

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

**SPIRITS AND SPIRIT COMPOUNDS (DISTILLERY)
REGULATIONS**

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION

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**SPIRITS AND SPIRIT COMPOUNDS (DISTILLERY)
REGULATIONS**

25.1.34.
[14.10.43
196/1955
239/1990
6 of 1991].

made under section 21

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Spirits and Spirit Compounds (Distillery) Regulations. Citation.

2. The following books shall be kept by the distiller at each distillery, *viz.*: Books to be kept by distiller.

- (a) Wash and Spirits Made Account Book;
- (b) Spirits Store Account Book;
- (c) Spirits Stock Balancing Book;
- (d) Spirits Weighing Book;
- (e) Colouring Matter Book;
- (f) Account Book of Spirits received and Gin manufactured, except that a distiller who—
 - (i) manufactures gin only is not required to keep the books respectively specified in paragraphs (a), (c) and (e); and
 - (ii) does not manufacture gin is not required to keep the book specified in paragraph (f).

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE WASH AND SPIRITS
MADE ACCOUNT BOOK**

3. (1) The distiller shall enter in this book—

- (a) as soon as any vat is filled, an account of the wash collected (in the first nine columns);
- (b) in addition, daily, once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon, an account of each vat containing wash in the appropriate columns headed “Date”, “Time”, “Apparent Gravity”, “Temperature”, “Adjusted Gravity”;
- (c) the final particulars of each vat before it is run down in the appropriate set of five columns as aforesaid;

Wash and spirits made account book.
[239/1990].

LAWS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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Spirits and Spirit Compounds

[Subsidiary]

Spirits and Spirit Compounds (Distillery) Regulations

- (d) when any vat is run down, the particulars required by the columns headed "Sediment destroyed", "Wash run to Still", "Degrees Attenuated" and "Presumptive Yield";
- (e) the particulars required by the twelve columns headed "Spirit Account" at the time when the officer takes the account together with the distiller.

On completion of each line, the distiller shall write his initials in the appropriate column.

(2) The adjusted gravity shall be found by reference to the tables prepared for use with the prescribed saccharometer.

(3) The presumptive yield shall be found by assuming that 2.6 litres of alcohol will be made from every 455 litres of wash for each 5 degrees of attenuation, and in the same proportion for any less quantity of wash or for any less degree of gravity.

(4) The remarks column shall be used for observations to account for unusual results. In the case of a still which is not a continuous still it shall also be used to show accounts of low wines, etc., collected for redistillation.

(5) The time shall be recorded by the use of the letter "m" for the first 12 hours of each day, and "e" for the second, and by the use of the figure denoting the last complete hour. Thus the time usually set down as 7.25 a.m. should be recorded as m. 7, and 4.45 p.m. as e. 4.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE SPIRITS STORE
ACCOUNT BOOK

Spirits store
account book.
[239/1990].

4. (1) The distiller shall enter in this book at the time of each operation (including the destruction of sediment, removal of spirits for methylation, or for fortifying colouring matter, addition of colouring matter, etc.) the particulars indicated by the headings, and shall set his initials in column 29 on completion of the entry.

(2) Strengths shown in columns 7 and 14 shall be actual. Any obscuration shall be shown in the "Remarks" column, and all calculations shall be according to actual strengths, and not according to "indicated" strengths.

(3) Column 9 "Interim Loss" shall show the difference between the number of litres of alcohol inserted in column 8 and the number of litres of alcohol found when an account of the vat was last taken. Any excessive discrepancy shall be reported in writing by the distiller to the Comptroller immediately.

(4) Columns 22 and 23 shall show the transfer loss or gain, i.e., the difference between the number of litres of alcohol received from the receiver (as shown in the Wash and Spirits Made Account) into the vat, or taken from the vat and put into casks (as shown by the Spirits Weighing Book), and the number of litres of alcohol shown in columns 16 and 17.

(5) Column 26 shall show the quantity inserted in column 27 at the previous operation.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE SPIRITS STOCK
BALANCING BOOK**

5. (1) The distiller shall make appropriate entries in this book on every occasion when an entry is made in the Spirits Store Account, and shall initial every such entry.

Spirits stock
balancing book
[239/1990].

(2) Where nothing is put into or taken from any particular store vat, the particulars to be shown for such vat shall be those recorded when the account was last taken; otherwise the particulars shall be those found on the date of making the entry.

(3) On the first visiting day of the proper officer after the close of each month, a special entry shall be made by the distiller in red ink showing in the column headed "Date of Account" the wet centimetres and strength of each vat as it is on that date, and the particulars for the column headed "Total Litres of Alcohol" shall be ascertained from the particulars so inserted. Any discrepancy between the last previous (ordinary) account (which

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represents the stock shown in the Spirits Store Account Book) and the actual contents of any vat must be immediately reported in writing by the distiller to the Comptroller. Every such entry will be countersigned by the officer. An excessive discrepancy for the purposes of this and of regulation 4 is a discrepancy exceeding that allowed by section 141 of the Act.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE SPIRITS WEIGHING BOOK

Spirits weighing
book.
[239/1990
6 of 1991].

6. (1) On the date when any spirits are put into packages for removal for methylation, the distiller shall enter in this book the particulars called for by the column headings, and shall initial every such entry. In the "Remarks" column he shall show the destination of all spirits sent out and the date of the certificate of receipt given by the warehousing officer to the officer in charge of the distillery. If the date of the certificate of receipt is not communicated by the latter officer to the distiller within seven days of the removal of any spirits, the distiller shall report the matter in writing to the Comptroller.

(2) The number of litres shall be found from the tables supplied for use with the designated hydrometer, which show the quantity by relation to the spirit indication and the net weight of the spirits. Care must be taken to ensure that the spirits when weighed are at the same temperature (and consequently show the same indication) as when the indication is taken. Every cask must be full to the bung. The weight empty of the cask must be correctly ascertained, and each cask inverted, rocked and examined to ensure that it is empty immediately prior to weighing. In casks of 360 litres or upwards, parts of a litre are to be disregarded in the capacity; otherwise the capacity is to be ascertained to the nearest litre. Casks, whether empty or full, must be weighed to 0.5 of a kilogramme, in the former case the weights to preponderate, and in the latter the cask. Before a cask is sent out on ullage, the permission of the proper officer must be obtained, and the quantity of spirits found by gauge, the capacity being found by weighing or gauge, as the officer shall elect.

COLOURING MATTER BOOK

7. When any colouring matter is made, or used for colouring spirits, the distiller shall enter in the Colouring Matter Book the particulars called for by the column headings. Colouring matter may only be made or added to spirits in the presence of the proper officer. The figures to be shown in the column headed “per cent Alc./Vol.” shall be calculated by reference to the figures shown in the columns headed “Litres of Alcohol” and “Total Litres”.

Colouring matter book. [239/1990].

8. The books used for the purpose of the foregoing regulations shall be those supplied for the purpose by the Comptroller.

Books to be supplied by Comptroller.

9. Every distiller shall observe the following regulations as to vessels, pipes and utensils to be used at distilleries, unless the Comptroller, by notice in writing, shall permit any variation therefrom:

Regulations as to vessels, pipes and utensils [6 of 1991].

- (a) *wash chargers*—Every wash charger must be placed in a convenient situation in the still-house, exposed to open view, and easy of access and inspection. There shall be either a close pipe, or, where the wash charger is not used for mixing spirits for redistillation with the wash, either a close pipe or an open channel leading into it from the wash vats. Where the wash charger is to be used for mixing spirits for redistillation with the wash it must be a close-covered vessel, and all such spirits shall be led into it from a close-covered vessel or vessels, exposed to open view and easy of access and inspection, called low wines receivers or high wines receivers as the case may be, by means of a close pipe externally visible throughout its whole length. No spirits shall be run into the wash charger, except when this vessel is at least half full of wash, the spirits being, immediately mixed with the wash. There must be a cock on the pipe leading from each low wines

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or high wines receiver, fitted with fastenings so that it may be secured by a lock. Pumps may be used to discharge wash from a wash vat into a wash charger, or from a wash charger into a still. Pumps may also be used for discharging spirits from the low wines and high wines receivers into the wash charger or into the retort of a still;

- (b) *spirit safe* A close spirit safe must be affixed to the worm end or condenser of every still. The safe may contain a reversible cock attached to the pipe leading into or from it, from the end of the worm or condenser, so that the liquor running into the safe may be turned into the pipe leading into the spirit receiver or the low wines or high wines receiver, without the safe having to be opened. The safe may be of any form, provided it is so constructed that spirits cannot be abstracted therefrom when locked by the introduction of any pipe or syphon, or by causing it to overflow, or by any other means. Where a separate test case or safe is used for low wines and spirits, the form of the low wines test case must be approved;
- (c) *sample pipes* A sample pipe may be attached to the safe or the spirit pipe before it enters the safe so that the distiller may be able at any time to test the quality of the spirit running from the still. The sample pipe shall be provided with a cock fitted with fastenings for securing it by a lock, the key of which shall be in the custody of the distiller. The orifice at the end of the sample pipe must not exceed 1.3 millimetres in diameter, and no account of the samples which may be taken is required, but the distiller is not at liberty to remove such samples from the still-house, or to take samples for any other purpose than for testing the quality of strength of the spirit;

- (d) *spirit receivers*—Every spirit receiver must be exposed to open view and easy of access and inspection. There may be any number of spirit receivers, but the total capacity shall be sufficient to receive the product of at least three days distillation. Every spirit receiver must be connected with the spirit safe by means of a close metal pipe externally visible throughout its whole length. Spirits must be run down by gravity to the spirit receivers from the spirit safe. There may be a close pump or a discharge cock or both secured to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, fitted to each spirit receiver for drawing off the spirits, and connected therewith a close metal pipe externally visible throughout its whole length for conveying the spirits from the receiver to a locked vat or vats in the spirits store;
- (e) *low wines and high wines receivers*—Every low wines or high wines receiver must communicate with the low wines safe or test case, or with the spirits safe by means of a close metal pipe externally visible throughout its whole length. In distilleries where spirits are conveyed from the low wines or high wines receivers into the retort or other closed vessel, there to be redistilled, the connection between the low wines receiver or high wines receiver and such vessel must be made by means of a close metal pipe, secured to the satisfaction of the Comptroller. Such spirits shall only be run into the retort, or other closed vessel, for redistillation, and the cock on such close pipe may only be open (except with the knowledge and consent of the proper officer) when such retort or other vessel is securely closed and locked, and distillation is taking place. Where a pump is fixed to the pipe leading from any low wines or high

wines receiver to the retort or other closed vessel, it must not in any circumstances be disconnected for repairs until the lock has been placed on the discharge cock of the receiver by the proper officer;

- (f) *stills* may be of any form or construction the distiller may think proper, but no cock or opening in the still is permitted by which spirit may be abstracted or drawn from the still by any but the prescribed pipes;
- (g) *security of pipes, etc.*—There must be no opening in the worm of a still, except an approved air valve, and when a worm or refrigerator is formed of separate pieces of tube bolted together by flanges, the flanges must be securely bolted together so that no leakage can take place nor spirits abstracted by loose joints;
- (h) the ends of pipes required to connect the several vessels and utensils must be fastened to the utensils by welding, riveting or bolting. In the case of bolting, the end of the bolt must be hammered flat so that the securing nut cannot be moved;
- (i) all cocks used in a distillery must be of a regular and approved design, and, where necessary, secured by proper fastenings for locking purposes;
- (j) all cocks, plugs, pumps, pipes and other utensils required are to be fixed and kept at the expense of the distiller, to the satisfaction of the proper officer;
- (k) *spirit store*—Every distiller shall provide at his distillery a proper and secure spirit store approved by the Comptroller, and in such store a vat or vats of sufficient capacity to contain all spirits which may at any time be required to be kept therein prior to removal to warehouse. Each vat shall be

capable of holding at least 68.2 hectolitres, and shall have legibly painted on it the number of litres it is capable of containing. Such spirit store shall be set apart solely for the purpose of storing—

- (1) all spirits distilled;
- (2) colouring matter;
- (3) packages intended for the removal of spirits;
- (4) the scales and weights for weighing, and instruments for testing and measuring spirits.

Except that the Comptroller may grant permission to a distiller to use vats of a smaller capacity than 68.2 hectolitres in any case in which he may deem it advisable to do so;

- (l) the distiller shall place a lock, of which he shall have the key, on such spirit store;
- (m) every vat must be secured to the satisfaction of the Comptroller and every part must be easy of access and externally visible;
- (n) *painting of pipes*—Every pipe used by a distiller, except those for water or spent wash, must be so fixed and placed that the officer may examine it throughout its whole course. Pipes for the conveyance of low wines or high wines must be painted red, those for spirits black, those for water white, and those for wash blue;
- (o) a graduated glass, or a gauging apparatus by which the quantity of spirits or other liquid can be seen or ascertained at any time, must be provided for each store-vat;
- (p) where dipping rods are used in the cover of any charger, receiver or vat, there must be a hole faced

- with metal for the dipping rod, but not larger than is necessary for the rod to pass through easily. There must also be a stop on the rod inside the vessel to prevent its removal from the vessel;
- (q) before commencing to distil, or re commencing after having discontinued distilling for a longer period than fourteen days, every distiller is required to give three days' notice thereof to the proper officer;
- (r) where the Comptroller considers it necessary, a lock, the key of which shall be kept always by the officer, shall be placed on every trap door, cock or shutter securing or closing any aperture in any vessel or utensil through which spirits pass;
- (s) no lock of which any officer is required to have the key shall be opened except such officer be present, together with the distiller or some person deputed by him;
- (t) all wash must be fermented in the fermenting vats, and thence conveyed directly into the wash charger, and thence into the still for distillation;
- (u) access may not be had, except in the presence of an officer, to the end of the worm of any still, or to any spirits from the time of the extraction or distillation thereof in the still, except as is provided in sub-subregulation (c), until they are taken an account of by the officer in the proper receiver, and conveyed thence into the spirit store-vat;
- (v) when an alcoholmeter is employed to register the quantity and strength of spirits manufactured at a distillery, the spirit pipes leading to and from this apparatus must be so arranged that all the spirits manufactured shall pass directly into and through the alcoholmeter.
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