

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury

§ 24.237

room. The proprietor shall gauge the remnant package and attach to it a label showing the date of gauge, the weight of the remnant package, and the proof. The remnant package will be used at the first opportunity. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1381, as amended, 1382, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5367, 5373))

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0298)

§ 24.233 Addition of spirits to wine.

(a) *Prior to the addition of spirits.* Wine will be placed in tanks approved for the addition of spirits. The proprietor shall accurately measure the wine, determine its alcohol content, determine the proof of the spirits to be added, calculate the quantity of spirits required, and enter the details in the record of spirits added to wine.

(b) *After the addition of spirits.* The proprietor shall thoroughly agitate the contents of the tank to assure a complete mixture of the wine and spirits. The proprietor shall then measure the volume of wine in the tank, take a representative sample of the wine, and test for alcohol content. The result of the measurement and test and the quantity of spirits added will be entered in the record of spirits added to wine. The volume of wine used and the volume of wine resulting from the addition of spirits will be entered in the bulk wine record. The alcohol content of wine after the addition of spirits may not exceed 24 percent by volume. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1381, as amended, 1382, as amended, 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5367, 5373, 5382))

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§ 24.234 Other use of spirits.

The proprietor producing sparkling wine, artificially carbonated wine, formula wine, or essences for which spirits are required may use tax-free wine spirits or brandy. For nonbeverage wine, tax-free spirits other than wine spirits or brandy may also be used. The spirits received by the proprietor will be locked in a secure room or locker on bonded wine premises. The spirits will remain in the original container in the storeroom until withdrawn for use.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1382, as amended, 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5373, 5382))

§ 24.235 Taxpayment or destruction of spirits.

(a) *Taxpayment of spirits.* The proprietor who wants to taxpay spirits shall follow the prepayment of tax procedures of 27 CFR 19.522(c).

(b) *Destruction of spirits.* The proprietor who wants to destroy spirits shall file an application with the appropriate TTB officer stating the quantity of spirits, the proposed date and method of destruction, and the reason for destruction. Spirits may not be destroyed prior to approval by the appropriate TTB officer. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1382, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5373))

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13684, Mar. 22, 1999]

§ 24.236 Losses of spirits.

Losses by theft or any other cause of spirits while on bonded wine premises or in transit are to be determined and reported at the time the losses are discovered. A physical inventory of the spirits storage tanks will be taken at the close of any month during which spirits were used in wine production, or upon completion of spirits use for the month or at any other time required by the appropriate TTB officer. Any loss which has not previously been reported will be determined by the inventory. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1323, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5008, 5373))

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13683, Mar. 22, 1999]

§ 24.237 Spirits added to juice or concentrated fruit juice.

Juice or concentrated fruit juice to which spirits have been added may not have an alcohol content exceeding 24 percent by volume. Although not considered to be wine, juice or concentrated fruit juice to which spirits have been added will be included in the

appropriate tax class of any wine inventory and will be properly identified. Juice or concentrated juice to which wine spirits are added will be reported on the TTB F 5120.17, Report of Bonded Wine Premises Operations, as wine, but a separate record will be maintained. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))

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[T.D. ATF–299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF–338, 58 FR 19064, Apr. 12, 1993]

Subpart L—Storage, Treatment and Finishing of Wine

§ 24.240 General.

Wine will be stored on bonded wine premises in buildings or tanks constructed and secured in accordance with the provisions of §§ 24.166 and 24.167. Wine will be stored in tanks, casks, barrels, cased or uncased bottles, or in any other suitable container, which will not contaminate the wine. Specifically authorized materials and processes for the treatment and finishing of wine are listed in §§ 24.246 and 24.248 of this subpart. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1378, as amended, 1379, as amended, 1383, as amended, 1395, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5352, 5357, 5382, 5552))

[T.D. ATF–299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF–312, 56 FR 31079, July 9, 1991]

§ 24.241 Decolorizing juice or wine.

(a) *Conditions and limitations.* If the proprietor wishes to use activated carbon or other decolorizing material to remove color from juice or wine, the following conditions and limitations will be met:

(1) The wine will retain a vinous character after being treated with activated carbon or other decolorizing material;

(2) The quantity of activated carbon used to treat the wine, including the juice from which the wine was produced, may not exceed twenty-five pounds per 1,000 gallons (3.0 grams per liter) (see paragraph (b) of this section); and

(3) The wine treated with decolorizing material will have a color of not less than 0.6 Lovibond in a one-half inch cell or not more than 95 percent transmittance per AOAC Method 11.003–11.004 (see paragraph (c) of this section). However, the proprietor may produce a wine having a color of less than 0.6 Lovibond or more than 95 percent transmittance per AOAC Method 11.003–11.004 by using normal methods and without the use of decolorizing material.

(b) *Transfer in bond.* When a consignor proprietor transfers wine treated with activated carbon or other decolorizing material to a consignee proprietor, the consignor proprietor shall record on the shipping record:

(1) The amount of wine which has been treated under the provisions of this section; and

(2) The quantity of decolorizing material used in treating the wine, including the juice from which the wine was produced, before its transfer. The consignee proprietor may further treat the wine with decolorizing material as long as the consignee proprietor has a copy of the shipping record and complies with the requirements of this section.

(c) *Incorporation by reference.* The “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists” (AOAC Method 11.003–11.004; 13th Edition 1980) is incorporated by reference in this part. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register, and is available for inspection or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html. The publication is available from the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 11 North 19th Street, Suite 210, Arlington, Virginia 22209. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))

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[T.D. ATF–299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended at 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004]