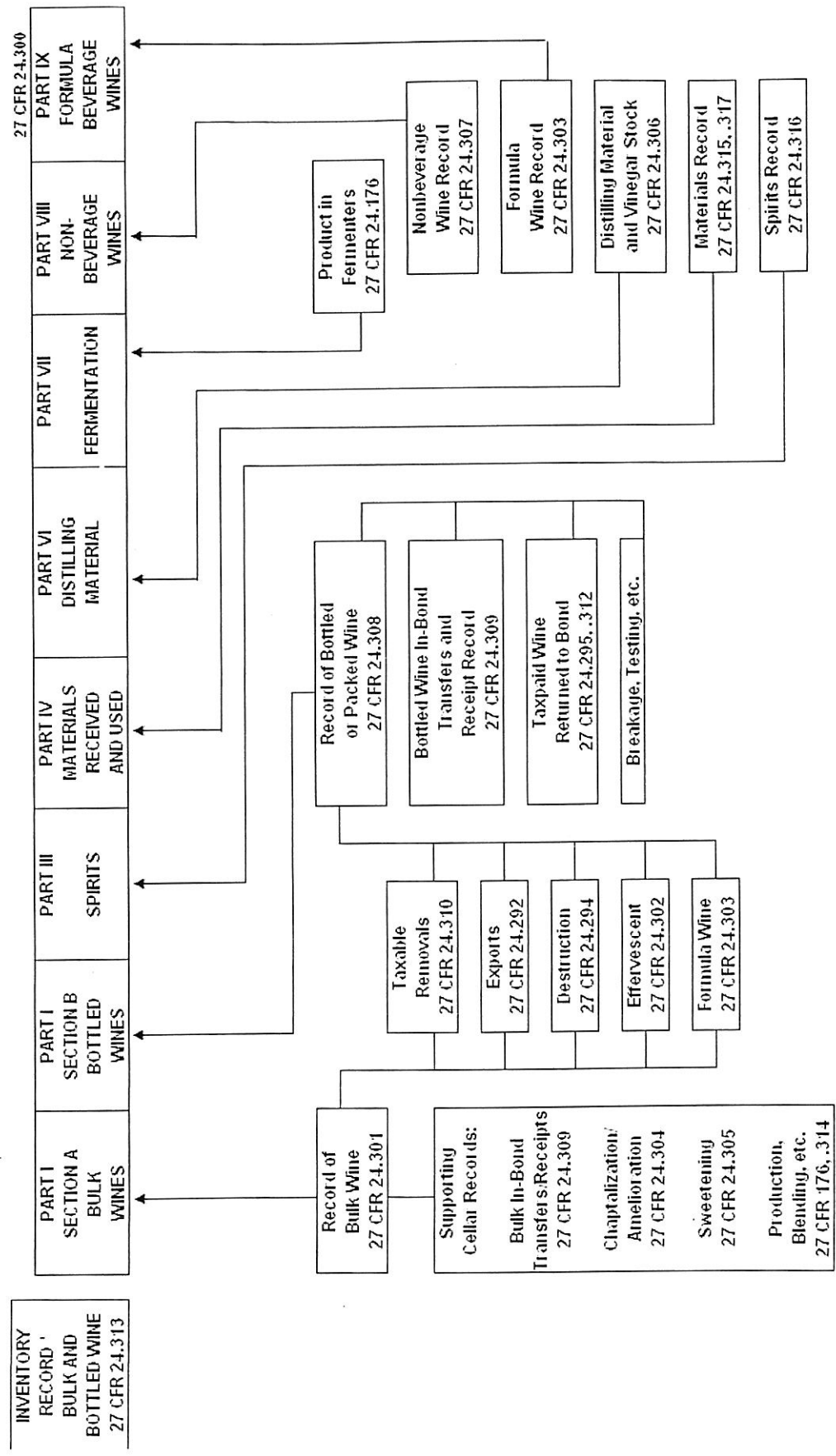


FORM 5120.17 - REPORT OF WINE PREMISES OPERATIONS



An inventory is required on June 30 for proprietors filing Monthly or Quarterly Reports and December 31 if filing Annual Reports.

Recordkeeping Matters

Time of making entries: At the time of operations, or, if posted from source records, no later than the third business day following the operation. 27 CFR 24.300(b)

Record retention: Returns, reports, and records, including source records, must be kept for three years from the record date or the date of the last entry required to be made in the record, whichever is later. 27 CFR 24.300(d)

Data Processing: Data maintained on data processing equipment may be kept at wine premises or at another location, if the original operation or transaction source records are kept available for inspection at the wine premises. 27 CFR 24.300(e)

Photographic copies of records: Reproduced records may be treated as original documents for examination. 27 CFR 24.300(f)

Application File: A complete and current application file must be maintained, readily available at the wine premises for inspection. 27 CFR 24.117 and 27 CFR 24.109

Materials Received and Used Record 27 CFR 24.315

Wine producers must maintain a record showing the receipt and use of basic winemaking materials on wine premises. The record must contain the following information:

- Date of receipt
- Quantity received
- Name and address from whom received
- Date of use or other disposition

(See 27 CFR 24.246 for list of materials authorized for use in winemaking.)

Spirits Record 27 CFR 24.316

A proprietor who receives, stores, or uses spirits shall maintain a record of receipt and use. The record must show the following:

- Date of receipt
- From whom received
- Kind of spirits
- Proof gallons
- Date and proof gallons of spirits used in wine production
- Date and proof gallons of spirits removed from bonded wine premises and to whom

The proof gallons of spirits received, used, removed from bonded wine premises, and on-hand at the end of the reporting period is reported on TTB Form 5120.17.

Sugar Record 27 CFR 24.317

A proprietor who receives, stores, or uses sugar must maintain a record of receipt and use. Invoices covering purchases must be retained. The record must show the following:

- Date of receipt and from whom received
- Kind and quantity
- Amount used for production of allied products
- Amount removed from the wine premises

When used for chaptalization, amelioration or sweetening, record must show the date, kind, and quantity used.

Acid Record 27 CFR 24.318

If acid is used on wine premises, a record containing the information listed below must be maintained. The Acid Record may be a compilation of source documents OR a summary record.

- Date of use
- Kind and quantity of acid used
- Kinds and volume of juice or wine in which used
- When used to correct natural deficiency, the fixed acid level of juice or wine before and after the addition of acid

Chemical Record 27 CFR 24.320

A record of the receipt and use of any chemicals must be maintained which contains the information listed below. The Chemical Record may be a compilation of source documents OR a summary record.

- Receipt
- Kinds and quantities received
- Date of receipt
- Names and addresses from whom purchased

Use in Juice or Wine: (Except for filtering aids, inert fining agents, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide (except as provided in 27 CFR 24.319), nitrogen, and oxygen)

- Kind, quantity, and date of use
- Kind and volume of juice or wine in which used

Production Records

Certain winery operations may require maintaining some of the records listed below. Please refer to the text of the regulations to determine if the record should be maintained.

- Effervescent Wine Record, 27 CFR 24.302
- Formula Wine Record, 27 CFR 24.303
- Chaptalization (Brix Adjustment) and Amelioration Record, 27 CFR 24.304
- Sweetening Record, 27 CFR 24.305
- Distilling Materials or Vinegar Stock Record, 27 CFR 24.306
- Nonbeverage Wine Record, 27 CFR 24.307
- Carbon Dioxide Record, 27 CFR 24.319
- Decolorizing Material Record, 27 CFR 24.321
- Allied Products Record, 27 CFR 24.322

Bulk Still Wine Record 27 CFR 24.301

A proprietor who produces or receives still wine in bond must maintain a record of transactions for bulk still wine. A record is to be maintained for each tax class of still wine and must include date of transaction. The parts of 27 CFR 24.301 that usually pertain to Bonded Winery operations require the following information be recorded:

- The volume produced by fermentation in wine gallons, determined by actual measurement;
- The volume received, shipped taxpaid, removed (e.g., taxpaid, in bond, export, family use, samples) and used in sparkling wine production, if a tax credit under 26 U.S.C. 5041(c) may be claimed, the record will be maintained in sufficient detail to insure that such a tax credit is properly claimed;
- The specific type of production method used, e.g., natural fermentation, amelioration, sweetening, addition of spirits, blending;
- The volume of wine used and produced by amelioration, addition of spirits or sweetening, as determined by measurements of the wine before and after production;
- The volume of wine used for and produced by blending, if wines of different tax classes are blended together;
- The volume of wine used to produce formula wine, vinegar stock, and distilling material;
- The volume of wine removed to fermenters for refermentation or removed directly to the production facilities of a distilled spirits plant or vinegar plant;
- Where a process authorized under 27 CFR 24.248 is employed, records will be maintained to allow for verification of any limitation specified for the process employed and to ensure that the use of the process is consistent with good commercial practice;
- Where a treating material is dissolved or dispersed in water as authorized in this part, the volume of water added to the wine; and
- An explanation of any unusual transactions.

Bottled or Packed Wine Record 27 CFR 24.308

A proprietor who bottles, packs, or receives bottled or packed beverage wine in bond must maintain a record by tax class. The parts of 27 CFR 24.308 that usually pertain to bonded winery operations require that the following information be recorded:

- The date of the transaction
- The tax class, kind of wine, number, and size of bottle filled
- The volume of wine bottled
- The volume of bottled wine received in bond, transferred in bond, taxpaid, dumped to bulk, used for tasting and testing
- The quantity recorded as breakage
- The label used on bottles or other containers will be shown by using the "Applicant's Serial No." which appears on Item 2 of the label approval form, TTB Form 5100.31, or a similar system which will allow for verification of labels used on containers
- The fill and alcohol tests required by 27 CFR 24.255 (See next page)
- Records have sufficient detail to justify tax credit for Small Producers under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 5041(c)

Bottling or Packing Wine
27 CFR 24.255

(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 Sec. 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 Sec. 24.257.

*Do all testing as close to bottling as possible.
3x or send to TTB will eliminate potential for penalties. Will still owe tax difference if tax class created.*

This is an example of a Bottling Form that has all of the information required for the Bottled or Packed Wine Record.

Bottling Form			
Vintage: 2004	Variety: Zinfandel	Date: 3/24/2006	
Bottles	Bottles Per Case: 12	Cases Per Pallet: 56	
Company: Calvinox	LW	Labeled: Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	
Shape: Special Burgundy	Color: Champagne Green	UPC Code: 7590300030	
(Preslig)	Size: 750 ml	Label Bottling Code: COLA #05-12	
Burgundy Push Up	Dead Leaf Green	Low SO2	Pallet #s: all
Bordeaux (Claret)	Flint	High SO2	Pallet #s: all
Hock	3 liter		
Burgundy Flat	5 liter		
Other	6 liter		
Other	Other		
Code (Logo 9 x 13/14)	Grade: Extra-First	Emils (Logo) Grade	Color: Black
Company Name	Pallet #s: all	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tin <input type="checkbox"/> Polyam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gold
Port: Cork			
Tank: 215			
Beginning Number of Gallons: 3998	Number of Cases Produced: 1679		
Number of Gallons Used: 3998	Gallon Equivalent: 3991.9		
Number of Gallons Remaining: 0	Gain/(Loss) During Bottling: (6.1)		
Wine moved to:			
Location: A-3	Number of Cases: 1679	Number of Bottles: 0	
Fill level:	600	750 mL	58F
	915	751 mL	58F
	712	750 mL	59 F
	1445	749 mL	59 F
	1700	751 mL	59F
Analysis			
		pH	3.45
		TA	0.9
		RS	dry
		Alc	14.3
Memo:			
Signature: Roger Jones	Date: 3/24/2006		
(Individual counting inventory)			

Note!

Label Information Record

27 CFR 24.314

A proprietor who removes bottled or packed wine with information stated on the label (e.g., varietal, vintage, appellation of origin, analytical data, date of harvest) shall have complete records so that the information appearing on the label may be verified by an (sic) TTB audit. A wine is not entitled to have information stated on the label unless the information can be readily verified by a complete and accurate record trail from the beginning source material to removal of the wine for consumption or sale. All records necessary to verify wine label information are subject to the record retention requirements of 27 CFR 24.300(d).

Examples of such records may include:

Receipt Records

1. Date of Transaction
2. Origin of the grapes, i.e., from whom purchased and location of the vineyard
3. Weight certificates or similar receipt documents
4. Grower or field tags and trucking documents
5. Quantity of grapes or wine received
6. Chemistry of grapes (Brix, acidity, pH, alcohol)
7. Documentation for other desired label claim(s), such as age of vines, dry farmed, etc.

Crush Records

1. If claimed, varietal, vintage, appellation of origin percentages
2. Transaction date
3. Tank into which grapes are crushed
4. Movements between tanks, such as drain and pressing operations

Fermentation Records

1. If claimed, varietal, vintage, appellation of origin percentages
2. Crush tank(s) from which received
3. Documentation of movements between fermenters
4. Quantity removed from fermenter after completion of fermentation (produced wine)

Storage Records

1. Transaction date
2. If claimed, varietal, vintage, appellation of origin percentages
3. Quantity and from where received, such as from a fermenting tank, storage tank, or in the case of receipts in bond, the transfer document(s)
4. Percentages of varietal, etc., must be recalculated after blending, including topping
5. Other dispositions such as transfers in bond, taxable removals, bottling, etc.

Taxpaid Removals from Bond Record

27 CFR 24.310

When wine is removed from a bonded winery or bonded wine cellar for consumption or sale, a record must be kept which contains the information listed below. The Taxpaid Removals from Bond Record may be a compilation of source documents OR a summary record.

- Date of Removal
- The name and address of the person to whom removed; however, on any individual sale of less than 80 liters, the name and address of the purchaser need not be recorded
- The volume, kind (class and type), and alcohol content of the wine
- When removing taxpaid bulk wine to another wine premises, shipping record will be prepared in accordance with 27 CFR 24.281
- Volume of wine removed taxpaid will be summarized daily by tax class in wine gallons to the nearest tenth gallon

An invoice containing the information listed above is a common removal record.

Here is an example of an individual invoice that has all of the necessary information required for the Taxpaid Removal from Bond Record. The amount removed from bond is extended to five decimal places on individual invoices. The total volume removed for the day is rounded to the nearest tenth of a gallon on the daily summary.

INVOICE

IVANNA B. GOULDE WINERY
 1998 Zinfandel Lane
 Picturquesque, CA, 95008
 Phone: (723) 133-4500
 FAX: (723) 133-4567

TO: Rather B. Selling
 1234 Commercial Way
 San Francisco, CA 94103
 Customer ID: 819

INVOICE # 01823
 DATE: 3/10/07

SHIP ABC Warehouse
 2400 Stockpile Lane
 San Francisco, CA
 94102

SALESPOUN	JOB	SHIPPING METHOD	SHIPPING TERMS	DELIVERY DATE	PAYMENT TERMS	DOE DATE
I. M. Smooth	1823	OT Freight	FDE	3/11/07	30 days	4/10/07

QTY	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
3 cases	331	2004 Dry Creek Zinfandel 13.4% Alc.	750 ml	239.00	717.00
1 case	319	2005 California Chardonnay 12.5 % Alc.	1.5 L	89.00	89.00
1 case	229	1999 Heby Port 18 % Alc.	750 ml	143.00	143.00

~Sample Record~

SUBTOTAL	\$949.00
SALES TAX	577.15
TOTAL	\$1,026.15

Not over 14% 9.51012 wg
 14-21% 2.37753 wg
 Sp/kg 0 wg

Make all checks payable to IVANNA B. GOULDE WINERY
 THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

Here is an example of a daily summary that meets the requirements of 27 CFR 24.310, Taxpaid Removals from Bond Record, "The volume of wine removed taxpaid will be summarized daily by tax class in wine gallons to the nearest 10th gallon."

March 10, 2009	Taxpaid Removals
Invoice #	14-21%
1823 9.51012	Not over 14%
1824 0.39626	2.37753
1825 2.37753	
1826 9.51012	
1827	0.59438
Total 21.79403	2.97191
Daily Total	21.8 gal.
	3.0 gal.

Taxpaid Wine Record

27 CFR 24.311

When a bonded winery or bonded wine cellar has wine on the bonded premises that has *been taxpaid*, a separate record must be maintained which contains the information listed below. This information is not shown on the Report of Wine Premises Operations, TTB Form 5120.17.

Record of Receipt

- The name and address of the person or wine premises from whom received
- The registry number (if any) of the wine premises from which received
- The date of receipt
- The kind of wine (class, type, and, in the case of foreign wine, country of origin)
- Alcohol content or tax class of the wine
- The volume of wine received in liters and gallons

Record of Removals

- The name and address of the person to whom removed; however, on any individual sale of less than 80 liters, the name and address of the purchaser need not be recorded
- The date of removal
- The kind of wine (class, type, and, in the case of foreign wine or a blend of U.S. and foreign wine, country of origin)
- The volume of wine shipped in liters or gallons

Record of Cases or Containers Filled

- The date the cases or containers were filled
- The kind (class, type, and, in the case of foreign wine or a blend of U.S. and foreign wine, country of origin) of wine bottled or packed
- The number of the tank used to fill the bottles or other container
- The size of bottles or other containers and the number of cases or containers filled
- The serial number or date of fill marked on cases or containers filled
- The total volume of wine bottled or packed in liters or wine gallons

Taxpaid Wine Returned to Bond Record

27 CFR 24.312

A proprietor shall maintain a record of any [unmerchantable] taxpaid wine returned to bond as follows:

- (a) The kind, volume, and tax class of the wine;
- (b) With regard to each tax class, the amount of tax previously paid or determined;
- (c) The location of the wine premises at which the wine was bottled or packed and, if known, the identity of the bonded wine premises from which removed on determination of tax;
- (d) The date the wine was returned to bond;
- (e) The serial numbers or other identifying marks on the cases or containers in which the wine was received; and
- (f) The final disposition of the wine.

Untaxpaid Removals

Wine excise tax does not have to be paid for certain removals from the bonded wine premises, if proper records are kept. These removals include the following:

- Testing on bonded premises or by an outside laboratory, 27 CFR 24.96-.97
- Tasting on Bonded Premises, 27 CFR 24.97
- Family Use by sole proprietors, partnerships, and LLCs taxed as a partnership - up to 200 wine gallons per year, per household, or 100 gallons for a single person, 27 CFR 24.75
- Removal for Distilling Material or Vinegar Stock, 27 CFR 24.290-.291
- Official Use of the Government – Samples taken by TTB, 27 CFR 24.293
- Other inventory reductions:
 - Destruction – submit application and obtain permission from TTB prior to destruction, 27 CFR 24.294
 - Breakage, 27 CFR 24.308
- Export out of the United States, 27 CFR 24.292 and 27 CFR part 28
- Transfer in Bond 27 CFR 24.309



Please refer to the regulations listed above for more information.

Exporting Wine Out of the United States

- 1) Wine may be exported out of the United States:
 - **Untaxpaid:** TTB Form 5100.11 and proof of export
 - **Taxpaid:** TTB Forms 5120.24 and 5120.20 and proof of export (for tax refund/credit)
- 2) Industry Circular 2004-3 dated August 31, 2004, "Alcohol and Tobacco Export Documentation Procedures":
 - Lists the information that is considered acceptable proof of export
 - Gives the guidelines for requesting permission to maintain export documentation at your place of business

http://www.ttb.gov/industry_circulars/archives/2004/ic2004_03.html
- 3) Industry Circulars regarding VI-1 Forms for export to the European Union, qualification as a Certified Laboratory, Export to Japan:


http://www.ttb.gov/industry_circulars/index.shtml

Industry Circular	Title	Date
86-2	Certification and Analysis of U.S. Wine for Export to the European Economic Community (EEC)	January 24, 1986
86-6	Certification and Analysis of U.S. Wine for Export to the European Economic Community (EEC) (amendment of #86-2)	March 17, 1986
88-1	Certification and Analysis of U.S. Wine for Export to the European Economic Community (EEC) (further amendment of #86-2)	August 18, 1988
2007-2	Certification and Analysis of U.S. Wine for Export to the European Community	June 21, 2007
86-3	Certification of Chemists, Enologists and Laboratories for the Analysis of Wine for Export	January 24, 1986
92-3	Information for Laboratories Analyzing Wine and Spirits for Export and for Wineries Exporting Wine to the European Economic Community (EEC)	September 1, 1992
89-5	Analysis of U.S. Wine and Spirits for Export to Japan	October 12, 1989

Further information about the VI-1 Form and exporting to the European Union is available at: <http://www.ttb.gov/pdf/vi1notice.pdf>

- 4) Lists of Certified Chemists for analysis of wine and spirits for export can be viewed at:
 - http://www.ttb.gov/issd/wine_certlist.pdf
 - http://www.ttb.gov/issd/ds_certlist.pdf

Transfer in Bond Record

 27 CFR 24.309

When wine is transferred in bond, a record must be kept that contains the information listed below. The record may be a compilation of source documents OR a summary record.

- The date of shipment
- The name, address, and registry number of proprietor and consignee
- The kind of wine (class and type) and alcohol content or tax class
- The number of containers larger than four liters and cases
- The serial numbers of cases (if any) or containers larger than four liters, or other marks (bulk wine)
- The volume shipped in gallons or liters
- The serial number of any seal used
- Information necessary for compliance with 27 CFR 24.314 (Label Information Record) – the varietal, vintage, appellation of origin designation, or any other information which may be stated on the label
- Information as to any added substance or cellar treatment for which a label designation may be required or where limitations are prescribed (includes sulfites) and kind and quantity of acid used
- For unlabeled bottled wine, the registry number of the bottler

A bill of lading used to ship bottled or bulk wine in bond from one bonded wine premises to another can contain all of the necessary information required by the Transfer in Bond Record. Here are examples of Transfer in Bond Records for the in-bond shipment of bulk wine and bottled wine:

Bulk Wine Transfer in Bond

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM		By Truck <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Freight <input type="checkbox"/>
FROM: Iona B Good Vvds 1988 Zinfandel Lane Picturascue, CA 95009	Date: May 30, 2006	Shipper's No. 70037	Sales Order No. 06-042
REGISTRY NO.: BW-CA-9000	CONSIGNEE: Consolidated Wine Cellar 200 West Main Napa, CA 95404	CARRIER: Heavy Hauling	CARRIER'S NO. Delivering Comer
ADDRESS: Picturascue, CA 95009	REGISTRY NO.: BW-CA-9000	Route: DEL TS-01-S-99	
TRANSFER IN BOND			
CODE	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES, SPECIAL MARKS & EXCEPTIONS	SIZE	WEIGHT
04RVPN	100% 2004 100% Pinot Noir 100% Russian River Valley 13.3% alc by vol Contains Sulfites	3060 gals	24500 lbs.
Sample Record			
Total Pieces 1			
Total Weight 24500 lbs.			
C.O.D. Shipment		Total Wine Gallons	
Fee		3060 gal. -14%	
Total			
Charges \$			
Seal #s:		D. B. Cooperage (Signature of Consignor)	

Bottled Wine Transfer in Bond

Inventory Record
27 CFR 24.313

All bonded wineries and bonded wine cellars are required to take a complete physical inventory of all wine and spirits in storage on June 30. If a proprietor wishes to take the annual inventory on a different date, TTB must be notified. Proprietors who file the report, TTB Form 5120.17, annually must take the complete physical inventory at the end of the calendar year. The inventory record must include the following information:

- Description of wine (name, vintage, varietal, appellation), volume; tank number (bulk wine); summary of barrels and puncheons (bulk wine)
- Inventory Summary: volume of bulk and bottled wine totaled separately by tax class and reported on TTB Form 5120.17
- Inventory Record: All pages will be numbered consecutively; the last page will be dated and signed; the last page will include the "Penalty of Perjury" statement: *"Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this inventory record and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is a true, correct and complete record of all wine and spirits required to be inventoried."*

Inventory Losses
27 CFR 24.266

If the complete annual inventory of bulk wine reveals losses in production or storage which exceed the allowances listed below, a claim for allowance of loss must be filed on TTB Form 5620.8:

- Any losses due to theft, OR
- More than 3% of wine on hand at beginning of annual period and volume of wine received in bond, OR
- More than 6% of still wine produced by fermentation, OR
- More than 6% of sparkling wine produced in bottles, OR
- More than 3% of special natural wine (27 CFR 24.195), OR
- More than 3% of other wine (27 CFR 24.218), OR
- More than 3% of artificially carbonated wine, OR
- More than 3% of bulk processed sparkling wine

Normal bulk inventory losses due to racking, evaporation, and topping are to be reported on the Report of Wine Premises Operation in Section A, Line 30.

Bottled wine losses must be taxpaid: If the proprietor has conducted a complete physical inventory, the tax on any unexplained losses of untaxpaid bottled or packed wine must be paid.

Note: Documented casualty losses are NOT "inventory losses." They are reported to TTB as they occur.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM		By Truck <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Freight <input type="checkbox"/>	
FROM: Ivana B Good Vvds. 1998 Zinfandel Lane Pictouresque, CA 95009 REGISTRY NO.: BW-CA-9000		Date: May 30, 2006 Shipper's No.: 70037 Sales Order No.: 06-042		
CONSIGNEE: Consolidated Wine Cellar 200 West Main Napa, CA 95404 REGISTRY NO.: BW-CA-8000		CARRIER: CARRIERS NO. Heavy Hauling Route DEL TS-01-S-99 Delivering Carrier		
TRANSFER IN BOND				
CODE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES, SPECIAL MARKS & EXCEPTIONS	SIZE	WEIGHT
04RVFN	10	100% 2004 100% Pinot Noir	750	360
	cs.	100% Russian River Valley 13.3% alc by vol Contains Sulfites	ml	lbs.
~Sample Record~				
Total Pieces 10 Total Weight 360 lbs		Total Wine Gallons C.O.D. Amount 23.78 gal. -14% Fee _____ Total Charges \$ _____		
C.O.D. Shipment Fee _____ Total _____ Charges \$ _____		Signatures: _____ D. B. Cooperage (Signature of Consignor)		
Seal #s: _____				

This is an example of a batch record that would meet TTB recordkeeping requirements:

2006 Napa Valley Sauvignon Blanc

Date	Activity	Tank	Volume	Comments
9/10/2006	Crush/press 30 ppm SO2 added	116	~4000	100% Estate Vineyard 100% SB, Napa Valley 100% 2006, 23.4 tons 23.1 Brix, TA 0.8, pH 3.07
9/11/2006	Crush/press 30 ppm SO2 added	117	~4000	100% Estate Vineyard 100% SB, Napa Valley 100% 2006, 23.5 tons 23.2 Brix, TA 0.8, pH 3.10
9/12/2006	Rack T-116 & 117 off lees, inoculate	125	~8000	100% Estate Vineyard 100 SB, Napa Valley 100% 2006
9/20/2006	Add 12# bentonite	125	~8000	
10/3/2006	Rack T-125 off fermentation lees Declare Produced 20 ppm SO2 added	130	7504	100% Estate Vineyard 100% SB, Napa Valley 100% 2006 14.04% alc, TA 0.65, pH 3.30, SO2 25/50; 470 gal lees
10/7/2006	Add 62.25# Tartaric Acid	130	7504	TA 0.74, pH 3.22
11/15/2006	Rack & blend with 1400 gal. 2006 CA Dry White from Pleasant Day Vyd. 10 ppm SO2 added	100	8875	29 gallon loss 94.9% SB, Napa Valley 100% 2006, 13.8% alc. TA 0.70, pH 3.28, SO2 28/58
11/17/2006	Add 26.5# bentonite	100	8903	28 gallon gain
12/10/2006	DE Filter off lees	101	8873	30 gallons lees
12/31/2006	Inventory	101	8873	
1/15/2007	DE filter off tartrates	105	8865	8 gallon loss 13.8% alc, TA 0.60, pH 3.40, SO2 28/58
1/21/2007	Add 110.25# Malic acid	105	8870	5 gallon gain 13.8% alc, TA 0.77, pH 3.25
2/2/2007	Bottle: 3729 cs 750 mL 8865.8 gallons			4 gallon loss COLA 07-01 13.8% alc, TA 0.77, pH 3.25 Fill: 751, 750, 751, 749 mL

LOT 06-SB-01 2006 Sauvignon Blanc											
Date	Vineyard/Crower	W Tag	Variety/Tons	Tank	Volume	Brix	TA	pH			
10-Sep	NV/Estate	M 1246	SB 12.09	116	2,950	23.1*	0.8	3.07			
10-Sep	NV/Estate	M 1247	SB 11.31	116	1,920	23.1*	0.8	3.07	~Sample Record~		
11-Sep	NV/Estate	M 1248	SB 12.51	117	2,120	23.1*	0.6	3.10			
11-Sep	NV/Estate	M 1249	SB 10.99	117	1,970	23.3*	0.8	3.10			
Date	Operation	Tank	Vol Beg	Vol End	Gain/Loss	TA	pH	VA(g/L)	Alc	Comments	Vintage, Varietal Appellation
10-Sep	Crush/press 23.4 tons SB, 30 ppm SO2 added	116	0	~4000		0.8	3.07			East side of vvd	100% Estate vvd., 100% Napa Valley SB, 100% 2006
11-Sep	Crush/press 23.5 tons SB, 30 ppm SO2 added	117	0	~4000		0.8	3.10			West side of vvd	100% Estate vvd., 100% Napa Valley SB, 100% 2006
12-Sep	Rack 116 & 117 to 125, inoculate	125	0	~6000						Rack off lees	
20-Sep	Add 12# bentonite	125	~6000	~8000							
3-Oct	Rack 125 to 130, 20 ppm SO2 added	130	0	7504		0.65	3.30			Declare produced, 470 gal. lees	100% Estate vvd., 100% Napa Valley SB, 100% 2006
7-Oct	Add 62.25# tartaric acid	130	7504	7504		0.74	3.22				
15-Nov	Rack	100		7504			3.28				
15-Nov	Blend with 1400 gal 2006 Dry White, add 10 ppm SO2	100	7504	8875	-29	0.7		0.1			94.9% SB, 94.9% Napa Valley, 100% 2006
17-Nov	Add 26.5# bentonite	100	8875	8903	28						
10-Dec	DE filter off lees	101	8873							30 gal lees	
31-Dec	Inventory	101	8873								
15-Jan	DE filter off tartrates	105	8865		-8	0.6	3.40				
21-Jan	Add 110.25# Malic Acid	105	8865	8870	5	0.77	3.25				
2-Feb	Bottle 750 mL 3729 cs.	Bot. Rm.	8870	0	-4.2	0.77	3.25		0.1	COLA 06-01	Fill: 751, 750, 751, 749 mL