processing, whether or not combined with other alcoholic ingredients. The obscuration will be determined after the sample has been reduced to within one degree of bottling proof. 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 spirits gauged under this section must be frequently verified by testing samples taken from bottling tanks before bottling.

(26 U.S.C. 5204)

§ 19.352 Bottling tanks.

Generally, a proprietor must bottle all spirits from tanks that are listed in the notice of registration and have been certified as accurate. However, if a proprietor files a letterhead application and shows the need to do so, the appropriate TTB officer may authorize bottling from original packages, tank trucks, totes or special containers where it is not practical to use a bottling tank. In addition, a proprietor may bottle liqueurs directly from a tank truck or tote without applying for permission to TTB if the liqueurs are gauged prior to unloading and piped directly to the bottling line.

(26 U.S.C. 5201)

§ 19.353 Bottling tank gauge.

When a distilled spirits product is to be bottled or packaged, the proprietor must gauge the product after any filtering, reduction, or other treatment, and before bottling or packaging begins. The gauge must be made at labeling or package marking proof, and the details of the gauge must be entered on the bottling and packaging record required in §19.599.

(26 U.S.C. 5201)

§ 19.354 Bottling or packaging records.

A proprietor must prepare a record for each batch of spirits bottled or packaged as provided in §19.599. A proprietor must keep a separate daily summary record of spirits bottled or packaged as provided in §19.601.

(26 U.S.C. 5201, 5207)