

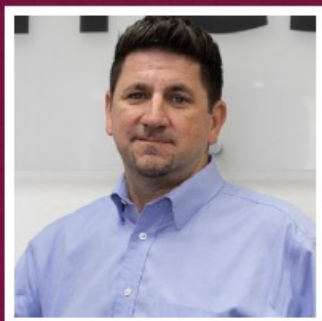


Track: Winemaking
11:00am - 12:00pm

Conference Track Presented
by:



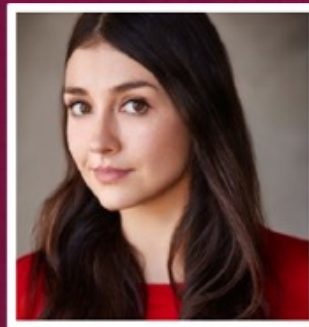
MODERATOR



Christian DeBlasio
Founder & CEO / Purfresh




Margherita Modesti
Post Doctoral Researcher
/ Università degli Studi
della Tuscia



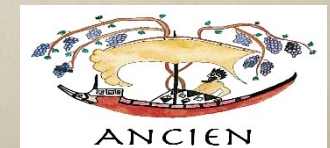
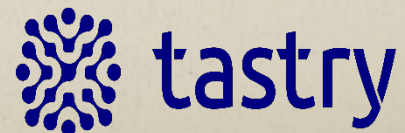
Katerina Axelsson
Founder & CEO /
Tastry



Ken Bernards
Winemaker Consultant /
Porter Family Vineyards,
Co-Founder & Winemaker
/ Ancien Wines

An illustration of a dark blue robotic arm with a white nozzle pouring a thick, white liquid into a light blue wine glass. The glass is partially filled with a golden liquid. The background is a dark red with a pattern of small white dots. The entire scene is framed by a thin yellow border.

New O3/Ozone Uses in the Winemaking Process: Treating Fruit at Arrival to Mitigate Future Challenges





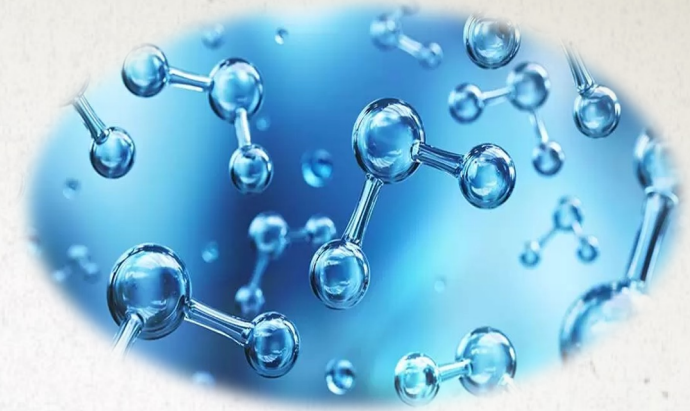
A BRIEF HISTORY OF..... "OZONE" FROM GREEK "OZEIN" MEANING "TO SMELL"



- 1840 – O₃ discovered by Christian Schönbein University of Basel, Switzerland
- 1957 – USDA approves use of O₃ for storage of special food types
- 1975 - FDA declares O₃ as good manufacturing practice for bottled water industry
- 1992 – O₃ washing begins to be used for cleaning and sanitizing wineries
- 2000 – FDA issues O₃ approval for food & produce processing, storage, & treatment
- 2007 – USDA & NOP in US CFR make O₃ approved for organic processing of fruit
- 2011 – First O₃ treatment applications tested on wine grapes in Italy
- 2020 – 5000 Tons of wine grapes treated with O₃ at harvest in CA, OR, BC



PANELISTS & DISCUSSION



- **Christian DeBlasio** – Founder & CEO Purfresh Wine, O3 Applications – San Francisco CA
 - Moderator, O3 expert fresh fruit and produce post-harvest applications, wine-tasting host
- **Margherita Modesti**, PhD - Post-doctoral researcher, viticulture, Tuscia University, Viterbo, Italy
 - Leading global researcher for O3 wine grape & vine applications, Italy, Australia, UK
- **Katerina Axelsson** - Founder & CEO Tastary AI (wine flavor chemistry), San Luis Obispo CA
 - Using AI, analytical & flavor chemistry to predict how consumers will perceive wine & sensory-based products
- **Ken Bernards** - Winemaker Porter Family Vineyards, Co-Founder Ancien Wines, Napa CA
 - Winemaking observations and results of why, how, & what O3 does & can be used for



USE OF OZONE IN WINE PRODUCTION A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Margherita Modesti, PhD

Margherita.modesti@unitus.it

DIBAF - Tuscia University - Viterbo, Italy





NEW SOLUTIONS FOR NEW CHALLENGES IN THE WINE WORLD

1. Increasing bioactive compounds → Inducing a controlled oxidative stress



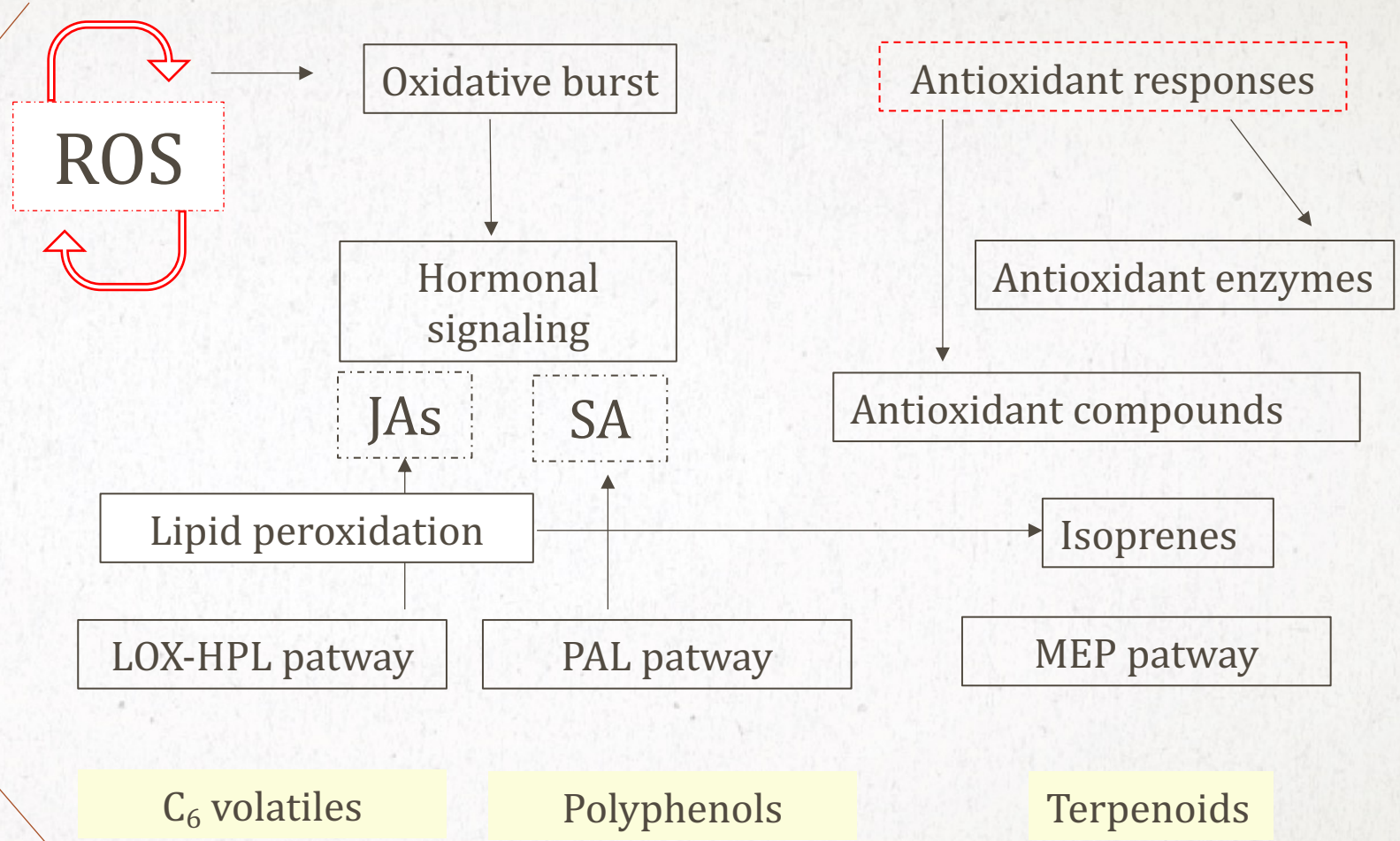
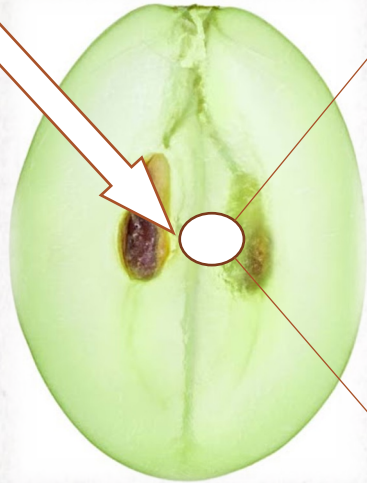
2. Reducing sulfur dioxide use in wine → O₃ substitution for SO₂

3. Mitigating smoke taint → Oxidizing the responsible compounds

OZONE INSIDE THE CELLS – INCREASING BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS



O₃



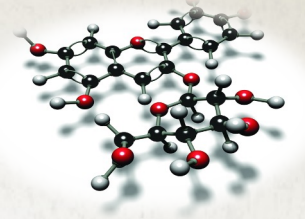
C₆ volatiles

Polyphenols

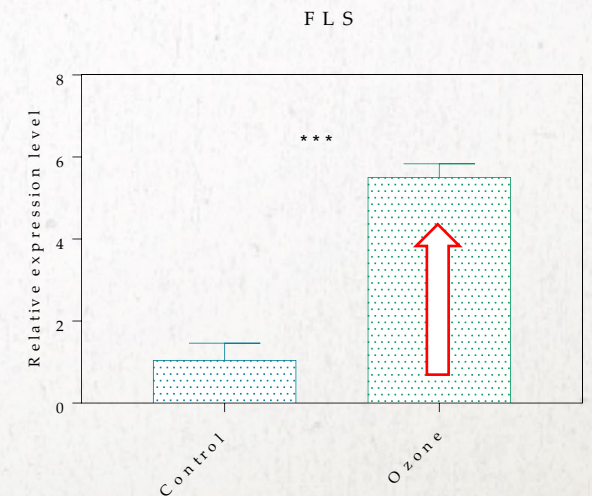
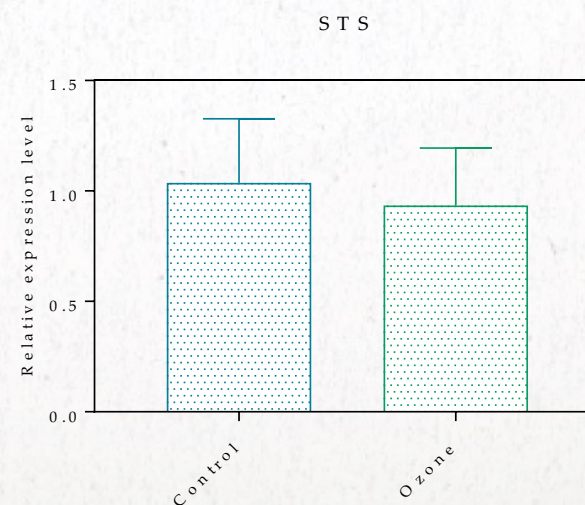
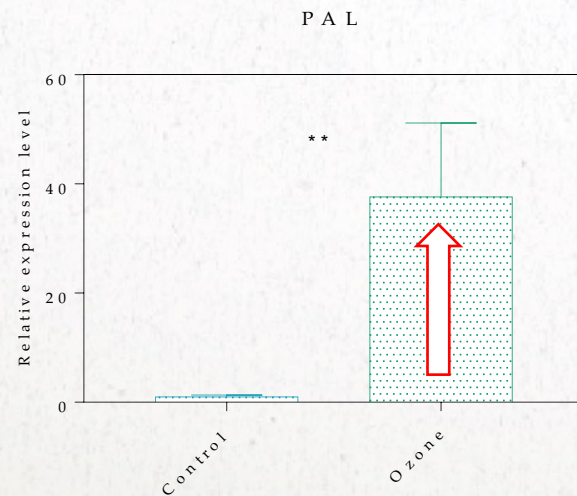
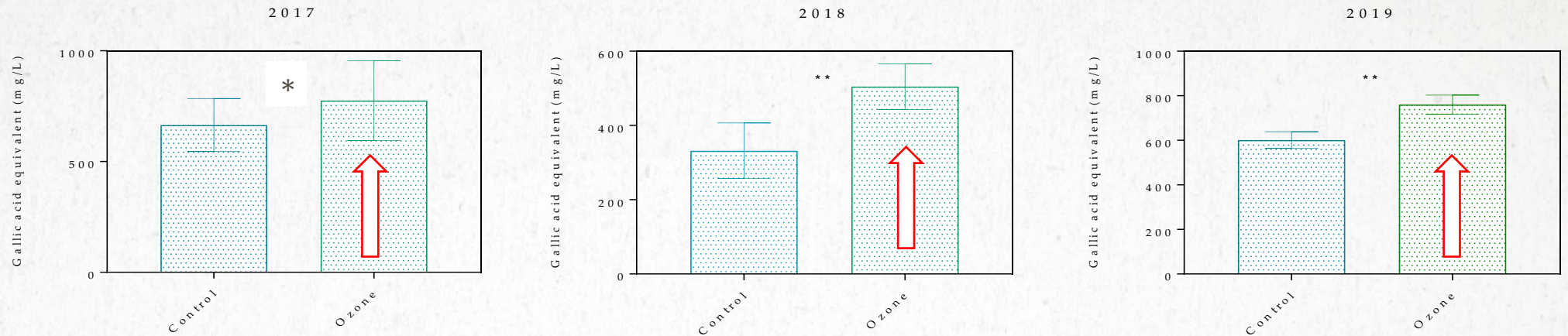
Terpenoids



WINE GRAPE POLYPHENOLS

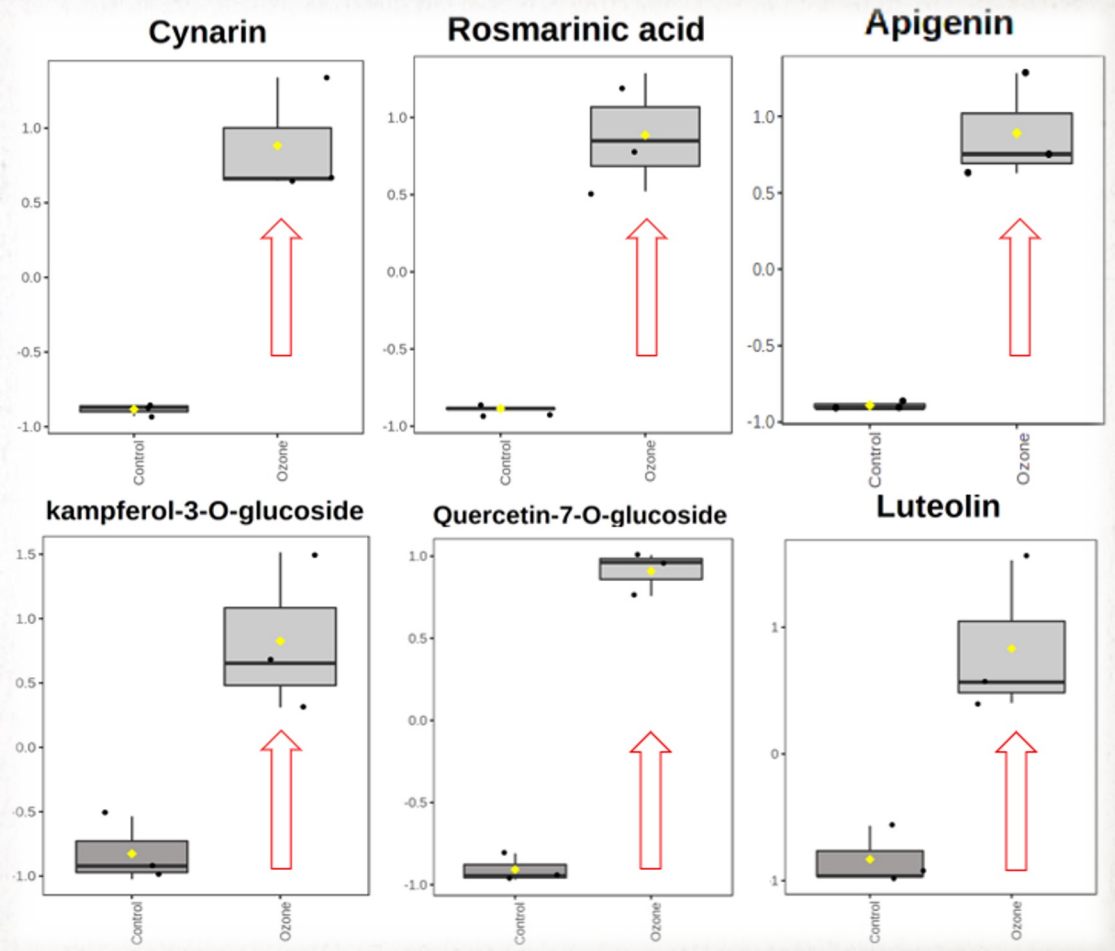
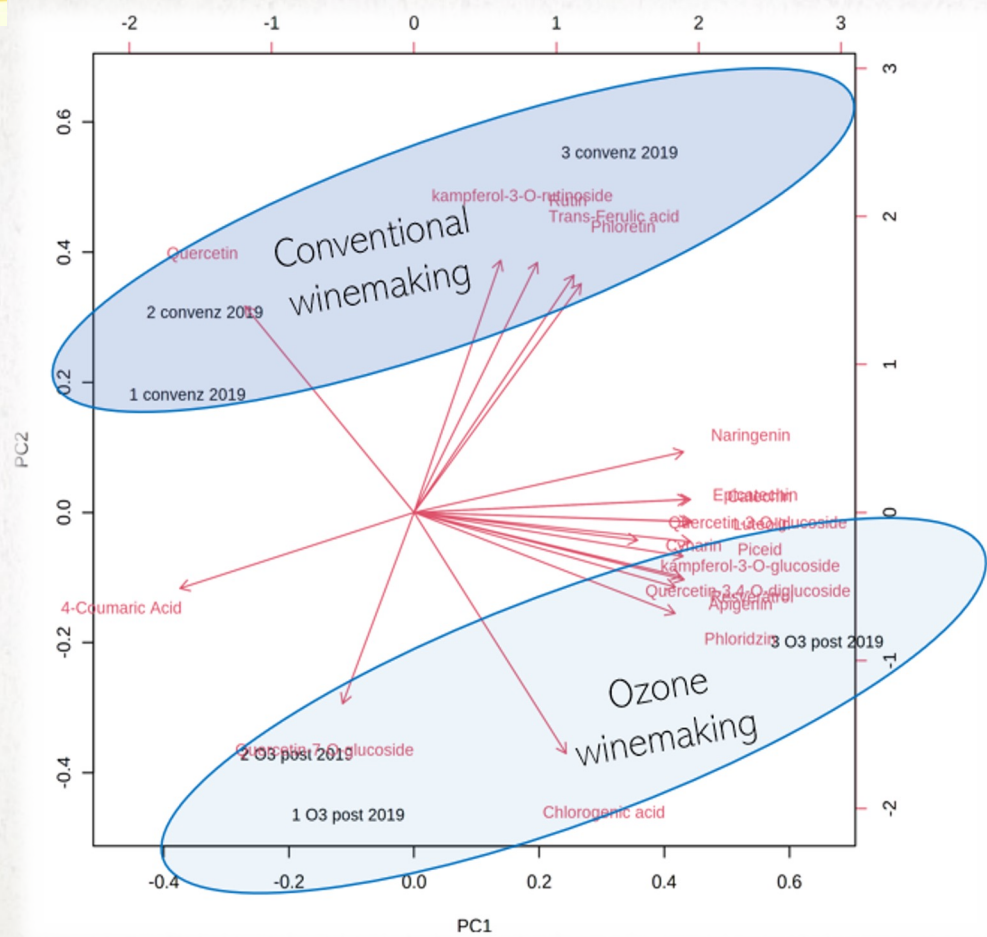
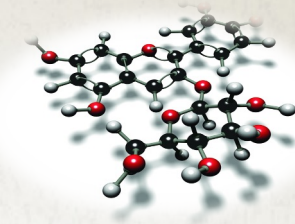


Total Polyphenols Content





WINE GRAPE POLYPHENOLS





OZONE TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE USE OF SULFITES IN WINE

Post-harvest treatment of grapes

- Gaseous ozone
- 12 hours
- 10 °C

Clean-in-place

- Ozonated water to clean the equipment

Sulfur dioxide free-reduced winemaking

- O₃ reduces the BYM pressure

Three year experiment

- 2017 - 2019

Vineyard Rossi (Morellino di Scansano, Tuscany, Italy) Cv Sangiovese

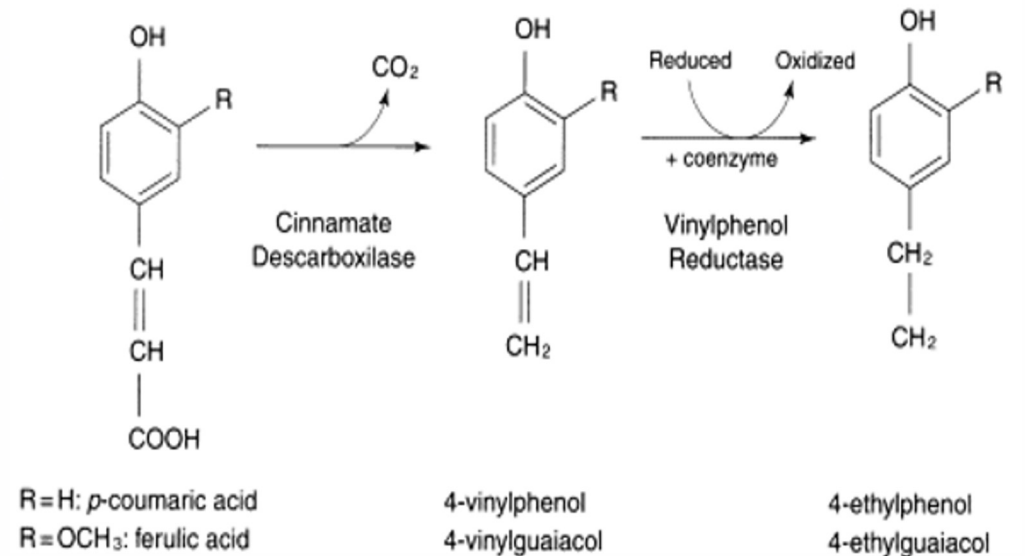




OZONE TO PREVENT BRETTANOMYCES BRUXELLENSIS



- *Brettanomyces* considered a wine spoilage yeast due to its ability to produce **off-flavors** (described as **Brett character**) and **high levels of acetic acid**
- *Brettanomyces* control in wineries is very difficult due to its **ability to tolerate sulfur dioxide**
- **Ozone** is a strong oxidant able to **attack several cellular constituents** of the microorganisms
- Broad **disinfectant action against microorganisms, eco-friendliness** and **easiness** of on-site application are among the main advantages of the ozone





OZONE TO PREVENT BRETTANOMYCES BRUXELLENSIS

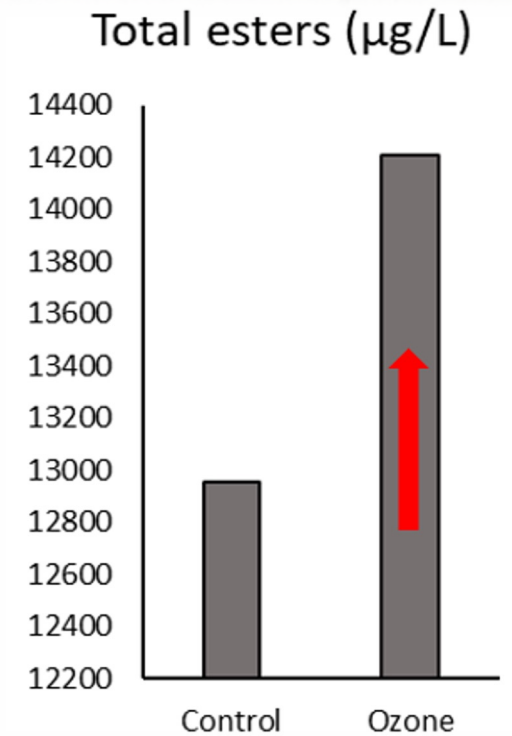
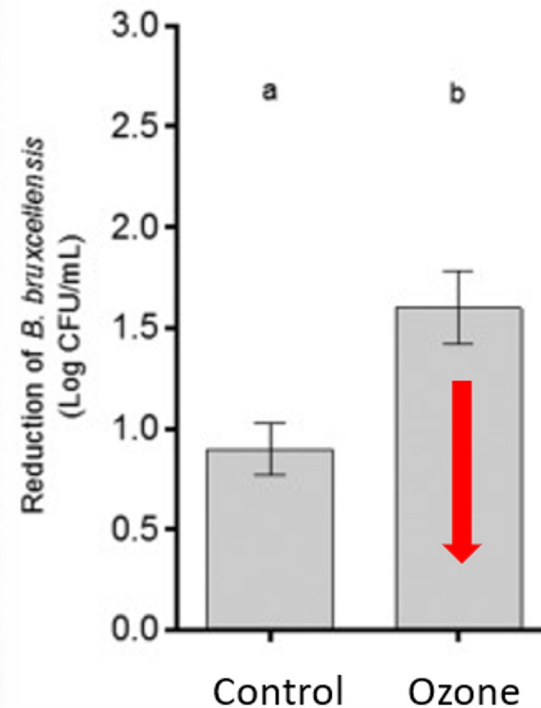
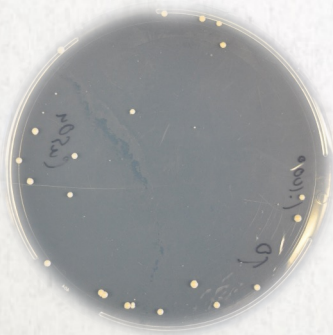
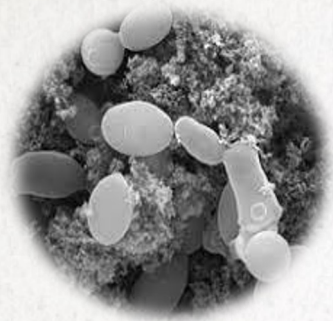
Grapes inoculation



Ozone treatment for 12 h

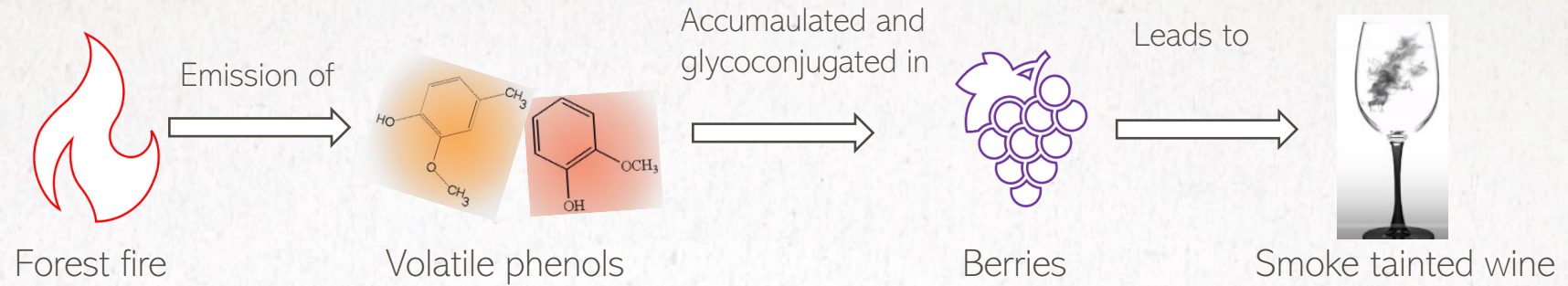


Microbiological analysis
Wine volatiles analysis





COULD OZONE OXIDIZE VOLATILE PHENOLS?



Preharvest smoke treatments



Postharvest ozone treatments

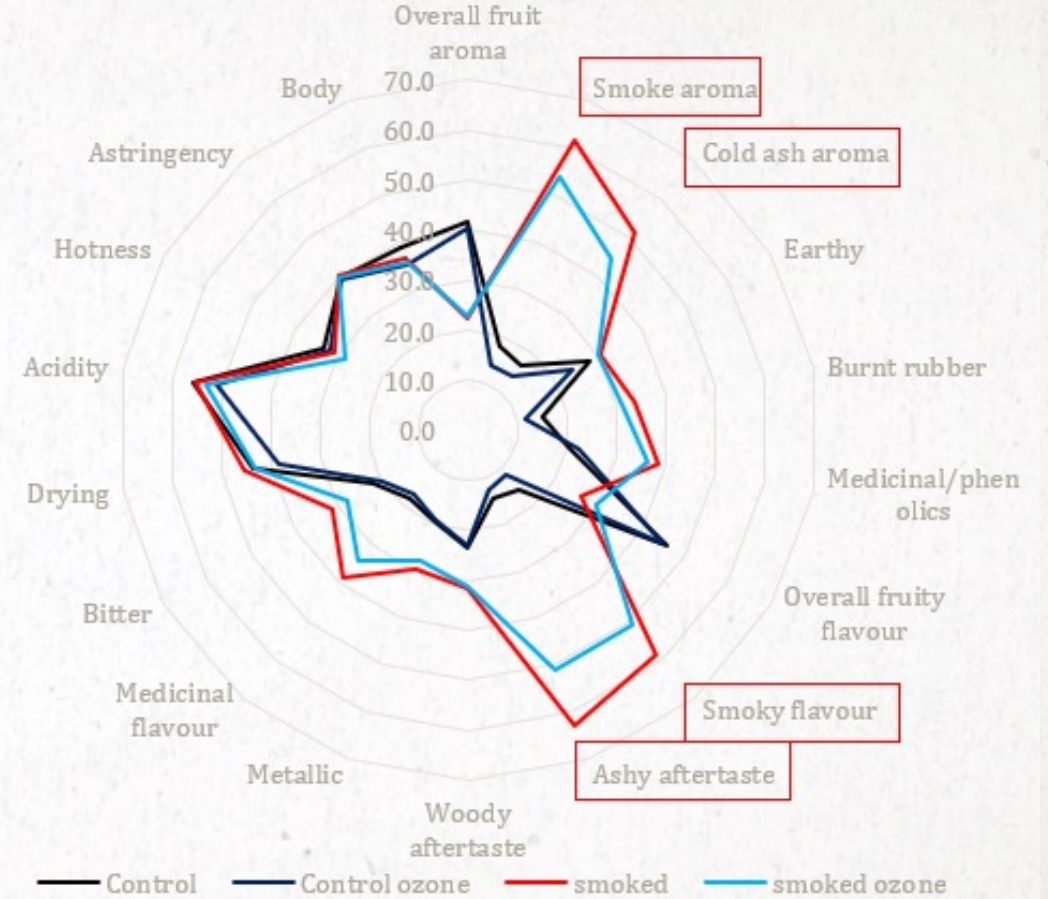
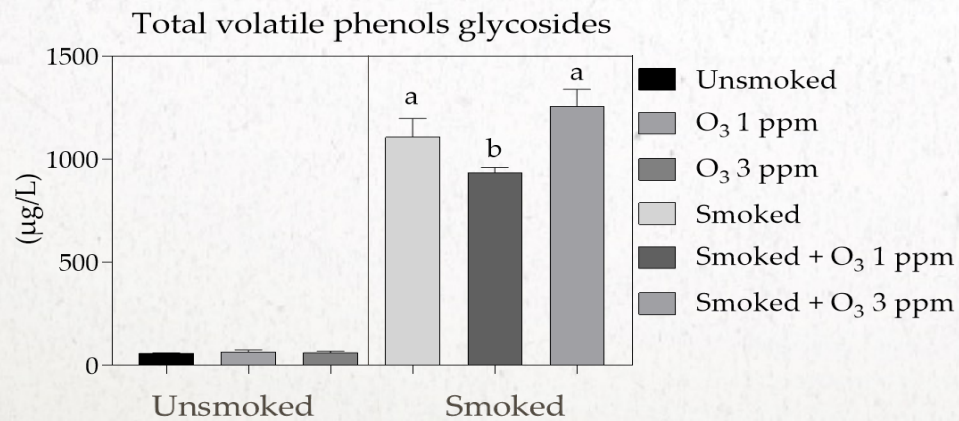
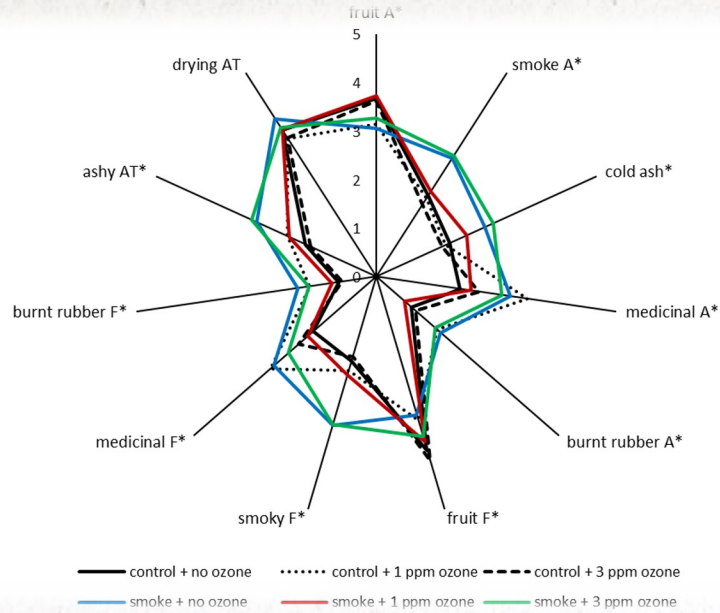


Winemaking





SMOKE TAINT VOLATILE PHENOLS & TASTING NOTES 2020-2021





MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS & DIFFERENT IMPACTS FOR OZONE USE IN FUTURE WINEMAKING

- make sulfur dioxide-free wines
- reduce undesirable yeasts population
- reduce the smoke taint
- induce controlled oxidative stress to increase bioactive compounds



O₃ treatments have real potential to show progress towards producing **wine without chemicals** and to **preserve – or even enhance - the quality of** harvested grapes and the resulting wines

Most importantly, ozone treatments can be very **practical** to implement, O₃ generation production is extremely **cost effective** and it **can be easily and safely incorporated into the wine production chain**



ANALYZING FLAVOR CHANGES AND CONSUMER PREFERENCE IN WINES TREATED WITH O₃

Katerina Axelsson

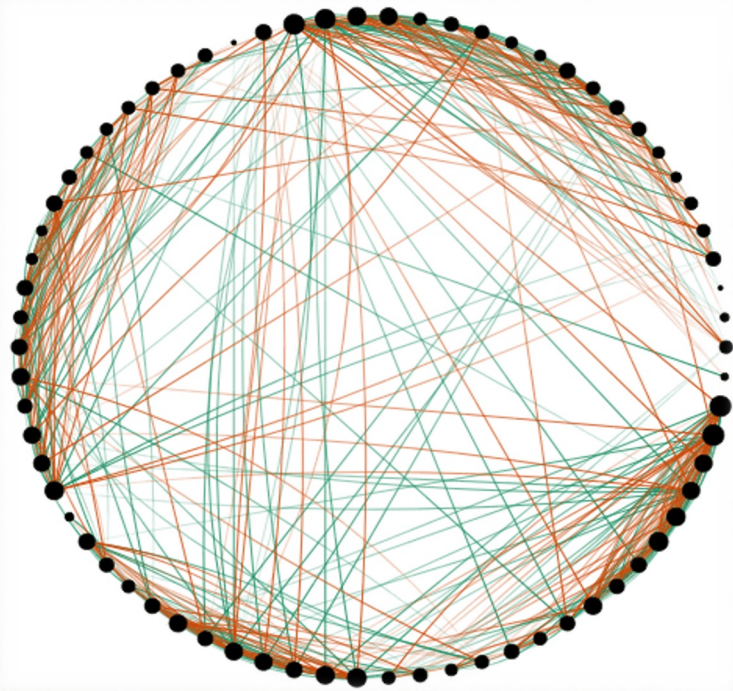
kat@tasttry.com

TASTRY – San Luis Obispo, California





WHY THE RATIOS BETWEEN FLAVOR AND AROMA COMPOUNDS ARE IMPORTANT

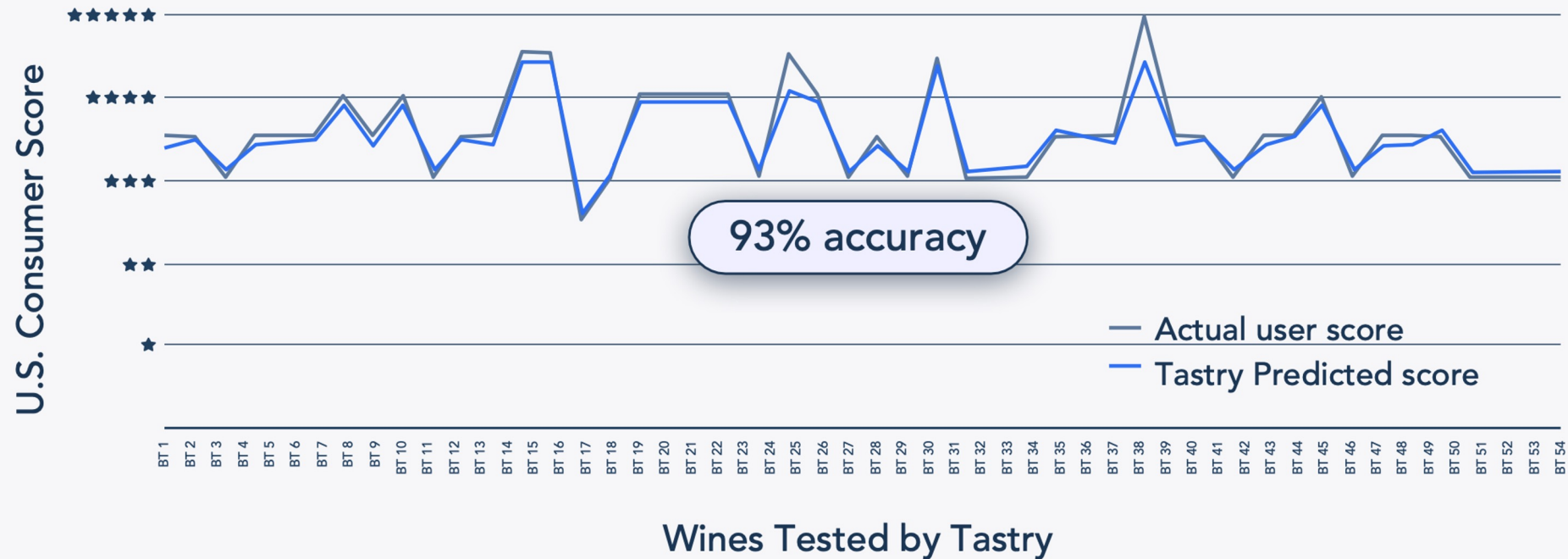


- 1. Flavor perception is not predictable using traditional methods**
- 2. Consumers perceive flavors differently**
- 3. The way a consumer perceives or describes the flavor of a product does not predict if they like it.**



CONSUMER PALATE/PREFERENCE PREDICTABLE USING CHEMISTRY

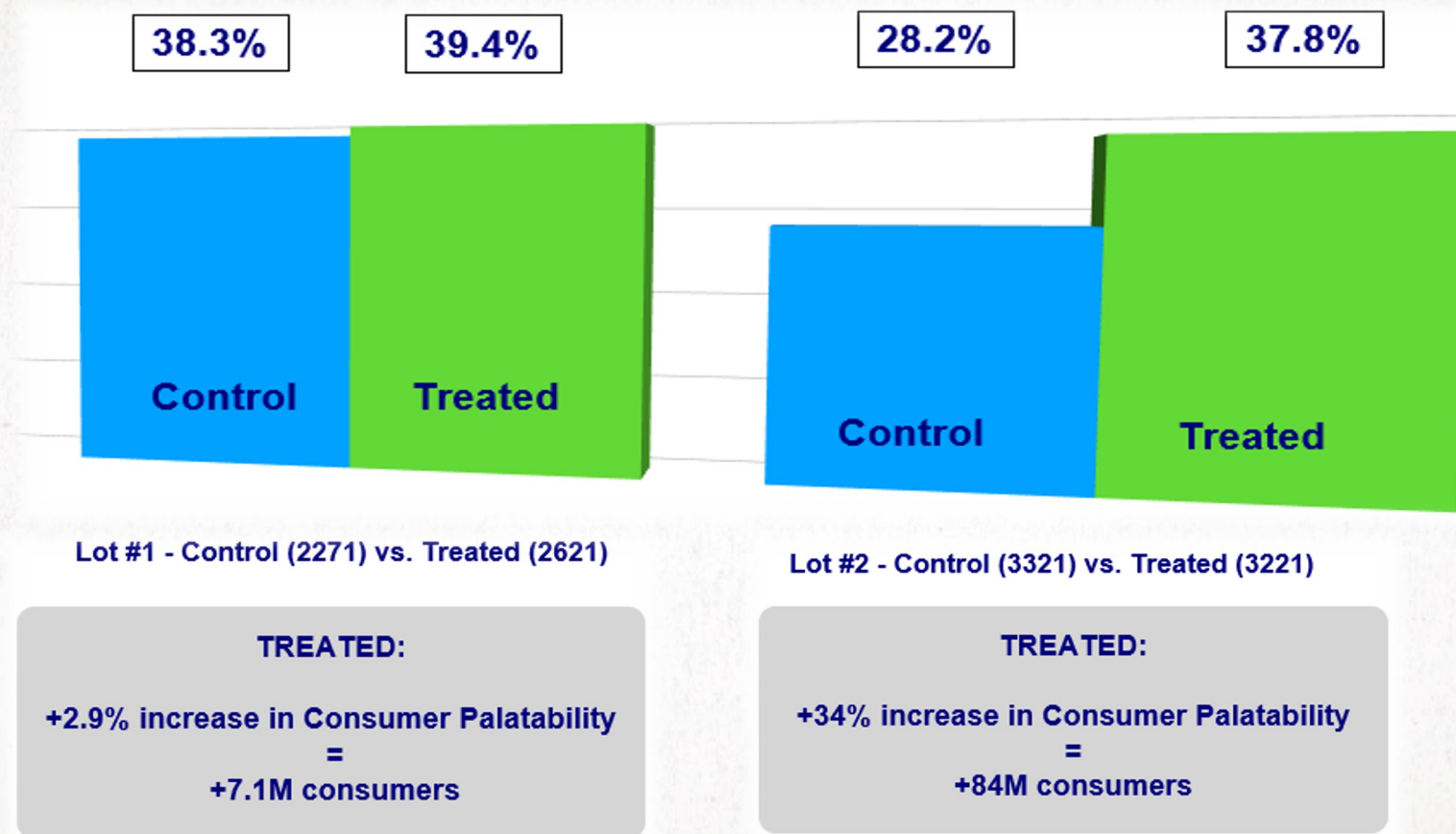
Tastry AI PREDICTS how consumers will score a wine before it's launched





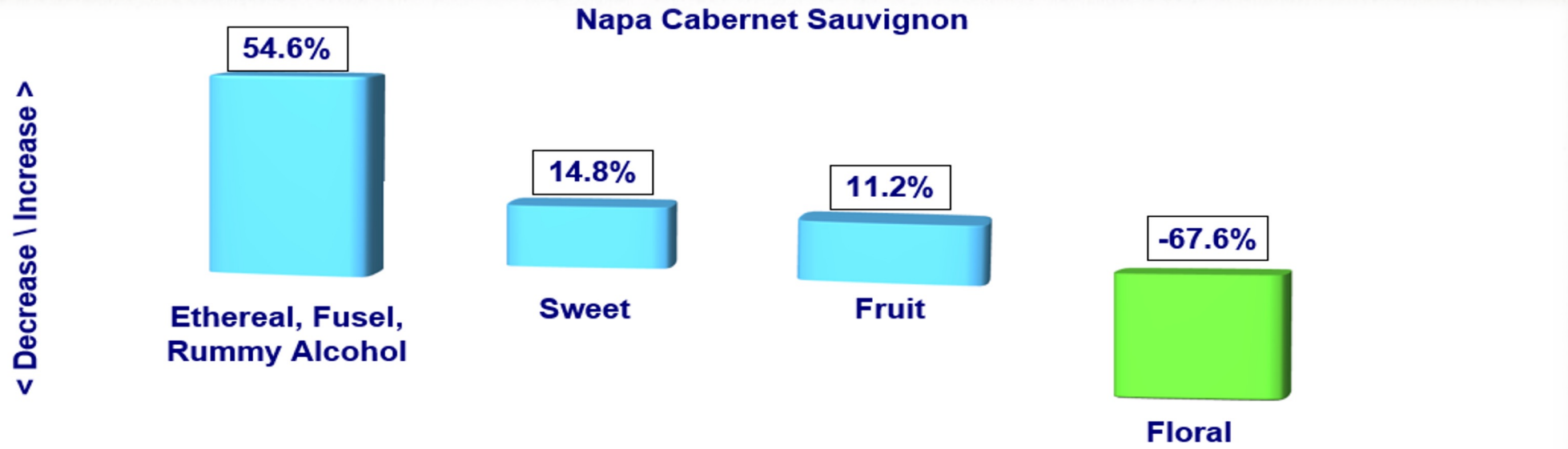
ANALYSIS OF OZONE TREATMENT IMPACT ON CONSUMER PALATABILITY (85%+ PALATE MATCH SCORE)

2021- Napa
Cabernet
Sauvignon





ANALYSIS OF OZONE TREATMENT RESULTING IMPACTS ON FLAVOR CHARACTERISTICS & COMPOUNDS



Notable differences in 34 flavor characteristics, driven primarily by the matrix of 12 compounds

Most notable concentration **INCREASES:**

- Ethyl isobutyrate (avg. 26.86%)
- 2-ethyl acetate (avg. 16.68%)
- Isobutyl alcohol (avg. 6.44%)

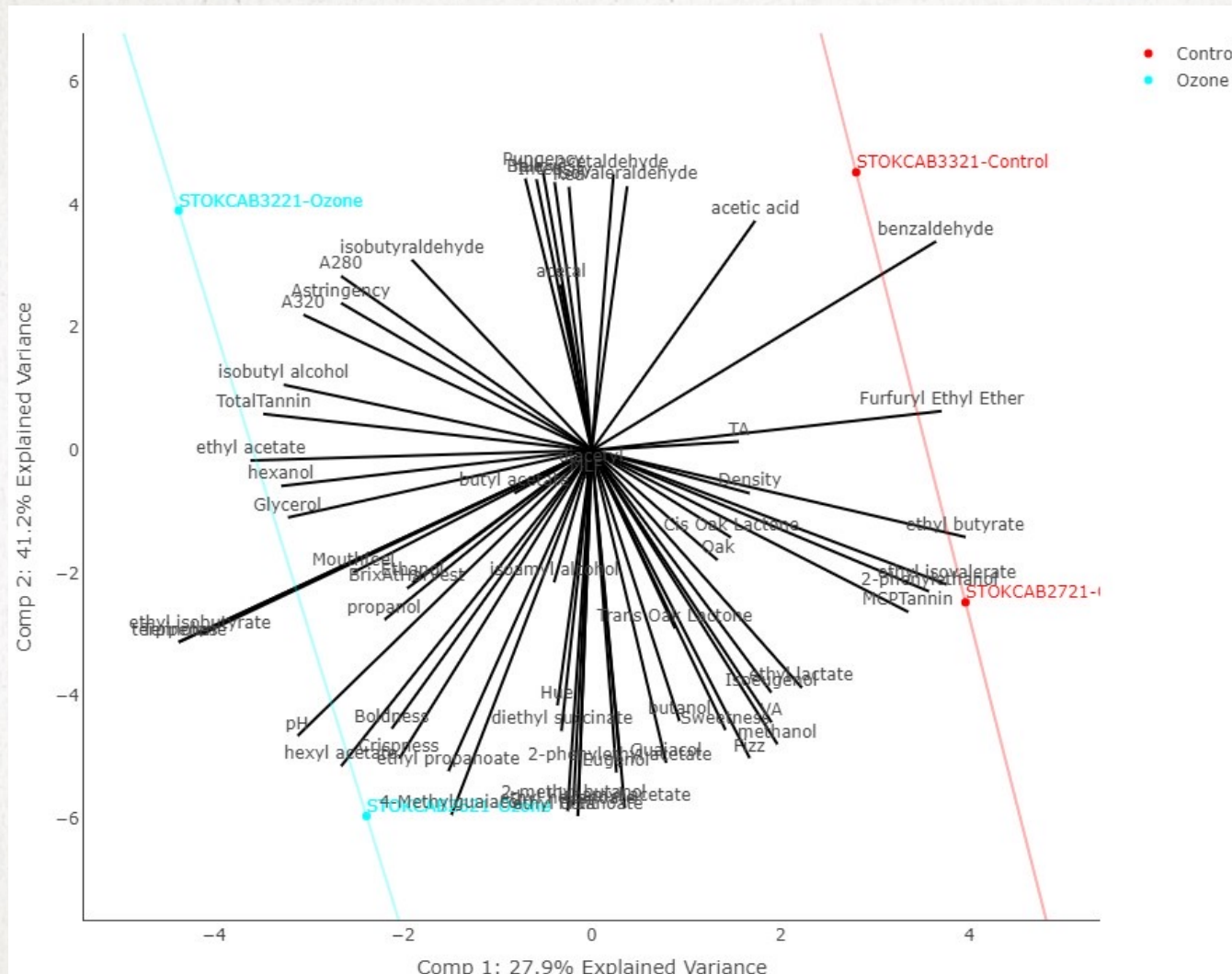
Most notable concentration **DECREASES:**

- 2 Phenylethanol (avg. 31.69%)
- Ethyl butyrate (avg. 8.23%)



ANALYSIS OF OZONE TREATMENT

LOOKING AT THE CHEMISTRY VARIANCE

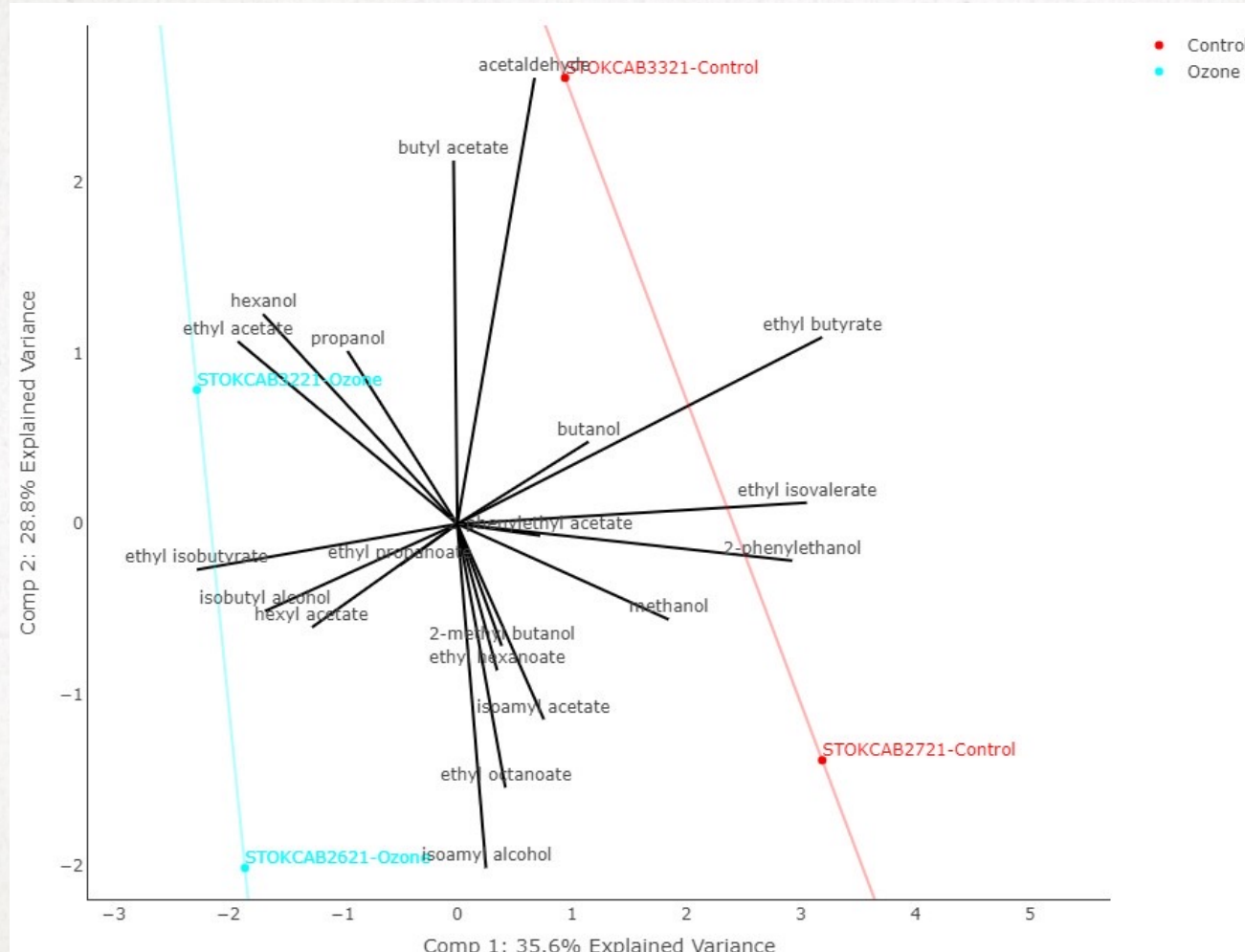


~28% of the chemistry variance between the Control and Ozone-treated samples can be explained by 63 compounds/characteristics



ANALYSIS OF OZONE TREATMENT

MOST IMPACTFUL COMPOUNDS APPEAR TO BELONG TO ESTERS AND ALCOHOLS



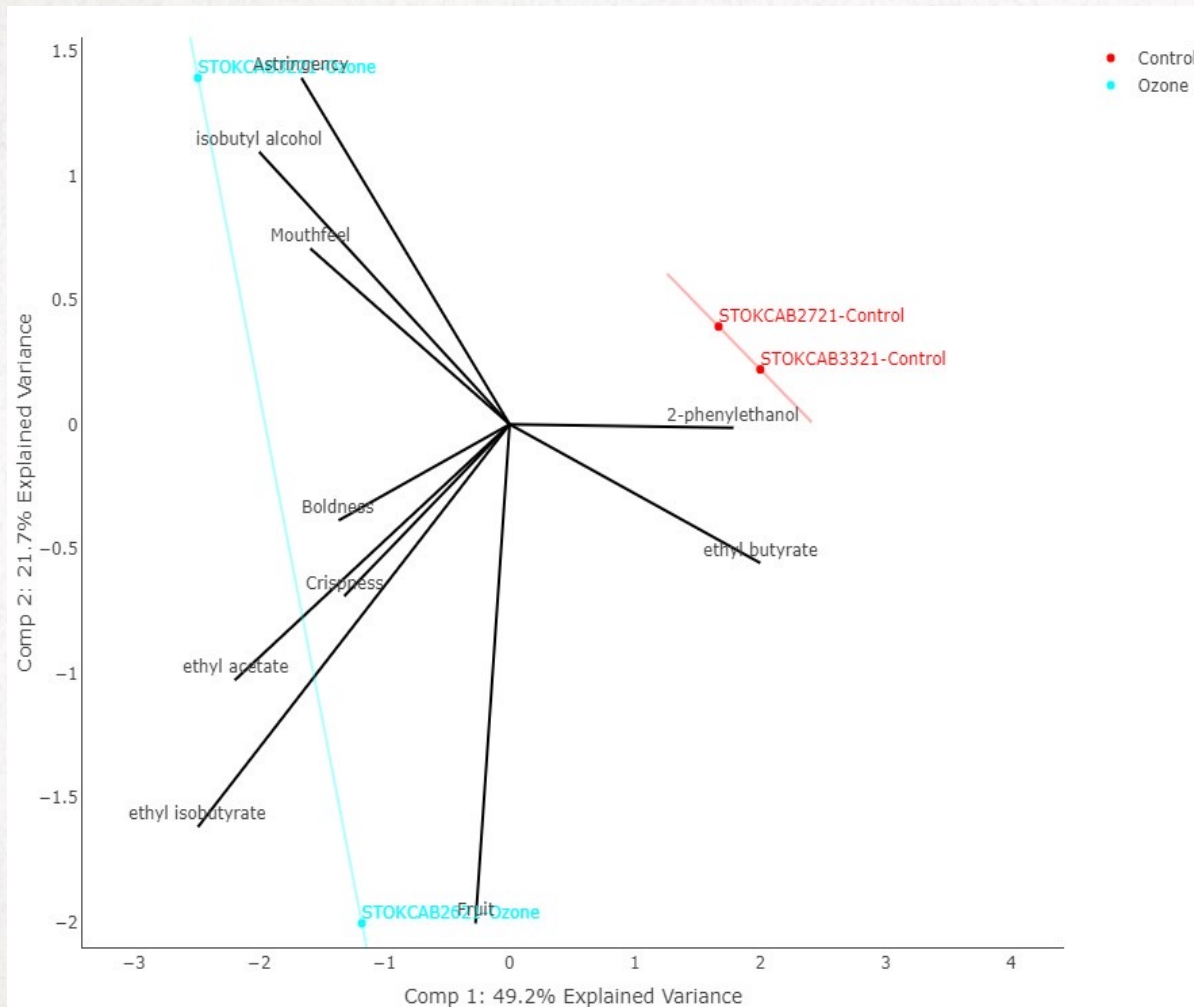
Tastry AI determined that the better performing wines, from the perspective of palatability had INCREASED:

- Mouthfeel
- Astringency
- Boldness
- Crispness
- Fruitiness



ANALYSIS OF OZONE TREATMENT

MOST IMPACTFUL COMPOUNDS APPEAR TO BELONG TO ESTERS AND ALCOHOLS



The 5 compounds primarily responsible for the increased palatability of the ozone treated vs. control samples were INCREASES in:

- Ethyl isobutyrate (avg. 26.86%)
- Ethyl acetate (avg. 16.68%)
- Isobutyl alcohol (avg. 6.44%)

And DECREASES in:

- 2-Phenylethanol (avg. 31.69%)
- Ethyl butyrate (avg. 8.23%)



PRACTICAL WINEMAKING RESULTS & OBSERVATIONS FROM O3 USE

Ken Bernards

ken@ancienwines.com

Ancien Wines - Napa California





NAPA WINEMAKING WITH O3 TREATMENT ON HARVESTED GRAPES INITIAL EXPERIMENT- 2017

WINE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

REMOVE PRE-HARVEST SULFUR FROM YOUR FERMENTATION

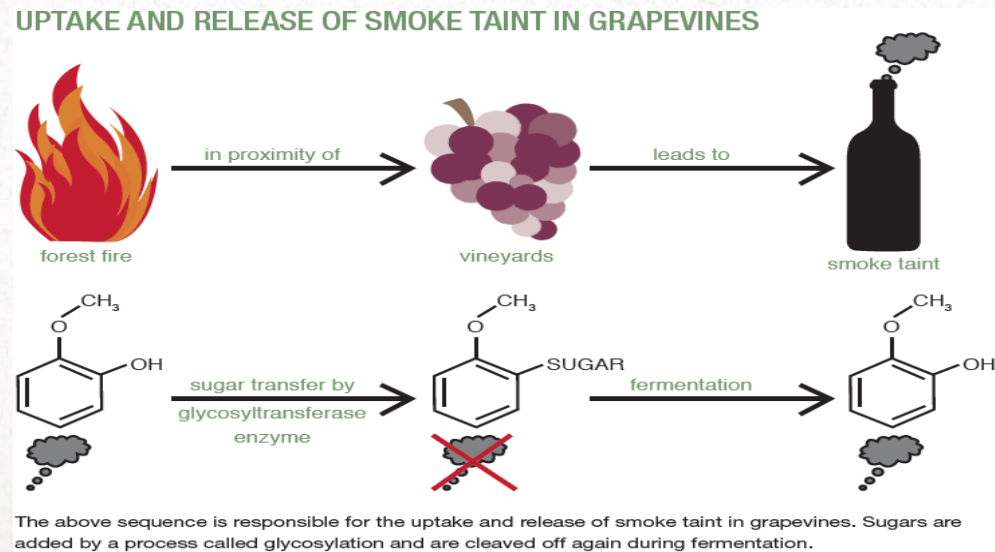


- Decision to experiment with ozone after tasting trial results at neighboring winery
- Initial goal was to **soften tannins and emphasize fruit** in a challenging vineyard
- Days before a controlled experiment could be conducted, the 2017 fires broke out



PAST EXPERIENCES WITH SMOKE TAIN

- 2003 Chile – extreme taint in a Pinot Noir wine affected by adjacent fire was sold in bulk at a loss
- 2008 Northern Sonoma County – attempted remediation ultimately deemed unsuccessful





2017 STYLISTIC TRIAL TURNED SMOKE TAIN T TRIAL

- 2017 became a race to harvest
- Single controlled experiment of ozone treated fruit vs. control resulted in favorable organoleptic improvement as well as reduction in taint markers. Is this reproduceable?
- What did we do?
- Enter 2020...





THE 2020 SMOKE TAINT TRIAL



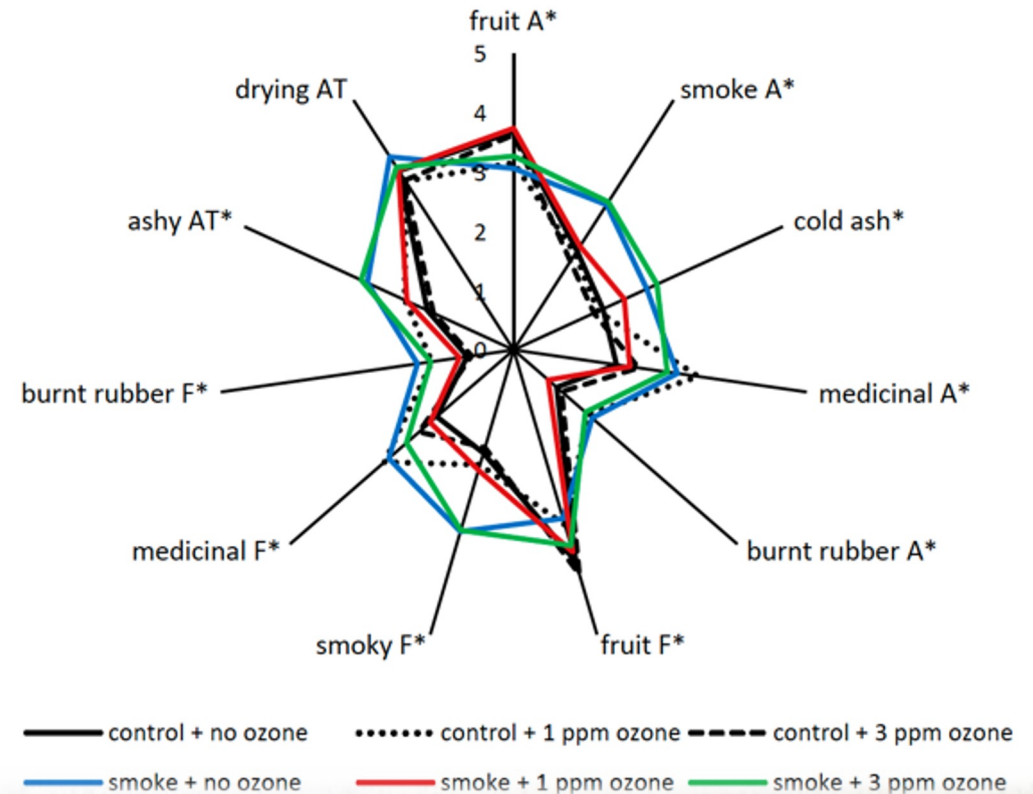
Winemaking Trial Details

- Atlas Peak Cabernet Sauvignon, August fire encroached within 1/8 mile of the vineyard
- Emphasis on experimental design and controlled monitoring of treatment parameters
- Uniform block, adjacent rows
- Heat/Cooling control on tanks, inoculated with commercial yeast, identical protocols, 2-ton fermentation scale, no deviation from standard production techniques
- Both aged in 3-year-old barrels, identical cooper



SMOKE TAINT REMEDIATION

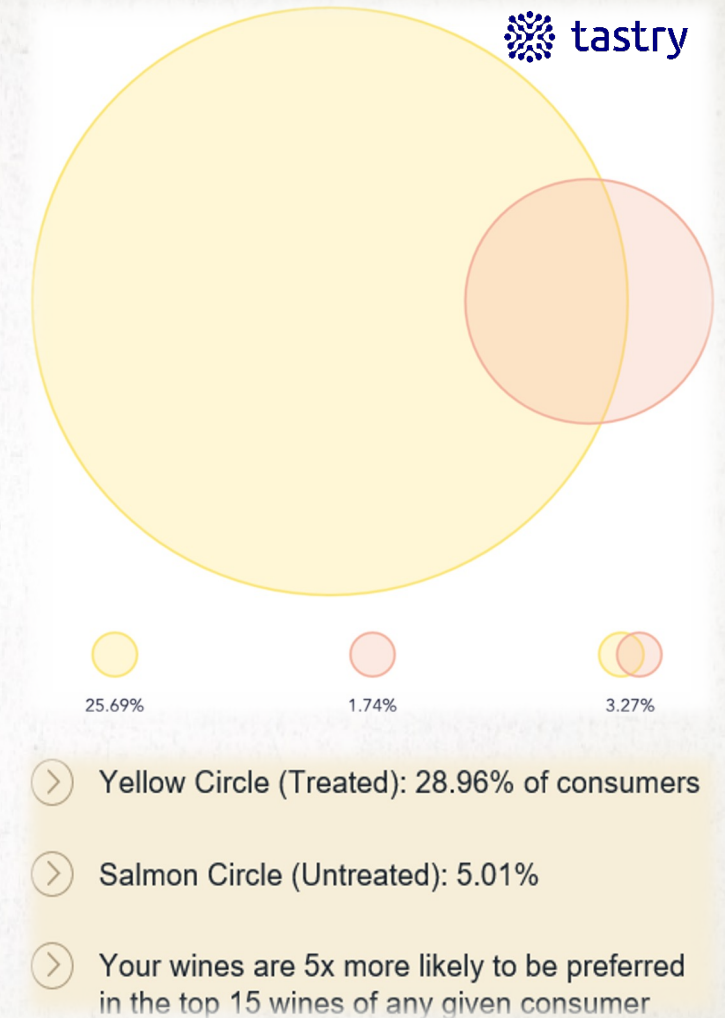
- During blind, in-house tastings, we have consistently observed a decrease in smoke taint perception on the ozone treated wine
- We have not observed an increase in observed smoke taint over time
- The wines from ozone treated grapes were ultimately **used for their intended program**
- The control wine was **declassified** to lower priced blend





A LARGER POTENTIAL FOR O3 TO EVOLVE STYLE AND SOLVE CHALLENGES

- Other effects perceived in the wines
 - **Softer, rounder tannins**
 - **More fruit driven, approachable**
- Winemaking Philosophy Questions
 - Can we be more extractive if some of the negatives of “over-extraction” seem to be lessened?
 - How are we affecting the longevity and evolution of the wines?
 - What vineyards/varieties/fruit characteristics is this treatment best suited for?
 - Do expected results mesh with your stylistic goals?





OTHER POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES



- Decrease in SO₂ use
- Less microbial competition or potential inhibition of the primary fermentation
- A potential tool for compromised fruit eg Bird Damage, mold, etc
- More approachable wines ready for market sooner
- Under-ripe fruit applications

WHAT WINEMAKERS ARE SAYING

“Ozonation could provide benefits for non-smoke impacted grapes as a tool for fermentation to address VA issues and eliminate unwanted microflora for winemakers that want a more pure effect from inoculation with added yeast strains.”

Towle Wine Company (Gundlach Bundschu)
Glen Ellen CA – Winemaker Joe Uhr

“There’s still a lot more to figure out, but from what I am seeing so far the treated wines seem a bit fruitier.”

Quintessa Estate Winery
St. Helena CA – Winemaker Rebekah Wineburg

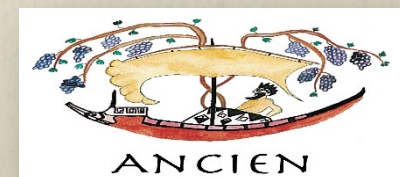
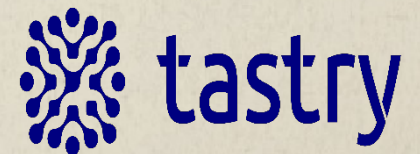
“The treated wines were fresher and more fruit forward, I’m pleasantly surprised how the wines have responded to the treatments. I would personally use the technology again, I think it’s a very promising technology.”

Shea Wine Cellars
Newburg OR - Winemaker Dana Booth



Q&A BEGIN WINE TASTING

PLEASE FILL OUT TASTING SURVEY FORM





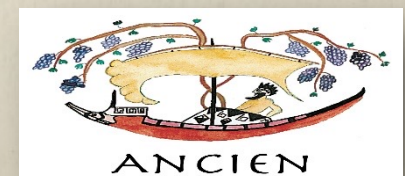
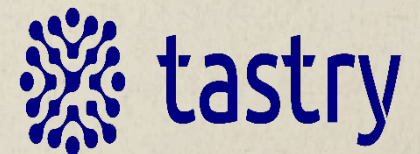
TASTING PAIR - A

A1 – 2020 NAPA CAB

A2 – 2020 NAPA CAB



purfresh[®]
wine





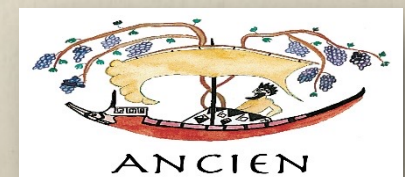
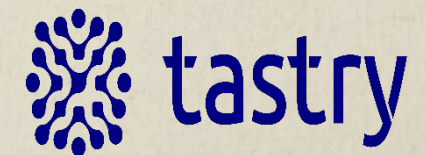
TASTING PAIR - B

B1 – 2021 WILLAMETTE PINOT NOIR

B2 – 2021 WILLAMETTE PINOT NOIR



purfresh®
wine



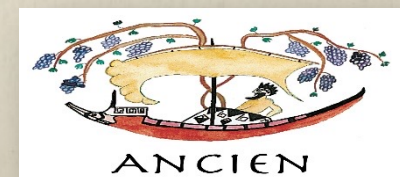
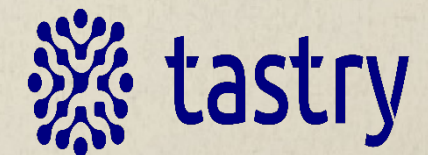


TASTING - C

C1 – 2021 EL DORADO PETITE SIRAH



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wine



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