

ICS 13.060.25

CCS P 41



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 18916.15-2024

Replacing GB/T 18916.15-2014

Norm of water intake for industry - Part 15: Baijiu

工业用水定额 第15部分：白酒

Issued on: September 29, 2024

Implemented on: January 1, 2025

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

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1 Scope

The document lays down the method of calculating the water intake norm for baijiu, the water intake norm itself and the management requirements.

It applies to water management in baijiu manufacturing enterprises.

3 Terms and definitions

The terms defined in GB/T 15109, GB/T 18820 and GB/T 21534 apply, together with the following.

Quantity of water intake for per kiloliter crude baijiu: the quantity of water an enterprise needs to draw from the various water sources to produce one kilolitre of crude baijiu of 65 % by volume.

Quantity of water intake for per kiloliter baijiu: the quantity of water an enterprise needs to draw from the various water sources to produce one kilolitre of finished baijiu. A note states that this does not take in the water intake per kilolitre of crude baijiu.

4 Calculation method

4.1.1 The water sources counted are surface water, metered as supplied by the purification plant, groundwater, the municipal water supply project, and other water or water products bought on the market by the enterprise, such as steam, hot water and geothermal water.

4.1.2 The water intake of baijiu production is counted over the main production system, which on the crude spirit side takes in qu making and distilling and on the finished product side takes in blending and packaging; the auxiliary production system, taking in mechanical maintenance, the boiler house, the compressor station, the effluent treatment station,

inspection, laboratory work and transport; and the ancillary production system, taking in offices, planting, the works canteen, showers and toilets.

4.2.1 The water intake per kilolitre of crude baijiu is calculated from an equation whose symbols are the water intake per kilolitre of crude baijiu in cubic metres per kilolitre; the sum of the water intake over a given metering period for distilling, qu making and the other production processes apart from blending and packaging, in cubic metres; and the output of crude baijiu of 65 % by volume over that metering period, in kilolitres. A second equation converts crude spirit of another alcoholic strength to spirit of 65 % by volume, its symbols being the output of crude baijiu at 65 % by volume over the metering period in kilolitres, the output of crude spirit of a given alcoholic strength over that period in kilolitres, the actual alcoholic strength of the crude spirit as a percentage by volume, and 65 as the standard alcoholic strength of the crude spirit as a percentage by volume.

4.2.2 The water intake per kilolitre of finished baijiu is calculated from an equation whose symbols are the water intake per kilolitre of finished baijiu in cubic metres per kilolitre; the sum of the water intake over a given metering period for the blending and packaging processes, in cubic metres; and the output of finished baijiu over that metering period, in kilolitres.

5 Water intake norm

The water intake norm for baijiu shall comply with Table 1.

Table 1 gives, for each product type, the water intake per unit of product in cubic metres per kilolitre as an advanced value and a general value. For crude spirit, jiangxiang type baijiu has an advanced value of 31.2 and a general value of 51.6, and baijiu of the other aroma types an advanced value of 26.0 and a general value of 43.0. For finished spirit the advanced value is 5.0 and the general value 6.0.

6 Management requirements

The general value of the water intake norm is used for the day to day water management and the water saving assessment of existing enterprises, and the advanced value is used for the water resources appraisal, the water abstraction permit approval and the water saving evaluation of new, rebuilt or extended enterprises.

The water balance test of the enterprise shall meet GB/T 12452.

The provision and management of water metering instruments in the enterprise shall meet GB/T 24789.