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

GB/T 18916.42-2019

Norm of water intake - Part 42: Huangjiu production

取水定额 第42部分：黄酒制造

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Foreword

GB/T 18916 "Water quota", currently or planned to release The following sections.

- Part 1. Thermal power generation;
- Part 2. Iron and steel joint ventures;
- Part 3. Petroleum refining;
- Part 4. Textile dyeing and finishing products;
- Part 5. Paper products;
- Part 6. Beer manufacturing;
- Part 7. Alcohol manufacturing;
- Part 8. Synthetic ammonia;
- Part 9. MSG manufacturing;
- Part 10. Pharmaceutical products;
- Part 11. Coal preparation;
- Part 12. Alumina production;
- Part 13. Ethylene production;

1 Scope

GB/T 18916.42-2019 is the Chinese national standard on norm of water intake - part 42: huangjiu production, in the field of environment and health protection, safety. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 4 June 2019 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since

1 October 2019. Classification: ICS 13.060.25, CCS P41. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This part of GB/T 18916 specifies the terms and definitions, calculation methods and water withdrawal quotas for the production quota of rice wine. This section applies to the management of water withdrawals from existing, new and expanded rice wine brewing and canning enterprises.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 12452 Enterprise Water Balance Test General

GB/T 18820 General rules for the preparation of water withdrawal quotas for industrial enterprises

GB/T 21534 Industrial Water Saving Terminology

GB 24789 Water unit water metering equipment management and general rules

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions defined in GB/T 18820 and GB/T 21534 apply to this document.

3.1 Yellow wine manufacturing Huangjiu production Rice, glutinous rice, millet, corn, wheat, water, etc. are used as the main raw materials, and are made by adding koji or other enzyme preparations, yeast and other saccharification starters. The original wine of yellow wine, and the production process of finished yellow wine by the processes of blending, filtering and filling.

3.2 Thousand liters of rice wine water intake quantity of water intake for per kiloliter Huangjiu The amount of water that a company needs to extract from a conventional source of water per kiloliter of rice wine.

4.1 General provisions

4.1.1 Scope of water withdrawal The range of water withdrawal refers to the amount of water extracted by the enterprise from various conventional water sources, including from surface water (measured by water supply from the water purification plant), groundwater,

The amount of water used in urban water supply projects and other water or water products (such as steam, hot water, geothermal water, etc.) purchased by the company from the market.

4.1.2 Water supply range The supply range of rice wine production includes. main production (including brewing and filling), auxiliary production (including machine repair, boiler, air compressor station, Sewage treatment station, circulating cooling system, inspection, laboratory, transportation, etc.) and ancillary production (including office, greening, factory canteen and bathroom, bathroom) Etc.) does not include the amount of water produced by the comprehensive utilization of products (eg, carbon dioxide recovery, production of feed, etc.).