

# DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU SCIENTIFIC SERVICES DIVISION WASHINGTON, DC 20220

## OFFICIAL METHOD — SSD:TM:400

# **Calories in Flavored Malt Beverages**

## Scope and Application

This method is used to determine the calorie content of flavored malt beverages. TTB Procedure 2004–1 requires that all Alcohol Facts Labels include a statement of average analysis for calories, fat, carbohydrates, and protein.

This method is designed to determine the calorie content of flavored malt beverages consistent with the FDA food nutrition labeling regulation, which is found at 21 CFR 101.9. Flavored malt beverages may contain naturally occurring or added sugars, flavors, organic acids (especially citric acid), colors, artificial sweeteners, and preservatives. The bulk of the calories will be due to alcohol, total carbohydrates by difference, and protein. All other additives are negligible.

Organic acids have heats of combustion that range from 2–3 kcal/gram. The Atwater factor for citric acid is 2.5 cal/gram. For acetic acid it is 3.5 cal/gram, malic acid is 2.4, tartaric acid is 2.0, and so forth. To account for a wide variety of carbohydrates in a simple and straightforward manner, we, along with FDA, have settled on the factor of 2.4 cal/gram for all carbohydrates other than sugar carbohydrates as a reasonable assessment of their contribution to the total caloric content. This is consistent with AOAC OMA 979.07.

Sugars are defined in 21 CFR 101.9 as the sum of all free mono- and disaccharides.

Fat is not expected in flavored malt beverages. There is no Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) Official Method or AOAC OMA for fat in malt beverages. Where fat is claimed, use the label claim to determine the calorie contribution from fat content.

## Regulatory Tolerances

The tolerance limits established by TTB Procedure 2004–1 are as follows:

The statement of caloric content on labels or in advertisements for alcohol beverages will be considered acceptable as long as the caloric content, as determined by TTB analysis, is within the tolerance +5 and -10 calories of

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the labeled or advertised caloric content. For example, a label or advertisement showing 96 calories will be acceptable if TTB analysis of the product shows a caloric content between 86 and 101 calories.

## **Equipment**

The equipment required is determined by the methods used to determine alcohol, fat, carbohydrate, sugar, and protein content.

## Reagents, Sample Preparation and Handling

The reagents, sample preparation, and handling required are determined by the methods used to determine alcohol, fat, carbohydrate, sugar, and protein content.

#### **Procedures**

- 1. Determine A, the alcohol content of the malt beverage product using AOAC OMA 984.14. Convert to units of % by weight (g/100mL).
- 2. Determine TC, the carbohydrate content using TTB Official Method SSD:TM:404. Convert to units of g/100mL.
- 3. Determine P, the protein content using AOAC OMA 920.53. Convert to units of g/100mL.
- 4. Determine S, the sugar content in the sample using TTB Official Method SSD:TM:301. Convert to units of g/100mL.

# **Quality Control**

The quality control measures required are determined by the methods used to determine alcohol, fat, carbohydrate, sugar, and protein content.

#### **Calculations**

Calories/12 oz serving = 
$$3.55 \times [(6.9 \times A) + (4 \times S) + (2.4 \times (TC - S)) + (4 \times P) + (9 \times F)]$$

Where: 12 oz serving = 355 mL.

A = alcohol % by weight.

S = sum of sugars.

TC = total carbohydrate.

P = protein.

F = fat.

# **Reporting Results**

Report calories to the nearest whole number, i.e. XX/12 fl.oz.

# **Safety Notes**

None.

## References

- TTB Official Method SSD:TM:301, Residual Sugars in Alcohol Beverages by HPLC
- TTB Procedure 2004–1.
- ATF Ruling 80–3.
- 21 CFR 101.9.
- A. L. Merrill and B. K. Watt, "Energy Value of Foods—Basis and Derivation," USDA Handbook 74; (Available online at: http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/foodcomp/Data/Classics/ah74.pdf).
- Official Methods of Analysis, 17<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2002; Horowitz; AOAC International, Maryland.