ethnic specialty grocery or with an exotic produce item). In researching the issue, the Committee has determined that Title 21, § 101.100(b)(3) of the Code of Federal Regulations specifically exempts the food identity statement from having to appear "...if the common or usual name of the food is clearly revealed by its appearance." Since no specific problems of enforcement were brought to the attention of the Committee concerning this issue, the Committee recommends no change to § 19(a) at this time. However, the Committee recommends that § 3.1. and 4. of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation be noted as follows:

Section 19(a) of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law, and 21 CFR 101.100(b)(3) for non-meat and non-poultry foods, specifically exempt packages from identity statements if the identity of the commodity "can easily be identified through the wrapper or container."

### 2.1.3. Definition of Net Weight (L&R, 1987, p. 123)

1. It is the intent of this definition to include truck loads of commodities, not just packages ("containers").

2. It is not the intent to define the net weight of packaged goods as requiring dry tare ("...excluding ... substance(s) not considered to be part of the commodity" could just as well be interpreted as excluding liquids not considered part of the commodity at the time of sale).
3. It is also the intent to permit more specific definitions as the occasion warrants ("... material(s) ... not considered ... part of the commodity" might include dirt or "foreign material" in a commodity).

#### 2.1.4. Offenses and Penalties, Sale of an Incorrect Device

(L&R, 1987, p. 124)

A jurisdiction seeking to enforce the provision of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law that prohibits the sale of an incorrect device would have to show that the seller knowingly sold or offered for sale for use in commerce an incorrect weight or measure. Under § 22, a seller would not be responsible for actions taken by the purchaser or distributor, in which the seller did not participate or have prior knowledge. Thus, the seller would not be liable:

- (1) if a purchaser or distributor modified a scale obtained from a seller; or,
- (2) if a scale were used in trade after the seller informed the purchaser that the scale was not appropriate for that use.

In cases such as those noted above, the Committee feels that the seller would be protected from prosecution. Only sellers who knowingly violate the provision would be subject to prosecution.

#### 2.1.5. 1.2. Weight: Primary Mill Paper

(L&R, 1990, p. 81)

##### Interpretation

Nonconsumer sales of "primary mill paper" were discovered by weights and measures officials to be labeled and invoiced on what was called a "gross weight" basis. Primary mill paper is produced for commercial or industrial companies for subsequent additional processing, such as paper for newspaper or magazine publishers, or sanitary tissue manufacturers. The primary mill paper is cut from "parent rolls," but is still a commercial-sized item weighing from several hundred to several thousands of pounds.

The key to understanding the longstanding trade practice is that the purchaser of such paper specifies not only the quality of the paper being purchased, such as the thickness, surface coating, etc., but the purchaser also specifies the core around which the paper is to be wound, the type of overwrap, the number of overwraps, and such other requirements that will ensure receipt of the primary mill paper in proper condition for subsequent processing. The weight of the core and wrapping is approximately one percent of the gross weight. It is recycled by the purchaser in his own or other paper recovery or reuse systems.

Having reviewed the practices in the industry in the specification and purchasing of primary mill paper, the Committee concludes that the true product is the paper plus the packaging (in order to assure maintenance of quality) and an appropriate core (to ensure a fit on the recipient's equipment). Therefore, in the opinion of the Committee, the sale of primary mill paper is not at all on a gross weight basis. This is and has been a misnomer. The true identity of the purchased product has been misunderstood by weights and measures authorities, further compounded by the industry use of the term "gross weight." The product is the primary mill paper plus the core and overwrap specified by the purchaser.

The Committee therefore believes that the industry should review its invoicing and labeling to clarify that the weight of the specified product is the weight of the primary mill paper, core, and overwrap. Although this weight is the gross weight of the entire item as produced and shipped, it is the net weight of the item as specified by the purchaser.

This interpretation applies only to primary mill paper and is not intended to be applied to all nonconsumer products ordered by specification; it is a narrow interpretation applying to the specific method of sale in this trade, where the service of packaging and the packaging is part of the purchase.

#### 2.2.1. Gift Packages

(Resol. 1975, p. 237)

See also Interpretation 2.2.8.

##### Interpretation

Seasonal gift packages are often put up in retail stores in baskets and other decorative containers using cellophane or other clear flexible wrap to enclose a number of similar or dissimilar prepackaged items (cheese, jellies, sausages, wine, fruit, for examples). The resulting combination or variety package must have a



legally conforming label including the net contents statement.

### 2.2.2. Sand

(L&R, 1978, p. 151)

#### Interpretation

Sand put up in permanent wooden bins is a consumer package and must be labeled with all mandatory information as required by the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation.

#### Background

The State of Hawaii raised the issue of the sale of sand in permanent wooden bins and sold by price per cubic measure. The committee agrees with Hawaii that the sale of sand in this manner is subject to the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation, under the definition of "Consumer Package" (§ 2.2. of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation), and that no further action is needed.

### 2.2.3. Citrus Sold by 4/5 Bushel

(L&R, 1974, p. 220)

#### Interpretation

The trade practice of crating citrus fruit in 4/5 bushel units is a long-standing one. It is not intended to be a consumer package. If offered as a consumer package, the general consumer usage and trade custom in the particular State would have to be explored:

Section 6.10.(b)(1) of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation would permit a declaration employing different fractions in the net quantity declaration other than those permitted under § 6.10.(b) if there exists a firmly established practice of using 4/5 bushel in consumer sales and trade custom.

#### Background

It has been called to the attention of the committee that certain commodities are being sold to consumers in "unacceptable" fractional units of dry measure in violation of § 6.10. of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation. Specifically, the Committee has been asked for an interpretation as to whether the packaging of oranges in a 4/5 bushel, which is later sold unweighed to a consumer, is a violation of the binary submultiple principle as implied in 6.10.(b).

Some Committee members asserted that a clear exception exists under § 6.10.(b)(1) which is applicable to this long established tradition of crating citrus fruit in 4/5 of a bushel. Approximately 85 percent of this fruit

is sold by this trade practice. Additionally, it was asserted that the packager never intended the 4/5 bushel to be a consumer package, but if the 4/5 bushel of citrus fruit is sold to consumers, this would be a matter between the appropriate State or local official and the retailer.

The consensus of the Committee is that this action of the packagers is not in violation of the indicated section.

### 2.2.4. Net Contents Declarations

(L&R, 1982, p. 147)[Editor's Note: The following guideline has been revised in light of the revision in 1991 to § 6.11.3., Rounding, of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation.]

See also Guideline 1.6.3.

#### Interpretation

When declaring package net contents in metric units, several sections of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation provide guidance:

6.8.1.proviso, 6.10., and 6.11.3.:

- Accuracy in the converted value should never be sacrificed or exaggerated;
- Metric fractions must never be carried out beyond three decimal places; inch-pound fractions to only two places;

#### Background and Discussion

The Committee discussed the need for additional guidance to packagers who wish to declare metric units in addition to inch-pound on their package labels. One question that came before the Committee was: What is the appropriate metric declaration for a package labeled "1 oz"; should it be "28.3g" or "28.34." Another related problem was that of a packager who labeled his canned goods "7oz" in the U.S. and wished to add "200g" to the same label in order to export the same product to a country with standardized size requirements. (In this latter case, 7 oz is equivalent to 198 g.)

The Committee is of the opinion that adequate information and guidance already exists in the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation, § 6.8.1. proviso, 6.10.(with emphasis on 6.10.(d)), and 6.11.3.

Thus, if the examples above are evaluated in terms of these sections, the Committee hopes that this will constitute sufficient guidance for other problems or

questions that packagers may have within the general area of metric declarations.

In the example of suitable metric declaration for a 1-oz package, a key to this decision is found in § 6.11.3. in which it is stated that "the number of significant digits retained should be such that accuracy is neither sacrificed nor exaggerated." It may be entirely appropriate that 1 ounce of candy be labeled 28 g but that 1 ounce of costly automobile chemical be labeled 28.34 g. The declaration should neither exaggerate accuracy (which a candy label reading 28.3 g may do—depending on the measurement accuracy of the candy packaging system) nor sacrifice accuracy (which a chemical label reading 28.3 g may do, if the packager delivers each package with the accuracy of 0.01 g).

In the second example, a packager wishing to meet standardized package requirements of other countries can, within the statement of principle in § 6.11.3, label 7 oz packages as 200 g. Seven oz is not equivalent to 200 g and the converted value of 198 g must be rounded up to 200 g if a "round" metric size is desired. There are two other possibilities that packagers in such situations may wish to explore. The first is to determine if there are restraints (among Federal regulations that may cover any given product) to making "200g" the primary (first) declaration on the package and then the declaration in parenthesis (or second) to be "7.05oz" (the calculated inch-pound representation). The significance of this change in label is that the product fill weight may have to be increased in order to meet the average requirement for 200 g (or 7.05 oz). The second possibility is, of course, to consider over-labeling or separate labels for export.

Weights and measures officials should test the net contents of packages against the largest declaration, whether metric or inch-pound.

#### **2.2.5. Lot, Shipment, or Delivery** (L&R, 1981, p. 95)

##### **Policy**

The requirements for the average package net contents to meet or exceed the labeled declaration may be applied to production lots, shipments, or deliveries. Shipments or deliveries are smaller collections of packages than production lots that may or may not consist of mixed lot codes.

Emphasis in inspection activities should be placed on warehouse and in-plant testing, without neglecting retail consumer protection.

##### **Background**

The Committee heard a petition from the California Brewers Association to define a lot as

"a selection of containers under one roof produced by a single company of the same size, type and style, manufactured or packed under similar conditions with a minimum number to be equivalent to one production line shift."

The intention of the petition is to focus Weights and Measures enforcement on production lots as opposed to small collections of packages on retail shelves, because the production lot is under the control of the packager.

An alternative proposal was made that would require mingling of lot and date codes in package inspection at warehouse locations.

The Committee has reviewed the proposals in light of § 7.6. and 12.1. of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation which refers to "shipment, delivery, or lot." If the petition is approved, the terms "shipment" and "delivery" would have to be dropped from this Uniform Regulation.

The Committee recognizes the inherent value of in-plant and warehouse inspection and is of the opinion that, wherever possible, such inspections should be carried out. At the same time, the Committee recognizes the need for the State and local weights and measures officials to protect the consumer at the level where the ultimate sale is made. Therefore, the Committee recommends no change to the Uniform Regulation.

The Committee looks forward to the work of the Special Study Group on Enforcement Uniformity of the NCWM which will be exploring the mechanisms that might be instituted to make in-plant inspection workable.

#### **2.2.6. Aerosols and Similar Pressurized Containers** (L&R, 1976, p. 248)

See also Guideline 2.2.7.

##### **Interpretation**

It is the opinion of the NCWM that an FDA opinion as expressed in the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act Manual Guide FDA 7563.7, not objecting to volume declarations on aerosol products, does not supersede or preempt State requirements that aerosols be labeled by net weight.

## Background

The Department of Commerce through the Office of Weights and Measures of the National Bureau of Standards, under its statutory responsibility for "cooperation with the States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection," developed § 10.3.:

### 10.3. Aerosols and Similar Pressurized Containers.

- The declaration of quantity on an aerosol package, and on a similar pressurized package, shall disclose the net quantity of the commodity (including propellant), in terms of weight, that will be expelled when the instructions for use as shown on the container are followed.

Several States, which are among the 32 that have adopted the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation, indicated that pressurized cans were currently being marked by volume rather than by weight as required above. Industry representatives indicated that according to the Food and Drug Administration, they are permitted to mark this type of container by volume and that for competitive purposes they will continue to do so. The NCWM was asked to contact FDA and inform them that a declaration of volume on pressurized containers is not acceptable to the States since it cannot be verified.

A meeting was requested to express NIST/NCWM's concern over the FDA position on quantity of contents declarations on aerosols, which is found in the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) Manual Guide FDA 7563.7. This Guide states that in the past FDA has not objected to the use of units of volume to declare the net contents of aerosol preparations that would be liquid if not combined with the propellant and a net weight statement in avoirdupois units for products that would be solids if not combined with a propellant. FDA was asked to modify its position to provide that existing State regulations (concerning aerosol quantity of contents declarations) are not superseded by FDA Guidelines. FDA officials stated that FDA would consider the request, but it did not appear at the time of the Interim Meetings that FDA would make any statement to modify its position without following its administrative procedures and permitting interested parties to exhaust every element of due process.

One industry representative stated that there has been a good deal of concern that fluorocarbon propellants may in the long run cause the partial destruction of the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere surrounding the earth, and that the diminution of the ozone layer would have adverse effects on human health. Therefore, they

have converted to new formulations which eliminate fluorocarbon propellants. As a result of this conversion to a nonfluorocarbon propellant system, which uses a propellant with a much lower density than that of the usual fluorocarbon propellants, continued use of a weight measure would be highly misleading to the consumer.

Therefore, some spray labels have been changed so as to denote the contents in terms of fluid measure, rather than in terms of weight measure.

They stated that if manufacturers were to be required to use weight measure, consumers would be deceived into buying products, such as hair spray, with a large amount of fluorocarbon, which vaporizes before it reaches the hair, rather than products with a large amount of base, which is what the consumer wants. They further indicated that they wished to avoid a confrontation with the States over this issue and believe that the matter can readily be resolved without the need for litigation. Although the use of fluid measure on the principal panel will give consumers the most helpful information at the point of purchase, the industry would have no objection to putting the net weight on the back of the label.

The Committee wishes to commend FDA for their interest in this matter and the manufacturers who seek to improve their product and its labeling information. The Committee is also encouraged to work with all interested parties to resolve this issue. However, the Committee does not believe that mere guidelines can preempt a Uniform Regulation developed under the technical authority of the Federal agency delegated that authority by Congress and adopted by the States through its representatives, no matter how broad the preemptive clause of an act might be. Additionally, the committee cannot countenance open and notorious violations of State regulations where those violations occurred prior to bringing the issue before the Conference.

Therefore, the Committee believes that NCWM should support a firm stand by the States that their regulations must be respected.

### 2.2.7. Aerosol Packaged Products

(Liaison, 1979, p. 239)

See also Guideline 2.2.6.

## Policy

The NCWM recommends all aerosol packages be labeled by net weight. FDA permits volume declarations. The NCWM has requested FDA to change its



regulations and revise its interpretation of these regulations.

#### Substance of Petition

The NCWM petitions the FDA to make the necessary changes to their regulations and interpretation of 21CFR 101.105(g) as appearing in the FDA Fair Packaging and Labeling Manual Guide, 7563.7 pertaining to the quantity of contents declaration on aerosol packaged products. It is requested that the net quantity statement on aerosol packaged products or similar pressurized packages be made in terms of net weight only. The reasons for recommending such changes are as follows:

1. Net quantity labeling of aerosol packaged products in terms of net weight is a firmly established trade practice for such products.
2. Net quantity labeling of aerosol packaged products in terms of volume is difficult (if not impossible) to verify with consumer verification methods or by conventional package inspection methods. State or local enforcement action is discouraged by such labeling.
3. Since the labeling of aerosol packaged products by volume cannot be compared with the labeling of such products in terms of net weight, labeling in terms of volume and weight inhibits value comparisons and causes consumer confusion with respect to the quantity of product the consumer is buying; in effect, it can be a form of deceptive labeling.
4. Uniformity between all State and Federal regulations is highly desirable both from the standpoint of enforcement and for purposes of fair competition in the marketplace. The Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation and the Federal Trade Commission and Environmental Protection Agency Regulations require net quantity labeling of aerosol packaged products in terms of net weight.

#### 2.2.8. Variety and Combination Packages (L&R, 1982, p. 149)

See also Guideline 2.2.1.

#### Interpretation

a. Seasonal gift packages are "variety packages" within the meaning of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation if they contain "reasonably similar commodities" (such as various fruits). They are "combination packages" if they contain "dissimilar commodities" (such

as wine, fresh fruit, and jellies). Variety package labels must declare the total quantity in the package. Combination package labels must declare a quantity declaration for each portion of dissimilar commodities.

b. The example provided with § 10.6., Variety Packages, of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation, shows a total quantity declaration and individual declaration for each type of commodity. The individual declaration is not required but is encouraged.

#### Background

The Committee reviewed § 10.5 and 10.6 of the Model Packaging and Labeling Regulation in order to determine the need for further clarification. Several questions have arisen over the years with respect to:

- (1) What are the net contents labeling requirements for seasonal gift packages composed of varying types of commodities or goods all combined into one package?
- (2) Is the example provided in § 10.6. entirely in keeping with the declaration requirements? (This section requires that total net contents be declared, but the example shows both total and individual net contents.)

It is the opinion of the Committee that there is no need to modify these sections, but the discussions below may serve as guidance to enforcement officials and packagers on these sections.

As to the question of labeling requirements for seasonal gift packages, it must first be determined what the individual units comprising each package are. The following examples are possibilities:

- (a) individual packages of sausage, individual packages of cheese;
- (b) several kinds of fruit of different weights;
- (c) several kinds of fruit, bottle of wine, several packages of cheese.

Examples (a) and (c) above are combination packages and should be labeled with net quantities of each unit or type of unit. It is possible to combine fruit net weight (or count if appropriate) as one declaration, cheese net weight as a second, etc.

Example (b) above is a variety package and must be labeled with the total net weight or count (as appropriate) of fruit in the package. It is also reasonable for packagers to include, for full consumer information, a



declaration of the individual net contents of each type of package or item in the gift package, although this latter declaration is not required (e.g., 1 lb bananas, 3 pears, etc.). This is also the key to the second question asked above concerning the example provided in § 10.6.; that is, although a declaration of individual item net contents is not required, packagers are encouraged to provide additional information wherever useful to the consumer.

### 2.2.9. Textile Products

(L&R, 1977, p. 215)

#### Interpretation

(a) When a range of widths (e.g., 58/60) appears on the label of bolts or rolls for yard goods, enforcement action should be taken whenever the action width falls below the lesser of the two widths given as the range (in the example above, when the fabric width is less than 58 in).

(b) Section 10.9.3. Textiles: Variations from Declared Dimensions of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation is not to be interpreted as providing tolerances. The average requirement must be met. The average quantity of contents of a lot, shipment, or delivery must equal or exceed the declared dimensions. Dimensions of individual packages of textiles may vary as much as § 10.9.3. permits, but the average requirement must still be met.

#### Background

The State of California and the American Textile Manufacturers Institute asked the NCWM Laws and Regulations Committee and the National Bureau of Standards to assist in the resolution of two textile-product issues. In the first issue California asks for help in correcting a short measure condition, apparently a nationwide problem, which has been found in the packaging and labeling of textile yard goods put up on bolts or rolls.

The problem is outlined as follows:

1. Approximate width measurements are being used by some manufacturers in their label declarations. For example, "58/60 inch" width.
2. Label declarations are false and misleading in that actual amounts are less than the quantity represented on the label.
3. Section 10.9.3. of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation is extremely vague as to its intent and true meaning. Are the substantial variations (3 and 6 percent); (6 and 12 percent) permitted as product tolerances, or are they maximum unreasonable minus

and plus errors to be allowed when sampling the product for quantity when using Handbook 67.

California favors the repeal or clarification of § 10.9.3. and suggests amending § 10.9.2.(k) to read:

The quantity statement for packages of textile yard goods packaged in the bolt or roll for either wholesale or retail shall state its net measure in terms of yards for the length and width of the item, or its net weight in terms of avoirdupois pounds or ounces, or in terms of their metric equivalent.

During the Interim Meetings, a representative of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute (ATMI) informed committee members that the proposal to identify the width of yard goods with a single measurement (as opposed to a range) would be given serious consideration by their members, after which a recommendation will be finalized and submitted to the Laws and Regulations Committee.

After the Interim Meetings, the National Home Sewing Association said that if a single width declaration is required, the following could result:

- (a) No change in manufacturing process would be effectuated; only the size declaration on bolts would be changed.
- (b) Short measure problems could be created because consumers would look for the fabric to be exactly the stated width and, since the manufacturing processes were not changed, the width is in actuality the same as it was with the range declaration.
- (c) Increased cost to manufacturers would result. One loom is used for many different fibers now; a single width declaration could create a need for many looms for each of the different fibers, thereby imposing "pass-along" costs to consumers.
- (d) Consumer deception would be fostered in that a single declaration implies actual measurement.

California officials state that roll or bolt fabric should be labeled accurately with a single declaration. Additionally, they believe that industry does have enough shrinkage data on fibers used in the manufacturing processes, and thus could provide accurate measurement declaration on finished fabrics or materials.

The Committee believes that accurate quantity information should be provided on consumer products; however, no labeling changes should be required until

patterns and yard goods are marketed in metric units. At that time, all measures shall be singularly stated (eliminating dual numbers) and, until that time, any products where size declaration is a range and found to be less than the smaller of the range declaration shall be subject to enforcement action. For example, a product marked "58-60 in" and found to be less than 58 inches should be considered to be in violation of weights and measures laws and/or regulations.

Additionally, the Committee hereby affirms that the intent of the Variations from Declared Dimensions permitted in § 10.9.3. in no way eliminates the requirement that quantity declarations for textiles must, on the average, not be less than declared declarations.

#### **2.2.10. Yarn**

(L&R, 1983, p. 153)

##### **Interpretation**

The appropriate net contents declaration for yarn is weight.

##### **Background**

A consumer has requested that the net quantity statement for yarn be changed from weight to length. The proposal is based on her use of the product and her experience that darker colors often weigh more per unit of length. Therefore, she has found that a lighter color yarn will "go farther" in her craft application than a darker yarn; she complains that she cannot predict how much yarn of varying colors to purchase based on a weight declaration. The Committee is sympathetic to the request but must support existing labeling requirements for several reasons.

Yarn is by nature extremely stretchy; in order to label yarn by length, a specified tension would have to be applied in order to make any repeatable length measurement. Such a tension would have to be agreed upon by all the manufacturers of yarn, and would have to be applied in any compliance testing of product by weights and measures officials. Even if this tension "standard" were negotiated and decided upon, it would have little real meaning in use by needlecrafters, knitters, and others. The tension applied to yarn in use varies from user to user and from application to application; therefore, the length also varies. Not only does dyeing yarn change the weight, dyeing also changes the length of yarn. For these reasons, industry representatives also support the requirements as they presently are written in the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation.

The Committee recognizes the difficulty of working with this product and suggests that users of yarn consider

buying an excess of the yarn over what is expected to be used in any application, and find out before purchase if, after finishing the product, they can return the unopened skeins to the retailers from whom the skeins were purchased.

#### **2.2.11. Tint Base Paint**

(L&R, 1986, p. 146)

Section 11.23. of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation currently permits tint base paints (paints to which colorant must be added prior to sale) to be labeled in terms of the volume (a quart or gallon) that will be delivered to the purchaser after addition of the colorant only if three conditions are met:

1. "the system employed ensures that the purchaser always obtains a quart or a gallon,"
2. "a statement indicating that the tint base paint is not to be sold without the addition of colorant is presented on the principal display panel,"
3. "the contents of the container, before the addition of colorant, is stated in fluid ounces elsewhere on the label."

#### **2.2.12. Reference Temperature for Refrigerated Products: When a Product Is Required to be Maintained under Refrigeration**

(L&R, 1990, p. 86)

**Background:** Section 6.5.(b) was revised to clarify that the reference temperature of 40 °F applies only to products that must be refrigerated in order to maintain product quality, rather than to items, such as carbonated soft drinks, that are refrigerated for the convenience of the purchaser.

**Guideline:** The Committee also discussed how an inspector could decide whether a product under refrigeration is required to be maintained under refrigeration. The following guidelines are provided:

1. The traditional food items that normally require refrigeration and are found in refrigerated cases will not ordinarily have any statement about requiring refrigeration. These items include milk, orange juice, and similar products. They may be tested at any temperature at, above or below their reference temperature of 40 °F (4 °C) because such products are at their maximum density at their reference temperature, and the volume of such products will always increase at higher or lower temperatures. Thus



any errors made by not measuring at the exact reference temperature will be in the favor of the packer.

2. Food items that normally require refrigeration, but which are processed so as not to require refrigeration prior to opening, will have "refrigerate after opening" or similar wording on the label. Such items as milk and orange juice can be found in this category as well as in the "refrigeration required" category. The two categories can be distinguished by the "refrigerate after opening" statement, which calls for testing at or above their reference temperature of 68 °F (20 °C).

3. Food items that are not expected to require refrigeration, but which may be refrigerated for the convenience of the consumer (such as carbonated beverages), are to be tested at temperatures of 68 °F (20 °C) or above even when found refrigerated for the convenience of the consumer.

**2.2.13. 3. Declaration of Identity: Consumer Package (UPLR) and 1.5.1. In Combination with Other Foods (UMSCR)**  
(L&R, 1990, p. 93)

**Background**

Many food products are made by the retail store and labeled with names that may or may not have standards of identity or standards of composition in Federal regulation or policy (for example, "chicken cordon bleu"). Weights and measures officials need to know which names have standards of identity that must be followed in formulating the product and, therefore, in providing the ingredient statement.

**Meat and Poultry Products**

**A Consumer Guide to Content and Labeling Requirements (Home and Garden Bulletin No. 236)**

**Food Standards**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Food and Drug Administration (FDA) share the responsibility of assuring truthful and accurate information on product labels. FSIS has authority over all products containing more than 3 percent fresh meat or at least 2 percent cooked poultry meat. FDA oversees the labeling of most other food products.

Both agencies use a system of "food standards." These standards set requirements on the kinds and amounts of ingredients used in the manufacture of processed foods. Basically, these standards assure consumers that, if a

product goes by a particular name, it will have certain characteristics.

**USDA Standards of Identity and Composition**

Almost all standards enforced by FSIS are called "standards of composition." These standards identify the minimum amount of meat or poultry required in a product's recipe. For example, the standard of composition for "chicken a la king" states that, if a product carries this name on its label, at least 20 percent cooked poultry meat must be used in the recipe.

But standards of composition don't prevent a manufacturer from increasing the meat or poultry content or adding other ingredients, to increase a product's appeal. For instance, a processor has the option of using more than the required amount of chicken in chicken a la king and adding other ingredients to make the product unique.

"Standards of identity," on the other hand, set specific requirements for a food's makeup: the kind and minimum amount of meat or poultry; maximum amount of fat or moisture; and any other ingredients allowed. Corned beef hash and chopped ham are two FSIS-regulated products that have standards of identity.

**Label Approval**

Before a product may be marketed, its label must be examined and approved by FSIS staff specialists. Food manufacturers submit over 100,000 labels a year for agency review. Label approval applications must include the product name, formula, method of preparation, type of container, and how the label is to be used.

A number of labeling regulations apply across-the-board to all meat and poultry products. These include: appropriate product name; ingredients, listed from most to least, by weight in the product recipe; net quantity of the package contents; name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; the USDA mark of inspection; and any special care or handling instructions, such as "keep refrigerated." In addition, label photographs or artwork depicting a product must not be misleading.

To assure consumers that the names of meat and poultry products accurately reflect the contents of these products, label reviewers evaluate product formulas and methods of preparation by comparing them with official standards in the meat and poultry inspection regulations. Because unpublished standards are used to evaluate some products, FSIS labeling policies also provide guidance.

Sometimes, no standard exists for a certain product. In these cases, a manufacturer can either give the product a "descriptive" name, such as "Chopped and Formed Cured Pork Product," or use a "fanciful" name accompanied by a descriptive name-"Breakfast Strips: Chopped and Formed Cured Pork Product." A manufacturer may also submit a proposal to FSIS, requesting a standard for the product.

### Why You Should Know About Content and Labeling Requirements

Although Federal labeling laws and regulations are established to protect the public, consumers are sometimes unaware of how to use the information on product labels. FSIS content and labeling requirements provide a simple means by which consumers can learn what to expect from a product if it is labeled with a particular name.

If you know that product names are required to truthfully reflect product content, much can be learned just by noting the order in which major ingredients appear. For example, the name "Beef with Gravy" tells you that there is more beef in that product than in one called "Gravy with Beef."

This guide includes listings for over 250 popular meat and poultry products-from baby food to won ton soup.

For your convenience, the list of meat and poultry product content and labeling requirements is divided into two sections-"Meat Products" and "Poultry Products." Some product definitions include terms that are further defined elsewhere in the guide. For example, the "meatballs" in "spaghetti and meatballs" (page 150) is defined on page 149. The term "byproducts" is explained on page 153 in the Definitions section.

### Meat Products

All percentages of meat are on the basis of fresh uncooked weight unless otherwise indicated. Keep in mind the meat may shrink in weight after cooking because fat and water cook away.

#### Baby Food

High Meat Dinner-At least 26 percent meat.

Meat and Broth-At least 61 percent meat.

Vegetable with Meat-At least 8 percent meat.

**Bacon (Cooked)**-Weight of cooked bacon is 40 percent of uncooked, cured, smoked bacon.

**Bacon and Tomato Spread**-At least 20 percent cooked bacon.

**Bacon Dressing**-At least 8 percent cured, smoked bacon.

**Barbecue Sauce with Meat**-At least 35 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Barbecued Meat**-Weight of meat when barbecued can't exceed 70 percent of the fresh uncooked meat. Must have barbecued (crusted) appearance and be prepared over burning or smoldering hardwood or its sawdust. If cooked by other drying means, product name must mention the method of cooking.

**Beans with Bacon or Ham in Sauce**-At least 12 percent bacon or ham (cooked basis).

**Beans with Frankfurters in Sauce**-At least 20 percent franks.

**Beans with Meat in Sauce**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Beans with Meatballs in Sauce**-At least 20 percent meatballs.

**Beef a la King**-At least 20 percent beef (cooked basis).

**Beef a la Mode**-At least 50 percent beef.

**Beef Almandine with Vegetables**-At least 18 percent beef (cooked basis). Product must contain almonds.

**Beef and Dumplings with Gravy or Beef and Gravy with Dumplings**-At least 25 percent beef.

**Beef Burgundy**-At least 50 percent beef; enough wine to characterize the sauce.

**Beef Carbonade**-At least 50 percent beef.

**Beef Roulade**-At least 50 percent beef (cooked basis).

**Beef Sausage (raw)**-No more than 30 percent fat. No byproducts, no extenders and no more than 3 percent water.

**Beef Stroganoff**-At least 45 percent fresh, uncooked beef or 30 percent cooked beef and one of the following: at least 10 percent sour cream; or a combination of at least 7-1/2 percent sour cream and 5 percent wine; or 9-1/2 percent whole milk, 2 percent sour cream, and 2-1/2 percent wine.



**Beef with Barbecue Sauce**-At least 50 percent beef (cooked basis).

**Beef with Gravy**-At least 50 percent beef (cooked basis).

**Breaded Steaks, Chops, etc.**-Breading can't exceed 30 percent of finished product weight.

**Breakfast** (frozen product containing meat)-At least 15 percent cooked meat based on total net weight of breakfast.

**Breakfast Sausage**-No more than 50 percent fat. May contain 3 ½ percent binders and extenders, and 3 percent water.

**Brown and Serve Sausage**-No more than 35 percent fat and no more than 10 percent added water.

**Brunswick Stew**-At least 25 percent meat, made up of at least two kinds of meat, including poultry meat. Must contain corn as one of the vegetables.

**Burgundy Sauce with Beef and Noodles**-At least 25 percent beef (cooked basis) and up to 20 percent noodles; enough wine to characterize the sauce.

**Burrito**-At least 15 percent meat.

**Cabbage Rolls with Meat in Sauce**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Cannelloni with Meat and Sauce**-At least 10 percent meat.

**Cappelletti with Meat in Sauce**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Cheesefurter**-Shall contain sufficient cheese to characterize the product.

**Chili con Carne**-At least 40 percent meat.

**Chili con Carne with Beans**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Chili Hot Dog with Meat**-At least 40 percent meat.

**Chili Mac**-At least 16 percent meat. Must be qualified with true product name: "Beans, Macaroni, and Beef in Sauce."

**Chili Sauce with Meat**-At least 6 percent meat.

**Chop Suey (American Style) with Macaroni and Meat**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Chop Suey Vegetables with Meat**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Chopped Ham**-Must be prepared from fresh, cured, or smoked ham, plus certain kinds of curing agents and seasonings. May contain dehydrated onions, dehydrated garlic, corn syrup, and not more than 3 percent water to dissolve the curing agents.

**Chow Mein Vegetables with Meat**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Chow Mein Vegetables with Meat and Noodles**-At least 8 percent meat and the noodles must equal no more than 1/3 of the product.

**Corn Dog**-Must be accompanied by true product name, "Batter Wrapped Franks on a Stick." Limited to 65 percent batter and a minimum of 35 percent frankfurter.

**Corned Beef and Cabbage**-At least 25 percent corned beef (cooked basis).

**Corned Beef Hash**-At least 35 percent beef (cooked basis). Must contain potatoes, curing agents, and seasonings. May contain onions, garlic, beef broth, beef fat, or others. No more than 15 percent fat; no more than 72 percent moisture.

**Country Ham**-A dry-cured product frequently coated with spices. Minimum 4 percent salt content.

**Creamed Meat Products or Creamed Sauce with Meat Products** (Chipped Beef, Cooked Beef, Cured Beef, Ham, Franks, Meatballs, etc.)-At least 18 percent meat product (cooked basis).

**Crepe with Meat**-Based on total net weight of product; at least 20 percent meat (cooked basis) if filling has no other major characterizing ingredient, or 10 percent meat (cooked basis) if one other major characterizing ingredient ("Crepe with Meat and Cheese," for example).

**Croquettes**-At least 35 percent meat (cooked basis); 50 percent fresh basis.

**Curried Sauce with Meat and Rice** (casserole)-At least 35 percent meat (cooked basis) in the sauce and meat part. No more than 50 percent cooked rice.

**Deviled Ham**-No more than 35 percent fat; no added moisture; no cereal.

**Dinner** (frozen product containing meat)-At least 25 percent meat or meat food product (cooked basis) figured on total meal minus appetizer, bread, and dessert. Consumer package must weigh at least 10 ounces (284 grams).

**Dumplings with Meat in Sauce**-At least 18 percent meat.

**Egg Foo Yong with Meat**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Egg Roll with Meat**-At least 10 percent meat.

**Egg Roll with Meat and Seafood**-At least 5 percent meat.

**Eggs Benedict**-At least 18 percent cured smoked ham.

**Enchilada with Meat**-At least 15 percent meat.

**Entree: Meat or Meat Food Product and One Vegetable**-At least 50 percent meat or meat food product (cooked basis).

**Frankfurter, Bologna, and Similar Cooked Sausage**-May contain only skeletal Meat. No more than 30 percent fat, 10 percent added water, and 2 percent corn syrup. No more than 15 percent poultry meat (exclusive of water in formula).

**Frankfurter, Bologna, and Similar Cooked Sausage with Byproducts or Variety Meats**-Same limitations as above on fat, added water, and corn syrup. Must contain at least 15 percent skeletal meat. These products must be specifically labeled, such as "Frankfurters with Byproducts," and each byproduct or variety meat must be specifically named in the list of ingredients. These include heart, tongue, spleen, tripe, and stomach.

**Frankfurter, Bologna, and Similar Cooked Sausage with Byproducts or Variety Meats and which also Contain Nonmeat Binders**-Product made with the above formulas and also containing up to 3-1/2 percent nonmeat binders (or 2 percent isolated soy protein). These products must be distinctively labeled, such as, "Frankfurters with Byproducts, Nonfat Dry Milk Added," The binders may be named in their proper order in the list of ingredients.

**Fried Rice with Meat**-At least 10 percent meat.

**Fritter**-At least 35 percent meat; no more than 65 percent breading.

**German Style Potato Salad with Bacon**-At least 14 percent bacon (cooked basis).

**Goulash**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Gravy**-At least 25 percent meat stock or broth, or at least 6 percent meat.

**Gravy and Sauerbraten**-35 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Gravy and Swiss Steak**-At least 35 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Gravy and Yankee Pot Roast**-At least 35 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Gravy with Beef**-At least 35 percent beef (cooked basis).

**Ham** (canned)-Limited to 8 percent total weight gain after processing.

**Ham, Cooked or Cooked and Smoked** (not canned)-Must not weigh more after processing than the fresh ham weights before curing and smoking; if contains up to 10 percent added weight, must be labeled, "Ham, Water Added."

**Ham a la King**-At least 20 percent ham (cooked basis).

**Ham and Cheese Spread**-At least 25 percent ham (cooked basis).

**Ham Chowder**

Ready-to-Eat-At least 5 percent ham (cooked basis)

Condensed-At least 10 percent ham (cooked basis).

**Ham Salad**-At least 35 percent ham (cooked basis).

**Ham Spread**-At least 50 percent ham.

**Hamburger, Hamburg, Burger, Ground Beef, or Chopped Beef**-No more than 30 percent fat; no extenders.

**Hash**-At least 35 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Hors d'oeuvre**-At least 15 percent meat (cooked basis) or 10 percent bacon (cooked basis).

**Jambalaya with Meat**-At least 25 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Knish**-At least 15 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Kreplach**-At least 20 percent meat.

**Lasagna with Meat and Sauce, or Cheese Lasagna with Meat**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Lasagna with Meat Sauce**-At least 6 percent meat.

**Lasagna with Sauce, Cheese, and Dry Sausage**-At least 8 percent dry sausage.

**Lima Beans with Ham or Bacon in Sauce**-At least 12 percent ham or bacon (cooked basis).

**Liver Products, such as Liver Loaf, Liver Paste, Liver Pate, Liver Cheese, Liver Spread, Liverwurst, Braunschweiger, and liver Sausage**-At least 30 percent liver.

**Macaroni and Beef in Sauce**-At least 12 percent beef.

**Macaroni and Cheese with Ham**-At least 12 percent ham (cooked basis).

**Macaroni and Meat**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Macaroni Salad with Ham or Beef**-At least 12 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Manicotti with Meat in Sauce** (contains a meat filling)-At least 10 percent meat.

**Margarine or Oleomargarine**-If product is entirely of animal fat or contains some animal fat, it is processed under Federal inspection. Must contain-individually or in combination-pasteurized cream, cow's milk, skim milk, combination of nonfat dry milk and water or finely ground soybeans and water. May contain butter, salt, artificial colorings, vitamins A and D, and permitted functional substances. Finished product must contain at least 80 percent fat from animal or vegetable sources. Label must clearly state which types of fat are used.

**Meat and Dumplings in Sauce**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Meat and Vegetables**-At least 50 percent meat.

**Meat Casserole**-At least 25 percent fresh, uncooked meat or 18 percent cooked meat.

**Meat Curry**-At least 50 percent meat.

**Meat Loaf** (baked or oven-ready)-At least 65 percent meat and no more than 12 percent cereal products.

**Meat Pasty**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Meat Pie or Vegetable Meat Pie**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Meat Ravioli**-At least 10 percent meat in ravioli.

**Meat Ravioli in Sauce**-At least 10 percent meat in ravioli; at least 50 percent ravioli in total product.

**Meat Salad**-At least 35 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Meat Sauce**-At least 6 percent meat.

**Meat Soup**

Ready-to-Eat-At least 5 percent meat.

Condensed-At least 10 percent meat.

**Meat Spread**-At least 50 percent meat.

**Meat Stew**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Meat Taco**-At least 15 percent meat.

**Meat Taco Filling**-At least 40 percent meat.

**Meat Turnover**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Meat Wellington**-At least 50 percent cooked tenderloin spread with liver pate or similar coating and covered with not more than 30 percent pastry.

**Meatballs**-No more than 12 percent extenders, including textured vegetable protein. At least 65 percent meat.

**Meatballs in Sauce**-At least 50 percent meatballs (cooked basis).

**Meatball Stroganoff**-At least 45 percent meatballs (cooked basis).

**Mince Meat**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Mousaka**-At least 25 percent meat. Must be qualified on label as "Eggplant and Meat Casserole."

**New England Boiled Dinner**-At least 25 percent cooked corned beef.

**Omelet with Bacon**-At least 9 percent bacon (cooked basis).

**Omelet with Dry Sausage**-At least 12 percent dry sausage.

**Omelet with Ham**-At least 18 percent ham (cooked basis).



**Omelet with Meat Food Product, such as Creamed Chipped Beef or Corned Beef Hash**-At least 25 percent meat food product.

**Omelet, Western**-At least 18 percent cooked ham. Contains onions and green and/or red bell peppers.

**Pate de Foie**-At least 30 percent liver.

**Pepper Steak (Chinese)**-At least 30 percent thin, braised strips of beef (cooked basis).

**Peppers and Italian Sausage in Sauce**-At least 20 percent sausage (cooked basis).

**Pizza with Meat**-At least 15 percent meat.

**Pizza with Sausage**-At least 12 percent sausage (cooked basis) or 10 percent dry sausage, such as pepperoni.

**Pork Sausage**-No more than 50 percent fat or 3 percent water; may contain no byproducts or extenders.

**Pork with Barbecue Sauce**-At least 50 percent port (cooked basis).

**Pork with Dressing**-At least 50 percent pork (cooked basis).

**Pork with Dressing and Gravy**-At least 30 percent pork (cooked basis).

**Proscuitto**-A flat, dry-cured ham coated with spices.

**Quiche Lorraine**-At least 8 percent bacon or ham (cooked basis) and 10 percent swiss or gruyere cheese.

**Rice with Meat**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Salisbury Steak**-At least 65 percent meat and no more than 12 percent extenders, including textured vegetable protein.

**Sandwich Meat**-At least 35 percent meat in total sandwich; bread component may not exceed 50 percent of the sandwich.

**Sauerbraten**-At least 50 percent beef (cooked basis).

**Sauerkraut Balls with Meat**-At least 30 percent meat.

**Sauerkraut with Wieners and Juice**-At least 20 percent wieners.

**Sausage with Sauerkraut in Sauce**-At least 40 percent sausage (cooked basis).

**Scalloped Potatoes and Ham or Sausage**-At least 20 percent ham or sausage (cooked basis).

**Scallopini** ("Veal Scallopini," for example)-At least 35 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Scrambled Eggs with Ham in a Pancake**-At least 9 percent ham (cooked basis).

**Scrapple**-At least 40 percent meat and/or meat byproducts.

**Shepherd's Pie**-At least 25 percent meat; no more than 50 percent mashed potatoes.

**Sloppy Joe**-At least 35 percent meat (cooked basis). Must be qualified with true product name, "Barbecue Sauce with Beef."

**Snack**-At least 15 percent meat (cooked basis) or 10 percent bacon (cooked basis).

**Spaghetti Sauce with Meat**-At least 6 percent meat.

**Spaghetti with Meat or Meatballs in Sauce**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Spanish Rice with Meat**-At least 20 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Stuffed Cabbage with Meat in Sauce**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Stuffed Pepper with Meat in Sauce**-At least 12 percent meat.

**Sukiyaki**-At least 30 percent meat.

**Sweet and Sour Meat**-At least 25 percent meat and at least 16 percent fruit.

**Swiss Steak with Gravy**-At least 50 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Tamale**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Tamale with Sauce or Gravy**-At least 20 percent meat.

**Tamale Pie**-At least 20 percent meat; filling must be at least 40 percent of total product.

**Taquito**-At least 15 percent meat.



**Tongue Spread**-At least 50 percent tongue.

**Tortellini with Meat**-At least 10 percent meat.

**Tortellini with Meat in Sauce**-At least 50 percent cooked meat tortellini.

**Veal and Peppers in Sauce**-At least 30 percent meat (cooked basis).

**Veal Bird**-At least 60 percent meat and no more than 40 percent stuffing.

**Veal Cordon Bleu**-At least 60 percent veal, 5 percent ham, and containing swiss, gruyere, mozzarella, or pasteurized process swiss cheese.

**Veal Fricassee**-At least 40 percent meat.

**Veal Parmigiana**-At least 40 percent breaded veal in sauce.

**Veal Scallopini**-At least 35 percent veal (cooked basis).

**Veal Steak**-Chopped, shaped, cubed, frozen. Beef can be added up to 20 percent with product name shown as, "Veal Steaks, Beef Added, Chopped, Shaped, and Cubed." If more than 20 percent beef, must be labeled, "Veal and Beef Steak, Chopped, Shaped, and Cubed." No more than 30 percent fat in total product.

**Vegetable and Meat Casserole**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Vegetable and Meat Pie**-At least 25 percent meat.

**Won Ton Soup**-At least 5 percent meat.

### Poultry Products

All percentages of poultry are on cooked, deboned basis unless otherwise indicated. When standard indicates poultry meat, skin, and fat, the skin and fat are in proportions normal to poultry.

#### Baby Food

**High Poultry Dinner**-At least 18-3/4 percent poultry meat, skin, fat, and giblets.

**Poultry with Broth**-At least 43 percent poultry meat, skin, fat, and giblets.

**Beans and Rice with Poultry**-At least 6 percent poultry meat.

**Breaded Poultry**-No more than 30 percent breading.

#### Canned Boned Poultry

**Boned (kind) Solid Pack**-At least 95 percent poultry meat, skin, and fat.

**Boned (kind)**-At least 90 percent poultry meat, skin, and fat.

**Boned (kind), with Broth**-At least 80 percent poultry meat, skin, and fat.

**Boned (kind), with Specified Percentage of Broth**-At least 50 percent poultry meat, skin, and fat.

**Cannelloni**-At least 7 percent poultry meat.

**Chicken Cordon Bleu**-At least 60 percent boneless chicken breast (raw basis), 5 percent ham, and either swiss, gruyere, or mozzarella cheese. (If breaded, no more than 30 percent breading.)

**Creamed Poultry**-At least 20 percent poultry meat. Product must contain some cream.

**Egg Roll with Poultry**-At least 2 percent poultry meat.

**Eggplant Parmigiana with Poultry**-At least 8 percent poultry meat.

**Entree: Poultry or Poultry Food Products and One Vegetable**-At least 37-1/2 percent poultry meat or poultry food product.

**Gravy with Poultry**-At least 15 percent poultry meat.

**Noodles or Dumplings with Poultry**-At least 6 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry a la Kiev**-Must be breast meat (may have attached skin) stuffed with butter and chives.

**Poultry a la King**-At least 20 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Almandine**-At least 50 percent poultry meat. Product must contain almonds.

**Poultry Brunswick Stew**-At least 12 percent poultry meat. Must contain corn.

**Poultry Burgers**-100 percent poultry, with skin and fat not in excess of natural proportions.

**Poultry Burgundy**-At least 50 percent poultry meat; enough wine to characterize the product.

**Poultry Burrito**-At least 10 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Cacciatore**-At least 20 percent poultry meat, or 40 percent with bone.

**Poultry Casserole**-At least 18 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Chili**-At least 28 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Chili with Beans**-At least 17 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Chili with Beans**-At least 17 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Chop Suey**-At least 4 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Chow Mein** (without noodles)-At least 4 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Creole with Rice**-At least 35 percent cooked meat in poultry and sauce portion. Not more than 50 percent rice in total product.

**Poultry Croquette**-At least 25 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Croquette with Macaroni and Cheese**-At least 29 percent croquettes.

**Poultry Dinner** (a frozen product)-At least 18 percent poultry meat, figured on total meal menu minus appetizer, bread, and dessert.

**Poultry Empanadillo** (a poultry turnover)-At least 25 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Fricassee**-At least 20 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Fricassee of Wings**-At least 40 percent poultry wings (cooked basis, with bone).

**Poultry Hash**-At least 30 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Lasagna**-At least 8 percent poultry meat (raw basis).

**Poultry Livers with Rice and Gravy**-At least 30 percent livers in poultry and gravy portion, or 17-1/2 in total product.

**Poultry Meat Loaf**-A minimum of 65 percent raw poultry or 50 percent poultry meat, and a maximum of 12 percent extenders.

**Poultry Paella**-At least 35 percent poultry meat or 35 percent poultry meat and other meat (cooked basis); no more than 35 percent cooked rice. Must contain seafood.

**Poultry Parmigiana**-At least 40 percent breaded poultry.

**Poultry Pie**-At least 14 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Ravioli**-At least 2 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Roll**-No more than 3 percent binding agents, such as gelatin, in the cooked product; no more than 2 percent natural cooked-out juices.

**Poultry Roll with Broth**-Contains more than 2 percent poultry broth in addition to natural cooked-out juices.

**Poultry Roll with Gelatin**-Gelatin exceeds 3 percent of cooked product.

**Poultry Roll with Natural Juices**-Contains more than 2 percent in natural cooked-out juices.

**Poultry Salad**-At least 25 percent poultry meat (with normal amounts of skin and fat).

**Poultry Scallopini**-At least 35 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Soup**

Ready-to-Eat-At least 2 percent poultry meat.

Condensed-At least 4 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Stew**-At least 12 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Stroganoff**-At least 30 percent poultry meat and at least 10 percent sour cream or a "gourmet" combination of at least 7 1/2 percent sour cream and 5 percent wine.

**Poultry Tamale**-At least 6 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Tetrazzini**-At least 15 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Turnover**-At least 14 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Wellington**-At least 50 percent boneless poultry breast spread with a liver or similar pate coating and covered in not more than 30 percent pastry.

**Poultry with Gravy**-At least 35 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry with Gravy and Dressing**-At least 25 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry with Noodles au Gratin**-At least 18 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry with Noodles or Dumplings**-At least 15 percent poultry meat, or 30 percent with bone.

**Poultry with Rice**-At least 15 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry with Vegetables**-At least 15 percent poultry meat.

**Sauce with Poultry or Poultry Sauce**-At least 6 percent poultry meat.

**Stuffed Cabbage with Poultry**-At least 8 percent poultry meat.

**Stuffed Peppers with Poultry**-At least 8 percent poultry meat.

**Turkey Ham**-A product made with cured turkey thigh meat only.

### Definitions

Some terms used throughout this document are defined below:

**Binders, Extenders**-Binders and extenders help to hold a meat or poultry product together, and also aid in retaining product moisture. Sometimes, these ingredients are used to supplement the required minimum amount of meat or poultry present in a product.

**Cure**-Curing ingredients are used to preserve such products as ham, frankfurters, and bacon. They also give these products their characteristic taste and color. Today, almost all curing of meats is done by adding limited amounts of nitrite in combination with salt during processing. If nitrite-cured products are stored at the proper temperature, the presence of nitrite prevents the growth of organisms that cause botulism in humans.

**Meat**-Meat comes from the muscles of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. "Skeletal" meat refers to the muscular cuts which were attached to the animal's bone structure. Muscle found in the tongue and heart is also defined as "meat," but is permitted only in some meat products. Regulations require that all meats be identified by species (type) of animal, and, if meat from the tongue or heart is used, it must be named in the list of ingredients.

**Meat Byproducts** (sometimes known as "variety meats")-These terms refer to the edible and wholesome parts of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, other than skeletal meat. Whenever byproducts are added to meat products, each specific byproduct must be named in the list of ingredients.

**Meat Food Product** (also known as "meat product")-Any food suitable for human consumption made from cattle,

sheep, swine, or goats, containing more than 3 percent meat.

**Poultry**-All domesticated birds (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas).

**Poultry Byproducts**-All edible parts of poultry other than sex glands and "poultry meat."

**Poultry Food Product** (also known as "poultry product")-Any food suitable for human consumption made from any domesticated bird, containing more than 2 percent poultry meat.

**Poultry Meat**-This term refers to the white and dark meat portions of deboned poultry, excluding fat, skin, and other edible poultry parts.

**Vegetable (Plant) Protein**-Vegetable protein products derived from soybeans may be used as binders or extenders in such meat and poultry products as sausages, luncheon meats, soups, sauces, and gravies. Sometimes, they are the main ingredients in meat and poultry product substitutes. Soybeans are processed into three basic soy protein products: soy flour, soy protein concentrate, and isolated soy vegetable protein. Whenever soy protein is added to a meat or poultry product, its presence is noted in the ingredient statement on the label. In some instances, it is also included in the product name, e.g., "Beef and Textured Vegetable Protein Burritos."

### 2.2.14. Typewriter and Computer Printer Ribbons and Tapes (L&R, 1991)

#### Interpretation

Typewriter and computer printer ribbons must be labeled by length. In addition, character yield information may be disclosed on the principal display panel.

#### Background

Packages of typewriter and computer printer ribbons and tapes have been found in the marketplace with no declaration of quantity of any kind. There is information on the package about the type of machine the ribbon or tape is designed to fit, but this is not a declaration of quantity. Purchasers have been misled as a result of the failure of some manufacturers to disclose the length; ribbons designated for a particular machine



may be sold at a low price, but with substantially less length than ribbons ordinarily produced for the machine.

### 2.3.1. Instant Concentrated Products (L&R, 1977, p. 219)

#### Interpretation

No additional net contents information (other than weight) is required for instant coffee, tea, and cocoa.

#### Background

It was proposed that certain products, such as instant coffee, tea, and cocoa, should have a dual statement of weight including the number of cups (e.g., makes 10 6-oz cups).

The National Coffee Association of U.S.A., Inc., offered the following comments:

1. The number of servings of instant coffee will depend upon the size of the cup involved and the taste of the individual consumer.

a. The size of a cup will vary widely, ranging from a small "demitasse" cup to a large coffee mug.

b. The taste of the individual consumer defies definition because it will vary as widely as the number of individuals considered. Market research shows many like it "strong and black" and others prefer it "mild and thin."

2. Any statement placed on a container of instant coffee that represents that the consumer will be able to obtain a specified number of servings would be arbitrary, confusing and, in a very sense, deceptive.

3. In view of the foregoing, any such requirements that the number of servings be listed on a container of instant coffee might expose the manufacturer to complaints from consumers that it was engaging in an unfair and deceptive practice.

Other issues that the Committee discussed included the authority to require precise directions (rather than, for example, 2 to 3 heaping teaspoons) and the issues of product variability and uniform enforcement.

### 2.3.2. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (L&R, 1979, p. 176; 1980; 1982, p. 152)

#### Guideline

Recognizing the difficulty faced by consumers when more than one method of sale is employed in the same outlet for the same product, noncomparable methods of

sale (e.g., weight and measure) for the same produce item in the same outlet should be minimized.

The methods of retail sale for fresh fruits and vegetables should be:

Commodity	Method of Sale
Apples	Weight or count, or by dry measure in units not less than 1 peck
Apricots	Weight
Artichokes	Weight or count
Asparagus	Weight or bunch
Avocados	Count
Bananas	Weight
Beans	Weight or dry measure, in units not less than 1 peck
Beets	Weight or bunch
Berries (all) <sup>[NOTE 1, see page 155]</sup>	Weight or measure
Broccoli	Weight or bunch
Brussels sprouts	Weight
Cabbage	Weight
Cantaloupes	Weight or count
Carrots	Weight or bunch
Cauliflower	Weight or bunch
Celery	Weight or count
Cherries <sup>[NOTE 1, see page 155]</sup>	Weight or measure
Coconuts	Weight or count
Corn on cob	Count
Cranberries	Weight or measure
Cucumbers	Weight or count
Currants <sup>[NOTE 1, see page 155]</sup>	Weight or measure
Dates	Weight
Eggplant	Weight or count
Escarole	Weight or bunch
Figs	Weight
Garlic	Weight or count
Grapefruits	Weight or count
Grapes	Weight
Greens (all)	Weight
Kale	Weight
Kohlrabi	Weight
Leeks	Weight
Lemons	Weight or count
Lettuce	Weight or count
Limes	Weight or count
Mangoes	Weight or count
Melons (whole)	Weight or count
Melons (cut or pieces)	Weight
Mushrooms	Weight or measure
Nectarines	Weight or count
Okra	Weight
Onions (spring or green)	Weight or bunch
Onions (dry)	Weight



Oranges	Weight or count
Papaya	Weight or count
Parsley	Weight or bunch
Parsnips	Weight
Peaches	Weight or count, or by dry measure in units not less than 1 peck
Pears	Weight or count, or by dry measure in units not less than 1 peck
Peas	Weight
Peppers	Weight or count
Persimmons	Weight or count
Plums	Weight or dry measure, in units not less than 1 peck
Pineapples	Weight or count
Pomegranates	Weight or count
Potatoes (Irish or sweet)	Weight
Prunes	Weight
Pumpkins	Weight or count
Radishes	Weight
Rhubarb	Weight
Rutabagas	Weight
Spinach	Weight or bunch
Tangerines	Weight or count
Tomatoes	Weight or dry measure, in units not less than 1 peck
Tomatoes (cherry) <sup>[NOTE 1, see page 155]</sup>	Weight or measure
Turnips	Weight or bunch

**NOTE 1:** *Commodities sold by measure must be sold in containers standardized by the Berry Basket and Box Code in Handbook 44.*

### 2.3.3. Cardboard Cartons (L&R, 1974, p. 223)

#### Guidelines and Interpretations

Cardboard cartons should be sold by their dimensions. Identification numbers used in the trade do not correspond to these dimensions, and could tend to mislead the uninformed purchaser (although there is no actual unit such as inches associated with the identification numbers). Sales or catalogue literature will have to be investigated to determine whether there is sufficient information upon which to make a purchasing decision.

#### Background

Copies of letters received by the New York Bureau of Weights and Measures regarding cardboard containers were forwarded to the Committee. These letters highlight the confusion that exists when these containers are sold to new businessmen by an identity number

which is often mistaken for the size of the box. For example, a 30 x 4 identification number refers to a box whose actual size is 27 x 3 inches. It was suggested that a new section be added to the Method of Sale of Commodities Regulation so that these containers can be sold on a basis that will provide more accurate information.

An important argument in support of adding a new section is that small businessmen just getting started need as much assistance as can be provided in order to survive and grow.

An argument opposing this change is that a table, similar to table 1 of § 2.9. (Softwood Lumber) of the Uniform Method of Sale Regulation, could be printed showing the relationship between identity and size; this would not solve the problem.

It is the consensus of the Committee that these containers should be sold by actual size. The Committee does not believe, however, that every trade practice must be controlled through the Uniform Laws and Regulations. This is particularly true where the item does not directly concern the retail consumer. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the appropriate trade associations be contacted and asked to correct this practice on a voluntary basis.

### 2.3.4. Catalyst Beads (L&R, 1981, p. 100)

#### Guideline and Interpretation

The proper method of sale of catalyst beads used in automobile exhaust systems is by volume. It is appropriate for the quantity declaration to be supplemented by part number or other description of the specific converter for which the package of catalyst beads is intended.

#### Background

A communication from the General Motors Corporation AC Spark Plug Division was forwarded to the Committee which proposes discontinuing the labeling of their catalyst beads by weight. When the catalyst becomes contaminated by leaded gasoline or prolonged use, the catalytic converter in the exhaust system of recent GM cars and trucks (running on unleaded gasoline) must be emptied of its catalyst beads and be refilled by volume with replacement catalyst beads in order to meet emission standards. The beads are used by volume (to fill a catalytic converter), are hygroscopic, and vary in core material density. Therefore, packages of beads meeting a net weight label require an additional one-third pound (on the average) over the packages labeled by volume, cost about \$7.50 more per

package, and the additional weight of beads will be discarded in actual use.

**2.3.5. Incense**  
(L&R, 1978, p. 151)

**Interpretation**

Incense labeled by count is fully informative and sufficient.

**Background**

The State of Oregon raised the issue of proper quantity declarations for the sale of incense. The question is what if any information, other than count such as weight or volume or length, is necessary for an adequate description on packages of incense. The Committee is of the opinion that a statement of count as defined in § 6.4.1(c) of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation is fully informative and is sufficient in this case.

**2.3.6. Sea Shells**  
(L&R, 1976, p. 223)

**Guideline**

Sea shells shall be sold by count and weight for packages of 50 sea shells or less, and by volume and weight for packages containing more than 50 sea shells.

**2.3.7. Tire Tread Rubber Products**  
(L&R, 1976, p. 233)

**Guideline**

Tire tread rubber products shall be sold by net weight. The polyethylene film protective backing shall be part of the product and included in the net weight. The core is part of the tare and must be deducted from the gross weight to determine the net weight.

**2.3.8. Wiper Blades**  
(L&R, 1979, p. 182)

**Interpretation**

There is a trade custom of labeling automobile wiper blades by the length of the metal backing or vertebra, not the length of the blade. This is an acceptable method of sale and net contents declaration.

**Background**

The Committee received a request from a manufacturer of automobile wiper blades that had a problem with one State concerning the measurement of length as labeled on their packages. The State felt that the proper designation should be the length of the blade itself; the

manufacturer said that traditionally the industry measured the length of the metal backing or vertebra.

The Committee, after some discussion, determined that since there was no intent to mislead customers, the traditional measurement of the metal backing or vertebra was acceptable.

**2.3.9. Fireplace Logs**  
(L&R, 1975, p. 174)

**Interpretation**

Time of burning is not an appropriate quantity declaration for fireplace logs. (§ 2.4.3. of the Uniform Method of Sale of Commodities requires single logs to be sold by weight, or if packaged and less than 4 cu ft, weight plus count.)

**Background**

The enforceability of quantity declarations using time as the basis of measurement for commodities, including packaged commodities, must be considered carefully if equity in the marketplace is to be achieved. The Committee wishes to stress to those who have submitted time declaration questions that the enforceability factor should not override consumer protection and uniformity considerations. Based on the above criteria, the Committee recommends that the Conference take the position that time is not an appropriate quantity declaration for fireplace logs.

**2.3.10. Wiping Cloths**  
(L&R, 1972, p. 146)

**Interpretation**

Wiping cloths shall be sold by net weight, not by gross weight.

**Background**

The National Association of Wiping Cloth Manufacturers requested the Committee to approve and recommend the sale of wiping cloths on a gross weight basis or, in the alternative, to propose an exemption from net weight requirements for such items sold in bales or cartons. In its communication, the Association noted that the wiping cloth industry is an important segment of the nation's recycling effort. The Association also contended that application of net weight requirements to packaged wiping cloths will work an undue hardship on the industry.

We are sympathetic to the aims and purposes of the Federal Resource Recovery Act and recognize the important contribution made by the wiping cloth industry in this regard. It is also recognized that it has

been industry practice to sell packaged wiping cloths with a gross weight designation while also specifying a percentage tare weight allowance. In essence, this practice is not sale by gross weight but is more nearly a sale on a net weight basis.

Accordingly, it is not felt that either a recommendation to permit sale by gross weight or an amendment excluding packaged wiping cloths from net weight labeling requirements is warranted. Historically, all packaged commodities have been required to be sold on a net weight basis, and net weight requirements are a basic feature of weights and measures laws. Because of this longstanding and periodically reaffirmed net weight requirement, and because the industry practice also recognizes net weight, it is the recommendation of the Committee that net weight requirements be applied to packaged wiping cloths in the same fashion as they are applied to all other packaged products.

### **2.3.11. Packaged Foods or Cosmetics Sold from Vending Machines**

(L&R, 1982, p. 152)

#### **Interpretation**

Packaged foods and cosmetics sold from vending machines must be labeled the same as similar items not sold in vending machines, including identity, responsibility, net contents, and ingredient declaration, except that § 3.3. of the Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities permits identity and net contents to be posted on the machine in lieu of appearing on the package.

#### **Background**

As part of its review of the Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities, FDA recommended adding a statement to § 3.3. that packaged foods and cosmetics sold in vending machines must in general be labeled in accordance with requirements for similar articles not sold in vending machines (e.g., ingredient declaration requirements). The Committee recommends that this information be made a guideline rather than incorporated as part of the uniform regulation.

### **2.3.12. Movie Films, Tapes, Cassettes**

(L&R, 1975, p. 174)

#### **Guideline**

Movie film may be sold by linear measure. Magnetic tapes and cassettes may be sold by either linear measure or playing time.

#### **Background**

The enforceability of quantity declarations using time as the basis of measurement for commodities, including packaged commodities, must be considered carefully if equity in the marketplace is to be achieved. The Committee wishes to stress to those who have submitted time declaration questions that the enforceability factor should not override consumer protection and uniformity considerations. The committee further recommends that the States follow FTC guidelines in requiring lineal measure for the sale of movie films and permit either linear measure or playing time for magnetic tapes and cassettes.

### **2.3.13. Vegetable Oil**

(L&R, 1983, p. 208)

#### **Guideline and Interpretation**

Packaged liquid vegetable oil must be labeled by liquid volume, although net weight may also be declared.

#### **Background**

Packages of liquid vegetable oil are being sold for restaurant and other small food business use labeled by weight. It has been brought to the attention of the Committee that containers of product labeled "5 gallons" look identical in dimensions to those labeled "35 pounds," but the density of the vegetable oil is such that the 35-pound cans contain only about 4-1/2 gallons. The Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils indicated that companies selling liquid vegetable oils often compete with those selling solid shortening, and that a net weight comparison is useful for these purposes. Recipes for food products in large sizes sometimes provide ingredient quantities by weight or volume.

It is the opinion of the members of the Committee that packaged liquid vegetable oil must be labeled by liquid volume, although a net weight may be declared in addition to the net volume statement.

When a single manufacturer of vegetable oil packages the same oil in the same size container with two such widely different net quantity statements, this practice could easily be considered (a) misleading to the customer, and (b) nonfunctional slack-fill. Weights and measures enforcement action should be taken.

### **2.3.14. Potpourri (See also Method of Sale, p. 100)**

(L&R, 1983, p. 209)

#### **Guideline and Interpretation**

Potpourri may be sold either by weight or by dry measure either when sold from bulk or when prepackaged and not in decorative containers. When prepack-



aged potpourri is put up in decorative containers, it is an "air freshener unit" and no net contents statement is required.

### **Background**

Minnetonka, Inc. (Minnetonka, MN) manufactures a line of fragrant dried herbs and flowers ("Pot Pourri") used for their decorative nature and fragrance, and sold from bulk and in prepackaged form. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has communicated with Minnetonka and is of the opinion that the prepackaged potpourri put up in decorative containers can be considered as an air freshener unit and, therefore, no net contents statement would be required (because FTC has ruled similarly for incense and other air fresheners).

The Southern Weights and Measures Association has requested the NCWM to resolve the conflict between § 19 of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law (requiring a quantity of contents statement in terms of weight, measure, or count) and the FTC opinion.

The Liaison Committee and Committee on Laws and Regulations met jointly to consider this issue. Neither Committee saw conflict between the FTC opinion and the Model Law. Section 17 of the Uniform Law states in part, "... commodities not in liquid form shall be sold only by weight, or by measure, or by count, so long as the method of sale provides accurate quantity information." The quantity of air freshener or incense in decorative containers does not directly translate into easily measurable units such as weight or volume, so count (e.g., "one") appears to be a minimally acceptable declaration of net contents. This is the interpretation of the FTC.

Sale of potpourri from bulk has been made by weight or by dry measure. Questions of how to sell the product from bulk arose because the company was informed by weights and measures officials that they were supplying scales that would not meet the requirements of Handbook 44. The company sells their product in boutiques and department stores, most of which are not equipped with suitable scales. Therefore, Minnetonka had to supply a measuring device with its bulk potpourri. Since the fragrance and visual appearance of the product are the main reasons for consumer purchases, the dry volume of product seemed to be an alternative and adequate method of sale (since the volume is related to the surface areas exposed, which in turn is related to the amount of fragrance given off). Minnetonka had volumetric measures fabricated and sent to NIST for type approval. The dry volume measures hold 1/8 and 1/4 dry pint and have been issued reports of test. These dry volume measures were fabricated for Minnetonka

and are not available to the commercial trade, so far as the Committee is aware.

The Committee would like to alert field officials to the likelihood of these and other commodities being sold by weight or measure from bulk in department stores and other retail outlets not usually recognized as locations where commercial measuring equipment would be present.

The remaining problem is, of course, the fact that the prepackaged material in decorative containers may contain no declaration of weight or volume (per FTC information), whereas the material sold from bulk will be measured by dry volume. This will be a problem for consumers who wish to make a value comparison between the prepackaged product and that sold from bulk. Minnetonka, Inc., is studying the feasibility of putting a declaration of net contents on their prepackaged product in terms of dry volume.

### **2.3.15. Bulk Sales**

(L&R Committee, 1986, p. 140)

When packaged or wrapped items (such as individually wrapped candies) are sold from bulk displays by weight, the price must be based on the net weight, not the weight including the individual piece wrappings. This will require (1) subtracting the weight of the bag into which the customer puts the pieces plus (2) subtracting the weight of the piece wrappings (the latter is a percentage of the gross weight--that is, the tare increases as the customer selects more of the commodity).

### **Background**

Retail food stores are merchandising prepackaged commodities such as candies, pet food, snack bars, and bouillon cubes from bulk displays. Some retailers sell these products by gross weight. Section 1.2. of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law reads in part: "The term 'weight' as used in connection with any commodity means net weight. . ." A copy of a letter to the Chairman of the Conference and his response appear as Appendix A to this report. The Committee applauds the Chairman's response to the request and affirms the need for strong enforcement action in this area, rather than any changes to existing laws or regulations.

A workshop was held on June 20, 1986, at the U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC, to explore the issues and alternatives involved in the sale of prepackaged goods from the bulk food sales areas of supermarkets. Representatives of the packaging, supermarket, and small grocery industries; scale and



point-of-sale (POS) systems manufacturers; the U.S. Food and Drug Administration; weights and measures agencies, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology attended. No final recommendations came out of this meeting; however, the participants express an interest in meeting again after a written report of the June 20 meeting was made available and before the Interim Meetings of the NCWM in January 1987. The following issues were discussed:

1. Prepackaged commodities in bulk displays are being sold on a gross weight basis.

Federal regulations covering packaged goods and every state Weights and Measures Law require any sale by weight to be "net weight" (not including the weight of the wrapping materials). In some areas of the nation, many items are being sold on a gross weight basis in the supermarkets, for example, fresh fruit and vegetables in poly bags in the produce area. Perhaps because of the light weight of these bags (that is, the minimum size of the scale division on the ordinary supermarket checkout scale is large with respect to the weight of the poly bags), low priority is given to correcting this sales practice, and a lack of uniformity in enforcement of the net weight requirements results. Weights and measures officials have found tare amounting to over 40 percent of the gross weight in prepackaged items sold from bulk; the majority of cases seems to range from 3 to 12 percent. Officials see the need to "draw the line" in a sales practice that appears to have evolved from other practices that were not heavily monitored and corrected at their inception.

2. Retailers face technical and administrative problems in properly deducting tare from the gross weight.

Automatic deduction of tare is preferable for large-scale retailers because of its speed. No equipment (either stand-alone scale or POS) is available at the present time that can: (1) subtract a percentage of the gross weight to represent the tare weight; or (2) subtract a fixed tare for the bag and a percentage tare for the wrapper on the prepackaged item. [Editor's Note: There is equipment now available that can deduct a tare that is a percentage of the gross weight.] Two POS system manufacturers said that new systems with percentage tare capability could be designed, but they could not definitely say whether retrofitting existing systems was possible. They said that the ability to retrofit declined with the age of the system. Supermarket representatives expressed concern that their in-store computer software would need modification above and beyond the retrofitting or software redesign that might

be done by the POS manufacturers; their software is designed around current POS software.

Deduction of tare in the bulk food area using a scale other than the checkout scale can be done more easily than at checkout if a POS system is being used. A tare look-up table used in conjunction with the scale appears to be the only currently used method that meets the net weight requirements when packaged products are sold from bulk. (The procedure is to gross weigh the product, look up the tare, subtract it from the gross weight, and then determine a final net weight and total price.)

Each retailer will have to consider the cost of additional manpower (as the weighing and marking of the purchase in the bulk food area might require), new equipment (purchasing scales or POS systems with percentage tare capability), or retrofit of existing equipment as compared with the value of the market share contributed by the bulk marketing of prepacked commodities. However, two supermarket chain representatives said that they expected some growth in this type of sale (because of the customers' perception of cleanliness of the product, for example).

3. Present methods of sale and advertising are often misleading.

Suggestions were made that advertising on a "wrapped weight" basis would properly inform the consumer. However, it was pointed out that a typical purchaser does not know what "wrapped weight" is (i.e., gross weight). Moreover, selling packaged goods on a gross weight basis is illegal; it thwarts value comparison with other products sold by net weight.

Bulk food sales advertising often includes claims of savings of, for example, 10 to 20 percent over a purchase of the same commodity in standard-pack form. These advertising claims can be exaggerated and misleading if the comparisons referenced are between standard-pack commodities sold net weight and products sold from bulk on a gross weight basis.

The possibility of advertising a net weight unit price, but actually weighing at the checkout on a gross weight basis (and charging at a lower gross weight unit price) was discussed. For example, a sign could be posted with the following:

"\$1.50 per pound, net weight. We are not able to weigh this packaged product on a net weight basis (that is, without the wrapper), and will therefore

charge you \$1.40 per pound including the wrapper weight at the checkout."

Everyone agreed that advertising claims and appropriate wording would have to be chosen carefully if this is to be viable. However, those weights and measures officials present were generally opposed to this alternative based on the difficulty of enforcement and lack of assurance that a consumer would really understand explanatory signage.

#### **2.3.16. Animal Bedding**

(L&R, 1988, p. 159)

##### **Recommended Method of Sale**

Animal bedding of all kinds, except for baled straw, should be sold by volume, that is, by the cubic meter, cubic yard, cubic foot or cubic inch.

The test method in Handbook 133, § 4.11. Peat Moss, can be used for animal bedding. The test official should "fluff up" or in some way reduce the amount of compaction of product that may occur under ordinary packaging and distribution processes prior to testing.

#### **2.3.17. Ready-to-Eat Food - Guideline on Selling Whole Chicken by Count**

(L&R, 1991)

##### **Guideline**

Supermarkets have complained that being required to sell items such as fully-cooked ready-to-eat chickens or ribs or other "carry-out" items by the pound puts them at a competitive disadvantage to other "fast-food" outlets that can post a final price on a menu board so that the potential customer knows ahead of selection what the final price of the item will be.

It is not necessary, however, to sell these items from bulk and have to individually weigh and mark every chicken or slab of ribs. An alternative method of sale is to weigh the finished, cooked item, say the whole chickens, determine the minimum net weight, and to sell them as if they were "standard" packages, that is, of a fixed (the minimum) weight. For example, retailers could post a sign "Whole Barbecued Chickens, net weight 2-1/2 lb - \$3.85 each."

This would meet the requirement that meat, poultry, fish, and seafood be sold by weight and would permit such stores to compete with fast food outlets while still providing net quantity information to the purchaser.

## **Background**

The Massachusetts Food Association and Connecticut Food Stores Association requested that § 1.12. Ready-to-Eat Food of the Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities be modified so that whole ready-to-eat chickens held in a hot holding unit with or without thermal protection packaging and not intended for self service be permitted to be sold by weight, measure, or count. They argued that customer convenience demanded that the customer know the cost to feed the family prior to the sale. Permitting the sale of whole chicken only by a specified cost per pound may act as a psychological obstacle to purchasing at the retail food store, which competes with the fast food restaurant with respect to this product. The Northeastern Weights and Measures Association did not support the food associations' request. They recommended that whole chicken be labeled as if it were a standard package, for example, "net weight 2 1/2 lb - \$3.85 each" as signage adjacent to the product. The majority of the Committee endorses this approach.

#### **2.5.1. Net Weight at Retail**

(P&C, 1977, p. 160)

##### **Policy**

It is the policy of the National Conference on Weights and Measures that measurement equity in the United States demands the continuation of an applied system of weights and measures regulation that assures accurate net weight at the time of retail sale.

#### **2.5.2. Bakery Products: Variations from Declared Net Weights**

(L&R, 1983, p. 153)

##### **Guideline or Interpretation**

Special individual package variations are not required for bakery products. The MAV's in H-133 are sufficient for packaged bakery products as presently labeled.

## **Background**

The American Bakers Association (ABA) proposed the need for special individual package variations for bakery products. They argue that neither the permitted variations in Handbook 67 ("Unreasonable Minus or Plus Errors") or in Handbook 133 ("Maximum Allowable Variations") are large enough for the special quality control problems prevalent in their industry. The Committee requested specific data from the ABA that would support their proposal and agreed to work with the Office of Weights and Measures and the ABA in order to determine if special limits of reasonable variation should be set for bakery products.



The ABA supplied data from 185 lots, from five companies, of several types of produce (biscuits, buns, bread, donuts, cakes, pies, etc.) with net weight declarations from 2-1/4 to 30 oz. The data for each product produced by each plant consisted of about 50 individual package net weights taken at intervals of 10 min to 1.2 h spaced throughout a production run (one day's run). Other data were supplied on a few products for which 10 packages coming consecutively off the production line were collected at hourly intervals and weighed.

Both sets of data indicated very great variability in net weight for any given product.

Having reviewed the data submitted to the Committee by their member companies, the ABA requested a tentative figure of twice the maximum allowable variations as described in Handbook 133.

Two Weights and Measures jurisdictions provided copies of recent package test reports on bakery products. One jurisdiction tested these products using Handbook 67 (H-67) and the other using Handbook 133 (H-133).

In the jurisdiction using H-67, 148 samples were taken (mostly at retail) with only seven lots rejected on the basis of the sample data (4.7 percent); the lots that were rejected failed the average requirements as well as the allowed number of individual packages with "unreasonable minus errors." However, four more lots would have failed if H-67 had been followed to the letter; four more lots had at least two packages in a sample of 10 that exceeded the table values of unreasonable minus errors in H-67. Since the particular jurisdiction that provided these data used larger values for unreasonable minus or plus errors than H-67, only one lot in addition to the seven that were rejected should have been rejected on the basis of the sample data (5.4 percent rejected). The variability in each sample was large; however, because the bakers had overpacked to the extent necessary to account for such variability, 94.6 percent of the lots complied with the requirement.

In the jurisdiction using H-133, 15 samples from different types of baked goods were analyzed; four were rejected based on the fact that the average error was minus and only one was rejected on both the average being minus and on individual packages exceeding the MAV. Again, some of the data showed wide variability in individual package weights from the same lot; however, the bakeries had accommodated the variability by setting their targets higher than the label.

Although baked goods do show large variability, the data provided to the Committee plus the personal experience of the Committee members indicate that there are no serious compliance problems with such packaged goods. Although permitting larger individual package variations would permit some bakeries to decrease their target weights, the Committee wishes to see the status quo maintained. Members of the Committee are convinced that packagers producing baked goods are able to meet the existing standards and that those standards are adequate and not in need of changing. Based on this information, the Committee recommends no addition to either the Model State Packaging and Labeling Regulation or to H-67 or H-133 for bakery products.

### **2.5.3. Commodity Requirements, Flour** (Exec, 1987, p. 64)

The NCWM recommends the use of 3 percent gray area for weights and measures officials to use in checking packages of flour.

This procedure is described in § 3.17. of Handbook 133, Third Edition.

### **2.5.4. Wet Tare Tests on Packages from Federally Inspected Plants** (Exec, 1988, p. 51)

#### **Policy**

The following gray areas should be applied in wet tare tests used to determine net weights:

- 2-1/2 percent of the labeled weight for hot dogs or franks (whether meat or poultry)
- 3 percent of the labeled weight for fresh poultry

See § 3.17. of Handbook 133, Third Edition, for test methods.

### **2.5.5. Model Agreement Between a State or Local Government and Food Safety and Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for the Determination of Net Contents of Federally Inspected Meat and Poultry Products** (Exec, 1988, pp. 86-92)

#### **Preamble to the Memorandum of Understanding**

This agreement is between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the state or local government that has signed the document. Nothing in this document is intended to interfere with the rights of privacy that private businesses now enjoy. This agreement is

intended to provide an orderly process for obtaining information by state and local officials from Federal meat and poultry establishments when there is a reasonable need for the information.

## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between the

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

And the

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_

Or

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF \_\_\_\_\_

The Food Safety and Inspection Service and the State or Local Government of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby jointly agree to the following terms and conditions with respect to the enforcement of certain provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act and State and local laws regulating net content labeling of meat and poultry products.

### I. PURPOSE

To permit full implementation of concurrent jurisdiction, as provided by law, by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and State and local weights and measures agencies engaged in regulatory functions concerning the declared net content of Federally inspected meat and poultry products. To maximize the exchange of net content information between FSIS and State and local agencies for the determination of label accuracy on Federally inspected meat and poultry products. To encourage the use of quality control programs by establishments operating under Federal inspection, and to encourage the use of quality control documentation by state and local agencies in their regulatory programs.

### II. STATUTES RELATING TO THE AGREEMENT

Nothing in this agreement shall lessen the responsibilities of the Food and Safety and Inspection Service under the Federal Meat Inspection Act or the Poultry Products Inspection Act, nor of the state and local agencies operating under their respective statutes.

A. The Food Safety and Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is primarily responsible for enforcing the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act. In carrying out its

responsibilities, the Food Safety and Inspection Service has inspectors who inspect meat and/or poultry processing plants to ensure that products are not adulterated or misbranded. The type and intensity of inspection is determined by criteria defined by the Secretary. The sections of the Code of Federal Regulations that concern net content compliance are 9 CFR 317.2(h)(2) for meat and 9 CFR 381.121(c)(6) for poultry. FSIS net content inspection is accomplished by the FSIS inspector in the establishment through observing the establishment's process control and by verifying the product's net contents by selecting and measuring samples from lots of labeled product. Federally approved quality control programs are establishment-operated control procedures for tare determination, sample selection, sample measuring, recordkeeping, and taking action against noncomplying product. The FSIS inspector monitors the application of the quality control program, evaluates records, and conducts verification sampling and measuring to determine continued Federal acceptance of the establishment's quality control program and the accuracy of its net content labeling on the establishment's product.

B. For the purpose of preventing the distribution of adulterated or misbranded articles, state and local agencies have concurrent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act regarding net content labeling of Federally-inspected meat and poultry products within their geographic area, when those products are located outside of Federally inspected establishments. In the event that representatives of state or local agencies wish to inspect products in an official Federally-inspected establishment, they may do so with permission of an appropriate FSIS official for that establishment. FSIS permission is not required for state and local agency examination of establishment scales and weighing systems. Also, state and local agencies may impose on such establishments, recordkeeping, and other requirements within the scope of § 202 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and § 11(b) of the Poultry Products Inspection Act. (See 21 U.S.C. 467 et. seq. and 678). The state and local agencies conduct unannounced evaluations at sites other than at Federally inspected establishments, of declared net contents on all products including Federally inspected meat and poultry products. The actions available to the state and local agencies vary depending upon their respective laws. However, typically, state and local agencies may take one or more of the following actions whenever noncompliant products are found: (1) Require noncompliant products to be removed from the market; (2) Relabel to the correct content; (3) Prepare



documentation of findings and give it to the owner and/or producer of the product; (4) Contact FSIS if it is Federally inspected product; and (5) Pursue regulatory action through the administrative or judicial system. (Cite here any additional state and/or local law(s) or regulations deemed appropriate for this MOU.)

### III. SUBSTANCE OF AGREEMENT:

#### A. The Food Safety and Inspection Service will:

1. Instruct all its processing-food inspectors in the procedures that will be used when cooperating with the state or local officials who are reviewing the records or control procedures, and in assisting state or local officials in identifying the establishment personnel responsible for reviewing establishment-maintained records within the framework of this Memorandum of Understanding.
2. Inform the state and local officials who are reviewing the records of the procedures if the establishment is operating under a Federally-approved Total or Partial Quality Control Program.
3. Assist state and local officials by making its records of the evaluation of tare weights and net contents of meat and poultry products at any Federally inspected establishment available to state and local officials for those lots that they identify as well as any scale records. With respect to any establishment operating under a Federally approved Quality Control Program, such records will include: the date of the evaluation, the product evaluated, the code markings if any, the label used, the individual product contents in the sample, the range of measurements, the sample average, scale records, and the inspector's signature.
4. Be responsible for monitoring the accuracy and suitability of scales in Federally-inspected establishments used to establish the net content of Federally-inspected meat and poultry products. FSIS will require the scales to be maintained in accordance with the requirements set forth in the latest edition of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices" approved by FSIS. This handbook is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20408.
5. Maintain its role as exclusive authority for net content of packages at Federally inspected

establishments while cooperating with the state and local authorities.

6. Review the records and its decisions in the event of a disagreement by state and local officials over net contents of Federally inspected meat and poultry products. The FSIS personnel to settle such disagreements will be the Regional Director of the region in which the Federally inspected establishment is located. The appropriate FSIS official for the establishment will be responsible for arranging an appeal to the Regional Director. The Regional Director or his designee will identify the appropriate FSIS or USDA official for the establishment. In the event agreement is not reached in the regional meeting, the disagreement can be appealed to the Administrator, FSIS.

7. Grant permission to the state or local weights and measures authorities to enter the Federal establishment for any purpose other than the inspection and certification of weighing devices. When the request for entry is to examine a suspect lot, FSIS may decide to conduct its own evaluation on the lot or process in question and, in that case, will issue a report in 10 days. In the event that perishable product is on hold, a response will be provided in two days.

8. Define specific sampling procedures for determining the compliance of a lot of meat or poultry products in the Federally inspected establishments. These are defined as Category B Sampling Procedures in the latest edition of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 133, "Checking the Net Contents of Packaged Goods," approved by FSIS.

9. Define specific sampling procedures for determining the compliance of a lot of meat or poultry product at sites other than Federally inspected meat and poultry establishments. These are defined as Category A Sampling Procedures in the latest edition of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 133 approved by FSIS.

10. Agree to support the action of the state or local official if the actions are in agreement with the procedures in this Memorandum of Understanding, including the procedures Handbook 133, § 3.18.

#### B. States and local agencies will:

1. Instruct their officials to use only those statistical methods defined by FSIS for determining the

compliance of a Federally inspected lot, but examined at the site other than the Federally inspected establishment. These are defined as Category A Sampling Procedures in the latest edition of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 133, approved by FSIS. Wet tare or dry tare tests may be used outside the Federal establishment.

a. If wet tare tests are conducted on products that have an established gray area, the procedures in Handbook 133, § 3.18.

b. If wet tare tests are conducted on products that do not have an established gray area, reasonable variations as permitted in the USDA regulations apply.

2. Instruct their officials to use only those statistical methods defined by FSIS for determining the compliance for Federally inspected product samples inside the Federally inspected establishment. These are defined as Category B sampling procedures in the latest edition of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 133 approved by FSIS. Only dry tare tests are to be conducted in the Federally inspected establishment except for products that are packed in non nutritious media, in which case the net weight is the drained weight; e.g., vienna sausage.

3. Instruct their officials to take action on lots of products only if in agreement with the contents of this Memorandum of Understanding, including the procedure in Handbook 133, § 3.18.

4. If they wish to test product at the Federal establishment, instruct their officials to contact the appropriate FSIS official for that establishment prior to entering the establishment. A current FSIS Directory of official establishments is maintained at the FSIS regional offices as well as the identities of the appropriate FSIS or USDA official for that establishment. (See list below)

5. Instruct their officials, in the event that they wish to visit the establishment for any purpose except for examining, testing, and or certifying scales, to provide to the appropriate FSIS official in writing, a statement of the purpose of the visit. If the purpose is to investigate suspect lots, then the State or local official needs to provide the identification of lots of products that include the sampling, tare, and compliance procedures used for the lots that they believe to be suspect due to low net contents.

FSIS Regional Offices	State or Territories
Western Regional Office 620 Central Avenue, Bldg. 2C Alameda, CA 94501 Tel: (415) 273-7402 Fax: (510) 536-7996	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Samoa, And Guam
Southwestern Regional Office, Room 5-F41 1100 Commerce Street Dallas, TX 75242 Tel: (214) 767-4508 Fax: (214) 767-8175	Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma
North Central Regional Office 11338 Aurora Ave. Des Moines, IA 50322 Tel: (515) 284-6300 Fax: (515) 284-6307	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Ohio
Southeastern Regional Office Room 299 South 1718 Peachtree Street, N.W. Atlanta, GA 30309 Tel: (404) 881-3911 Fax: (404) 347-2983	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands
Northeastern Regional Office Mellon Independence Center 701 Market Street, 2-B South Philadelphia, PA 19106-1515 Tel: (215) 597-4217 Fax: (215) 597-4214	Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and the District of Columbia

6. Optionally, instruct their officials to enter a Federally-inspected establishment at least once each calendar year in order to examine, test and certify scales and service records for accuracy and suitability. The technical



requirements of the scales are defined by the latest edition of National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices." This handbook is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20408.

7. Instruct their officials to determine what tare and net content records are needed from FSIS records for the suspect lots. These FSIS records may be copied, distributed, and removed from the establishment.

8. Instruct their officials to ask to review establishment-maintained net content records and to recognize that the information on the establishment operation and the species of the approved Total or Partial Quality Control Program are proprietary information and are not for copying, distribution, or removal from the site without permission of the producer's establishment manager. An establishment that is not operating under an approved net content Quality Control Program is not required to share its net content records with FSIS personnel. Such information may be reviewed, copied, distributed, and removed from the plant site only with the permission of the producer's establishment manager.

9. In those situations where the state or local official and appropriate FSIS official disagree on what action to take, agree to direct the disagreement in writing to the FSIS Regional director in whose region the establishment is located. In the event agreement is not reached in the regional meeting, the disagreement can be appealed to the Administrator, FSIS by the state or local official.

#### IV. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Food Safety And Inspection Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
14th and Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20250

State of \_\_\_\_\_  
or  
Local Government of \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. LIAISON OFFICERS:

Deputy Administrator  
Meat and Poultry Inspection Technical Services  
Food Safety and Inspection Service

Director \_\_\_\_\_  
Weights and Measures

#### VI. PERIOD OF AGREEMENT:

This Agreement, when accepted by both parties, covers an indefinite period of time and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties or terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

Approved and Accepted for the Food Safety and Inspection Service \_\_\_\_\_

Approved and Accepted for the State of \_\_\_\_\_ or Local Government of \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2.5.6. Guidelines for NCWM Resolution of Requests for Recognition of Moisture Loss in Other Packaged Products

(Exec, 1988, p. 94)

The Task Force on Commodity Requirements limited its work to only a few product categories, using these categories as models for addressing moisture loss. The gray-area concept is the result of this work.

Recognizing several candidates for future work in moisture loss, the Task Force recommends that the following guidelines for moisture loss be followed as far as possible by any industry requesting consideration:

1. There should be reasonable uniformity in the moisture content of the product category. For example, since pet food has final moisture contents ranging from very moist to very dry, some subcategorization of pet food needs to be defined by industry before NCWM study of the issue.

2. The predominant type of moisture loss (whether into the atmosphere or into the packaging materials) must be specified.

3. Different types of packaging might make it necessary to subcategorize the product. For example, pasta is packaged in cardboard, in polyethylene, or other packaging more impervious to moisture loss. The industry should define the domain of packaging materials to be considered.

4. "Real-world" data is needed on the product as found in the retail marketing chain - not just laboratory moisture-loss data.

5. The industry requesting consideration of moisture loss for its product should collect data on an industry-wide basis (rather than from only one or two companies).

Information concerning the relative fractions of imported and domestically produced product should be available, for example, in order to assess the feasibility of interacting with the manufacturer on specific problem lots.

6. Moisture loss may occur either:

- during manufacturing; or
- during distribution.

Data will be needed to show the relative proportion of moisture loss in these different locations, since moisture loss is permitted only under good distribution practices. Geographical and seasonal variations may apply.

7. A description of the processing and packaging methods in use in the industry will be of great value, as will a description of the distribution system and time for manufacturing and distribution. A description of the existing net quantity control programs in place should be given, together with information on how compliance with Handbook 133 is obtained. A description of maintenance and inspection procedures for the scales should be provided, together with information on suitability of equipment and other measurements under Handbook 44.

8. A description of Federal and local agency jurisdiction and test should be given, as well as any regulatory history with respect to moisture loss and short weight. Has weights and measures enforcement generated the request? What efforts have addressed the moisture loss issue prior to approaching the NCWM? Are the appropriate Federal agencies aware of the industry's request to NCWM?

9. The industry should propose the type of compliance system and/or moisture determination methodology to be used. The compliance scheme, if it contains industry data components, should be susceptible to verification (as examples: USDA net weight tests for meat; or exchange of samples with millers for flour), and should state what the companies will do to provide data to field inspection agencies in an ongoing fashion (as the gray-area approach requires). If in-plant testing is to be

combined with field testing, who is to do such testing, and how is this to be accomplished? It should be possible to incorporate the proposed testing scheme into Handbook 133, and used with Category A or B sampling plans.

When all the preliminary information recommended above has been collected, a field test of the proposed compliance scheme should be conducted by weights and measures enforcement officials to prove its viability.

See the plan diagrammed on the next page.

#### **2.6.1. Retail Gas Sales and Metric Price Computations in General** (S&T, 1980, p. 227)

##### **Guideline**

The National Bureau of Standards (now the National Institute of Standards and Technology) published equivalent rounded values for metric equivalents of inch-pound units should be used. They are:

$$3.785411784 \text{ liters} = 1 \text{ gallon}$$

$$0.2641720524 \text{ gallon} = 1 \text{ liter}$$

A "Rule of Reason" should apply to the corrected value so that the value used is consistent with the quantity of the transaction. The converted value should never have fewer than four significant digits and should have at least the same number of significant digits as the number of significant digits in the quantity of product being converted. For example, if a 1 000 gallon delivery were to be converted to liters the value would be 3 785 liters; for 10 000 gallons - 37 854 liters, for 100 gallons - 378.5 liters.

In the case of expressing a unit price equivalent for consumer value comparisons in retail gasoline sales, the following formula should be used:

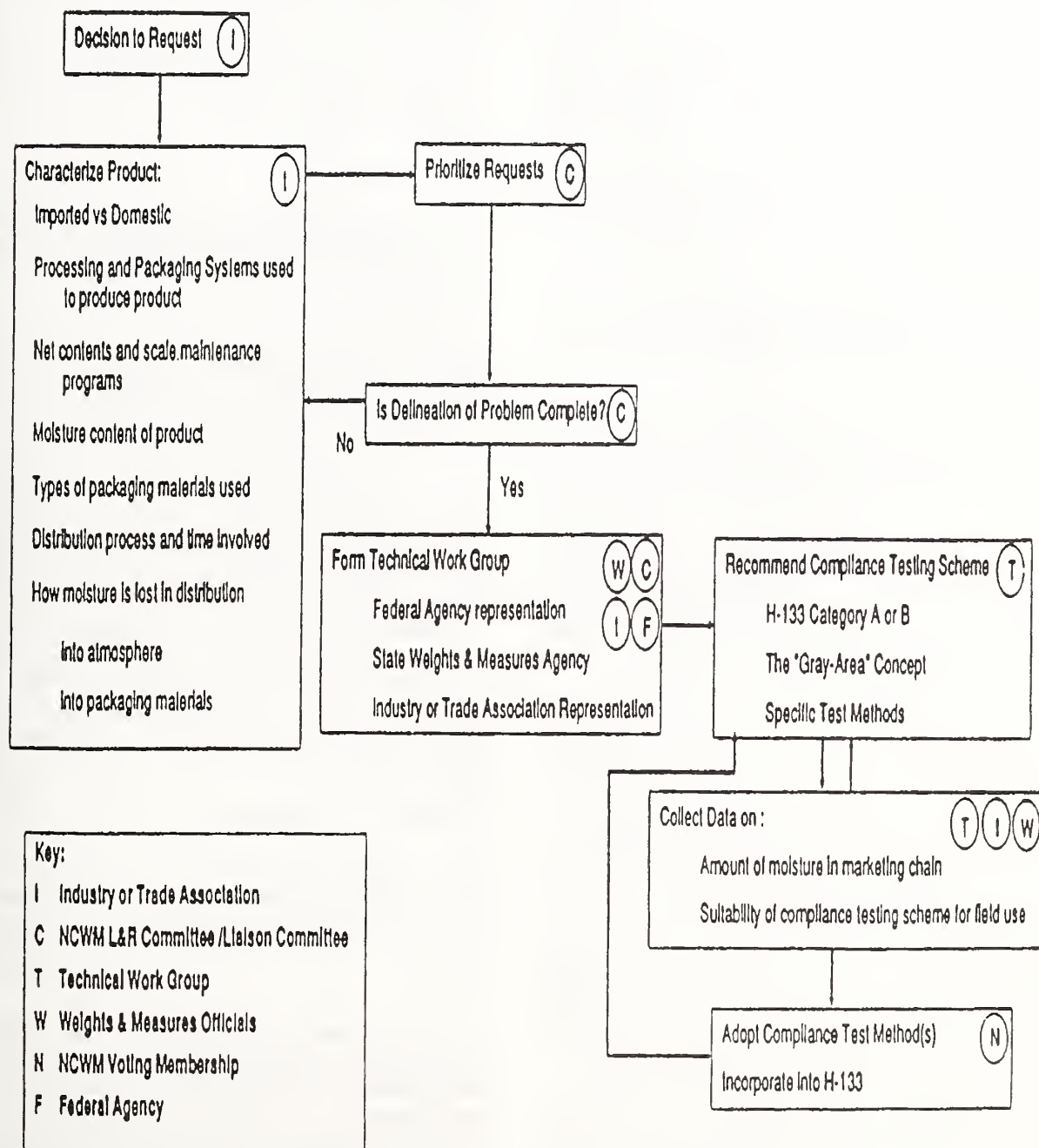
(advertised, posted, or computing device unit price per liter)  $\times$  3.785 = (equivalent unit price per gallon, rounded to the nearest 1/10 cent.)

##### **Examples:**

$$\begin{aligned} 26.9 \text{ cents per liter} \times 3.785 &= \$1.018 \text{ per gallon} \\ 26.8 \text{ cents per liter} \times 3.785 &= \$1.014 \text{ per gallon} \\ 26.7 \text{ cents per liter} \times 3.785 &= \$1.011 \text{ per gallon} \\ 26.5 \text{ cents per liter} \times 3.785 &= \$1.003 \text{ per gallon} \\ 26.4 \text{ cents per liter} \times 3.785 &= \$0.999 \text{ per gallon} \end{aligned}$$



# PLAN FOR NCWM RESOLUTION OF INDIVIDUAL REQUESTS FOR RECOGNITION OF MOISTURE LOSS



This method is preferable to the alternative method of dividing the price per gallon by 3.785, which results in the same price per liter for three or more different prices per gallon, when rounded to the 1/10 cent.

### 2.6.2. Price Posting

(L&R, 1981, p. 101)

#### Guideline

##### 1. Street Signs

a. Until such time as the sale of gasoline and other motor fuels is predominately by metric measurement (liter), price per gallon information should be made readily available to all prospective customers.

b. All street, roadside, and similar advertising signs displaying product price should provide price per gallon information.

c. Signs showing the equivalent price per liter may also be used, but their use is optional and should not employ numerals larger than the equivalent gallon price display.

d. Signs should show complete dollar and cents numerals and they should be clearly legible and of full size.

e. An exception should be granted to street signs that were designed to display only three numerals (e.g., \$.899) and not four numerals, as required for prices over \$1.00 per gallon (e.g., \$1.259). Until such signs can be replaced or modified, it would be acceptable:

(1) to attach an appropriate sign extension with the decimal fraction of a cent representation in alignment with the posted price,

(2) to include a smaller fraction of a cent representation with the last numeral of the posted price, or

(3) to add the whole number "one" before the cents values.

f. The changeover to advertising prices by the liter as a single mode of pricing should be established when 75 percent of all retail outlets in a jurisdiction have converted their dispensers to metric measurement.

##### 2. Posting of Prices at the Dispenser

Each retail outlet should use exclusively only one of the measurement methods of sale (gallon or liter). A

change from one method to another should be carried out for all devices dispensing motor fuels in the retail outlet.

In the case of liter sales, suitable posting of per gallon and per liter prices at the device, service island, premises of the retail outlet, or any other locations must be in accordance with State and local laws, regulations, and ordinances, and in a manner that facilitates consumer comparisons between the per gallon price and the per liter price.

Additional requirements may be necessary to avoid uncertainty as to nomenclature, location, and size of information on signs.

It is recommended that:

a. current and accurate price comparisons between gallon and liter values be posted at the dispenser, within easy view of the customer and visible from either side of the island;

b. the sign should show equivalent quantity and price information. For example:

$$27.1\text{¢ per liter} = \$1.026 \text{ per gallon}$$

$$3.785 \text{ liters} = 1 \text{ gallon}$$

c. Letters and numerals should be at least 3/4 inch (19 mm) in height and 1/8 inch (3 mm) in width of stroke.

##### 3. Quantity and Price Display on Dispensers

It is required that dispensers be designed to clearly show all required quantity and price information on the face(s) of a motor-fuel dispenser in accordance with Handbook 44.

##### 4. Dispenser Modification Kits

As an interim alternative to "half-pricing," a number of computer modification kits have been installed to modify existing retail motor fuel dispensers that were not designed to compute and indicate prices over 99.9¢ per gallon.

Some of the modification kits that have been referred to State weights and measures officials for approval have been rejected as failing to conform to Handbook 44 requirements.

It is recommended that all modification kits and future modifications of dispensers be so designed and made as

to be in full compliance with all applicable requirements of Handbook 44.

### 2.6.3. Octane Posting Regulations

(Liaison, 1979, p. 240)

#### Guideline

Weights and Measures officials should report to FTC any instances of failure to post octane ratings by service stations. These would most likely occur during routine inspections of service station gasoline dispensers. Reports should be made to the appropriate FTC regional offices as listed:

#### FTC Regional Offices, Addresses, and Telephone Numbers:

Room 1184 10 Causeway Street Boston, MA 02222-1073 (617) 565-7240	Suite 500 100 N. Central Expressway Dallas, TX 75201 (214) 767-5501
--	--

Suite 1300 150 William Street New York, NY 10038 (212) 264-1207	11000 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 13209 Los Angeles, CA 90024 (213) 575-7890
--	--

Suite 520-A 668 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, OH 44114 (216) 522-4207	Suite 570 901 Market St. San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 744-7920
---	--

Room 1000 1718 Peachtree St., N.W. Atlanta, GA 30367 (404) 347-4836	2806 Federal Bldg. 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174 (206) 220-6350
--	--

Suite 1437 55 East Monroe St. Chicago, IL 60603 (312) 353-4423 N.W.	Central Office: Neil Blickman FTC Octane Rule Coord. 6th St. & Penn. Ave., Washington, DC 20580 (202) 326-3038
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Suite 2900 1405 Curtis Street Denver, CO 80202-2393 (303) 844-2271	
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#### Background

As of June 1, 1979, the FTC requires the determination of octane ratings by refiners, the certification of octane ratings by refiners and distributors and the posting of octane ratings by retailers on all gasoline pumps. The requirements are set forth in Public Law 95-297, the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act (PMPA), passed in

June, 1978 and the Federal Trade Commission's Octane Rule, 16.C.F.R. Part 306. Although the octane posting rule has no effect on most programs administered by State weights and measures officials with respect to checking gasoline dispensing devices for accuracy, the Liaison Committee feels that the Conference should be generally informed about the law and the FTC rule, if only to be prepared to answer inquiries about it or for some possible future enforcement demands. Keeping apprised of developments associated with the rule may be advisable. In addition, it will affect States which have octane certification and posting programs.

The preemption section of PMPA (204) reads as follows:

Section 204. To the extent that any provision of this title applies to any act or omission, no State or any political subdivision thereof may adopt, enforce, or continue in effect any provision of any law or regulation (including any remedy or penalty applicable to any violation thereof) with respect to such act or omission, unless such provision of such law or regulation is the same as the applicable provision of this title.

Section 204 prohibits States and other political subdivisions from enforcing requirements that are not the same as the applicable provisions of this law. Jurisdictions having octane requirements should carefully review with their legal advisors the effect of this law.

The FTC's Octane rule was published in final form on March 30, 1979, in the Federal Register (Vol. 44, No. 63, Part V, pp. 19160-19172). The rule became effective June 1, 1979.

The law requires that refiners determine octane ratings of their products, and certify them to their distributors. The distributors must pass along the certification to the retailer, unless he blends the gas, in which case he may have to certify his blend.

A similar procedure, relating to the posting of octane ratings, is set forth for the retailer. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is responsible for enforcement with respect to the accuracy of the certified ratings. The FTC is also empowered to check records, which must be retained for one year by each link in the distribution chain.

The FTC is in need of help from the State and local jurisdictions in the area of surveillance and testing. Such assistance could occur at a number of levels. Notice of octane mislabeling and failure to post octane ratings is requested.



Other levels of assistance would concern jurisdictions that have octane testing programs and would be interested in cooperating with FTC in testing or in reporting discrepancies in octane rating.

Mr. Blickman of the FTC offers his assistance in answering any questions concerning the FTC rule on octane posting, possible Federal-State cooperation, possible future State octane posting regulations, or any other related activity. Such communications should be directed to Neil Blickman, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, FTC, Washington, DC 20580, Telephone: 202-326-3038.

#### **2.6.4. Multi-Tier Pricing: Motor Fuel Deliveries (Computing Pumps or Dispensers)**

(L&R, 1982, p. 150; L&R, 1985, p. 100)

(L&R, 1988, p. 162)

##### **Policy**

Charging different prices for the same product depending upon the manner of payment, other purchases, amount of service, etc., is a management decision of the merchandiser. Those merchants who elect to offer multiple prices for motor fuel must comply with the state and local weights and measure laws and regulations, including Handbook 44. They must also make marketing decisions that comply with state truth in lending, cash discount, price advertising, and usury laws. All such laws are intended to prohibit deceptive, misleading, or misrepresentative information being given to the consumer. The following guidelines are intended to apply to price advertising or posting at the streetside or highway as well as at the pump or dispenser, and to the price computed at the device. These guidelines are applicable to other discount or combination offers (such as combination purchases of car wash and gas, for example).

1. If a price is posted or advertised, it must be available to all qualified customers. If any condition or qualification is required to obtain the posted price, that condition must also be posted clearly and understandably, in conjunction with the price, wherever it is posted.

2. The lowest price may be posted or advertised by itself as long as any restrictions for receiving that price (for example, "cash only") are also clearly posted or advertised in conjunction with the price and as long as other state requirements do not prohibit it. For example, certain states require that all prices available from a given retail location must be posted on streetside signs if any prices are posted.

3. If the merchandiser elects to establish separate devices or islands for sale of the same product at different prices, the devices or islands shall be clearly identified as "cash," "credit," "self-serve," or other appropriate wording to avoid customer confusion.

4. The use of a single-price-computing dispenser for sale of motor fuel at multiple unit prices is inappropriate, facilitates fraud, and should be eliminated. The NCWM should adopt a plan and timetable for changeover to devices that can compute and display final money values for multiple prices.

#### **2.6.5. Cereal Grains and Oil Seeds**

(L&R, 1981, p. 95)

##### **Interpretation**

The addition of water to grain for the purpose of adding weight prior to selling grain by weight is an illegal practice under Federal laws.

##### **Background**

A letter from the Oklahoma Grain and Feed Association was forwarded to the Committee asking whether the addition of water to grain is legal. The request was prompted by an article reporting on methods of adding water to grain to bring the moisture content up to market standards. For example, when soybeans are sold at 8 percent moisture content, there is less weight sold (and less revenue for the soybeans to the seller) than if water were added to the same soybeans to bring them to 10 percent moisture content.

However, the Committee is greatly concerned about the ramifications of such practices. Many grain experts do not believe that over-dried grain should be valued as highly as grain at moisture contents close to market standards. Overly dry grain is more susceptible to breakage, for example.

Water added after harvest will not be taken up chemically the way that naturally moist grain binds water. Errors in adding water or the particular biochemical nature of the grain after addition of water can lead to spoiled grain. Studies on the long-term keeping qualities of grain with water added have not been carried out. The calibration of moisture meters is based on naturally moist grain and there is a known difference between the electrical properties of naturally moist grain and grain with moisture added.

Of a more basic nature, however, the Committee recognizes the fact that a grain buyer purchases grain expecting such grain to be naturally moist or dried, not to be with water added. The seller who adds water to



grain solely to add weight, therefore, misrepresents his product.

Both the Food and Drug Administration and U.S. Department of Agriculture have sent letters to the Committee indicating that the addition of water to grain solely for the purpose of adding weight is an illegal practice. Because existing Federal laws already prohibit this practice, the Committee recommends no further action on the part of the Conference at this time.

#### **2.6.6. Basic Engine Fuels, Petroleum Products, and Lubricants Laboratory**

(L&R, 1994, pp 129-135)

(Developed by the Petroleum Subcommittee.)

##### **Introduction**

The engine fuel testing laboratory is an integral element of an engine fuel inspection program and is generally developed to satisfy the testing requirements as described in the laws and rules of the regulating agency. This document outlines the basic facets of an engine fuels testing laboratory and can be used as a model to initiate or upgrade an engine fuels testing program. Since a fuels testing program is of little value unless recognized standards and methods are utilized, this description of a model laboratory has been developed under the assumption that the universally recognized American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and test methods have been incorporated into the laws, rules, and policies of the regulating agency.

This document provides sufficient information to investigate costs associated with the development of a model fuels testing laboratory. Information pertaining to facility needs, recommended ASTM test procedures, test equipment, and the number of personnel required for staffing has been included. Hidden costs associated with the unique working environment of laboratories are often overlooked during initial evaluations; therefore, sections have also been included dealing with quality assurance, safety, and hazardous materials.

Laboratories may be required to perform additional analyses outside the purview of consumer regulations, e.g., analyses pertaining to environmental regulations or tax fraud investigations. This document will not address those areas specifically; however, information presented here may assist in the determination of general costs and requirements.

##### **State-Operated or Contract**

The decision to operate a State testing laboratory, to enter into a contractual agreement with a private fuels testing laboratory, or to have a hybrid of the two depends on a variety of factors: the scope of the program, funding sources, political climate, etc. The question is often asked: "Is there a point at which it is cheaper for a State to operate its own fuels testing laboratory?" The Motor Fuel Task Force assembled in 1984 concluded that a program testing 6,000 samples per year (500 samples per month) is the minimum level to justify building and equipping a fuels testing laboratory.

This estimate remains a valid guideline for determining the practicality of the initial investment for a fuels testing laboratory. However, consideration must be given to the time required for a laboratory to complete the analyses. The value of any inspection program is diminished if laboratory turnaround time is so great that the product is consumed before the results of an analysis are known. If a contract laboratory is chosen, analysis time should be given consideration during negotiations to ensure an effective program; likewise, a State-owned laboratory should be assured the proper resources, e.g., a full staff and well maintained instruments, to be able to meet a satisfactory turnaround time.

##### **Laboratory Facility**

A fuels testing laboratory requires a unique building designed to accommodate laboratory instruments ranging from a delicate gas chromatograph to octane engines capable of producing severe vibrations. In addition, extremely flammable liquids will be stored and tested throughout the facility. Obviously, the facility design must minimize the chances of explosion and fire and also be capable of withstanding the forces of an explosion. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 45, "Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals," should be reviewed with contractors to ensure minimum standards are met.

Special considerations should be given to the following:

1. Sufficient ventilation to ensure that workers are not unduly exposed to gasoline fumes or other toxic vapors.
2. Fume hoods and exhaust systems in laboratory areas.
3. Drain lines resistant to acid and petroleum products.

4. Traps to prevent petroleum products from entering the sewer system.
5. Special foundations for ASTM/Cooperative Fuel Research Committee (CFR) engines. It is recommended that sufficient foundations for future expansion be installed during initial construction.
6. Necessary safety equipment, such as fire blankets, fire extinguisher, eyewash stations, etc.
7. Automatic fire extinguishing system for laboratory areas. The extinguishing system's design should include considerations regarding the susceptibility of laboratory instruments to damage when exposed to water or dry chemicals.
8. An adequate heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system to handle excess heat generated by distillation instruments and octane engines.
9. A properly designed and sized electrical system.
10. The laboratory's design must ensure that all fuels testing can be performed in accordance with ASTM requirements. This consideration is especially important for the CFR engines. Volume 05.04 of the Annual Book of ASTM Standards contains valuable information regarding the design of a knock-testing laboratory.
11. Automatic hydrocarbon monitors to warn of critical accumulation of explosive vapors.

Several fixed equipment items are necessary for the laboratory's operation, including:

1. Air compressor and piping of sufficient size to supply the entire laboratory's needs.
2. Gas and water piped to all areas of the laboratory.
3. Storage area for excess fuel after analyses. Depending on the number of samples, this may consist of a properly ventilated storage area with 55-gallon drums to several 500-gallon storage tanks. (Larger tanks may be needed if they are to supplement the program's vehicle's needs.)

The size of the laboratory will depend upon the needs of the agency and the scope of the fuels testing laboratory. The following space listing is for a small laboratory capable of testing approximately 6,000 samples per year. Some space requirements, such as

those for octane testing, may seem large, but it is strongly recommended that two additional engine foundations be installed during initial construction.

1. Offices, bathroom facilities, conference room, etc. (as required). No space requirements are listed as this must be determined by the user based on program needs and local building codes.
2. Octane laboratory - designed for four engines (75 m<sup>2</sup> [800 ft<sup>2</sup>])
3. General laboratory (70 m<sup>2</sup> [750 ft<sup>2</sup>])
4. Distillation laboratory 37 m<sup>2</sup> [400 ft<sup>2</sup>])
5. Shipping and receiving (includes preparation area for empty sample containers) (37 m<sup>2</sup> [400 ft<sup>2</sup>])
6. Flash point laboratory (19 m<sup>2</sup> [200 ft<sup>2</sup>])
7. Shop area (23 m<sup>2</sup> [225 ft<sup>2</sup>])
8. Storage for supplies (23 m<sup>2</sup> [225 ft<sup>2</sup>])
9. Secured, cooled, and ventilated sample and flammable storage area (23 m<sup>2</sup> [225 ft<sup>2</sup>]). (Insulation and a dedicated ventilation and cooling system should be considered for this room.)

Total square footage (exclusive of item 1) -- 30 m<sup>2</sup> (3,225 ft<sup>2</sup>). Including offices, bathroom facilities, hallways, etc., the total building size may exceed 372 m<sup>2</sup> (4,000 ft<sup>2</sup>).

### Tests and ASTM Test Procedures

Careful consideration should be given to the selection of laboratory test procedures since these selections will affect instrument costs, number of personnel, timeliness of samples, and confidence in results. As previously mentioned, ASTM specifications and test methods are universally recognized standards for engine fuels and should be the primary choice for test procedures. The ASTM Subcommittee D 02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants is responsible for developing engine fuel specifications and is generally comprised of representatives from the petroleum industry, automotive manufacturers, and regulating agencies. This representation ensures that test procedures have been reviewed by each segment of the testing community and laboratory results obtained utilizing these procedures will be widely accepted.

New instrumental methods are often introduced to facilitate testing engine fuels. Chemical methods have been devised to replace or screen physical methods which may enhance efficiency by reducing staff or analysis time necessary to perform physical methods. These methods are normally devised for a controlled environment, such as a processing plant, where the chemical components of the samples are generally known and a correlation between the chemical components and physical parameters may be drawn with confidence. A new laboratory is cautioned to refrain from investing in this instrumentation and the laboratory expertise necessary to perform the test procedure until the test procedure has been approved through ASTM. Screening methods have been employed by State laboratories to maintain or increase sample coverage. Screening procedures are a deviation of accepted ASTM procedures; certain sections of a procedure may be excluded or modified, such as chilling a sample to the appropriate temperature or accurately timing a distillation analysis. When a screened sample exceeds an predetermined parameter, the sample is analyzed using the proper ASTM procedure. Screening should be discouraged as a means to increase sample coverage. Strategies, such as selective sampling and testing, should be employed as a means for effective regulation.

Following are references to ASTM fuel specifications and testing procedures which form an effective nucleus for an engine fuels testing laboratory with consumer regulatory responsibilities. ASTM test methods listed here do not necessarily exclude other ASTM procedures that are designed for the purpose and that give comparable results. While kerosene is typically not used as an engine fuel, the test procedures are very similar to the diesel test procedures; therefore, many States include kerosene in their jurisdiction for fuels testing. The significance of each of these analyses is included in the ASTM specifications. Asterisks after test methods indicate a preferred method due to cost or ease of implementation.

#### **Spark Ignition Engine Fuel Specifications**

**D 4814**

1. Distillation D 86
2. Octane (Antiknock Index)
  - Research D 2699
  - Motor D 2700
3. Vapor Pressure
  - Dry Method D 4953
  - Automatic Method D 5190 \*
  - Mini Method D 5191 \*

4. Oxygenate Content D 4815
5. Sulfur Content
  - X-Ray Spectrometry D 2622
  - Microcoulometry D 3120
  - X-Ray Fluorescence D 4294
6. Lead Content D 3237  
D 5059
7. Workmanship D 4814

#### **Diesel Fuel Specifications D 975**

1. Flash Point D 93
2. Distillation D 86
3. API Gravity D 1298
4. Sulfur Content
  - X-Ray Spectrometry D 2622
  - X-Ray Fluorescence D 4294 \*
5. Cloud Point D 2500
6. Water and Sediment D 1796

#### **Kerosene Specifications D 3699**

1. Flash Point D 56
2. Distillation D 86
3. Sulfur Content
  - X-Ray Spectrograph D 2622
  - X-Ray Fluorescence D 4294 \*
4. Color D 156
5. Water and Sediment D 1796

#### **Aviation Gasoline D 910**

1. Distillation D 86
2. Water Reaction D 1094
3. Freezing Point D 2386
4. Knock Characteristic D 2700



<b>Aviation Turbine Fuel</b>		<b>D 1655</b>	<b>Vapor Pressure (RVP) Testing</b>	
1. Flash Point		D 56	1 Grabner	\$13,000
2. Distillation		D 86	1 McCleod Gauge	300
3. Water Reaction		D 1094	1 Vacuum Pump (2-Stage)	350
4. Freezing Point		D 2386	Total	\$13,650
<b>Laboratory Equipment and Supplies</b>			<b>Sulfur Testing</b>	
Scientific instrumentation is typically more expensive than initially anticipated even when one has experience purchasing equipment. ASTM has recently approved methods utilizing automated instruments which may prove to be a better long-term investment when the costs of operating personnel are included.			1 X-Ray fluorescence analyzer	\$25,000
			Total	\$25,000
<b>Octane Testing</b>			<b>Oxygenate Testing</b>	
1 CFR Research Method Engine	\$106,000		1 Gas Chromatograph	\$30,000
1 CFR Motor Method Engine	106,000		Total	\$30,000
1 Fuel Blending System	4,000		<b>Lead Testing</b>	
Humidity controller for CFR engines	2,000		1 Atomic absorption instrument	\$22,000
Complete set of tools	5,000		Total	\$22,000
Lift for removing cylinders	2,500		<b>Diesel-Kerosene Testing</b>	
Supplies, spare parts, etc.	25,000		2 Tag-closed cup flash testers	\$3,000
Total	\$250,500		2 Pensky-Martens flash testers	5,000
<b>Distillation Testing</b>			10 Hydrometers for API gravity	250
2 Explosion proof refrigerators (18 cu ft)	\$5,500		1 Saybolt chronometer for color test	1,800
1 Mercury Barometer	350		1 Cloud/Pour Point Apparatus	8,000
2 Mechanically refrigerated 4-unit distillation apparatus	8,000		Total	\$18,050
1 Temperature-controlled baths	2,000		<b>Miscellaneous Items</b>	
Total	\$ 15,850		100 Sample cases for sample transportation	\$14,000
<b>Note:</b> Automated distillation units (\$20,000 each) may be substituted for the manual distillation units. The increased cost can be justified by a reduced staff and increased precision of the instruments.			1,200 Sample containers	4,000
			1 Oven for drying sample containers (glass)	3,500
			1 7.6 liter/hour water still	4,000



1	Analytical balance	3,000
2	Bottle Washers	4,000
Total		\$32,500

### Information Management System

No recommendations are made for an information management system. However, it should be noted that an information management system is an effective tool to manage data and statistical information when devising sampling strategies and when measuring the general effectiveness of a program.

Minimum requirements for an information management system include a database server and database adequate to handle sample biographical and analyses information. A means to network technicians and staff to the information is necessary to facilitate transfer of information. Considerations for software security and equipment security (limited access to the database server) should be given to ensure the integrity of the data.

Many departments have established information management centers which are consulted for this information. Generally, these departments have a particular protocol for developing an information management system.

### Office Equipment and Supplies

No listing is given since needs are determined by the program's scope. However, the cost of items such as desks, filing cabinets, typewriters, forms, and miscellaneous office supplies must be considered when planning an initial budget.

### Summary

Octane Testing	\$250,500
Distillation Testing	15,850
RVP Testing	13,650
Sulfur Testing	25,000
Oxygenate Testing	30,000
Lead Testing	22,000
Diesel-Kerosene Testing	18,050
Miscellaneous Items	32,500
Information Management System (as needed)	
Office Equipment and Supplies (as needed)	
Total	\$407,550
Annual Operating Expenses (excluding expenses)	120,000

### Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The previous sections have addressed structural aspects of an engine fuels testing laboratory: building requirements, testing procedures, and analytical instruments. The management system for a laboratory is as unique as the structural requirements. Quality assurance/quality control programs were originally devised to give statistical verification of analytical results; however, they are now evolving to become the standard management model for laboratories. Chain of custody procedures, sample retention procedures, sample distribution procedures, and documentation of each step has been integrated into the quality assurance program.

The petroleum industry, as well as many other industries, has recently shown an inclination toward the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) model quality assurance program, ISO 9000, which provides guidelines for implementation of a quality system. ISO 9000 addresses fundamental issues of a quality system including the responsibilities of management, necessary documentation, provisions for internal and external audits, personnel requirements, environmental considerations, equipment suitability, traceability, and record keeping. ISO/IEC Guide 25, "General Requirements for the Competence of Calibration and Testing Laboratories," provides an overview of the requirements for an ISO 9000 quality system. There is no accreditation program specifically for State engine fuels testing laboratories and ISO 9000 accreditation is currently quite expensive; however, the ISO 9000 is an excellent model to use in developing a management system.

Regulatory agencies, the regulated industry, and consumers must have confidence in analytical results obtained from the testing laboratory. Statistical verification of obtained results will come through performing tests on internal quality assurance samples (standards, duplicates, spikes, etc.) and exchanging samples with other laboratories. ASTM operates a National Exchange Group (NEG) to distribute fuels among participating laboratories and provides a statistical report of the results. There are three subgroups of the NEG: the Motor Fuel Exchange Group, the Diesel Fuel Exchange Group, and the Aviation Gasoline Exchange Group. Of three types of participation, only two will concern a state laboratory: a "member" laboratory receives monthly samples and agrees to participate in special methods research; and a "quarterly participant" receives two sets of samples every 3 months but is not bound to run special tests. The fee for members or for quarterly participants is \$150 per year. The NEG will provide a means for assessment of

quality at the national level. There are also regional groups which provide similar quality assessment exchange programs: Appalachian, Atlantic, Great Lakes, Mid-Continent, Northwest, Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountain, Texas Regional Groups and LA Gulf Coast, Sabine, and Texas City-Houston Subgroups. In addition, ASTM has established the Interlaboratory Crosscheck Program which is an exchange program covering an expanded range of test procedures. If a laboratory is required to perform the full set of ASTM tests listed in the specifications for gasoline, diesel, and aviation gasoline, this particular program will be useful in collecting pertinent quality assurance information.

### Safety Program

A laboratory can be an extremely hazardous work environment, so safety must be integrated into all operations of a laboratory. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) established a requirement effective January 1, 1991, for laboratories to develop a Chemical Hygiene Plan (29 CFR 1910.1450). The guidelines for the Chemical Hygiene Plan were left intentionally general so that an organization's plan could be customized for unique situations in individual laboratories. The Chemical Hygiene Plan details an organization's responsibilities for safety training, supply and maintenance of safety equipment and personal protective equipment, monitoring employee's exposure level to hazardous chemicals, medical consultation and examination, and availability of documents addressing safety procedures and emergency response. The Chemical Hygiene Plan is required to be reviewed annually which provides a format to plan and track improvements.

Reference documents are an essential part of an effective safety program. Safety procedures should accompany and complement testing procedures to ensure an employee is performing functions in an acceptable manner. Emergency response manuals address hazardous or potentially hazardous situations. Proper procedures for handling large spills, evacuation of work areas, and employees who have been overexposed to hazardous materials are typically found in the emergency response manual. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) contain pertinent information regarding the hazards of chemicals and the necessary precautions. These documents should be distributed to employees or located in an easily accessible location.

Coordination with local fire and hazmat departments is essential to ensure rapid emergency response. A chemical inventory and a diagram of the laboratory space is often requested by these departments to

expedite their response. Periodic review of the chemical inventory will ensure unnecessary chemicals will be disposed of in a timely manner.

The most effective safety tool is thorough training of employees. Each new employee should be trained with the Chemical Hygiene Plan, safety procedures, emergency response manual, and MSDS's. Subsequent review sessions should be scheduled to ensure familiarity of individual responsibilities and actions. Educational videos are available specifically addressing laboratory safety which can assist in the training process. Hands-on training should be utilized to demonstrate the proper use of fire extinguishers, fire blankets, and other safety equipment in the laboratory. An effective safety program will produce aware employees who can suggest enhancements to improve the safety of the laboratory.

Personal safety equipment should be provided to all laboratory personnel. Eye protection, lab coats/aprons, and gloves will provide minimum protection. If the use of a fume hood is not practical and an employee is exposed to petroleum or other chemical fumes, organic respirators should be provided to minimize exposure. Determination of which equipment is necessary for handling particular chemicals can be found in the MSDS accompanying the chemicals.

General laboratory safety equipment should be considered during the design or selection of a building. In addition to a good ventilation system, fume hoods should be provided where practical to isolate fumes from the laboratory. Due to the explosive nature of gasoline, even safety equipment needs to be evaluated for safety; for example, explosion-proof motors should be installed to evacuate fumes from a hood. Eyewash stations, fire extinguishers, emergency showers, and fire blankets should all be placed strategically for maximum protection.

In the event of a spill or fire, several safety items will prove useful. Activated charcoal, sold under a variety of names, is effective for absorbing small petroleum spills with the added benefit of quickly reducing vaporization. Other companies offer pads to quickly absorb spills. Similar products are offered to neutralize and adsorb acids and bases. Safety signs should be posted at the entrance of each laboratory room listing possible hazards and restricted activities (e.g. No Smoking, Flammables, Eye Protection Required, etc.). These signs assist visitors and emergency response personnel to identify hazards quickly.



## Hazardous Waste

Engine fuels testing laboratories generate small quantities of hazardous waste. Used oil from CFR engines and waste chemicals from various analyses must be stored and disposed in an appropriate manner. The majority of regulations for storage, disposal, and documentation of hazardous materials may be found in EPA's SARA Title III, 40 CFR 1500. Additional regulations and permits may be required by State, county or municipal agencies. Familiarity with the regulations will be advantageous when considering the design of the laboratory. Specific expenses related to hazardous waste disposal will often be determined by local regulations and the availability of hazardous waste handlers.

## Personnel

The staffing requirements for an engine fuels testing laboratory will be dependent on the number of samples, the number of tests performed on the samples, and the testing instruments chosen. The staff recommended here will be suitable for a laboratory with moderate automation (auto-sampler for the gas chromatograph, automated RVP instrument, etc.) running approximately 6,000 to 8,000 samples per year.

- 1 Laboratory Administrator
- 2 Chemists
- 2 CFR Engine Operators
- 2 Laboratory Technicians
- 1 Clerk

The laboratory administrator should have strong management skills and familiarity with laboratory operations and chemical techniques. The administrator's responsibilities include the development and implementation of the quality assurance program, safety program, and hazardous waste program, as well as providing guidance for the daily operations of the laboratory.

The chemists should have a strong chemistry background and familiarity with instrumental techniques. In addition to normal analytical responsibilities, chemists should assist with the review of analytical results by technicians. Chemists also can assist in the development and implementation of the quality assurance, safety, and hazardous waste programs.

The engine operators are the most difficult positions to fill. The ideal operator will have petrochemical experience with a mechanic's background since the majority of the engine maintenance will be performed by

the operators. The petroleum industry estimates approximately 5 years of engine operation is necessary to develop an expertise. To expedite this process, engine operators should periodically attend training workshops. Laboratory technicians should have laboratory experience and a familiarity with scientific methods. Cross training of these individuals is an effective means of maintaining an even workflow through the laboratory.

## Concluding Note

There is no better way to understand the complexities of testing than to visit a state with an active program. Several States, such as Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Washington, and Tennessee (a contractual laboratory) have active programs and are willing to host tours of their facilities. Interested parties are encouraged to make such a visit.

## References:

John E. Nunemaker, "Planning Laboratories: A Step by Step Process" *American Laboratory* March 1987, 19 (4), 104-112.

Jery Koenigsberg, "Building a Safe Laboratory Environment" *American Laboratory* June 1987, 19 (9), 96-106.

## 2.6.7. Product Conformance Statements --

### Interpretation

References to a product's conformance with product standards (for example, "manufactured to standard EN235" or similar product conformance statements) on labels for wallcovering or other products, are not considered qualifying terms and do not violate 6.12.1. Supplementary Quantity Declarations of the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation, *provided* the requirements of § 8.1.4.Free Area are met.

### Background

The Wallcovering Manufacturers Association requested the Conference's position on the use of conformance statements on the labels of wallcovering and border material. This issue relates to wallcovering products that originate from manufacturers in Europe where a declaration of conformance to a specific government standard is required on consumer packages. Thousands of product "standards" or "Euronorms" are being established for the European Community. Conformance declarations are required to provide consumers and customs officials with information on the product. The

issue relates to the use of such statements as "manufactured to standard EN235" on labels of wallcovering that are imported from Europe. The WMA requested the Committee's opinion on the use of this type of statement if a package is labeled in conformance with sections 6.12.1.- Supplementary Quantity Declarations and 8.1.4. - Free Area. One question is whether the display of the conformance statement would be permitted provided that it did not include an unacceptable quantity declaration. Another question concerns the need to comply with the requirement for adequate free area around the quantity declaration when the conformance declaration is placed on the label. It was the Committee's opinion that conformance statements on package labels would not violate any provisions of the PLR if the requirements of 6.12.1. and 8.1.4. are met.

The Committee recommended this interpretation for inclusion in Handbook 130 because it is likely that this type of notice will become common as more and more free market trading areas are opened to expand international trade. This interpretation does not indicate acceptance or endorsement of any requirements contained in product conformance statements.  
(Added 1992)

#### **2.6.8. Commodities Under Federal Trade Commission Jurisdiction under the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act and Exclusions.**

The following lists indicate the commodities and commodity groups that are and are not within the scope of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act administered by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The following codes appear with each excluded commodity and designate the reason that the particular commodity has been excluded.

**BATF** - designates commodities subject to laws administered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

**CI (Commission Interpretation)** - designates those categories that have been excluded by the Commission in the light of legislative history of the definition of "consumer commodity." By applying this definition to individual commodities, the Commission has more narrowly applied the latter term and set forth a list of items that do not meet the criteria of consumer commodities. On occasion the Commission is requested in both a formal and informal manner to consider individual products and to determine their status relative to the definition of "consumer commodity" as it is used in the Act.

**EPA** - designates commodities subject to the Federal Environmental Pest Control Act of 1972 administered by the Environmental Protection Agency.

**FDA** - designates those commodities which are subject to regulation by the Food and Drug Administration either under the portion of the FPLA administered by that agency or the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. (Section 10(a) (3) and Section 7 of the FPLA). Following the code FDA will be a letter further designating the commodity as either a food (F), drug (D), cosmetic (C), or device (DV).

**USDA** - designates those commodities excluded from jurisdiction by Section 10(a) of the FPLA and represents a commodity within one of the following categories: meat or meat products, poultry or poultry products, or tobacco or tobacco products.

It may be of some help in ascertaining whether a particular product is or is not included within the FPLA definition of "consumer commodity" and thus subject to FTC jurisdiction under that Act, to refer to the following definition:

*"... Any article, product, or commodity of any kind or class which is customarily produced or distributed for sale through retail sales agencies or instrumentalities for consumption by individuals, or use by individuals for purposes of personal care or in the performance of services ordinarily rendered within the household, and which is usually consumed or expended in the course of such use."*

By applying these criteria to the particular product in question and then reviewing the list of excluded commodities, the observer will be able, in most instances, to determine the status of the item. In the event, however, that the observer is unable to ascertain whether a particular commodity is covered or excluded from FTC jurisdiction, contact FTC for an opinion.

### **Commodities Included Under FTC Jurisdiction**

#### **1. Soaps and Detergents**

- a. Powder, flakes, chips, etc.
- b. Liquid
- c. Paste, cake, or tablet



## 2. Cleaning Compounds

- a. Liquid
- b. Powder
- c. Paste or cake

## 3. Laundry Supplies

- a. Conditioners and softeners, ironing aids, distilled water.
- b. Sizings and starches
- c. Bluings and bleaches
- d. Pre-soaks, enzymes, etc.

## 4. Cleaning Devices

- a. Sponges
- b. Steel wool, scouring, and soap pads
- c. Chamois

## 5. Food Wraps

- a. Plastic and cellophane
- b. Wax paper and paper
- c. Foil

## 6. Paper Products

- a. Toweling
- b. Napkins, table cloths, and place mats
- c. Facial tissues
- d. Bathroom tissues
- e. Disposable diapers
- f. Crepe paper
- g. Other, e.g., shelf paper, wrapping paper, eye glass tissues, etc.

## 7. Waxes and Polishes

- a. Powder
- b. Liquid
- c. Paste and cake
- d. Other, e.g., polish impregnated cloths, scratch removers, etc.

## 8. Household Supplies

- a. Matches
- b. Candles and holders
- c. Toothpicks
- d. Cordage (string, twine, rope, clothes line, etc.)
- e. Drinking straws
- f. Lighter and propane torch fuel, flints, pipe cleaners, etc.
- g. Household lubricants

- h. Picnic supplies
- i. Sand paper and emory paper
- j. Charcoal briquets, chips, logs, etc.
- k. Dyes and tints
- l. Camera film and photo supplies
- m. Protective fabric sprays

## 9. Containers

- a. Paper (plain, waxed, or plastic coated)
- b. Foil
- c. Plastic or styrofoam

## 10. Air Fresheners and Deodorizers

- a. Potpourri

## Commodities Excluded from FTC Jurisdiction

ADHESIVE TAPE (FDA-D)

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (BATF)

ALUMINUM CLOTHESLINE (plastic clothesline with a steel core) (CI)

ANTIFREEZE (CI)

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND PARTS (CI)

AUTOMOTIVE ACCESSORIES (floor mats, seat covers, spare parts, etc.) (CI)

AUTOMOTIVE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS (auto polish, wax, and finish conditioner, rubbing compound, tire paint, chrome polish, gasoline additives, etc.) (CI)

BATH OIL AND BUBBLE BATH (FDA-C)

BICYCLE TIRES AND TUBES (CI)

BOOKS (CI)

BOTTLED GAS (cooking or heating) (CI)

BRUSHES (bristle, nylon, etc., including hair-brushes, toothbrushes, hand and nail brushes, paint brushes, etc.) (CI)

BROOMS AND MOPS (glass, floor, and dish mops, etc.) (CI)

"BUG PROOF" SHELF PAPER (EPA)

CANDLE HOLDERS (without candles) (CI)

CAMERAS (CI)

CHINAWARE (CI)

CHRISTMAS LIGHT SETS (replacement or other bulbs sold separately are not excluded) (CI)

CIGARETTE LIGHTERS (CI)

CLOTHESPINS (CI)

CLOTHING AND WEARING APPAREL (socks, gloves, shoelaces, underwear, etc.) (CI)

COMPACTS AND MIRRORS (CI)

COSMETICS (Defined by Section 201(i) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as "(l) articles intended to be

rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and (2) articles intended for use as a component of any such articles; except that such term shall not include soap." (FDA-C)

COTTON PUFFS (Sterilized) (FDA-D)

CRYSTALWARE (CI)

DETERGENT BAR WITH ANY DRUG OR COSMETIC CLAIM (If the observer experiences difficulty in ascertaining whether or not a given product is a soap or a detergent, contact the manufacturer or FDA.) (FDA-D or C)

DECORATIVE MAGNETS (CI)

DEVICES (Defined by Section 201(h) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as "instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, including their components, parts, and accessories, intended (1) for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals; or (2) to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals." This category includes trusses, syringes, arch supports, etc.) (FDA-DV)

DIARIES AND CALENDARS (CI)

DISINFECTANTS (EPA)

DRUGS (Defined by Section 201(g) (1) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as "(a) articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopeia, or official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them; and (b) articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals; and (c) articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and (d) articles intended for use as a component of any articles specified in clause (a), (b) or (c); but does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories." (FDA-D)

DURABLE ARTICLES OR COMMODITIES (CI)

EPA COVERED PRODUCTS (Products subject to regulation under the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act that is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency.) (EPA)

FINGERNAIL FILES (CI)

FLOWERS, FLOWER SEEDS, FERTILIZER, AND FERTILIZER MATERIALS, PLANTS OR SHRUBS, GARDEN AND LAWN SUPPLIES (CI)

FOOD (Defined by Section 201(f) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as "(1) articles used for food and drink for man or other animals, (2) chewing gum, and (3) articles used for components of any such article." (FDA-F)

FOUNTAIN PENS, MECHANICAL PENCILS, AND KINDRED PRODUCTS (ball point pens, lead pencils, and lead refills, etc.) (CI)

GARDEN TOOLS (hose, trowels, grass clippers, etc.) (CI)

GERMKILLING OR GERMPROOFING PRODUCTS (EPA)

GIFT TAPE AND TIES (ribbon, tape, etc.) (CI)

GIFT WRAPPING MATERIAL (decorative wrapping foil, paper, cellophane, etc.) (CI)

GLASSES AND GLASSWARE (disposable plastic glasses are not excluded) (CI)

GLOVES (of any type) (CI)

GREETING CARDS (CI)

HAIR COMBS, NETS, and PINS (FDA-DV)

HAND TOOLS (CI)

HANDICRAFT AND SEWING THREAD (yarn, etc.) (CI)

HARDWARE (extension cords, thumb-tacks, hose clamps, nails, screws, picture hangers, etc.) (CI)

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, EQUIPMENT, OR FURNISHINGS, INCLUDING FEATHER AND DOWN-FILLED PRODUCTS, SYNTHETIC-FILLED BED PILLOWS, MATTRESS PADS AND PATCHWORK QUILTS, COMFORTERS, AND DECORATIVE CURTAINS (CI)

INK (CI)

INSECTICIDES (insect repellents in any form, mothballs, etc.) (EPA)

IRONING BOARD COVERS (CI)

JEWELRY (CI)

LAMBS WOOL DUSTERS (CI)

LUGGAGE (CI)

MAGNETIC RECORDING TAPE (reels, cassettes, and cartridges.) (CI)

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS (USDA)

METAL PAILS (CI)

MOTOR OIL (including additives. Household multi-purpose oil is not excluded.) (CI)

MOUSE AND RAT TRAPS (CI)

MOUTHWASH (FDA-D)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (CI)

PAINTS AND KINDRED PRODUCTS (wallpaper, turpentine, putty, paint removers, caulking and glazing compounds, wood fillers, etc. Note, however, that bathroom caulking materials, patching plaster, spackling compound, and plastic wood are not excluded. In the event of uncertainty, contact FTC.) (CI)

PAINTINGS AND WALL PLAQUES (CI)  
 PET CARE SUPPLIES (CI)  
 PEWTERWARE (CI)  
 PHOTO ALBUMS (CI)  
 PICTURES (CI)  
 PLASTIC BUCKETS AND GARBAGE CANS (CI)  
 PLASTIC TABLECLOTHS, PLASTIC PLACE MATS (CI)  
 PLASTIC SHELF LINING (CI)  
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 POLISHING CLOTHS (polishing cloths that are impregnated with polish or chemicals [silicone, etc.] are not excluded.) (CI)  
 POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS (USDA)

RUBBER GLOVES (CI)  
 RUBBING ALCOHOL (FDA-D)

SAFETY FLARES (CI)  
 SAFETY PINS (CI)  
 SANITARY NAPKINS (FDA-D or C)  
 SCHOOL SUPPLIES (rulers, crayons, paper, pencils, etc.) (CI)  
 SELF STICK PROTECTIVE FELT TABS (CI)  
 SEEDS OF ALL KINDS (USDA)  
 SEWING ACCESSORIES (needles of any type, thimbles, kindred articles, etc.) (CI)  
 SHAMPOO (FDA-C or D)  
 SHOELACES (CI)  
 SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION (CI)  
 SILVERWARE, STAINLESS STEELWARE, AND PEWTERWARE (CI)  
 SMOKING PIPES (CI)  
 SOAP BARS WITH A DRUG CLAIM (including any claim for removing facial blemishes, etc. Refer to Detergent Bars for further discussion in this area.) (FDA-D)  
 SOAP DISHES (CI)  
 SOUVENIRS (CI)  
 SPORTING GOODS (CI)  
 STATIONERY AND WRITING SUPPLIES (looseleaf binders, paper tablets, etc.) (CI)  
 TEXTILES AND ITEMS OF WEARING APPAREL (cloth laundry bags, towels, cheese cloth, shoe shine cloths, etc.) (CI)  
 TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS (pipes, cigarettes, etc.) (BATF - USDA)  
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