



United States Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Fish Portions

Description of the product

Frozen raw breaded portions are clean, wholesome, uniformly shaped, unglazed masses of cohering pieces (not ground) of fish flesh coated with breading. The portions are cut from frozen fish blocks; are coated with a suitable, wholesome batter and breading; and are packaged and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice. They are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product. Frozen raw breaded fish portions weigh more than 1½ ounces, and are at least ¾-inch thick. Frozen raw breaded fish portions contain not less than 75 percent, by weight, of fish flesh. All portions in an individual package are prepared from the flesh of one species of fish.

Styles

- (a) *Style I-Skinless portions.* Portions prepared from fish blocks which have been made with skinless fillets.
- (b) *Style II -Skin-on-portion.* Portions prepared from fish blocks which have been made with demonstrably acceptable skin-on fillets.

Composition of the product

- (a) Frozen raw breaded fish portions shall contain 75 percent by weight of fish flesh determined by the official end-product method as set forth in Definitions (f). Fish flesh content may be determined by the on-line method as set forth in Definitions (g): *Provided,* That the results are consistent with the fish flesh content requirement of 75 percent by weight, when verified by the official end-product method.
- (b) Production methods employed in official establishments shall be kept relatively constant for each production lot so as to minimize variation in any factors which may affect the relative fish flesh content.

Grades

- (a) “U.S. Grade A” is the quality of frozen raw breaded fish portions that:
 - (1) Possess good flavor and odor and
 - (2) rate a total score of not less than 85 points for those factors of quality that are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this part.
- (b) “U.S. Grade B” is the quality of frozen raw breaded fish portions that:
 - (1) Possess at least reasonably good flavor and odor and
 - (2) rate a total score of not less than 70 points for those factors of quality that are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this part.



(c) “Substandard” is the quality of frozen raw breaded portions that meet the requirements of Description of Product, but otherwise fail to meet the requirements of “U.S. Grade B”.

Labeling requirements for styles of frozen raw breaded fish portions

Section 260.86 (a), (b), and (c) of Part 260 states the requirements for the use of approved grade marks, inspection marks and combined grade and inspection marks on processed fishery products. When an approved inspection mark is used on Style II (Styles) of frozen raw breaded fish portions, that style shall be conspicuously revealed on the label as having been made from “skin-on-fillets”.

TABLE 1 -SCHEDULE OF POINT DEDUCTIONS PER SAMPLE UNIT OF 10 PORTIONS

Factors Scored	Method of determining score	Deduct
Frozen State		
1. Condition of package	Small degree: Moderate loose breading and/or moderate frost	3
	Large degree: Excessive loose breading and/or excessive amount frost	6
2. Ease of separation	Minor: Hand separated with difficulty. Each affected	1
	Major: Separated only by knife or other instrument. Each affected	2
3. Broken portion	Break or cut greater than 1/2 length width. Each affected	10
4. Damaged portion	Mashed, mechanically and/or physically injured, misshaped or mutilated ¹	
	Minor: 1 to 5 instances. Each affected	2
	Major: Over 5 instances. Each affected	4
Uniformity		
5. Size	Deviation in length or width between the 2 largest and 2 smallest portion is:	
	Up to 1/4 inch	0
	Over 1/4 inch and up to 1/2 inch	3
6. Weight	Over 1/2 inch	10
	Weight ration of 2 heaviest divided by the 2 lightest sticks:	
	Over 1.2 but not over 1.3	2
	Over 1.3 but not over 1.4	5
	Over 1.4	10
Cooked State		
7. Distortion	Minor: Bending, shrinking, twisting (1/4 to 1/2 inch). Each affected	1
	Major: Excessive bending, shrinking, twisting (over 1/2 inch). Each affected	2
8. Coating defects	Bare spots, blistering, ridges, breaks, curds ¹	
	Minor: 1 to 6 instances. Each affected	1
	Major: Over 6 instances. Each affected	2
9. Blemishes	Skin (except for style II), blood spots, bruises and discolorations ¹	
	Minor: 1 to 6 instances. Each affected	2
	Major: Over 6 instances. Each affected	4
10. Bones	Portions containing bones (potentially harmful). Each affected	10
Texture		
11. Coating	Small degree: Moderately dry, soggy, doughy or tough	5
	Large degree: Farinaceous (mealy), pasty, very tough	15
12. Fish Flesh	Small degree: Moderately dry, soft, mushy	5
	Large degree: Dry to point of fibrousness, very mushy tough or rubbery (skin for style II)	15

¹An instance = each 1/16 square inch (1/4-inch square).



Determination of the grade

The grade is determined by examining the product in the frozen and cooked states and is evaluated in accordance with the following factors:

(a) *Factors rated by score points.* Points are deducted for variations in the quality of each factor in accordance with the schedule in Table 1. The total points deducted are subtracted from 100 to obtain the score. The maximum score is 100; the minimum score is 0.

(b) *Factors not rated by score points.* The factor of “flavor and odor” is evaluated organoleptically by smelling and tasting, after the product has been cooked in accordance with Definitions (c).

- (1) Good flavor and odor (essential requirements for a Grade A product) means that the cooked product has the typical flavor and odor of the indicated species of fish and of the breading and is free from rancidity, bitterness, staleness, and off-flavors and off-odors of any kind.
- (2) Reasonably good flavor and odor (minimum requirements of a Grade B product) means that the cooked product is lacking in good flavor and odor but is free from objectionable off-flavors and off-odors of any kind.

Definitions

(a) Selection of the sample unit: The sample unit shall consist of 10 frozen raw breaded fish portions taken at random from one or more packages as required. The fish portions are spread out on a flat pan or sheet and are examined according to Table 1. Definitions of factors for point deductions are as follows:

(b) Examination of sample, frozen state:

- (1) “Condition of package” refers to the presence in the package of loose breading and/or loose frost.
- (2) “Ease of separation” refers to the difficulty of separating the portions from each other or from the Packaging material.
- (3) “Broken portion” means a portion with a break or cut equal to or greater than one-half the width or length of the portion.
- (4) “Damaged portion” means a portion that has been mashed, physically or mechanically injured, misshaped, or mutilated to the extent that its appearance is materially affected. The amount of damage is measured by using a grid composed of squares $\frac{1}{4}$ inch x $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (that is, squares with an area of $\frac{1}{16}$ square inch each) to measure the area of the portion affected. No deductions are made for damage of less than $\frac{1}{16}$ square inch.
- (5) “Uniformity of size” refers to the degree of uniformity in length and width of the frozen portions. Deviations are measured from the combined lengths of the two longest minus the combined lengths of the two shortest and/or the combined widths of the two widest minus the combined widths of the two narrowest portions in the sample. Deductions are not made for overall deviations in length or width up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
- (6) “Uniformity of weight” refers to, the degree of uniformity of the weights of the portions. Uniformity is measured by the combined weight of the two heaviest portions divided by the



combined weight of the two lightest portions in the sample. No deductions are made for weight ratios less than 1.2.

- (c)(1) Cooked state means the state of the product after being cooked in accordance with the instructions accompanying the product. If, however, specific instructions are lacking, the product being inspected is cooked as follows:
- (2) Transfer the product, while still frozen, into a wire mesh fry basket large enough to hold the fish portions in a single layer and cook by immersing them 3-5 minutes in liquid or hydrogenated cooking oil heated to 350 to 375°F. After cooking, allow the fish portions to drain 15 seconds and place them on a paper napkin or towel to absorb excess oil.
- (d) Examination of sample, cooked state:
- (1) “Distortion” refers to the degree of bending of the long axis of the portion. Distortion is measured as the greatest deviation from the long axis. Deductions are not made for deviations of less than ¼ inch.
 - (2) “Coating defects” refers to breaks, lumps, ridges, depressions, blisters or swells and curds in the coating of the cooked product. Breaks in the coating are objectionable bare spots through which the fish flesh is plainly visible. Lumps are objectionable outcroppings of breading on the portion surface. Ridges are projections of excess breading at the edges of the portions. Depressions are objectionable visible voids or shallow areas that are lightly covered by breading. Blisters are measured by the swelling or exposed area in the coating resulting from the bursting or breaking of the coating. Curd refers to crater-like holes in the breading filled with coagulated white or creamy albumin. Instances of these defects are measured by a plastic grid marked off in ¼ -inch squares (1/16 square inch). Each square is counted as 1 whether it is full or fractional.
 - (3) “Blemishes” refers to skin “except for Style II), blood spots or bruises, objectionable dark fatty flesh, or extraneous material. Instances of blemishes refers to each occurrence measured by placing a plastic grid marked off in ¼ -inch squares (1/16 square inch) over the defect area. Each square is counted as 1 whether it is full or fractional.
 - (4) “Bones” means the presence of potentially harmful bones in a portion. A potentially harmful bone is one that after being cooked is capable of piercing or hurting the palate.
 - (5) “Texture defects of the coating” refers to the absence of the normal textural properties of the coating which are crispness and tenderness. Defects in coating texture are dryness, sogginess, mushiness, doughyness, toughness, pastiness, as sensed by starchiness or other sticky properties felt by mouth tissues and/or mealiness.
 - (6) “Texture defects of the fish flesh and texture of skin in Style II” refers to the absence of the normal textural properties of the cooked fish flesh and to the absence of tenderness of the cooked skin in Style II. Normal textural properties of cooked fish flesh are tenderness, firmness, and moistness without excess water. Texture defects of the cooked flesh are dryness, mushiness, toughness, and rubberyness. Texture defects of the cooked skin in Style II are mushiness, rubberyness, toughness, and stringiness.

(e) *General definitions.*

- (1) “Small” (overall assessment) refers to a condition that is noticeable but is not seriously objectionable.



- (2) “Large” (overall assessment) refers to a condition that not only is noticeable but is seriously objectionable.
- (3) “Minor” (individual assessment) refers to a defect that slightly affects the appearance and/or utility of the product.
- (4) “Major” (individual assessment) refers to a defect that seriously affects the appearance and/or utility of the product.

(f) “Minimum fish flesh content--End-product determination” refers to the minimum percent, by weight, of the average fish flesh content of three frozen raw breaded portions (sample unit for fish flesh determination), as determined by the following method:

(1) *Equipment needed.*

- (i) Water bath (for example, a 3 to 4 liter beaker).
- (ii) Balance accurate to 0.1 gram.
- (iii) Clip tongs of wire, plastic, or glass.
- (iv) Stopwatch or regular watch readable to a second.
- (v) Paper towels.
- (vi) Spatula, 4-inch blade with rounded tip.
- (vii) Nut pick.
- (viii) Thermometer (immersion type) accurate to $\pm 2^\circ$ F.

(2) *Procedure.*

- (i) Calculate the weight of three frozen raw breaded portions by dividing the declared net weight on the label by the number of portions indicated on the label to obtain the weight of an individual portion and multiply by three. If the number of portions contained in the package is not declared on the label, the actual weight of three frozen raw breaded portions shall be used.
- (ii) Using tongs, place each portion individually in the water bath maintained at 63° F. to 120° F. and allow to remain until the breading becomes soft and can easily be removed from the still frozen fish flesh (between 10 to 110 seconds for portions held in storage at 0°F.).
- (iii) At the end of the immersion, remove the fish portion from the water and blot the portion lightly with double thickness paper toweling. This step should be completed in no more than 7 seconds.
- (iv) Scrape and remove the breading material and batter from the fish flesh with the spatula removing the softened breading material and batter from the narrow sides and ends of the portion on the initial movements, followed by removing the material from the wider flat surfaces.
- (v) Residual batter and breading may remain on some portions prepared using batters that are difficult to remove after one dipping. When this occurs, redip the partially “debreaded” portion in 63 · to 86 · F. (room temperature) water for approximately 2 seconds. Follow step 3 toweling. and remove the softened residual batter and breading material.
- (vi) Weigh all the “de-breaded” fish portions.
- (vii) Calculate the percent fish flesh in the sample unit by the following formula:

$$\text{Percent fish flesh} = \frac{\text{Weight of fish flesh (vi)} \times 100}{\text{Weight of three raw breaded portions (i)}}$$



(g) “Minimum fish flesh content--On-line determination” refers to the minimum percent fish flesh, by weight, of the average weight of three groups of five portions (sample unit for fish flesh determination), as determined by the following.

- (1) Equipment needed-Balance accurate to 0.1 gram.
- (2) Procedure:
 - (i) Weigh three groups of five raw unbreaded portions from the line. These weights should be recorded and averaged (average weight of three groups of five portions) and percent fish flesh calculated immediately after the average weights are determined.
 - (ii) Calculate the percent fish flesh in the sample unit by using the average weight of three groups of five unbreaded portions and the declared net weight of five finished product units.

Example. The declared net weight of five 4 oz. finished product units would be 20 ounces or 565 grams. The average weight of three groups of five unbreaded portions would be 13 ounces or 424 gram. The percent fish flesh would be 75.

Percent fish flesh=Weight of fish flesh [sample unit (i)] x 100 /Declared net weight of raw breaded portions x 5(ii)

- (iii) Frequency of on-line fish flesh content determination shall be a minimum of three determinations of fish flesh content for small production runs or lots, i.e., 3 x (three groups of five unbreaded portions). For larger production runs or lots, a minimum of one determination i.e., 1 x (three groups of five unbreaded portions), shall be made for every hour of production of product units of the same weight.

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Use of alternate methods of fish flesh determination

(a) The end-product method in Definitions (f) for determining fish flesh content shall be used for lot and appeal imperfections and may be used for verification inspection.

(b) The on-line method in Definitions (g) for determining fish flesh content may be used during processing operations.

Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples

The sample rate and grades of specific lots shall be certified in accordance with Part 260. Subpart A of this chapter (Regulations Governing Processed Fishery Products), except that a sample unit shall consist of 10 portions taken at random from one or more packages as required.