§ 24.249 Processes Authorized for the Treatment of Wine, Juice, and Distilling Material—Continued

<table>
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<th>Processes</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Reference or limitation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Thermal gradient processing</td>
<td>To separate wine into low alcohol and high alcohol wine fractions.</td>
<td>The fractions derived from such processing shall retain vinous character. Such treatment shall not increase the alcohol content of the high alcohol fraction to more than 24 percent by volume. The addition of water other than that originally present in the wine prior to processing will render standard wine “other than standard.”</td>
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<td>To separate juice into low Brix and high Brix juice fractions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thin-film evaporation under reduced pressure 1.</td>
<td>To separate wine into a low alcohol wine fraction and into a higher alcohol distillate.</td>
<td>Use shall not alter vinous character. Water separated with alcohol during processing may be recovered by refluxing in a closed continuous system and returned to the wine. The addition of water other than that originally present in the wine prior to processing, will render standard wine “other than standard.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ultrafiltration</td>
<td>To remove proteinaceous material from wine; to reduce harsh tannin material from white wine produced from white skinned grapes; to remove pink color from blanc de noir wine; to separate red wine into low color and high color wine fractions for blending purposes.</td>
<td>Permeable membranes which are selective for molecules greater than 500 and less than 25,000 molecular weight with transmembrane pressures less than 200 psi. Use shall not alter vinous character. 21 CFR 175.300, 177.1520, 177.1550, 177.1630, 177.2440, 177.2600, and 177.2910.</td>
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1 This process must be done on distilled spirits plant premises. However, reverse osmosis, under certain limited conditions, may be used on bonded winery premises if ethyl alcohol is only temporarily created within a closed system.


§ 24.249 Experimentation with new treating material or process.

(a) General. The proprietor may, under the provisions of this section, conduct on bonded winery premises such experimentation with a treating material or process as the appropriate TTB officer finds may be conducted in a manner that will not jeopardize the revenue, conflict with wine operations, or be contrary to law.

(b) Application. The proprietor who wants to conduct experimentation must file an application with the appropriate TTB officer setting forth in detail the experimentation to be conducted and the facilities and equipment to be used. The proposed experimentation must not be conducted until the appropriate TTB officer has determined that the conduct of such experimentation must not jeopardize the revenue, conflict with wine operations, or be contrary to law, and has approved the application.

(c) Segregation of operations. Experimentation authorized under this section will be conducted with the degree of segregation from wine operations as may be required by the appropriate TTB officer under the provisions of §24.27.

(d) Records. The proprietor shall, with respect to each experiment authorized by this section, keep records of the kind and quantity of materials received and used and the volume of wine treated and the manner by which disposed.

(e) Disposition of the wine. The disposition of the wine subjected to experimental treatment will conform to the conditions stated in the authorization to conduct the experimentation. (Sec.
§ 24.255 Application for use of new treating material or process.

(a) General. If the proprietor desires to use a material or process which is not specifically authorized in §§ 24.246, 24.247, 24.248, or elsewhere in this part, an application shall be filed with the appropriate TTB officer to show that the proposed material or process is a cellar treatment consistent with good commercial practice.

(b) Data required. The application will include the following:

(1) The name and description of the material or process;

(2) The purpose, the manner, and the extent to which the material or process is to be used together with any technical bulletin or other pertinent information relative to the material or process;

(3) A sample, if a proposed material;

(4) Documentary evidence of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s approval of the material for its intended purpose in the amounts proposed for the particular treatment contemplated;

(5) The test results of any laboratory-scale pilot study conducted by the winemaker in testing the material and an evaluation of the product and of the treatment including the results of tests of the shelf life of the treated wine;

(6) A tabulation of pertinent information derived from the testing program conducted by the chemical manufacturer demonstrating the function of the material or process;

(7) A list of all chemicals used in compounding the treating material and the quantity of each component;

(8) The recommended maximum and minimum amounts, if any, of the material proposed to be used in the treatment and a statement as to the volume of water required, if any, to facilitate the addition of the material or operation of the process; and

(9) Two 750-milliliter samples representative of the wine before and after treatment. Information of a confidential or proprietary nature to the manufacturer or supplier of the treating material or process may be forwarded by the manufacturer or supplier to the appropriate TTB officer with a reference to the application filed by the winemaker. Information contained within the winemaker’s application can be disclosed to the public, subject to the limitations of 26 U.S.C. 6103 and 7213.

(c) Use of cellar treatment. The proprietor may not use the proposed treating material or process until a determination has been made by the appropriate TTB officer that the intended use of the material or process is acceptable in good commercial practice.

(d) Processing of application. After evaluation of the data submitted with the application, the appropriate TTB officer will make a decision regarding the acceptability of the proposed treatment in good commercial practice. The appropriate TTB officer will notify the proprietor of the approval or disapproval of the application. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5381, 5382, 5385, 5386, and 5387))

§ 24.255 Bottling or packing wine.

(a) General. Proprietors of a bonded wine premises and a taxpaid wine bottling house premises shall be held strictly responsible for the correct determination of the quantity and alcohol content of wine removed. As required by §24.170, appropriate and accurate measures and instruments for measuring and testing the wine will be provided at each wine premises.

(b) Bottle or other container fill. Proprietors of bonded wine premises and taxpaid wine bottling house premises shall fill bottles or other containers as nearly as possible to conform to the amount shown on the label or blown in