

apparatus is to be used. Any commercial document on which all the required information has been recorded may be used for the record. The records will be kept available for a period of three years for inspection by appropriate ATF officers.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0341)

[T.D. ATF-207, 50 FR 23682, June 5, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-439, 66 FR 8770, Feb. 2, 2001]

Subparts D–Y [Reserved]

PART 30—GAUGING MANUAL

Subpart A—Scope of Regulations

Sec.

30.1 Gauging of distilled spirits.

Subpart B—Definitions

30.11 Meaning of terms.

Subpart C—Gauging Instruments

30.21 Requirements.

30.22 Hydrometers and thermometers.

30.23 Use of precision hydrometers and thermometers.

30.24 Specific gravity hydrometers.

30.25 Use of precision specific gravity hydrometers.

Subpart D—Gauging Procedures

30.31 Determination of proof.

30.32 Determination of proof obscuration.

DETERMINATION OF QUANTITY

30.36 General requirements.

DETERMINATION OF QUANTITY BY WEIGHT

30.41 Bulk spirits.

30.42 Denatured spirits.

30.43 Packaged spirits.

30.44 Weighing containers.

30.45 Withdrawal gauge for packages.

DETERMINATION OF QUANTITY BY VOLUME

30.51 Procedure for measurement of bulk spirits.

30.52 Procedure for measurement of cased spirits.

Subpart E—Prescribed Tables

30.61 Table 1, showing the true percent of proof spirit for any indication of the hydrometer at temperatures between zero and 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

30.62 Table 2, showing wine gallons and proof gallons by weight.

30.63 Table 3, for determining the number of proof gallons from the weight and proof of spirituous liquor.

30.64 Table 4, showing the fractional part of a gallon per pound at each percent and each tenth percent of proof of spirituous liquor.

30.65 Table 5, showing the weight per wine gallon (at 60 degrees Fahrenheit) and proof gallon at each percent of proof of spirituous liquor.

30.66 Table 6, showing respective volumes of alcohol and water and the specific gravity in both air and vacuum of spirituous liquor.

30.67 Table 7, for correction of volume of spirituous liquors to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Subpart F—Optional Gauging Procedures

30.71 Optional method for determination of proof for spirits containing solids of 400 milligrams or less per 100 milliliters.

30.72 Recording obscuration by proprietors using the optional method for determination of proof.

AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

SOURCE: T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8535, Mar. 1, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 30 appear by T.D. ATF-438, 66 FR 5481, Jan. 19, 2001.

Subpart A—Scope of Regulations

§ 30.1 Gauging of distilled spirits.

(a) *General.* This part relates to the gauging of distilled spirits. The term “gauging” means the determination of the proof and the quantity of distilled spirits. The procedures prescribed in or authorized under the provisions of this part, except as may be otherwise authorized in this chapter, shall be followed in making any determination of quantity or proof of distilled spirits required by or under the authority of regulations in this chapter. The tables referred to in subpart E of this part appear in the “Gauging Manual Embracing Instructions and Tables for Determining Quantity of Distilled Spirits by Proof and Weight” as incorporated by reference in this part (see paragraph (c) of this section). These tables, together with their instructions, shall be used, wherever applicable, in making the necessary computations from gauge data.

(b) *Tables referred to in subpart E of this part.* Table 1 provides a method of correcting hydrometer indications at temperatures between 0 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit to true proof. If distilled spirits contain dissolved solids, temperature correction of the hydrometer reading by the use of this table would result in apparent proof rather than true proof. Tables 2 and 3 show the gallonage of spirituous liquor according to weight and proof. Table 4 shows the gallons per pound at each one-tenth proof from 1 to 200 proof. Table 5 shows the weight per wine gallon and proof gallon at each proof. Table 6 shows the volumes of alcohol and water and the specific gravity (air and vacuum) of spirituous liquor at each proof. Table 7 provides a means of ascertaining the volume (at 60 degree Fahrenheit) of spirits at various temperatures ranging from 18 degrees through 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

(c) *Incorporation by reference.* The “Gauging Manual Embracing Instructions and Tables for Determining Quantity of Distilled Spirits by Proof and Weight” (ATF Publication 5110.6; November 1978) is incorporated by reference in this part. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on March 23, 1981. This publication may be inspected at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC, and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5204); 80 Stat. 383, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552(a)))

Subpart B—Definitions

§ 30.11 Meaning of terms.

When used in this part, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this section. Words in the plural form shall include the singular, and vice versa, and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine. The terms “includes” and “including” do not exclude things not enumerated which are in the same general class.

Appropriate ATF officer. An officer or employee of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) authorized to perform any functions relating to the administration or enforcement of this part by ATF Order 1130.17, Delegation Order—Delegation of the Director’s Authorities in 27 CFR Part 30—Gauging Manual.

Bulk conveyance. Any tank car, tank truck, tank ship, tank barge, or other similar container approved by the appropriate ATF officer, authorized for the conveyance of spirits (including denatured spirits) in bulk.

CFR. The Code of Federal Regulations.

Container. Any receptacle, vessel, or form of package, bottle, tank, or pipeline used, or capable of use, for holding, storing, transferring or conveying distilled spirits.

Denatured spirits or denatured alcohol. Spirits to which denaturants have been added pursuant to formulas prescribed in 27 CFR Part 21.

Director. The Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC.

Gallon or wine gallon. The liquid measure equivalent to the volume of 231 cubic inches.

I.R.C. The Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

Package. Any cask, barrel, drum, or similar container approved under the provisions of this chapter.

Proof. The ethyl alcohol content of a liquid at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, stated as twice the percent of ethyl alcohol by volume.

Proof gallon. A United States gallon of proof spirits, or the alcoholic equivalent thereof.

Proof spirits. That liquid which contains one-half its volume of ethyl alcohol of a specific gravity of seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine thousandths (0.7939) in vacuum at 60 degrees Fahrenheit referred to water at 60 degrees Fahrenheit as unity.

Spirits, spirituous liquor, or distilled spirits. That substance known as ethyl alcohol, ethanol, or spirits of wine in any form, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof, from whatever source or by whatever process produced, but