RESOLUTION OENO 8/2002

CELLULOSE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING CONSIDERED Article 5 of the October 13, 1954 International Convention on Unification of the Methods of Analysis and Appraisal of Wines,

WITH THE PROPOSAL of the Sub Commission on Methods of Analysis and Appraisal of Wines,

DECIDES to replace the existing monograph by the following monograph in the aforementioned International Oenology Codex:

CELLULOSE

($C_{12}\,H_{20}\,O_{10}$)n

N° SIN : 460

1. OBJECT, ORIGIN AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

Cellulose is obtained from mechanical processing and purification from an alpha-cellulose, which comes directly from vegetable fibres. Its molecular weight is 1.5. 105 Dalton. Cellulose fibre is used for its absorbency traits, mainly for the filtration of wine.

2. LABELLING

The concentration of the product and whether it was mixed, must be indicated on the label in addition to the change.

3. CHARACTERISTICS

Cellulose is a white odourless, flavourless, fibre. It is insoluble in water.

4. TEST TRIALS

4.1. pH

Mix 5g of cellulose in 40 ml of water free of carbon dioxide, for 20 minutes.

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Secretary of the General Assembly
Georges DUTRUC-ROSSET

Centrifuge. The pH of the supernatant will be between 5.0 and 7.5.

4.2. Humidity and volatile matter

Put 5 g of cellulose in an incubator at 105°C for 3 hours.

Mass loss must not exceed 8%.

All of the maximum limits set below refer to the dried product.

4.3. Starch

Add 90 ml of water (R) to 10 g of microcrystalline cellulose and boil for 5 minutes. Filter when hot. Cool and add 0.1 ml of 0.05 M iodine to the filtrate. A blue colour should not appear.

4.4. Ashes

Incinerate at 600 ± 25°C the residue obtained according to point 4.2, for 4 hours. The weight of the ashes should not exceed 2%.

4.5. Preparation of the test solution

After weighing, dissolve ashes in 2 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid (R) and 10 ml of water (R). Heat in order to dissolve and fill the water up to 50 ml. (R).

4.6. Iron

Determine iron using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (following the method described in Chapter II on the test solution (4.5). Iron content must be less than 100 mg/kg.

4.7. Lead

Measure out lead following the method described in Chapter II on the test solution (4.5). Lead content must be less than 5 mg/kg.

4.8. Mercury

Measure out mercury following the method described in Chapter II on the test solution (4.5). Mercury content must be less than 1 mg/kg.

4.9. Cadmium

Measure out cadmium as described in Chapter II on the test solution (4.5). Cadmium content must be less than 1 mg/kg.

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4.10. Arsenic

Measure out arsenic following the method described in Chapter II on the test solution (4.5). Arsenic content must be less than 2 mg/kg.

4.11. Calcium

Determine calcium using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (see method described in Chapter II on the test solution (4.5). Calcium content must be less than 500 mg/kg.

4.12. Water soluble substances

Evaporate the aliquot part of the supernatant obtained when measuring the pH level at point 4.1, in an incubator at 105°C for 3 hours. The soluble substance content should not exceed 0.25%.

5. STORING CONDITIONS

Cellulose should be kept in a well-ventilated place in sealed packages away from volatile substances susceptible of being adsorbed.

Declaration of Danemark

"When differences in specifications of purity, definitions and analytical methods exist between OIV and other competent intergovernmental organizations, such as Codex Alimentarius and European Union, Denmark believes that every possible effort must be done to identify why these differences exist and to reconcile them as far as possible, in order to avoid the existence of different international regulations on the same subject."

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