DART
DETECT ADULTERATION WITH RAPID TEST

FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA
Inspiring Trust, Assuring Safe & Nutritious Food
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India
COMMON QUICK TESTS FOR DETECTION OF SOME FOOD ADULTERANTS AT HOUSEHOLD

Food is essential for sustenance of life. Adulteration of food deceive the consumer and can cause risk to their health. The purpose of this manual is to list out common methodologies available for food adulterants generally found in India.

The scope of this manual is meant for household, which can induce awareness among the consumer about food safety.

DISCLAIMER:
The main aim of this manual is to create awareness in consumers about detection of food adulteration and not for any other purpose.
PREFACE

As a part of a mandate to ensure safe food to the citizens, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) conducts testing of food for different type of adulterants, chemical and micro-biological contaminants and other safety parameters for food. Such food testing is done by FSSAI through a network of FSSAI notified laboratories across the country. Hundreds of thousands of tests are conducted in these labs by FSSAI laboratories every year. A consumer can also take samples of food and get it tested in such labs. If on such testing the food is found to be unsafe, the cost of testing is reimbursed to the consumers. Simultaneously the food safety officers take samples of such products for enforcement purposes.

While the above tests often require sophisticated equipment and highly trained personnels, there are some common adulterants and contaminants that can be tested by citizens themselves. This book is a compilation of such common tests for Detecting Adulterants with Rapid Testing (DART) and covers common adulterants such as artificial and toxic colours, extraneous matters deliberately for otherwise added with food etc.

It is hoped that the citizens find this compilation of common tests useful. Any suggestions or feedback for any other common tests that could be added in such a compilation would be appreciated.

Pawan Agarwal
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QUICK TESTS FOR SOME ADULTERANTS IN FOODS

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Milk and Milk Products
TEST 1

Detection of water in milk

Testing method:
1. Put a drop of milk on a polished slanting surface.
2. Pure milk either stays or flows slowly leaving a white trail behind.
3. Milk adulterated with water will flow immediately without leaving a mark.

TEST 2

Detection of detergent in milk

Testing method:
1. Take 5 to 10ml of sample with an equal amount of water.
2. Shake the contents thoroughly.
3. If milk is adulterated with detergent, it forms dense lather.
4. Pure milk will form very thin foam layer due to agitation.
TEST 3

Detection of starch in milk and milk products (khoya, chenna, paneer)

Testing method:
1. Boil 2-3 ml of sample with 5ml of water.
2. Cool and add 2-3 drops of tincture of iodine.
3. Formation of blue colour indicates the presence of starch.
   (In the case of milk, addition of water and boiling is not required)

Pure milk

Adulterated milk

TEST 4

Detection of mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes and other starches in ghee/butter

Testing method:
1. Take ½ teaspoon of ghee/butter in a transparent glass bowl.
2. Add 2-3 drops of tincture of iodine.
3. Formation of blue colour indicates the presence of mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes and other starches.

Pure

Adulterated
TEST 5

Detection of other oils in coconut oil

Testing method:

1. Take coconut oil in a transparent glass.
2. Place this glass in refrigerator for 30 minutes. (Do not keep in the freezer)
3. After refrigeration, coconut oil solidifies.
4. If coconut oil is adulterated, then other oils remain as a separate layer.

TEST 6

Detection of TOCP (Tri-Ortho-Cresyl-Phosphate) in oils and fats

Testing method:

1. Take 2ml of sample of oil.
2. Add on a little amount of yellow butter (Solid).
3. Immediate formation of red colour indicates the presence of TOCP.
Proper winterization of refined winterized salad oils

Testing method:

1. Take 100ml sample oil in bottle, cork tightly and seal with paraffin.
2. The bottle is completely submerged in bucket containing finely cracked ice and water is added until it rises to top of the bottle.
3. The bucket is kept filled solidly with ice by removing any excess water and adding ice when necessary.
4. After 5.5 hours remove the bottle and examine oil.
5. If it is properly winterised, sample will be brilliant, clear and limpid.
Sugars and Confectionery
TEST 8
Detection of sugar solution in honey

**Testing method - 1:**
1. Take a transparent glass of water.
2. Add a drop of honey to the glass.
3. Pure honey will not disperse in water.
4. If the drop of honey disperses in water, it indicates the presence of added sugar.

**Testing method - 2:**
1. Take a cotton wick dipped in a pure honey and light with a match stick.
2. Pure honey will burn.
3. If adulterated, the presence of water will not allow the honey to burn if it does; it will produce a cracking sound.

TEST 9
Detection of chalk powder in sugar/pithi sugar/jaggery

**Testing method:**
1. Take a transparent glass of water.
2. Dissolve 10g of sample in water.
3. If sugar/pithi sugar/jaggery is mixed with chalk, the adulterant will settle down at the bottom.
Detection of aluminium leaves in silver leaves

Testing method:

1. Take some portion of the leaf and crush it between two fingers.
2. Pure silver leaves will be easily crushed and crumble to the powder form while aluminium leaves will only break into smaller shreds.
3. Further take the suspected silver leaves and make it in the form of a ball and burn it with the help of a flame.
4. Pure silver leaves burn away completely leaving glistening balls while aluminium leaves are reduced to grey ash.
Food Grains and Its Products
**TEST 11**

Detection of extraneous matter (dust, pebble, stone, straw, weed seeds, damaged grain, weeviled grain, insects, rodent hair and excreta) in food grains

**Testing method:**
1. Take small quantity of sample in a glass plate.
2. Examine the impurities visually.
3. Pure food grains will not have any such impurities.
4. Impurities are observed visually in adulterated food grains.

![Pure](image1)

![Adulterated](image2)

**TEST 12**

Detection of dhatura in food grains

**Testing method:**
1. Take small quantity of food grains in a glass plate.
2. Examine the impurities visually.
3. Dhatura seeds which are flat with edges and blackish brown in colour can be separated out by close examination.

![Dhatura seeds in food grains](image3)

![Dhatura seeds](image4)
TEST 13

Detection of excess bran in wheat flour

Testing method:
1. Take a transparent glass of water.
2. Sprinkle a spoon of wheat flour on the surface of water.
3. Pure wheat flour will not show excess bran on water surface.
4. Adulterated wheat flour shows excess bran floating on water surface.

Pure wheat flour  Excess bran in wheat flour

TEST 14

Detection of khesari dal in dal whole and split

Testing method:
1. Take small quantity of dal whole or split in a glass plate.
2. Examine the impurities visually.
3. Khesari dal which has edged type appearance showing a slant on one side and square in appearance can be separated out by close examination.
4. Pure dal will not have any such impurities.

Pure dal  Khesari dal
TEST 15

Detection of added colour in food grains

Testing method:
1. Take a transparent glass of water.
2. Add 2 teaspoons of food grains and mix thoroughly.
3. Pure food grains will not leave any colour.
4. Adulterated food grains leaves colour immediately in water.

TEST 16

Detection of turmeric in sella rice

Testing method:
1. Take a tea spoon of rice in a glass plate.
2. Sprinkle a small amount of soaked lime (commonly known as chuna which is used in pan) on the rice grains.
3. Pure grains will not form red colour.
4. Adulterated grains will form red colour.
TEST 17

Detection of rhodamine B in ragi

Testing method:
1. Take cotton ball soaked in water or vegetable oil. (conduct the test separately)
2. Rub the outer surface of the ragi.
3. If cotton absorbs colour, then it indicates the adulteration of rhodamine B for colouring the outer surface of ragi.

TEST 18

Detection of chakunda beans in pulses

Testing method:
1. Take small quantity of pulses in a transparent glass plate.
2. Examine the impurities visually.
3. Chakunda beans can be separated out by close examination.
Detection of sand, soil, insects, webs, lumps, rodent hair and excreta in Atta, Maida, Suji (Rawa)"

Testing method:

1. These can be identified by visual examination.
Salt, Spices and Condiments
Detection of foreign resin in asafoetida (hing)

Testing method-1:
1. Burn small quantity of asafoetida in a stainless steel spoon.
2. Pure asafoetida will burn like camphor.
3. Adulterated asafoetida will not produce bright flame like camphor.

Testing method-2:
1. Powder a gram of asafoetida and take it in a glass container.
2. Add one tea spoon of water. Mix thoroughly by shaking.
3. Milky white solution with no sediments represents pure asafoetida.
Detection of papaya seeds in black pepper

Testing method - 1:
1. Add some amount of black pepper to a glass of water.
2. Pure black pepper settles at the bottom.
3. In the adulterated black pepper, papaya seeds float on the surface of water.

Detection of papaya seeds in black pepper

Testing method - 2:
1. Spread spice on a white paper.
2. Observe the appearance of the sample using the magnifying glass.
3. Black pepper is brown in colour. It has a wrinkled surface and has a characteristic smell and pungent taste.
4. The papaya seeds have shrunken smooth surface and oval shape. It is greenish brown or blackish brown in colour and has a repulsive flavour.
TEST 22

Detection of light black berries in black pepper

Testing method:
1. Press the berries with the help of fingers.
2. Light berries will break easily while black berries of pepper will not break.

TEST 23

Detection of soap stone or other earthy matter in asafoetida (hing)

Testing method:
1. Shake little portion of the sample with water and allow to settle.
2. Pure asafoetida will not leave any soap stone or other earthy matter at the bottom.
3. If asafoetida is adulterated, soap stone or other earthy matter will settle down at the bottom.
**TEST 24**

Detection of artificial/water soluble synthetic colours in chilli powder

**Testing method:**
1. Sprinkle chilli powder on the surface of water taken in a glass tumbler.
2. The artificial colourants will immediately start descending in colour streaks.

![Pure](image1)

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![Adulterated](image2)

**TEST 25**

Detection of light black berries in black pepper

**Testing method:**
1. Float the sample of black pepper in alcohol (rectified spirit).
2. The mature black pepper berries sink while the light black pepper floats.

![Black pepper](image3)

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![Light black berries](image4)
TEST 26

Detection of saw dust in chilli powder

Testing method:
1. Add the sample to water.
2. The saw dust will float at the surface of water while Chilli powder will settle down in bottom.

Chilli powder  Saw dust

TEST 27

Detection of starch in asafoetida

Testing method:
1. Tincture of iodine is added to the sample of asafoetida.
2. Appearance of blue colour shows the presence of starch.

Asafoetida  Starch
TEST 28

Detection of chalk in common salt

Testing method:
1. Stir a spoonful of sample of salt in a glass of water.
2. The presence of chalk will make solution white and other insoluble impurities will settle down.

![Common salt](image1)
![Chalk](image2)

TEST 29

Detection of exhausted cloves in cloves

Testing method:
1. Take some water in a glass and put cloves.
2. Genuine cloves will settle down at the bottom while exhausted cloves will float on surface.

![Clove](image3)
![Volatile oil extracted cloves](image4)
Detection of cassia bark in cinnamon

**Testing method:**
1. Take small quantity of cinnamon in a glass plate.
2. If adulterated, on close visual examination, cassia bark that comprises of several layers in between the rough outer and inner most smooth layers can be differentiated from cinnamon.
3. Cinnamon barks are very thin that can be rolled around a pencil or pen. It has a distinct smell.

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Detection of grass seeds coloured with charcoal dust in cumin seeds

**Testing method:**
1. Rub small amount of cumin seeds on palms.
2. If palms turn black, adulteration is indicated.
TEST 32

Detection of argemone seeds in mustard seeds

Testing method:

1. Take small quantity of mustard seeds in a glass plate.
2. Examine visually for the argemone seeds.
3. Mustard seeds have a smooth surface and when pressed, inside it is yellow in colour.
4. Argemone seeds have grainy, rough surface and are black in colour. When pressed, it is white in colour from inside.

TEST 33

Detection of lead chromate in turmeric whole

Testing method:

1. Add small quantity of turmeric whole in a transparent glass of water.
2. Pure turmeric will not leave any colour.
3. Adulterated turmeric appears to be bright in colour and leaves colour immediately in water.
TEST 34

Detection of artificial colour in turmeric powder

Testing method:
1. Add a teaspoon of turmeric powder in a glass of water.
2. Natural turmeric powder leaves light yellow colour while settling down.
3. Adulterated turmeric powder will leave a strong yellow colour in water while settling down.

TEST 35

Detection of sawdust and powdered bran in powdered spices

Testing method:
1. Sprinkle powdered spices on the water surface.
2. Pure spices will not leave any saw dust/powdered bran on the surface of water.
3. If spices are adulterated, saw dust/powdered bran will float on the surface.
TEST 36

Differentiation of common salt and iodised salt

Testing method:
1. Cut a piece of potato, add salt and wait for a minute.
2. Add two drops of lemon juice.
3. If it is iodised salt, blue colour will develop.
4. In the case of common salt, there will be no blue colour.

Iodised salt  Common salt

TEST 37

Detection of coloured dried tendrils of maize cob in saffron

Testing method:
1. Genuine saffron will not break easily like artificial. Artificial saffron is prepared by soaking maize cob in sugar and colouring it with coal tar.
2. Take a transparent glass of water and add small quantity of saffron.
3. If saffron is adulterated, the artificial colour dissolves in water rapidly. A bit of pure saffron when allowed to dissolve in water will continue to give its saffron colour so long as it lasts.

Saffron  Coloured tendrils
Fruits and Vegetables
Detection of malachite green in green vegetables like bitter gourd, green chilli and others.

Testing method - 1:
1. Take a cotton piece soaked in water or vegetable oil. (conduct the test separately)
2. Rub the outer green surface of a small part of green vegetable/chilli.
3. If the cotton turns green, then it is adulterated with malachite green.

Testing method - 2:
1. Take a small part of the sample and place on a piece of moistened white blotting paper.
2. The impression of colour on the paper indicates the use of malachite green, or any other low priced artificial colour.
TEST 39

Detection of artificial colour on green peas

Testing method:
1. Take little amount of green peas in a transparent glass.
2. Add water to it and mix well.
3. Let it stand for half an hour.
4. Clear separation of colour in water indicates adulteration.

TEST 40

Detection of rhodamine B in sweet potato

Testing method:
1. Take a cotton ball soaked in water or vegetable oil. (conduct the test separately)
2. Rub the outer red surface of the sweet potato.
3. If cotton absorbs colour, then it indicates the usage of rhodamine B for colouring the outer surface of sweet potato.
TEST 41

Detection of clay in coffee powder

Testing method:
1. Add ½ teaspoon of coffee powder in a transparent glass of water.
2. Stir for a minute and keep it aside for 5 minutes. Observe the glass at the bottom.
3. Pure coffee powder will not leave any clay particles at the bottom.
4. If coffee powder is adulterated, clay particles will settle at the bottom.

TEST 42

Detection of chicory powder in coffee powder

Testing method:
1. Take a transparent glass of water.
2. Add a teaspoon of coffee powder.
3. Coffee powder floats over the water but chicory begins to sink.
TEST 43

Detection of exhausted tea in tea leaves

Testing method - 1:
1. Take a filter paper and spread few tea leaves.
2. Sprinkle with water to wet the filter paper.
3. Wash the filter paper under tap water and observe the stains against light.
4. Pure tea leaves will not stain the filter paper.
5. If coal tar is present, it will immediately stain the filter paper.

Testing method - 2:
1. Take small amount of tea leaves/ dust and place it in the centre of a filter paper.
2. Add water drop by drop at the heap of the tea leaves/ dust.
3. If the tea is adulterated with a coloured tea, water will dissolve the added colour and leave streak of colour in the filter paper.

Testing method - 3:
1. Spread a little slaked lime on white porcelain tile or glass plate
2. Sprinkle a little tea dust on the lime.
3. Red, orange or other shades of colour spreading on the lime will show the presence of coal tar colour.
4. In case of genuine tea, there will be only a slight greenish yellow colour due to chlorophyll, which will appear after some time.
Detection of iron filings in tea leaves

Testing method:

1. Take small quantity of tea leaves in a glass plate.
2. Move the magnet through the tea leaves.
3. Pure tea leaves will not show any iron filings on the magnet.
4. If adulterated, then iron filings will be seen on the magnet.
Quick tests for establishing tentative authentication of food products by sensory evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food product</th>
<th>Adulterant</th>
<th>Method of sensory evaluation</th>
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</table>
| Milk                         | Synthetic milk              | 1. Synthetic milk gives bitter taste.  
2. If adulterated, it gives a soapy feeling on rubbing between the fingers. |
| Black pepper/Cloves          | Coated with mineral oil     | Black pepper coated with mineral oil gives kerosene like smell.                               |
| Chilli powder                | Brick powder, salt powder or talc. powder | 1. Take a teaspoon of chilli powder in a glass of water and examine the residue.  
2. When the residue is rubbed & if any grittiness is felt it indicates the presence of brick powder/sand.  
3. When the white residue is rubbed, soapy and smooth feel indicates the presence of soap stone. |
| Cloves                       | Volatile oil extracted cloves (exhausted cloves) | 1. Exhausted cloves can be identified by its small size and shrunken appearance.  
2. The characteristic pungency of genuine cloves is less pronounced in exhausted cloves. |
| Sugar                        | Urea                        | 1. Rub little sugar on palm and smell. If adulterated with urea, it will have smell of ammonia.  
2. Dissolve a small amount of sugar in water  
3. If adulterated, urea in sugar gives a smell of ammonia. |
| Wheat, Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Channa, Barley etc. | Kernel Bunt | 1. Separate out the non-characteristic grains and examine.  
2. Kernel bunt has a dull appearance, blackish in colour and rotten fish smell. |
| Atta                         | Resultant atta/ Maida       | 1. When dough is prepared from resultant atta, less water is needed.  
2. The normal taste of chapati prepared out of atta is somewhat sweetish whereas those prepared out of adulterated will taste insipid (tasteless). |
| Sago                         | Sand or talcum              | 1. Put a little quantity of sago in mouth.  
2. If adulterated, it will have a gritty feel. |
| Powdered spices              | Common salt                 | 1. Taste for addition of common salt.  
2. If present, it will taste salty. |
| Sweet meat                   | Artificial Sweetener        | 1. Taste small quantity of sample.  
2. Artificial sweetener leaves a lingering sweetness on tongue for a considerable time and leaves a bitter after taste.  
(Note: This method is applicable if artificial sweetener is used in addition to sugar) |
FEEDBACK FORM

We value your inputs/suggestions as a reader of this manual and we appreciate your feedback on the following:

A. Your general impression about the manual:

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B. Do you think the contents of this manual need improvement? If so, please outline the improvements you would like to see.

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C. Are you aware of any household test for any food product that has not been covered in this manual? If yes, kindly share with us the basic information or a detailed method sheet for inclusion in the next revision.

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D. Any other info which you feel is relevant to this manual

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Please send this feedback form by post or email:

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फीडबैक फॉर्म

इस मैनुअल के पाठक के रूप में हम आपके सुझावों का आदर करते हैं और हम आपसे निम्नलिखित के संबंध में फीडबैक चाहते हैं:

क. मैनुअल के बारे में आपकी सामान्य राय:

...

ख. क्या आपके विचार में इस मैनुअल की सामग्री में कोई सुधार होना चाहिए? यदि हैं, तो कृपया वे सुधार बताएँ।

...

ग. क्या आप किसी खाद्य उत्पाद के बारे में किसी ऐसे घरेलू परीक्षण के बारे में जानते हैं, जो इस मैनुअल में शामिल न किया गया हो? यदि हैं, तो कृपया हमें वह मुख्य जानकारी दें अथवा उसके बारे में उसे अगले पुनरीश्चेतन में शामिल करने के लिए एक विस्तृत प्रदर्शित बताएँ।

...

घ. इस मैनुअल के विषय पर अन्य कोई संगठ जानकारी

...

कृपया यह फीडबैक फॉर्म डाक से अथवा ई-मेल से निम्नलिखित को मेज़ दें:
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