



# Wine Standards Management Plan

Code of Practice

Fruit Wine, Cider, Mead

Amendment 0 / Version 1

May 2008

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## Disclaimer

### ***IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER***

Every effort has been made to ensure the information in this report is accurate.

NZFSA does not accept any responsibility or liability whatsoever for any error of fact, omission, interpretation or opinion that may be present, however it may have occurred.

### ***Website***

A copy of this document can be found at: <http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/wine/index.htm>

## **Review of Code of Practice**

This code of practice will be reviewed, as necessary, by the New Zealand Food Safety Authority. Suggestions for alterations, deletions or additions to this code of practice, should be sent, together with reasons for the change, any relevant data and contact details of the person making the suggestion, to:

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# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 Purpose and Scope

This Code of Practice is designed to help winemakers meet their obligations under the Wine Act 2003, particularly the requirement for a Wine Standards Management Plan (WSMP). This code of practice provides guidance on processing procedures and Good Winemaking Practice to aid compliance with the legal requirements for all fruit wine, cider and mead produced, blended, finished or bottled in New Zealand. Winemakers that undertake winemaking operations that are not covered by this document will need to develop and document additional procedures in their wine standards management plan.

It is not mandatory to use this Code of Practice, but if you choose to follow it, it will form part of your WSMP. If you choose not to follow it, you will need to provide your own procedures and documentation to meet WSMP requirements.

*Additional guidance notes can be found in italicised text boxes. Guidance notes provide additional or useful information and recommendations. Guidance notes are not mandatory.*

## 1.2 Application

This Code of Practice applies to operators of businesses involved in making wine, including those making or bottling wine under contract.

## 1.3 Appendices

The appendices contain reference documents, recordkeeping forms and a checklist to help winemakers with their wine standards management plan compliance. For example, there is information on the Food Standards Code, a model recall procedure, and a standard operating procedure for bottling line breakage.

The checklist and recordkeeping forms are designed to assist with WSMP compliance by providing an easy-to-use list of tasks that need to be undertaken and records that need to be kept. These checklists and forms are more suited to small wineries with relatively simple operations rather than large, complex wineries that employ a number of staff.

#### **1.4 Other Businesses Operating Inside the Winery**

If a person other than the operator/winemaker uses any area inside the winery for any other business activity, the WSMP must include a procedure that ensures that this activity does not introduce hazards to wine.

## 2 Glossary

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**Commodities** means any plant material or honey used to make wine.

**Contamination** means the introduction of a hazard that results in, or has the potential to result in, the production of wine that is, or could be, harmful to human health and includes:

- chemicals such as oil, machine grease, hydraulic fluid, cleaning fluid and refrigerant;
- foreign objects such as glass fragments.

**Food Standards Code** means the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. This can be accessed at <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/thecode/>

**Labelling** refers to the legal standards, contents and requirements for wine labels rather than the affixing of a wine label.

**Verifier** means a person or agency recognised by NZFSA and contracted by a winemaker to verify compliance with Wine Act requirements.

**Wine** includes fruit wine, vegetable wine, cider, mead, perry, fortified wines and wine-based liqueurs.

**Winemaking** equipment means any equipment that comes into contact with commodities, wine and other inputs during the winemaking process and includes pump lines, hoppers, tanks, fermentation vessels, pumps, valves, filters.

**Winery** means the premises or place where wine is made and includes outdoor areas used for activities such as storage or fermentation.

## 3 Document and Record Keeping Requirements

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- Document and maintain records for wine and winemaking inputs that enable:
  - individual wines to be separately and clearly identified;
  - all winemaking inputs, including commodities, to be identified and traced back to the suppliers of those inputs and tracked forward to the wines they were used in;
  - all wine to be tracked to the next person in the supply chain; and
  - compliance with applicable requirements under the New Zealand (Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code) Food Standards 2002 to be demonstrated.
- Ensure that all documents and records that form part of the WSMP are legible, accurate, and date or version marked.
- Winemakers that utilise contract winemaking, packaging and/or labelling services should ensure that the records described in this Code of Practice are maintained by those contractors.

*Guidance Note: For winemakers that utilise contractors, best practice is to use WSMP reference numbers. This links all bottled wine to the WSMP (s) it was processed under.*

- Ensure that documents and records are:
  - accessible to your verifier or a person authorised by the New Zealand Food Safety Authority;
  - retained for a period of at least 7 years; and
  - retrievable within 2 working days or other period as determined by your verifier or the New Zealand Food Safety Authority.

## 4 Receipt of Commodities

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### 4.1 Receipt of Commodities

- Check that the commodities received are suitable for making into wine.

*Guidance Note: Suitability of commodities can be confirmed by checking supplier spray records, and/or supplier declaration or written confirmation that good agricultural practices have been met. If you have purchased commodities from wholesale or retail, i.e. the commodities were ready to be purchased by a consumer, this is sufficient to ensure suitability for winemaking and should be noted in your records.*

*Note that suppliers of commodities have a legal obligation to ensure those commodities are suitable for making into wine.*

### 4.2 Contamination

- Where practical, visually inspect incoming commodities for evidence of contamination from oil, grease, hydraulic fluid or other contaminants.
- If contamination is found, then either reject the commodities or take steps to ensure that the resulting wine will not be harmful to human health.
- If purchasing or receiving bulk wine, juice or concentrate that is contaminated:
  - quarantine the wine until it can be re-processed to remove the contamination; or
  - if the contamination cannot be removed, consider the wine unfit for human consumption and ensure that it is appropriately disposed of; and
  - clean and, if necessary, sanitise affected plant and equipment prior to reuse.

*Guidance Note: Winemakers should be aware that transporters are legally required to ensure that contaminants are not introduced to commodities, juice or wine during transport.*

#### 4.3 Record Keeping

- Keep records of the following (refer to Appendix 1):
  - date of receipt or, where relevant, purchase of commodity;
  - supplier identification (if commodity purchased);
  - quantity of commodity received (actual or estimated); and
  - if any contamination was noted, the nature of the contamination and the steps taken to eliminate, minimise or manage that contamination.

*Guidance Note: Section 4 requirements apply to commodities sourced from an external supplier and to commodities sourced from own orchards.*

## 5 Chemicals and Winemaking Inputs

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### 5.1 Purchase and Receipt of Goods

- Check that non-food chemicals (e.g. cleaning and maintenance chemicals) that will be used in or on winemaking equipment are suitable for use in food production facilities.
- Check that food additives and processing aids are permitted for use in winemaking (refer to Appendix 2) and are food grade.

*Guidance note: To determine whether the chemicals, additives and processing aids are suitable / food grade, check with the supplier; or refer to product information data sheets, or material safety data sheets. These may be available online.*

- Check food additives and processing aids upon receipt to ensure:
  - that they are correctly identified; and
  - that there is no contamination or damage to the packaging or the product.
- Check dry goods (corks, filters, etc.), bottles and other wine-contact packaging upon receipt for signs of contamination or damage.
- For incoming bulk wine, juice or concentrate, keep records of the following (refer to Appendix 1):
  - quantities purchased; and
  - the identity and quantities of any additives added into the bulk wine, juice or concentrate up to the time of receipt by the winery.

*Guidance notes: Best practice is to record the batch numbers of individual inputs, particularly where large quantities of inputs are purchased.*

*Records of quantities and additions are necessary to ensure that total additions for the finished wine will be in accordance with the requirements of the Food Standards Code.*

## 5.2 Identification and Storage of Goods

- Clearly and correctly identify all food additives, processing aids, non-food chemicals (e.g. cleaning and maintenance compounds).
- Store all non-food chemicals in a designated area segregated from food additives, processing aids, dry goods, bottles and other wine-contact packaging materials.
- Maintain a list of all chemicals (food and non-food) used and held in the premises. An example record keeping form is provided in Appendix 3.
- Remove, cover or otherwise protect exposed dry goods, food additives, processing aids, bottles and other wine-contact packaging prior to the use of chemicals (e.g. cleaning) that may result in their contamination.
- Store food additives, processing aids, dry goods, bottles and other wine-contact packaging materials in a manner that minimises their contamination or damage.

*Guidance notes: Glass bottles and other non-perishable packaging or dry goods may be stored outside provided that they are adequately protected or covered to prevent contamination.*

*Food and non-food chemicals may be stored on the same shelf, in the same cupboard etc as long as they are properly labelled and clearly and physically distinguished from one another.*

## 5.3 Use of Non-food Chemicals

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for use of non-food chemicals.
- Ensure directions for use for all non-food chemicals are readily available to the user, for example: stated on the label, posted on the wall of storage / preparation areas or in readily-available product information data sheets.
- Do not re-use non-food chemical containers for any winemaking purpose.

## 5.4 Use of Additives and Processing Aids

- Ensure that the use of additives and processing aids meet the requirements of the Food Standards Code (refer to Appendix 2).

- Keep records of the use of food additives or processing aids in commodities, juice, or wine, including the following (refer to Appendix 1):
  - identity of the additive;
  - amount or volume added;
  - date of addition; and
  - batch/wine into which the additive was added.

## 5.5 Contamination

- If contamination is detected in any bottles or other wine-contact packaging, clean and sanitise the affected packaging material, as necessary, before use. If the affected packaging cannot be effectively cleaned and sanitised, do not use it for packaging wine.
- If broken bottles are detected, as soon as practical:
  - set aside any affected pallets;
  - remove and discard broken bottles; and
  - visually inspect other bottles on the pallet for signs of glass particles, and discard or thoroughly rinse and drain, as necessary, to remove any glass particles.
- If contamination is detected or suspected in any food additive, processing aid or dry goods, either reject it, or remove it from use until the contamination has been eliminated or managed.
- Keep records of the following:
  - date, nature and extent of the contamination; and
  - steps taken to minimise, manage or eliminate that contamination.

## 6 Water

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### 6.1 Water Criteria

- Ensure all water used for winemaking or for cleaning and sanitation of winemaking equipment is “clean water”.
- Ensure that water supplied by the winemaker solely for their own use, e.g. bore water, rain water, surface or ground water, is tested at least once every year by an approved laboratory (see Guidance note). It is considered “clean water” if it meets the following criteria:
  - Escherichia coli – less than 1 in any 100 ml sample;
  - turbidity – must not exceed 5NTU.

*Guidance note: Town supply and water supplied by a third party that is shown to meet the requirements of the Health Act 1956 is considered to be “clean water”.*

- Test every new source of bore water, rain water, surface or ground water before use to ensure it meets the clean water criteria.
- When there is any environmental change around the water source that may affect its quality (e.g. flooding), re-test the water as soon as practical.
- If the water does not meet the criteria for clean water, re-test the water as soon as practical. If the re-tested water still fails to meet the clean water criteria, that water cannot be used for winemaking. The winemaker must assess the safety and suitability of the affected wine and determine the appropriate disposition or action required.

*Guidance note: A list of approved water testing laboratories is available on the NZFSA website: [www.nzfsa.govt.nz/wine](http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/wine)*

*The Ministry of Health has information and guidelines aimed at those whose water comes from collection tanks, ground water, bores and wells:*

*<http://www.healthed.govt.nz/resources/securegroundwaterboresandwellsfors.aspx>*

*<http://www.healthed.govt.nz/resources/watercollectiontanksandsafehouseho.aspx>*

## **6.2 Record Keeping**

- If using bore water, rain water, surface or ground water, retain records of the results of the annual water test and, if relevant, any other actions undertaken.
- If any contamination from unclean water occurs or is detected in any wine, record the:
  - date, nature and extent of the contamination; and
  - any steps taken to eliminate, minimise, or manage that contamination.

## 7 Design, Construction and Maintenance

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- Ensure that winemaking equipment is constructed from materials that are suitable for making wine, and is maintained in adequate condition to avoid contamination of commodities or wine.
- Ensure that any repairs or maintenance work carried out on plant or equipment does not result in contamination of the wine, e.g. by cleaning on completion; visual checking; making an inventory of movable items removed and replaced.
- Where practical, visually inspect winemaking equipment for potential sources of contamination in wine prior to the start of each season, and as necessary to ensure that wine making equipment do not become a source of contamination. The WSMP checklist in Appendix 4 can be used for this pre-season inspection.
- Remove any potential source of contamination detected in any winemaking equipment and, if necessary, clean and sanitise the equipment before use.
- Ensure that winery staff are aware of and exercise good personal hygiene and hygienic practices. Amenities including hand washing facilities should be provided for this purpose.

*Guidance note: Wood is a suitable material for winemaking equipment.*

## 8 Cleaning and Sanitation

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### 8.1 Equipment

- Clean and sanitise winemaking equipment immediately prior to the start of each season, and as necessary to prevent or minimise contamination of the wine. The WSMP checklist in Appendix 4 can be used to record pre-season cleaning.
- Ensure that cleaning and sanitation of winemaking equipment include adequate rinsing and drainage to remove all traces of cleaning and sanitising chemicals.

*Guidance notes: Best practice is to set out cleaning and sanitation procedures in a Standard Operating Procedure.*

### 8.2 Waste

- Keep general refuse held within, or in the vicinity of, the winery in covered containers and ensure they are emptied frequently.
- Remove winemaking waste that may introduce hazards to wine as soon as practical.
- Locate waste depots outside winery buildings, and remove waste stored in depots from the site on a regular basis.

### 8.3 Pest Control

- Keep the winery free from waste or debris that may provide potential food sources or breeding sites for pests.
- Visually inspect the winery for pests or signs of pest activity prior to the start of each season, and on a regular basis, and take steps to manage or eliminate pests within the winery. The WSMP checklist in Appendix 4 can be used for pre-season pest inspection.
- Do not locate bait stations and insecticides in areas or use them in such a way as to cause potential contamination of wine.

*Guidance note: Best practice is to set out pest control procedures in a Standard Operating Procedure.*

## 9 Dealing with Contaminated Wine

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- If contamination occurs in wine:
  - quarantine the wine until it can be re-processed to remove the contamination, or
  - if the contamination cannot be removed, consider the wine unfit for human consumption and ensure that it is appropriately disposed of; and
  - clean and, if necessary, sanitise affected plant and equipment prior to reuse; and
  - maintain records of contamination incidents.

## 10 Bottling / Packaging

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### 10.1 Packaging Equipment and Premises

- Ensure that bottling and wine-contact packaging equipment comply with the relevant provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of this Code.
- Ensure that fillers, cappers and corkers are set up and maintained properly to avoid chipping of glass.

*Guidance Note: Bottling or packaging premises include mobile bottling units. Compliance with standards relating to the bottling unit and equipment supplied by the bottler is the responsibility of the bottler. Compliance with standards relating to the winery premises at which the bottling takes place, and any equipment supplied from that winery, remains the responsibility of the winemaker.*

### 10.2 Breakages on the Bottling Line

- Prepare a written Standard Operating Procedure for managing breakages or glass chipping on the bottling line. Include procedures for:
  - immediate stoppage when glass breakage or chipping occurs;
  - removal of broken or chipped bottles, as well as all surrounding bottles that may have been contaminated with glass fragments;
  - cleaning and inspection of bottling line to remove any glass fragments; and
  - disposal or re-processing of wine in potentially contaminated bottles.
- Ensure that your Standard Operating Procedure is updated to reflect changes in bottling equipment, plant or procedure. Place a copy of it where it is easily accessible to staff operating the bottling plant.

*Guidance Note: Refer to the Model Standard Operating Procedure for Bottling Line Breakages in Appendix 5.*

### 10.3 Record Keeping

- Keep records of the following:
  - volume and identification of the lot being packaged or bottled;
  - time and date of packaging or bottling;
  - any additives or processing aids used before or during packaging or bottling; and
  - the identity of all dry goods used in packaged/bottled.
- Record all glass breakages, including steps taken to eliminate, minimise or manage risk of contamination, time and date of the breakage and the identity of the wine being packaged at the time.

# 11 Labelling

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## 11.1 Label Information

- Check labels before use to ensure that they comply with the Food Standards Code. Refer to Appendix 6 for guidance on labelling requirements and the WSMP checklist in Appendix 4.

*Guidance Note: Statements on wine labels are also subject to the Fair Trading Act 1986. Of particular relevance is Section 13: False or misleading representations. In summary, this section states that no person shall in connection with the supply of goods make a false or misleading representation that goods are of a particular kind, standard, quality, grade, quantity, composition, style, or make a false or misleading representation concerning the place of origin of goods.*

## 11.2 Record Keeping

- Where labels are applied at a separate time or place from where the wine is packaged or bottled, record the:
  - date of label application; and
  - volume and identification of the lot being labelled.

## 12 Storage and Dispatch

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### 12.1 Identification

- Identify wine post packaging/pre-dispatch by reference to wine name and lot identification in such a way that the identity of the wine cannot be accidentally erased or altered.

### 12.2 Storage Offsite

- If wine (finished, unfinished or packaged) is stored offsite but remains in your (winemaker) ownership, ensure that storage facility complies with the relevant requirements of this Code.

*Guidance note: Contract storage facilities that do not operate as wineries are not required to hold a WSMP.*

### 12.3 Bulk Wine and Packaged, Unlabelled Wine

- If selling or transferring bulk wine or packaged unlabelled wine, provide the receiver with information on:
  - the type and volume of wine, cider or mead;
  - the alcohol content of the wine;
  - records of all additives, including the presence of any allergens in the wine (sulphites, fish-, milk- or egg-based fining agents) up to the time of dispatch; and
  - details of any contamination or hazards that may be present in the wine.

## 12.4 Record Keeping

- At dispatch of a particular wine, including bulk and packaged but unlabelled wine, record the following:
  - wine name and lot identification of the wine being dispatched;
  - package size and total volume of wine being dispatched;
  - identity and address of the customer; and
  - date of dispatch.

## 13 Staff and Visitors

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### 13.1 Training

- Ensure that the person responsible for winery operations is familiar with all requirements of this Code of Practice.
- Ensure winery staff are adequately trained in all aspects of this Code of Practice relevant to their duties.
- Ensure staff training records are kept showing the date, content and persons trained. This may be done using the WSMP checklist at the end of this document.

### 13.2 Health and Hygiene

- Ensure that visitors to the winery are accompanied by a staff member at all times, unless they have a recorded approval from an authorised staff member.
- Ensure that winery staff or visitors who are suffering from boils, sores, or infected wounds that are not securely and adequately covered or bandaged do not enter the winery.
- Ensure that winery staff or visitors who are suffering from a confirmed infectious disease or acute respiratory disorder, are not permitted to enter the winery.

# 14 Recalls

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## 14.1 Recall Procedure

Develop and maintain a written recall procedure that covers:

- criteria for deciding when a recall will be initiated;
- designation of persons responsible for conduct of the recall;
- specification of information and resources necessary to conduct the recall;
- requirement to contact NZFSA and the agency that verifies the WSMP;
- actions to contact persons who have been supplied with the wine in question and make media and trade announcements;
- quarantine and disposal or re-processing of recalled product.

*Guidance Note: Refer to the Model Recall Procedure in Appendix 7.*

If wine has been released for sale that is, or is likely to be, harmful to human health:

- immediately contact the NZFSA and the agency that verifies the WSMP; and
- assess whether the wine in question needs to be recalled.

*Guidance Note: There may be other circumstances where the NZFSA directs wine to be recalled, for example if a wine label is in breach of wine standards.*

## 14.2 Reprocessing Recalled Wine

- Recalled wine may be reprocessed, provided that the resulting product will not be harmful to human health.
- In the case of wine recalled due to the presence of physical contaminants, appropriate processes including racking and passing through a filter of a size sufficient to remove the contaminants.

*Guidance note: Best practice is to set out reprocessing procedures in a written Standard Operating Procedure.*

*Common winemaking practice is to use a filter of no more than 0.65 microns.*

### **14.3 Record Keeping**

- The Model Recall Procedure in Appendix 7 contains a model that may be used to aid recall decision-making. Use this form to record the problem(s) with the affected wine and the decisions made for that wine. For example the decision may include to recall, withdraw, reprocess etc.
- Record details about the recalled product, including:
  - wine name and lot identification;
  - volume of wine recalled;
  - date of recall;
  - reason for recall;
  - steps taken to remove or minimise any hazard that may be present in the wine;  
and
  - what happened to it once it was returned.

## Appendix 1: Template Record Keeping Forms

### Receival Record

A print friendly version of appendices 1, 3, 4 and 7 is available at:

<http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/wine/standards-management-plans/index.htm>

Use this to record data about incoming fruit juice, concentrate, honey etc. that is to be fermented into fruit wine, cider or mead.

Date:	
Fruit Type:	
Fresh / Frozen / Juice / Concentrate:	
Amount / Volume:	
Supplier:	
Note Any Hazards:	
Notes	

### Winemaking Record

Date:		
Wine / Batch / Lot Code:		
Starting Volume:		

Fermentation Record:	Date:	Notes:

Inputs:	Date:	Input:	Amount / Volume
			Final Volume:

### Blending Record

Date:	
New Wine Batch / Lot Code:	

Blend Components:	Wine Batch / Lot Code:	Volume:

Inputs:	Input:	Amount / Volume:

Final Volume:	
---------------	--

Final Volume:	
---------------	--

Analysis:	pH:	SO <sub>2</sub> :	Alcohol:

## Appendix 2: Permitted Winemaking Additions

The following winemaking additions are permitted under the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code: <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/thecode>. The standards cited in the following table, refer to the Standards in the Food Standards Code.

<b>INGREDIENTS (Standard 2.7.3)</b>	
Ingredients are those food products that are permitted to be added to fruit wine, cider and mead.	
Fruit juice and fruit juice products	
Vegetable juice and vegetable juice products	
Sugars	Sugars are defined in Standard 2.8.1.
Honey	Honey is defined in Standard 2.8.2
Spices	
Alcohol	
Water	Must be "clean" water (see section 6 of this document)
<b>FOOD ADDITIVES (Standard 1.3.1, Schedule 1)</b>	
A food additive is any substance that is not normally consumed as a food in itself and not normally used as an ingredient of food, but which is intentionally added to a food to achieve a technological function <sup>1</sup> . Food additives or their by-products may remain in the food.	
Additive name	Maximum permitted level
Acetic acid, glacial	Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) <sup>2</sup>
Ammonium phosphates	GMP
Ammonium carbonates	GMP
Ascorbic acid	GMP
Benzoic acid & sodium, potassium and calcium benzoates	400 mg/kg
Calcium carbonates	GMP
Calcium phosphates	GMP
Calcium sulphate	GMP
Caramel I – plain	1000 mg/kg
Caramel II – caustic sulphite process	1000 mg/kg
Caramel III – ammonia process	1000 mg/kg
Caramel IV – ammonia sulphite process	1000 mg/kg
Carbon dioxide	GMP
Citric acid	GMP
Dimethyl dicarbonate	200 mg/kg

<sup>1</sup> Note that the Food Standards Code only permits additions to be made to achieve an identified technological function (e.g. preservative, anti-oxidant, acidity regulator), see schedule 5 to standard 1.3.1.

<sup>2</sup> Addition in accordance with GMP means adding the lowest amount necessary to accomplish the desired technological effect.

Erythorbic acid	GMP
Fumaric acid	GMP
Lactic acid	GMP
Malic acid	GMP
Metatartaric acid	GMP
Potassium carbonates	GMP
Potassium tartrate	GMP
Sodium carbonates	GMP
Sodium erythorbate	GMP
Sorbic acid and sodium, potassium and calcium sorbates	400 mg/kg
Sorbitan monostearate	GMP
Sulphur dioxide and sodium and potassium sulphites (220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 228)	Wine containing less than 5 g/L residual sugar: 200 mg/kg Wine containing more than 5g/L residual sugar: 300 mg/kg
Tannins	GMP
Tartaric acid	GMP
<b>PROCESSING AIDS (Standard 1.3.3 and Schedule 2 of Standard 1.3.1)</b>	
Processing aids are substances that are used in the processing of raw materials, foods or ingredients to fulfil a technological purpose relating to treatment or processing, but do not perform a technological function in the final food. Processing aids must be used at the lowest level necessary to achieve the relevant technical function, irrespective of any maximum permitted level specified. The most commonly used processing aids for winemaking are listed below. Examine the Food Standards Code for a complete listing.	
<b>Permitted processing aid</b>	<b>Maximum permitted level</b>
Acacia (gum arabic)	GMP
Activated carbon	GMP
Agar	GMP
Alginates (alginic acid, sodium & calcium alginates)	GMP
Argon	GMP
Bentonite	GMP
Calcium alginate	GMP
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	GMP
Casein	GMP
Cellulose (microcrystalline & powdered)	GMP
Copper sulphate	GMP – for removal of sulphides in wine
Cupric citrate on a Bentonite base	GMP
Diatomaceous earth	GMP
Dimethyl polysiloxane (polydimethylsiloxane)	GMP
Egg whites	GMP
Enzymes	Std 1.3.3 Clauses 15-17
Ethyl alcohol	GMP
Hydrogen peroxide	5mg/kg – as bleaching agent or for removal of sulphur dioxide
Ion exchange resins	Std 1.3.3 Clause 8
Isinglass ( and other fish collagens)	GMP
Kaolin	GMP
Lysozyme	GMP
Malolactic bacteria	GMP
Milk and milk solids	GMP
Nitrogen	GMP
Oxygen	GMP

Phytates	GMP
Polyvinyl polypyrrolidone	100 mg/kg
Potassium alginate	GMP
Potassium ferrocyanide	0.1 mg/kg
Potassium hydrogen tartrate (potassium bitartrate)	GMP
Proteases	GMP
Silicates	GMP
Tannic acid	GMP
Yeasts	GMP
Yeast nutrients	Std 1.3.3 Clause 18





## Appendix 4: Wine Standards Management Plan Pre-Season Checklist

Use this checklist to assist in compliance with the WSMP Code of Practice. The checklist should be completed as close as practical to the start of the season each year.

<p><b>1. List all chemicals held in the winery.</b> (List templates attached to this document)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Task completed Checked by: Date:     /     /</p>
<p><b>2. Check that non-food chemicals such as cleaning products are safe for use in food production facilities.</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Task completed Checked by: Date:     /     / Outline steps taken: <input type="checkbox"/> confirmation from supplier; <input type="checkbox"/> product information data sheets; <input type="checkbox"/> certificates of analysis; <input type="checkbox"/> material safety data sheets; <input type="checkbox"/> other (give details):</p>
<p><b>3. Check that winemaking additives and processing aids are food grade.</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Task completed Checked by: Date:     /     / Outline steps taken: <input type="checkbox"/> confirmation from supplier; <input type="checkbox"/> product information data sheets; <input type="checkbox"/> certificates of analysis; <input type="checkbox"/> material safety data sheets; <input type="checkbox"/> other (give details):</p>
<p><b>4. If used, check that:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> bore water; <input type="checkbox"/> rain water; <input type="checkbox"/> surface water; or <input type="checkbox"/> ground water; used in winemaking or cleaning is “clean”.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Task completed Checked by: Date:     /     / Attach copy of laboratory analysis obtained within the last 12 months.</p>

<p><b>5. Inspect winery and equipment for potential sources of contamination.</b></p> <p>The winery and winemaking equipment should be constructed of materials that are suitable for making wine and maintained in adequate condition to avoid contamination of juice or wine.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Task completed</p> <p>Checked by:</p> <p>Date:     /     /</p> <p>Outline steps taken:</p>
<p><b>6. Check that winemaking equipment and premises are cleaned and, if needed, sanitised in preparation for vintage.</b></p> <p>Cleaning and sanitation processes must include adequate rinsing and drainage to ensure that contamination with cleaning and sanitising chemicals is prevented.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Task completed</p> <p>Checked by:</p> <p>Date:     /     /</p> <p>Outline result and steps taken:</p>
<p><b>7. Inspect winery for pests or signs of pest activity.</b></p> <p>The winery should be kept free from waste or debris that may provide potential food sources or breeding sites for pests.</p> <p>Do not locate or use bait stations and insecticides in such a way as to cause potential contamination of wine.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Task completed</p> <p>Checked by:</p> <p>Date:     /     /</p> <p>Outline result and steps taken:</p>
<p><b>8. Nominate someone in your business to check that wine labels comply with the Food Standards Code.</b></p>	<p>Name/title of nominated person/position:</p>
<p><b>9. Check that winery staff are adequately trained on all aspects of the Wine Standards Management Plan that relate to their duties.</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Task completed</p> <p>Checked by:</p> <p>Date:     /     /</p> <p>Outline steps taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> provided with copies of relevant documentation;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> induction procedure;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> training – on the job / training sessions;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> other (give details)</li> </ul>

## Appendix 5: Model Standard Operating Practice: Bottling Line Breakage

### 1. Application

This procedure must be followed whenever a bottle is broken during de-palletisation or on the bottling line.

### 2. Breakage Procedure

#### **Stop the line**

Stop the bottling line as soon as a breakage is detected.

Determine the source of the breakage.

#### **Cleaning**

##### *General*

Remove glass on and around affected parts of the bottling line: use a brush, paper towels or a vacuum cleaner first. Don't blast with air or use other methods that might spread fragments.

Follow with a liquid clean down if necessary.

Use a torch after cleaning to detect reflections from any remaining fragments. If fragments detected, following cleaning procedure until no more fragments detected.

##### *De-palletisation*

Remove and inspect all bottles on the track between pallet and filler head and rinse or discard as necessary to remove risk of glass fragments remaining in the bottle.

##### *Rinser*

Remove and inspect all bottles in rinser and rinse or discard as necessary to remove risk of glass fragments remaining in the bottle.

#### *Filler head*

Bottles either side of the breakage or chipping must be removed and wine discarded or re-processed. Bottles should not be re-used. The number of bottles removed will depend on the design of the filler unit [specify the number of bottles].

The next bottle filled from the same filler head must be checked for glass fragments by passing liquid from the bottle through filter paper. Continue checking bottles from that filler head until no glass fragments are detected.

If the filler head cannot be identified, all bottles in the filler must be removed and discarded or re-processed. Bottles should not be re-used.

#### *Corker / stopper machine / screwcapper*

Bottles either side of the breakage or chipping must be removed and wine discarded or re-processed. Bottles should not be re-used. The number of bottles removed will depend on the design of the closure unit [specify the number of bottles].

The next bottle closed by the same corker/stopper/screwcapper head must be checked for glass fragments by passing liquid through filter paper. Continue checking bottles from that head until no glass fragments are detected.

The hopper containing corks/stoppers/screwcaps must be checked for glass fragments.

#### **Corrective action**

Determine why breakage occurred and rectify to avoid repeating breakage once bottling resumes, e.g. check the calibration and set-up of the plant and equipment where breakage occurred.

#### **Sign-off**

Breakages must be recorded as part of the WSMP (in Breakage Book or similar), including number of bottles broken and removed for inspection, the bottle code(s) involved, the disposition of bottles removed for inspection, cleaning procedures and corrective action undertaken.

Records must be signed off by the Bottling Line Supervisor before bottling resumes.

#### **3. Re-processing Procedure**

Disgorge bottles for re-processing into a receiving tank that is not used for direct supply of the bottling line. Wine must not be returned straight to the filler tank.

Filter wine through sterile grade cartridges according to standard procedures. Filter off racking valve, leaving behind any glass that may be present. This may then be filtered using a standard racking wand with careful observation to ensure that any glass is not picked up.

Any pads used for this operation are not to be back flushed and should only be used for such filtration.

At the completion record the number of bottles disgorged, the bottle code(s) involved, the volume of wine recovered and its disposition. Also record any relevant details as to type of glass recovered and any bottle damage noted.

*[Note that the WSMP operator should include health and safety procedures in Standard Operating procedure as appropriate.]*

## Appendix 6: Labelling Requirements

<b>Mandatory Requirements</b>	
The following requirements in the Food Standards Code apply to all wine for sale in New Zealand.	
<b>Legibility (1.2.2)</b>	Any mandatory items must in English, legible and prominent and set out so they are distinctly contrasted to the background.
<b>Name of food (1.2.2)</b>	All wine must bear a name or description sufficient to indicate the true nature of the food (e.g. “sparkling wine”, “mead” etc.).
<b>Lot identification (1.2.2)</b>	All wine must bear a lot identification on the package. If there is just one bottling of a particular wine then there is no need for a separate lot number, as the lot is self-defined.
<b>Name and address of supplier (1.2.2)</b>	All wine labels must bear the name and business address in New Zealand or Australia of the supplier. The “supplier” may be the producing winery, packer, vendor or importer. The address must be a physical address.
<b>Alcohol declaration (2.7.1)</b>	All wine must bear an alcohol declaration. The acceptable form for the declaration is ‘ml/100g’ or ‘ml/100 ml’ or ‘x% alcohol by volume’ or words or expressions of the same or similar meaning – i.e. “% vol” will suffice. Tolerances of the declared alcohol content from that actual alcohol content are: cider +/- 0.3%, fortified fruit or vegetable wine: +/- 0.5%; fruit wine (incl sparkling) and fruit or vegetable wine products containing > 6.5% alcohol by volume: +/- 1.5%
<b>Net contents (2.7.1)</b>	All wine must bear a statement of net contents (e.g. 750ml).
<b>Standard drinks (2.7.1)</b>	All wine must bear a standard drink declaration. The form of the standard drink statement is: “contains approx. X.X standard drinks”. The formula for calculating the number of standard drinks is: 0.789 x the actual alcohol content x the volume of the container (in litres).
<b>Sulphite declaration (1.2.3)</b>	All wine must bear a sulphite declaration if it contains more than 10 mg/kg of added sulphur dioxide. The form of the statement is: “contains preservative 220”, “contains sulphites”, or “contains sulphur dioxide”.
<b>Date of labelling (1.2.5)</b>	Date labelling is not required for bottled wine, but may be for wines with a shorter shelf life, such as bag-in-box.
<b>Allergen labelling (1.2.3)</b>	A wine label must include an allergen declaration if fish, milk, or egg products are present. <sup>3</sup>
<b>Prohibited labelling on wine (1.1.A.2)</b>	Wines are prohibited from bearing health claims, or making representations as to being low in alcohol or non-intoxicating etc.

<sup>3</sup> With regard to allergens, the Food Standards Code states that ‘present’ includes present as an ingredient, food additive or processing aid.

# Appendix 7: Wine Standards Management Plan: Model Recall Procedure

## **Recall Policy**

In the event a wine needs to be recalled, the winemaker must facilitate the efficient identification and removal of that wine from the distribution chain including, where necessary, informing consumers.

## **What is Recall?**

Recall is the isolation and removal of wine from the entire distribution chain, including from storage, retail, and consumers.

Wine that is removed from the distribution chain but not from consumers is known as withdrawal, or trade recall.

## **Reasons Why a Wine May be Recalled**

Recalls may be initiated by the winemaker/winery or directed by the NZFSA under the Wine Act 2003.

There are three situations that may require wine to be recalled:

1. where it is unsafe, or it is suspected to be unsafe, for human consumption;
2. where a wine does not comply with wine standards, including the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code;
3. where fraud is suspected.

## **Recall Procedure**

Even if the wine falls into one of the above situations, other factors may influence whether or not the wine needs to be recalled. Refer to the Recall Decision Making form at this end of this recall procedure.

When a decision has been made to recall a wine, follow the process outlined below. Accurate records of all decisions and steps taken to resolve the issue must be kept as part of your WSMP.

### **Inform the NZFSA**

When the decision to recall a wine has been made, inform the NZFSA immediately: Advisor, Event and Emergency Response. 04) 894 2500.

The NZFSA will provide technical advice and assist in co-ordinating the recall. The NZFSA may also issue consumer advice and/or statements regarding the recall.

The winemaker should also inform their wine standards management plan verifier.

If the decision is made to undertake a withdrawal or trade recall for food safety reasons, this should also be discussed with the NZFSA.

### **Notify the Distribution Chain**

Notify all distributors, storage facilities and customers (telephone, email or fax). Ensure that all contact details are easily and quickly accessible. Follow up with a 'Notification of Recall' notice.

### **Notify the Consumer**

This is likely to include advertisements in the leading daily newspaper in regions where the wine is sold (paid for by the wine company) and could also include:

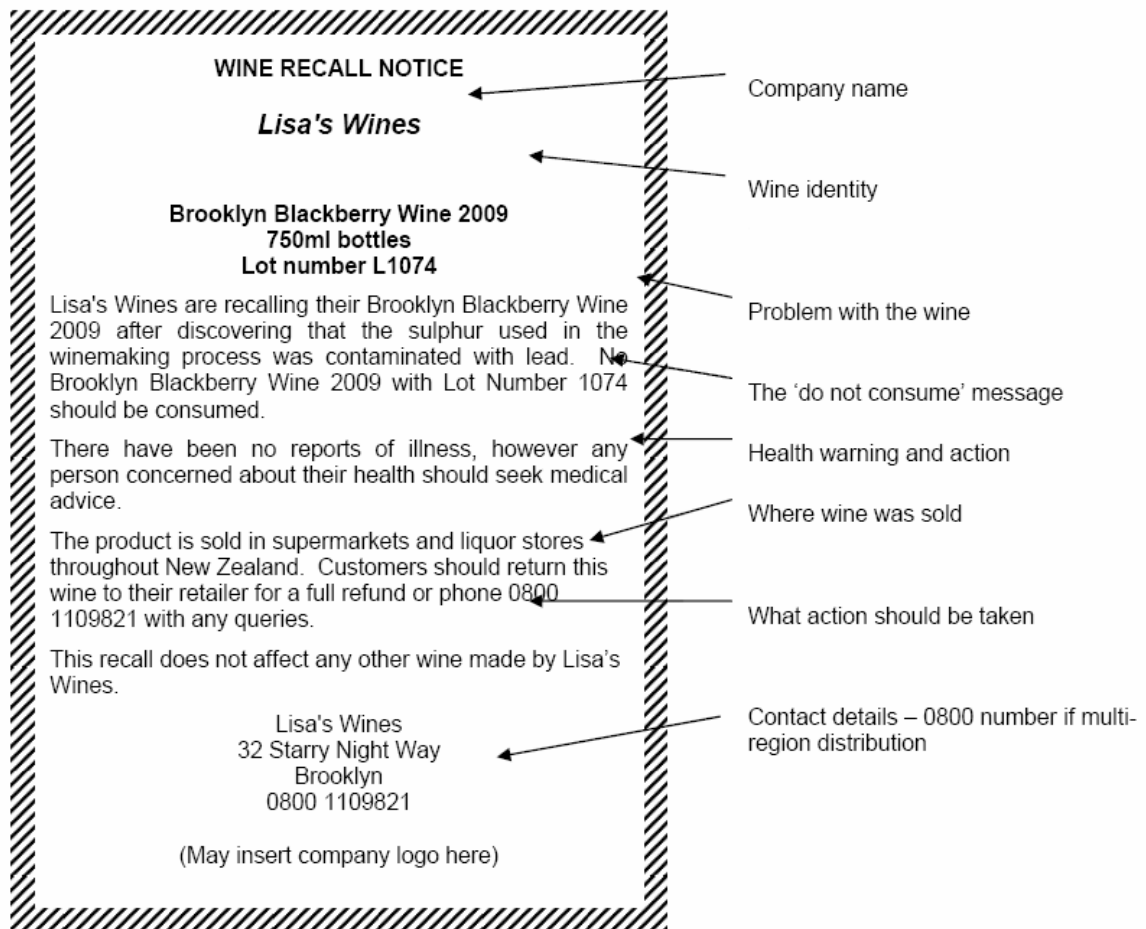
- Media releases;
- Notices at locations where the wine has been sold.

### **Recall Advertisement**

The food recall advertisement must meet the following requirements.

- Minimum size 2 columns by 10 centimetres
- The advert must have a cross-hatched border
- Heading should be "Wine Recall Notice"

- No promotional information. Any use of company logo must not detract attention from the recall message.
- The advertisement should appear in the main body of the newspaper, not in the classified section.
- Draft advertisements should be submitted to the NZFSA to ensure wording is satisfactory and avoid the NZFSA having to issue their own statement.



### Returned Wine

Accurate records of identities and quantities of returned wine must be kept.

Recalled wine returned to the winemaker must be segregated from other wine. Determine whether wine can be reprocessed or relabelled and released for sale or whether it must be disposed of. Keep a record of the decision.

**Corrective Action**

Corrective action to prevent the issue reoccurring must be undertaken and documented.

**Further information:**

More detailed guidance is on the NZFSA website: <http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/processed-food-retail-sale/recalls/index.htm>

**Recall Decision Making**

This form is to aid recall decision making and for record-keeping purposes.

<b>1. Brand / Wine Name</b>	
<b>2. Date</b>	
<b>3. Company Contact Details</b>	
<b>3a. Contact Person / Position</b>	
<b>4. Wine Identity Information</b> Wine name(s) Lot numbers (if relevant) Quantity Package sizes Are lots/batches before and after also affected?	
<b>Is ALL the Wine still in Company / Distribution Control (not yet with Consumers)?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Product hold or withdrawal. Determine whether wine can be reprocessed or relabelled and released for sale or must be disposed of. <input type="checkbox"/> No – Recall possible, proceed with form.	

<p><b>5. Hazard / Non-compliance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Microbiological contamination</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Chemical contamination</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Physical contamination</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Undeclared allergen (including sulphite)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Labelling incorrect</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other</li> </ul> <p>Has any testing been done? If yes, details.</p> <p>Does the product contravene a regulatory limit in the Food Standards Code or a wine standard?</p>	<p>Details</p>
<p><b>5a. Does the Hazard / Non-compliance Have the Potential to cause Harm to Human Health?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes – recall possible, proceed with form.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No – recall not required, unless other factors indicate otherwise (see section 10). Company's own commercial risk to recall or not.</li> </ul> <p>Corrective action to prevent reoccurrence to be undertaken and documented.</p>	
<p><b>6. Distribution</b></p> <p>Where has product been distributed / sold?</p> <p>How much has been distributed?</p> <p>Has product been exported? If yes, where?</p>	
<p><b>7. Cellaring Advice</b></p> <p>Was there any cellaring advice? If yes, how long?</p>	
<p><b>8. Consumer/Medical Reporting</b></p> <p>Have there been consumer complaints relating to this product?</p> <p>Any reports of illness?</p>	
<p><b>9. Expert Opinion</b></p> <p>Any experts consulted? Advice given?</p>	<p>Details</p>

<b>10. Any Other Relevant Factors</b>	List any other factors that may influence decision
<b>11. Recall Decision</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – follow recall procedure <input type="checkbox"/> No	Detail reasons.