Nutritional Profile

Alaskan Pollock

Revised 10/07/18



Alaskan Pollock

Contains: Phosphorus

High in: Omega-3, Protein, Niacin, Vitamin B12,

Selenium, Iodine

Nutrition information per 100g (raw)

Macronutrients		% Reference Intake
Energy (kJ)	305	4
Energy (kcal)	72	4
Fat (g)	0.7	1
Of which saturates (g)	0.1	1
Of which monounsaturates (g)	0.2	
Of which polyunsaturates (g)	0.2	
Omega-3 – EPA + DHA (mg)	130	
Of which EPA (mg)	40	
Of which DHA (mg)	90	
Carbohydrate (g)	0	0
Of which starches (g)	0	
Of which sugars (g)	0	0
Protein (g)	16.4	33
Salt (g)	0.17	3

- Low in fat
- Low in saturates
- Low in sugars
- Low in salt

Vitamins		% Nutrient Reference Value
Vitamin A (mcg)	Tr	Tr
Vitamin D (mcg)	Tr	Tr
Vitamin E (mg)	0.6	5
Thiamin (B1) (mg)	0.03	3
Riboflavin (B2) (mg)	0.09	6
Niacin (B3) (mg)	5.2	33
Vitamin B6 (mg)	0.04	3
Vitamin B12 (mcg)	2.3	92
Folate (mcg)	5	3
Pantothenic acid (mg)	0.22	4
Biotin (mcg)	1.3	3
Vitamin C (mg)	Tr	Tr

Minerals		% Nutrient Reference Value
Potassium (mg)	216	11
Calcium (mg)	12	2
Magnesium (mg)	30	8
Phosphorus (mg)	120	17
Iron (mg)	0.2	1
Copper (mg)	0.03	3
Zinc (mg)	0.4	4
Manganese (mg)	0.01	1
Selenium (mcg)	27	49
lodine (mcg)	56	37

Source: Department of Health (2013) Nutrient analysis of fish and fish products.

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The benefits of macronutrients, vitamins and minerals



Protein

- · a growth in muscle mass
- · the maintenance of muscle mass
- the maintenance of normal bones
- needed for the normal growth and development of bone in children

Niacin (Vitamin B3)

- · the maintenance of normal skin
- · the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
- · the normal functioning of the nervous system
- · normal psychological function
- normal energy-yielding metabolism
- the maintenance of normal mucous membranes

Vitamin B6

- · contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
- · contributes to the normal function of the immune system
- contributes to the normal functioning of the nervous system
- · contributes to normal red blood cell formation
- contributes to normal psychological function
- · contributes to the regulation of hormonal activity
- · contributes to normal cysteine synthesis
- · contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
- · contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism
- · contributes to normal protein and glycogen metabolism

Vitamin B12

- · the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
- · the normal function of the immune system
- the normal functioning of the nervous system
- normal red blood cell formation
- · normal psychological function
- · normal energy-yielding metabolism
- · normal homocysteine metabolism
- · has a role in the process of cell division

Phosphorus

- · the maintenance of normal bones
- · the maintenance of normal teeth
- needed for the normal growth and development of bone in children
- normal energy-yielding metabolism
- · normal function of cell membranes

Selenium

- · the maintenance of normal hair
- · the maintenance of normal nails
- the normal function of the immune system
- · the normal thyroid function
- · the protection of cells from oxidative damage
- normal spermatogenesis

lodine

- the maintenance of normal skin
- · the normal growth of children
- · normal cognitive function
- · normal functioning of the nervous system
- the normal production of thyroid hormones and normal thyroid function
- · normal energy-yielding metabolism

Omega-3

- · DHA and EPA
- normal function of the heart (the claim may be used only for food which is at least a source of EPA and DHA as referred to in the claim 'source of omega-3 fatty acids'. In order to bear the claim, information shall be given to the consumer that the beneficial effect is obtained with a daily intake of 250mg of EPA and DHA)

DHA

- the maintenance of normal brain function (the claim may be used only for food which contains at least 40mg DHA per 100g and per 100kcal. In order to bear the claim, information shall be given to the consumer that the beneficial effect is obtained with a daily intake of 250mg of EPA and DHA)
- the maintenance of normal vision (the claim may be used only for food which contains at least 40mg DHA per 100g and per 100kcal. In order to bear the claim, information shall be given to the consumer that the beneficial effect is obtained with a daily intake of 250mg of EPA and DHA)
- the normal visual development of infants up to 12 months of age (information shall be given to the consumer that the beneficial effect is obtained with a daily intake of 100mg DHA)