

(b) Spirits and wines received in bulk containers or conveyances shall be recorded as dumped on receipt, but may be retained in the containers or conveyances in which received until used. Spirits and wines received by pipeline shall be deposited in tanks, gauged by the proprietor, and recorded as dumped. Alcoholic flavoring materials may be retained in the containers in which received or may be transferred to another container if the proprietor marks or otherwise indicates thereon, the full identification of the original container, the date of receipt, and the quantity deposited. Alcoholic flavoring materials and nonalcoholic ingredients shall be considered dumped when mixed with spirits or wines. The proof gallon content of spirits, wines, and alcoholic flavoring materials shall be determined at the time of dumping.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1356, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5201))

§ 19.373 Use of spirits, wines and alcoholic flavoring materials.

A proprietor shall prepare a dump/batch record according to §19.748 for spirits, wines, alcoholic flavoring materials, and nonalcoholic ingredients used in the manufacture of a distilled spirits product as follows:

(a) *Dump record.* When spirits, wines, or alcoholic flavoring materials are dumped for use in the manufacture of a distilled spirits product, and when spirits are dumped for redistillation in the processing account, the proprietor shall prepare a dump record.

(b) *Batch record.* The proprietor shall prepare a batch record to report:

(1) The dumping of spirits which are to be used immediately and in their entirety in preparing a batch of a product manufactured under an approved formula;

(2) The use of spirits or wines previously dumped, reported on dump records and retained in tanks or receptacles; and

(3) Any combination of ingredients in paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section used in preparing a batch of a product manufactured under an approved formula.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1356, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5201))

§ 19.374 Manufacture of nonbeverage products, intermediate products, or eligible flavors.

Distilled spirits and wine may be used for the manufacture of flavors or flavoring extracts of a nonbeverage nature as intermediate products to be used exclusively in the manufacture of other distilled spirits products on bonded premises. Nonbeverage products on which drawback will be claimed, as provided in 26 U.S.C. 5111-5114, may not be manufactured on bonded premises. Premises used for the manufacture of nonbeverage products on which drawback will be claimed must be separated from bonded premises. For purposes of computing an effective tax rate, flavors manufactured on either the bonded or general premises of a distilled spirits plant are not eligible flavors.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1356, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5201))

[T.D. ATF-297, 55 FR 18063, Apr. 30, 1990]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By T.D. TTB-79, 74 FR 37403, July 28, 2009, §19.374 was amended in the second sentence by removing the reference “26 U.S.C. 5131-5134” and adding, in its place, the reference “26 U.S.C. 5111-5114”, effective July 28, 2009 through July 30, 2012.

OBSCURATION

§ 19.376 Determining obscuration.

Proprietors may determine the proof obscuration as prescribed in 27 CFR §30.32 of spirits to be bottled on the basis of a representative sample taken: (a) from a storage tank incident to the transfer of the spirits to the processing account, or (b) from a tank after the spirits have been dumped for processing, whether or not combined with other alcoholic ingredients. The obscuration shall be determined after the sample has been reduced to within one degree of the proof at which the spirits will be bottled. Only water may be added to a lot of spirits to be bottled for which the determination of proof obscuration is made from a sample under this section. The proof obscuration for products gauged pursuant to this section shall be frequently verified by testing samples taken from bottling