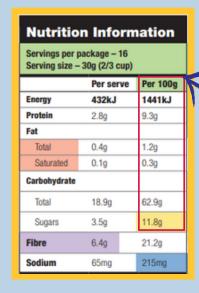
SIMPLE STEPS TO LABEL READING



Choose healthier foods when shopping



FIND THE NUTRITION INFORMATION

Look for the **nutrition table** on the package - compare products using the **per 100g** column.

You don't need to read the label on fruit, vegetables, legumes, nuts and meats or fish.



2 CHECK TOTAL FAT PER 100 GRAMS

Choose foods with less than 10g per 100g



Aim for less than 2g per 100g

Aim for less than 15g per 100g



CHECK SUGAR PER 100 GRAMS

Choose foods with less than 15g per 100g

If sugar is more than 15 g, check that sugar (or other names for added sugar) is not listed near the beginning of the ingredient list.

Other names for added sugar: Dextrose, fructose, glucose, golden syrup, honey, maple syrup, sucrose, malt, maltose, lactose, brown sugar, caster sugar, raw sugar.



1st_k

Ingredients: <u>Cereals</u> (76%) (wheat, oatbran, barley), <u>psylium husk</u> (11%), <u>sugar</u>, rice, malt extract, honey, salt, vitamins

3-4

READ THE INGREDIENTS

Ingredients are listed from greatest to smallest by weight. Check that the **first three ingredients** are not added sugar.

Count ingredients in brackets together as 1, e.g. Cereals (wheat, oatbran, barley) - is one ingredient.



Aim for less than 400mg per 100g

5 CHECK SODIUM PER 100 GRAMS

Salt is also known as Sodium

Choose foods with less than 400mg of sodium per 100g

Foods with loss than 120mg per 100g are be

Foods with less than 120mg per 100g are best



6 CHECK FIBRE PER 100 GRAMS

Not all labels include fibre.
Choose breads and cereals with
3g or more PER SERVE



CREATED BY WESTERN SYDNEY LOCAL HEALTH DISTRICT
BASED ON GUIDELINES FROM THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT "EAT FOR HEALTH"





