

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5381, 5382, 5385, 5386, and 5387)).  
 [T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-312, 56 FR 31081, July 9, 1991; T.D. ATF-350, 58 FR 52232, Oct. 7, 1993; T.D. ATF-371, 61 FR 21079, May 9, 1996; T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13683, Mar. 22, 1999]

**§ 24.249 Experimentation with new treating material or process.**

(a) *General.* The proprietor may, under the provisions of this section, conduct on bonded wine premises such experimentation with a treating material or process as the appropriate ATF 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 ATF 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 ATF 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 ATF 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. 201, Pub. L. 85-859 (72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5361, 5382)))

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13683, 13685, Mar. 22, 1999]

**§ 24.250 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 ATF 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 ATF 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 ATF 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 ATF officer will make a decision regarding the acceptability of the proposed treatment in good commercial practice. The appropriate ATF 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))

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13683, 13685, Mar. 22, 1999]

#### BOTTLING, PACKING, AND LABELING OF WINE

##### § 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 the bottle or marked on any container other than a bottle; but in no event

may the amount of wine contained in any individual bottle, due to lack of uniformity of the bottles, vary from the amount stated more than 1.0 percent for 15.0 liters and above, 1.5 percent for 1.0 liter to 14.9 liters, 2.0 percent for 750 mL, 3.0 percent for 375 mL, 4.5 percent for 187 mL and 100 mL, and 9.0 percent for 50 mL; and in such case, there will be substantially as many bottles overfilled as there are bottles underfilled for each lot of wine bottled. Short-filled bottles or other containers of wine which are sold or otherwise disposed of by the proprietor to employees for personal consumption need not be labeled, but, if labeled, need not show an accurate statement of net contents.

(c) *Tax tolerance.* The net contents of bottles or other containers of untaxpaid wine in the same tax class filled during six consecutive tax return periods, as determined from the bonded wine premises proprietor's fill test records, shall not vary by more than 0.5 percent from the net contents as stated on the bottles or other containers. The bonded wine premises proprietor is liable for the tax on the entire amount of wine in the same tax class when that wine is removed from bond, without benefit of tolerance, when the fill of bottles or other containers exceeds a 0.5 percent average of a period which consists of six consecutive tax returns, or when filling is not conducted in compliance with good commercial practice.

(d) *Fill tests.* The proprietor shall test at representative intervals wine bottled or packed during the bottling or packing operation of each bottling or packing line to determine if the wine contained in the bottle or other container is in agreement with that stated on the label, bottle, or other container.

(e) *Alcohol tests.* The proprietor shall test the alcohol content by volume to determine the tax class of the wine and to ensure the alcohol content to be stated on the label is in agreement with the requirement of § 24.257. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1381, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5368))

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