HiMedia’s
HiRapid Ammonia Test Kit (K136)

Fish may be adulterated by Ammonia due to faulty trade practices.
Detect it fast with HiMedia Kit

For rapid detection of Toxic Ammonia in fish

HiMediaLaboratories™
himedialabs.com
Natural occurrence of ammonia
Ammonia is a chemical found in trace quantities in nature, being produced from nitrogenous animal and vegetable matter. Ammonia occurs naturally in the body, and is secreted by the kidneys to neutralize excess acid. Ammonia and ammonium salts are also found in small quantities in rainwater, whereas ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac), and ammonium sulfate are found in volcanic districts; ammonium salts are found distributed through fertile soil and in seawater.

Toxicity and human health
Ammonia is a corrosive substance and the main toxic effects are restricted to the sites of direct contact with ammonia i.e., skin, eyes, respiratory tract, mouth and digestive tract. Causes corrosive damage to mouth, throat and stomach.

Metabolism of ammonia
Ammonia-NH₃ is a toxic weak basic compound that needs to be detoxified and eliminated from the body. Ammonia derives from the metabolism of amino acids and especially that of gluconeogenic transversion of amino acid into glucose.

2 minute test can tell the difference between Toxic and Safe food
Ammonia Adulterations

HiMedia have launched ICAR CIFT approved Fish Adulteration Test Kits.

The HiRapid Ammonia Test Kit (for Fish), K136 is recommended to detect residues of ammonia carried by the frozen products such as fish, seafood etc. that are transported in ice. It is a rapid test strip kit that is simple and user friendly.

Background

There are reports in Indian market of the fish being adulterated with ammonia and formaldehyde for preservation which when consumed is very harmful to human health and leads to health hazard.

Sea food is a promising food commodity with many beneficial health effects. Since fresh fish is highly perishable in nature, there is an emerging risk of economically motivated adulteration to enhance its shelf life which adversely affects consumer health. According to Indian and international regulations, they should be transported only by ice. Hence they fall prey to adulterations.

Use of substance other than ice to extend the keeping quality is fraudulent practice. Apart from adding adulterants, adding ammonia during manufacturing of ice to slow down the melting of ice causes health problems to consumers as well as workers in place.

Even though, ammonia is generated in very low levels in humans through normal metabolic activities, ingestion in large amount through food can cause minor to serious health problems. Ammonia readily dissolves in water and forms alkaline ammonium hydroxide. Ingestion of this can result in corrosive damage to mouth, throat and stomach.

The surreptitious use of undesirable substances in fish and fish products can only be avoided by ensuring proper use of cold chain during processing, storage, transportation and display for sale.

Ammonia adulterations can be immediately sensed as fish will carry typical pungent ammonical smell.

Chemical detection of Ammonia can be done using HiMedia’s HiRapid Ammonia Test Kit (K136).
Take a paper strip from Reagent bottle A-1 and swab on the fish* 3 - 4 times in different portions

Wait 2 -3 minutes for colour** change

Add one drop of Reagent A-2 solution on to the strip

Compare the developed colour with the standard colour chart provided on the box

* If the fish is frozen, thaw the fish before test
** Colour developed after 3 minutes is not valid
Advantages
• It is nondestructive, simple and economical
• Saves time and fast interpretation
• Does not require huge quantity of toxic chemicals

Features
• Can be performed by consumers and general public
• Simple, reliable and rapid
• Detects the contaminants within few minutes
• Visual Interpretation by colour change
• Visual –Test Kit for detection of ammonia on skin and dermal layers of fish, shell fish and other sea foods

Protocol for using Test Kit
Kit contains Reagent Bottle, Test strips and Colour Comparator chart.
Each kit is sufficient for performing 25 tests.

Three Easy steps
Step 1: Take out the strip from Reagent bottle A-1 and rub on fish surface/cut surface to wet the paper strip.
Step 2: Add one drop of Reagent A-2 on swabbed paper strip.
Step 3: Wait for 2-3 minutes for the color change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour Development</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow / Green colour</td>
<td>Fish free from Ammonia</td>
<td>Fish safe for consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue colour ( Ocean Blue / Sky blue colour)</td>
<td>Ammonia present</td>
<td>Fish unsafe for consumption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: If the fish is frozen, thaw the fish before test. Colour developed after 3 minutes is not valid.
HiMedia Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
www.himedialabs.com

- CORPORATE OFFICE -

A-516, Swastik Disha Business Park, Via Vadhani Indl Est, LBS Marg,
Mumbai - 400 086, India.
Tel : +91-22-6147 1919 / 2500 3747   |   Fax : +91-22-6147 1920 / 2500 5764
Email : info@himedialabs.com
HiMedia’s
HiRapid Formalin Test Kit (K137)

Fish may be adulterated by formalin (formaldehyde) due to faulty trade practices. Detect it fast with HiMedia Kit

For rapid detection of Toxic Formalin (Formaldehyde) in fish

HiMediaLaboratories™
himedialabs.com
Natural occurrence of Formaldehyde
Formaldehyde occurs naturally in the environment. As a metabolic intermediate, formaldehyde is present at low levels in most living organisms. It can be therefore found naturally in small amounts in a wide range of raw foods, including fruits and vegetables, meat, fish, crustacean, dairy products, etc. High levels of formaldehyde up to 300ppm to 400ppm are found naturally in dried mushrooms including shiitake.

Formaldehyde Facts

Toxicity of Formaldehyde and human health
Formaldehyde is classified as “probably carcinogenic to humans” under Group 2A by IARC. Ingestion of a small amount of formaldehyde is unlikely to cause any acute effect. Acute toxicity after ingestion of large amount can cause severe abdominal pain, vomiting, coma, renal injury and possible death.

Metabolism of Formaldehyde
Formaldehyde reacts at the site of first contact and/or is eliminated rapidly as formic acid in the urine or as CO₂ in the expired air or it enters the carbon-1 pool in the body. Dermal absorption should differentiate between penetration through the skin possibly leading to systemic effects and penetration through and into the skin possibly leading to local effects.

2 minute test can tell the difference between Toxic and Safe food

High natural formaldehyde is reported in Bombay duck & long frozen stored fish.
**Formaldehyde Adulterations**

HiMedia have launched ICAR CIFT approved **Fish Adulteration Test Kits**.

The HiRapid Formalin Test Kit (for Fish), K137 is recommended to detect traces of formalin (formaldehyde) adulteration in fish, seafood etc. It is a rapid test strip kit that is simple and user friendly.

**Background**

India’s domestic fish market is reported to be selling formaldehyde adulterated fishes, for long term preservation especially in markets located far away from landing centres or production sites. Such fishes when consumed are very harmful to human health and lead to health hazard.

Seafoods, fish and shell fish are contributing significantly to human needs. Fish is one of the most important animal source of food for healthy diet. Frozen sea foods are most traded products in domestic and international market. According to Indian and international regulations, they should be transported only by ice. Hence they fall prey to adulterations.

Use of substance other than ice to extend the keeping quality is fraudulent practice. In order to reduce the cost of ice, ammonia is often used by ice manufacturers which retards the melting of ice. Cheaply available over the counter substances have attracted traders to use hazard chemicals like formaldehyde & formalin that are also added as preservatives for enhancing the shelf life.

These can enter human body on ingestion or exposure while handling and cause serious health problems. On exposure it can cause eye irritation, respiratory tract irritation, larynx constraint, skin allergies, worsening of asthma.

The increasing consumer concern for food quality and safety issues has raised urgent demand for rapid, sensitive and portable screening methods.

---

**Fomaldehyde adulterations can be immediately noticed by its physical appearance, as fish will be stiff and not tender, have rubbery meat, hard scales, red gills and clear eyes. It will also not carry typical smell.**

**Chemical Detection of Formaldehyde can be done using HiMedia’s HiRapid Formalin Test Kit (K137).**
How to Use...

Formaldehyde detection kit

1. Prepare reagent F-2 first by flipping open the dropper lid from bottle F-2, empty the contents of vial F-W in it.

2. Replace the dropper lid, and shake well. (*Imp. Reagent should be used within 20 days of preparation*).

3. Take out a strip from Reagent bottle F-1. Swab it on the fish surface/cut surface of fish* 3 to 4 times at different portions in order to wet the paper strip.

4. Add just one drop of Reagent F-2 on swabbed paper strip and wait for 1.5 to 2.0 minutes for maximum colour development.

5. Compare the developed colour** with the standard colour chart provided on the box.

* If the fish is frozen, thaw the fish before test
** Colour developed after 2 minutes is not valid. Lower limit of detection of strip is 4 ppm.
Advantages

- It is nondestructive, simple and economical
- Saves time and fast interpretation
- Does not require huge quantity of toxic chemicals

Features

- Can be performed by consumers and general public
- Simple, reliable and rapid
- Detects the contaminants within few minutes
- Visual Interpretation by colour change
- Visual – Test Kit for detection of formaldehyde on skin and dermal layers of fish, shell fish and other seafoods

Protocol for using Test Kit

Kit contains Reagent Bottle, Test strips and Colour Comparator chart.
Each kit is sufficient for performing 25 tests.

Four Easy steps

Step 1: Prepare Reagent F-2 before the test
(Reagent should be used within 20 days of preparation).

Step 2: Take out the strip from bottle F-1 and rub on fish surface/cut surface to wet the paper strip.

Step 3: Add one drop of Reagent F-2 on swabbed paper strip.

Step 4: Check for colour development within 2 minutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour Development</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellowish colour</td>
<td>Fish free from Formaldehyde/Formalin</td>
<td>Fish safe for consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green / Dark Bluish colour</td>
<td>Formaldehyde/Formalin present</td>
<td>Fish unsafe for consumption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: If the fish is frozen, thaw the fish before test.
Colour developed after 2 minutes is not valid.
Lower limit of detection of strip is 4 ppm.
HiRapid is a Trade Mark owned by HiMedia

HiMedia Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
www.himedialabs.com

- CORPORATE OFFICE -
A-516, Swastik Disha Business Park, Via Vadhani Indl Est, LBS Marg,
Mumbai - 400 086, India.
Tel : +91-22-6147 1919 / 2500 3747  |  Fax : +91-22-6147 1920 / 2500 5764
Email : info@himedialabs.com