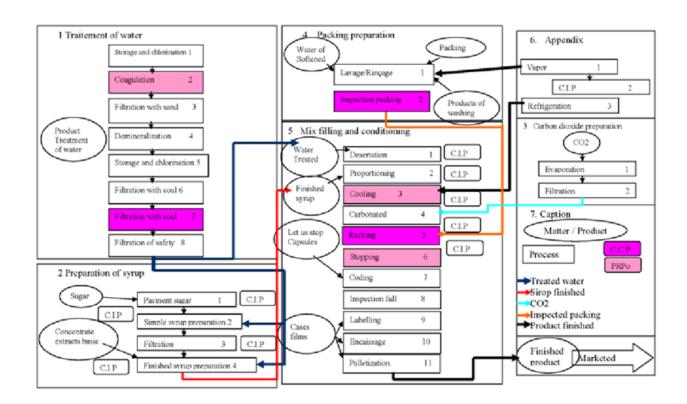
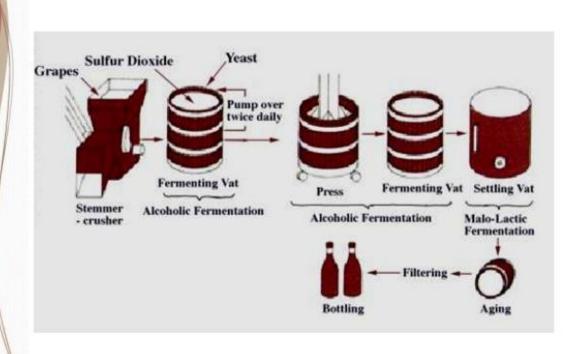
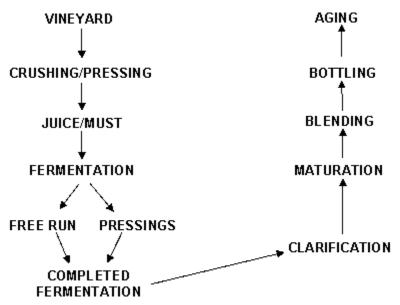
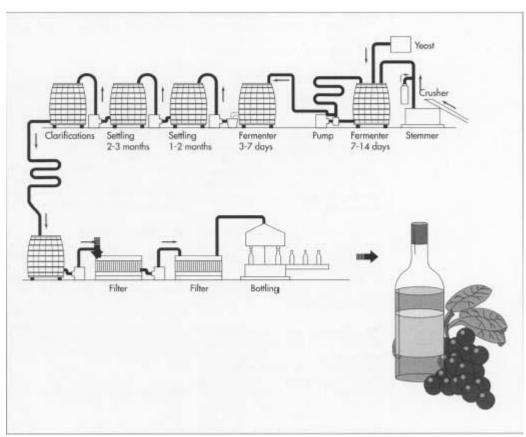
PRODUCTION PROCESS MODEL Ingredient Mixing&Blending Sweetener ≻H20 & Sugar Washing & Secret Formula Formula >CO2 Rinsing **≻**Syrup ➤ Water ➤Co2 Adding ➤ Materials Capping Labeling Filling Packaging & Coding Inspection Warehouse Delivery

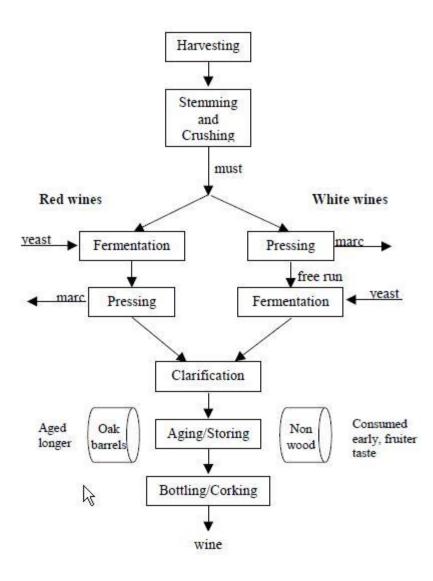


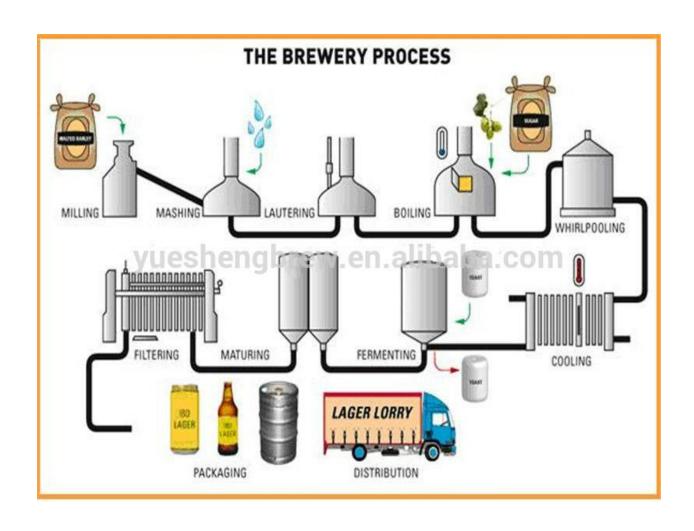
Wine Production: Process

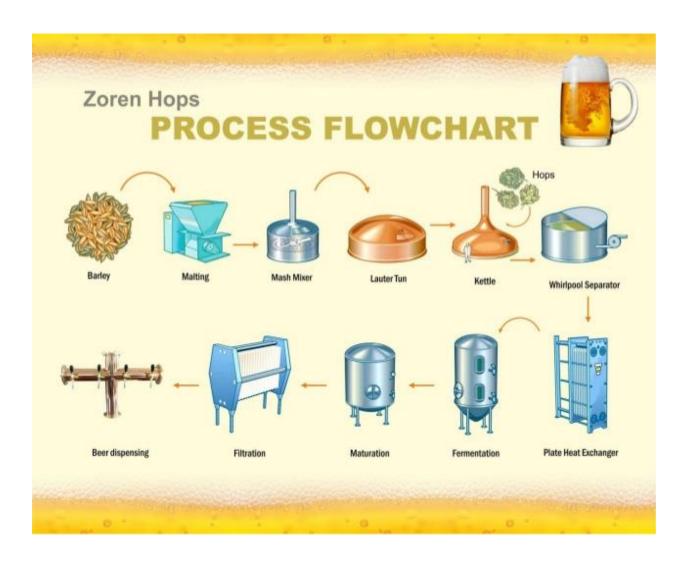






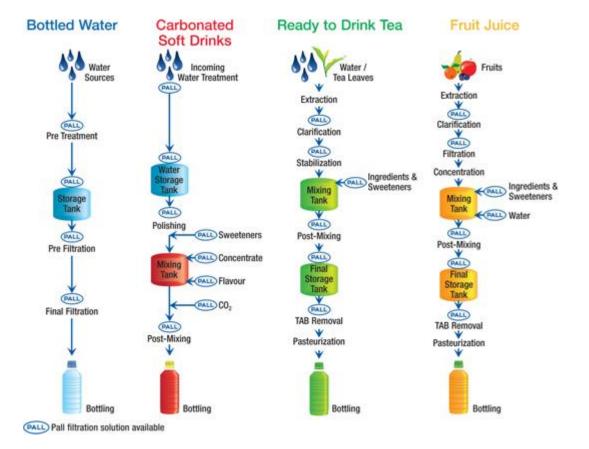


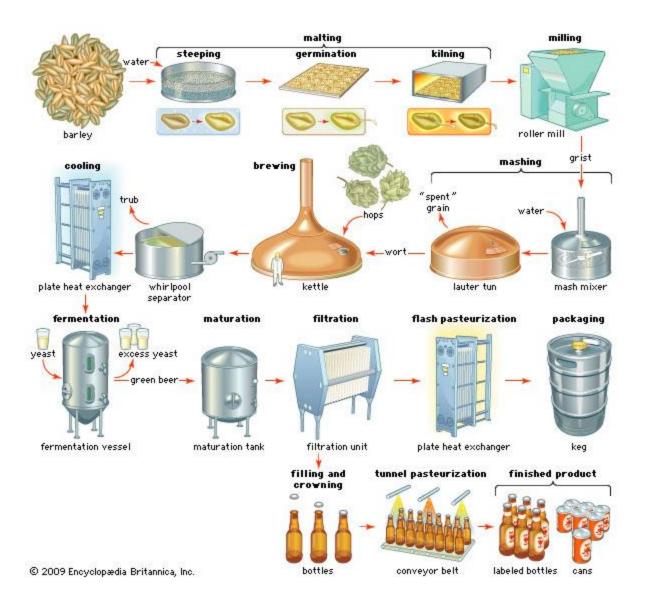








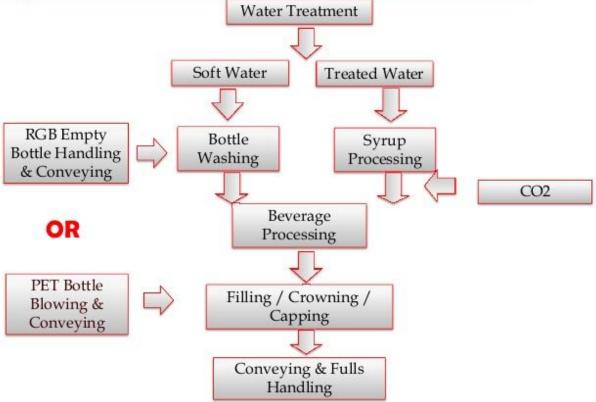


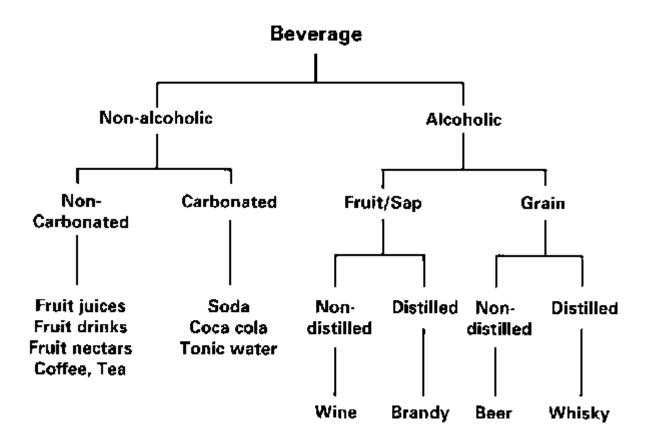


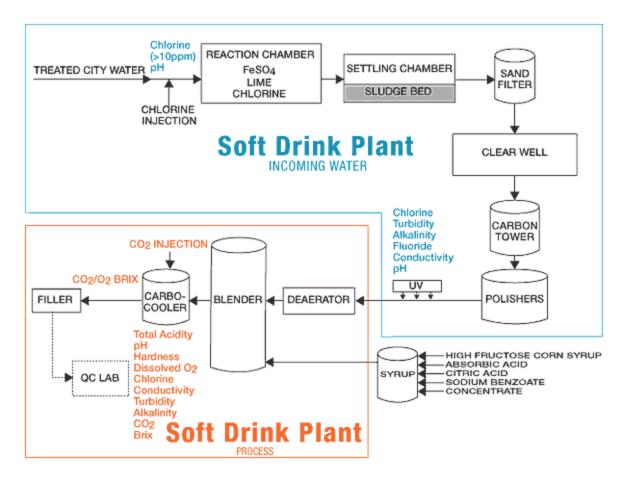


Process - Over View









Coca-Cola PlantBottle™

Providing a lead on sustainability through packaging innovation



NEW SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING FORMAT FOR SOFT DRINKS ICON

Occa Cola are gradually introducing a new packaging material comprising 30% plant-based sources and 70% recycled plastic (PET polyethylene terephthalate).

The new packaging format is 100% compatible with existing recycling scheme.



DEMONSTRATING LEADERSHIP IN SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING DEVELOPMENT

- The product taps into consumer demand for sustainable packaging solutions.
- Emphasis on renewable resources and commitment to recyclability demonstrates a holistic approach to overall issue of sustainability.



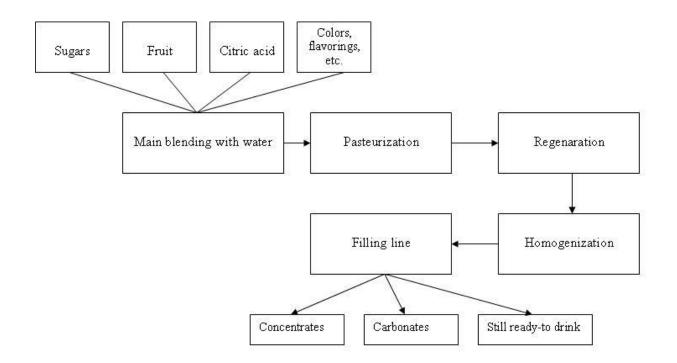
PACKAGING CAN SYMBOLIZE CORPORATE INTENT

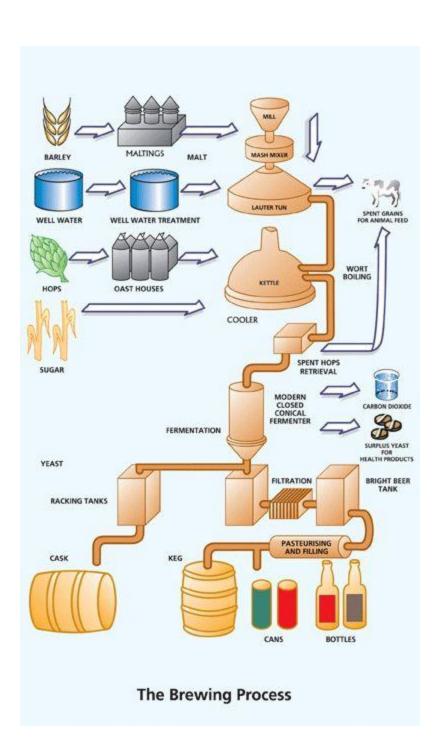
A combination of innovative packaging technology and effective marketing can act as a potent symbol for a company's whole approach to sustainability.











The winemaking process WHITE WINE RED WINE Grapes crushed to break skins Stalks removed Stalks may be removed **FERMENTATION PRESS** Must and skins kept in VAT contact, usually by Crushed grapes Juice run off after pumping over, to pressed to remove skins a few hours to facilitate colour produce rosé extraction wines in a succession of the succession of **FERMENTATION** VAT **PRESS** FREE RUN WINE Traditionally oak, now often stainless steel. Juice only fermented, no skins PRESS WINE May or may not be blended with free-run wine Maturation Maturation BOTTLING

The Basic Process of Whiskey Making



Preparation

Various grains are ground and cooked. Barley is malted, a process of soaking the barley and spreading it for about three weeks, allowing it to sprout, and drying and heating it.



Mashing

The cooked grain and malted barley are added to warm water, which converts into a liquid known as mash.



Fermenting

The mash is added to a fermentation tank, along with yeast. The yeast converts the sugar to alcohol. After three or four days, the resulting liquid is about 10% alcoholic and is known as distiller's beer, or wash.



Distilling

The wash is heated to the point where the alcohol turns to vapor, but the water remains liquid. The alcohol is then collected in a second container. This process is repeated to produce "high wine" or "new whiskey."



Aging

Water is added to the high wine, which is is aged in wooden barrels, usually made from charred white oak. Here the whiskey ages at least three or four years, and some are aged up to ten or fifteen years.

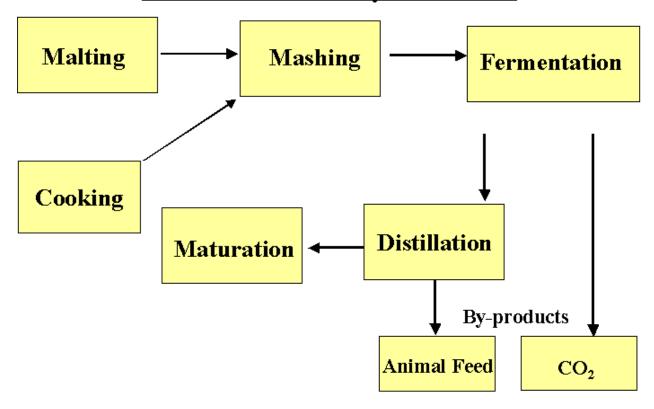


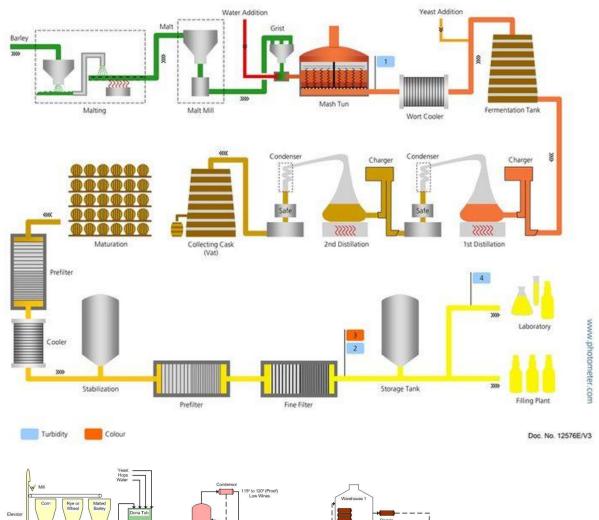
Bottling

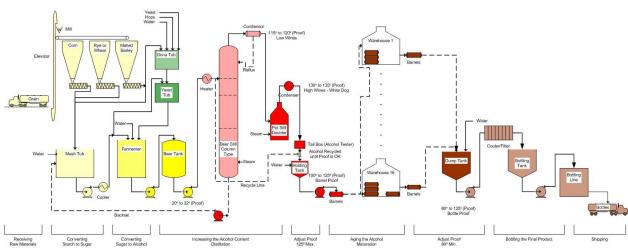
The resulting whiskey is stored in glass bottles, which do not react with the whiskey's flavor.

Process Flow Diagram

Scotch Grain Whisky Production

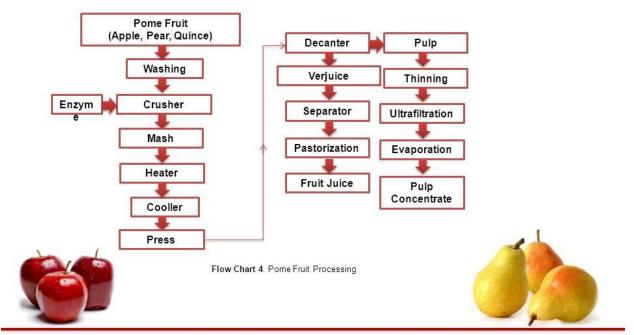






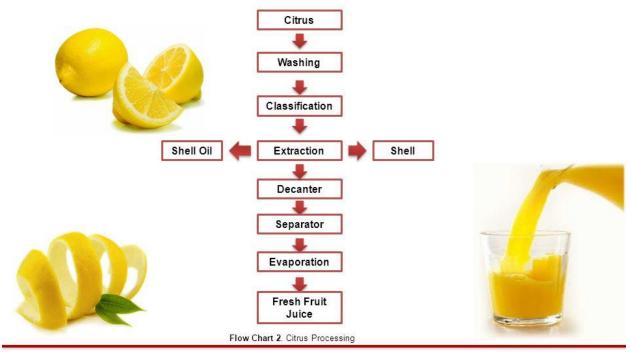


POME FRUIT PROCESSING





CITRUS PROCESSING





Orange juice



Some OJ isn't 100% juice. It may contain high-fructose corn syrup, artificial flavors and colors, and added sugar.



Fiber helps us feel fuller longer.



Juice—especially without puip—does not have the same levels of fiber, phytochemicals, and antioxidants as whole fruit.

MAKE IT BETTER:



Add orange slices to water for a refreshing beverage without all the sugar.



Have a whole orange instead.

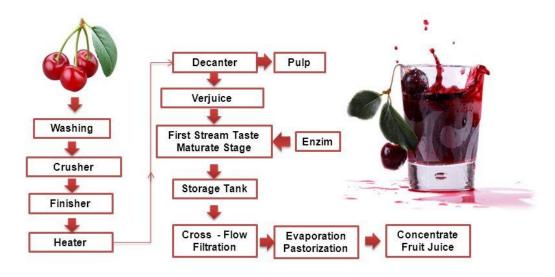


If you do purchase OJ, check the label and make sure it is 100% juice without any additives.

@ Quill com



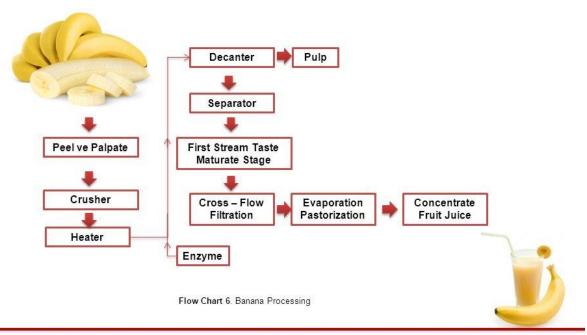
CHERRY PROCESSING



Flow Chart 5. Cherry Processing



BANANA PROCESSING





FRUIT JUICE PROCESSING

Pressing: receiving the fruit juice from the mash resulting from the enzymatic reaction is carried out by pressing method.

Centrifuge and Decantation: Fruit juices from the press is blurred. According to the density difference, artificial centrifugal force separation process is provided. Solid particles (sediment) from fruit juice is separated.

Clarification and Ultra filter: To reach crystal clear the solid particles in suspension causing turbidity and colloidal particles are removed with the aid of filter. By adding aromas and regulatory becomes ready for sale.



FRUIT JUICE PROCESSING

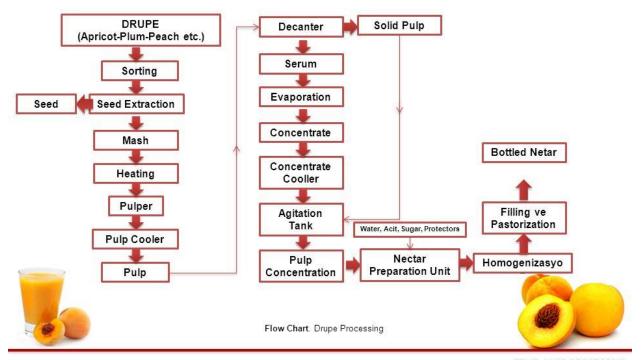


Mango Juice Process

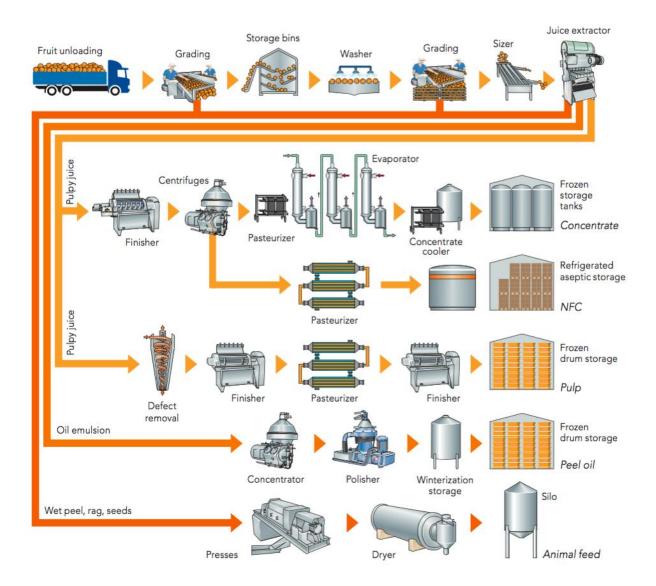


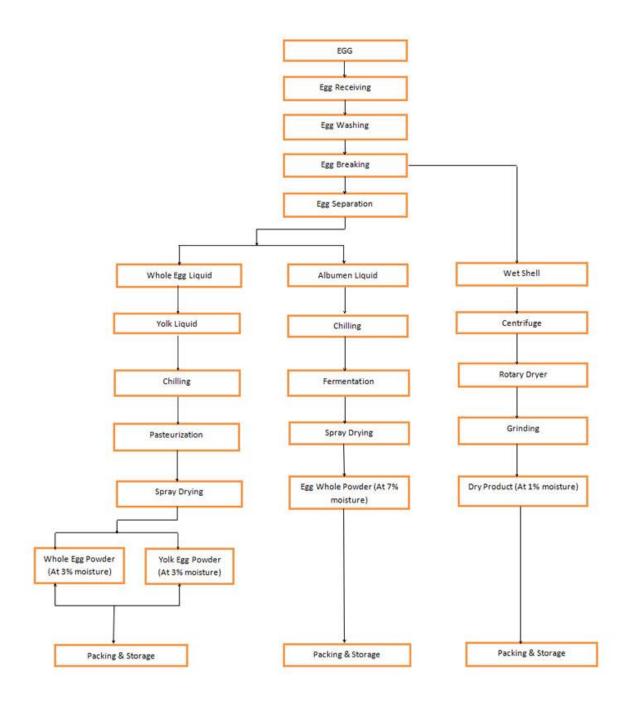


DRUPE PROCESSING



Type of juice	Preliminary processing	Mixing with other juices	Usual preservation
Apples	Grinding, pressing, centrifugation, enzyme clarifying, filtration	It is not usual	 Pasteurization Under CO₂ Sterilization filtration Concentration by evaporation
Pears	As for apples	Apple juice (1:1)	- Pasteurization
Raisins	Debunching, optional heating at about 60°C, pressing, detartration, optional enzyme clarifying, filtration	Mix of juices of different varieties	As for apples
Quinces	As for apples, with "sticking" after enzyme clarifying	Apple juice	- Pasteurization
Cherries	Partial crushing, optional heating (65°C), centrifugation, filtration	Mix with sugar (5- 10%) or with apple juice	- Pasteurization
Prunes	Crushing, enzyme treatment, diffusion at 85°C (ratio prunes/water 2/1), pressing, mix of liquids, filtration	Mix with 5% sugar	- Pasteurization

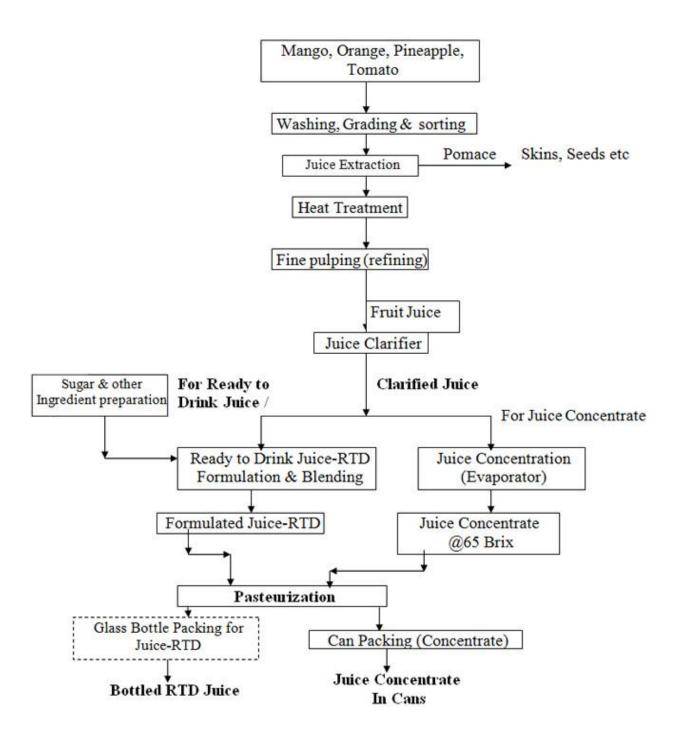


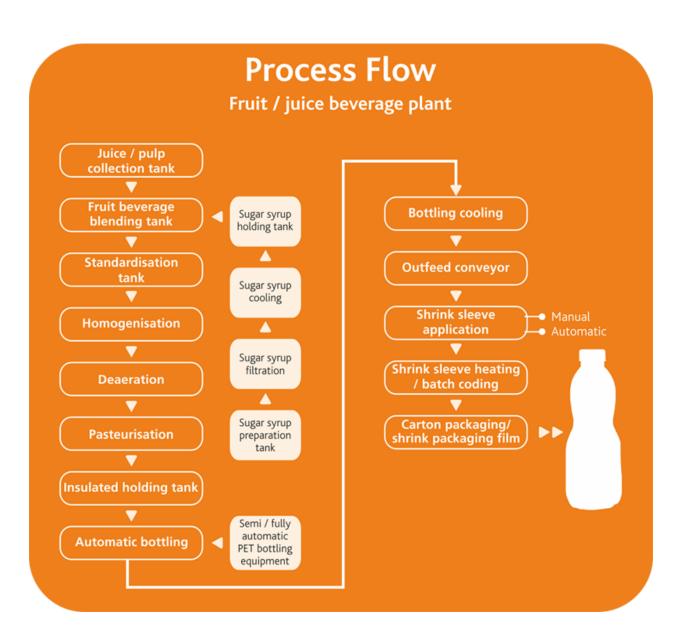


Fruit Unloading Fruit Unloading Bin Storage Washing Grading Essential oil Extraction Peel & Rag Juice Finishing Juice Centrifugation Evaporation Aqueous Essences & oil essences & Oil Concentrate Blending Tank Farm Storage

Shipment







STAGE	PROCESS	CONTROL
Raw material growth and harvest	ACTIVITY Liaison with farmers, pick fruit and load it into boxes or purchase from markets.	POINT Specifications of fruit quality required. Training of pickers and handlers to minimise damage to fruit. Use of correctly designed boxes. Rejection of damaged or rotten fruit.
Raw material transport	Transport in boxes to processing unit.	Control of fruit temperature by use of water, shade or covers. Correct stacking and handling to minimise damage. Reduce delays and minimise journey time.
Raw material inspection and preparation	Record amount and quality of fruit received. Sort fruit, wash and pecl/slice as required for the specific product.	Setting of acceptable standards for incoming fruit. Training in correct sorting, preparation and recording procedures and management to ensure procedures are implemented. Accurate slicing to required sized pieces. Operator hygiene and plant hygiene. Water chlorination. Regular disposal of waste.
Ingredient formulation/batch preparation	Weigh and mix ingredients.	Training in accurate weighing and keeping records of ingredients used.
Processing	Part-processing if fruits are to be stored for later use. Heating, drying, pickling etc to make the required product.	Preparation of processing schedules and training of operators to ensure: - control of temperature and time of heating or drying, - correct amounts of ingredients added at the correct time in the process. Establish standards for operator hygiene and schedules for cleaning of equipment and processing room.
Packaging	Fill product into packages, seal and label. Pack into distribution boxes.	Establish specifications for package quality (especially glass containers), labels and fill-weights. Implement inspection, check-weighing and recording procedures.
Storage and distribution	Store finished product. Dispatch products in required amounts to retailers or customers.	Control store-room temperature and implement cleaning schedule and stock rotation procedures. Ensure records are kept. Establish inspection and recording procedures to ensure that customers receive the correct product in the amount specified.