

## **ABSTRACT**

In Sri Lanka packeted and bottled raw milk are available in urban areas. Therefore this study was carried out to detect the quality (adulteration problem) of packeted and bottled raw milk. This adulteration problem has directly affected to the keeping quality and marketing value of that raw milk.

In this study Ceylon cold stores raw milk supplier's samples were checked for the presence of adulterants and the ordinary constituents of milk. Adulterants are one of the most important factors effecting the quality of raw milk. These quality tests includes such as fat test, total soluble solids test (density), urea detection, salt detection, sugar detection, bicarbonate detection and skim milk powder detection.

In this study I have detected some adulterants in some samples. The fat and total solids variations were observed in those adulterated samples as well as in non adulterated samples. Variations of above values in pure samples may be due to the seasonal variation, breed, feeding and milking intervals.

The quality and the self-life of bottled milk and packed milk also varies due to the improper processing, handling and storage where bacterial contamination can occur.