

Disclaimer

This is a story of our journey in discovering a problem and the measures we took to improve it.

We do not know the whole story, but look forward to continuing to shine a light on this problem for the betterment of our industry.





Winter 2013



 Conducting routine 1 month carb check on a batch of Winter White Ale (WW)



• Out of spac high

Winter 2013



- Instrument working correctly
- Data mining
 - Carbonation and ABV values at time of package
- Inventory

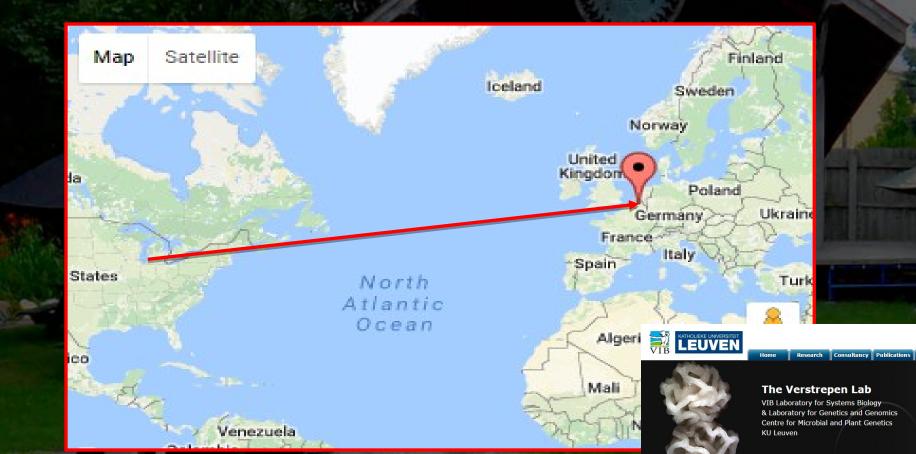


What now?

- Plated samples
 - UBA, SDA, HLP, NBB, LCSM, WLN
- Sent samples out for sequencing analysis
- Tested more samples and ABV



Kevin Verstrepen's Lab





Saccharomyces cerevisiae Vai. diastaticus





- Contains genes for glucoamylase production
- Can break down starches and dextrins into
 - fermentable sugars
- Can cause phenolic off flavors
- Can increase CO2 and ABV
- Can over-pressurize containers
- Can grow on LCSM, LWYM, and dextrin media
- Can be detected by PCR
- Looks like our house yeast

Lin's Cupric Sulfate Media (LCSM)

- Had stopped using LCSM for WW Belgian yeast due to high level of growth on plates
- We plated this on LCSM
 and did see growth, this





We set to work!

- Looked into several batches of WW that had gone to bottle
 - Cold- and warm-stored
- 7/12 batches showed increases in ABV and CO2
- Thus, problem was not

Where did it come from?

- Could not conclusively say where the infection came from
- At the time, we did not have great tools for detecting diastaticus
- This sent us into a panic and we proposed to hire a trained microbiologist







TTILE PCIR! Polymerase Chain



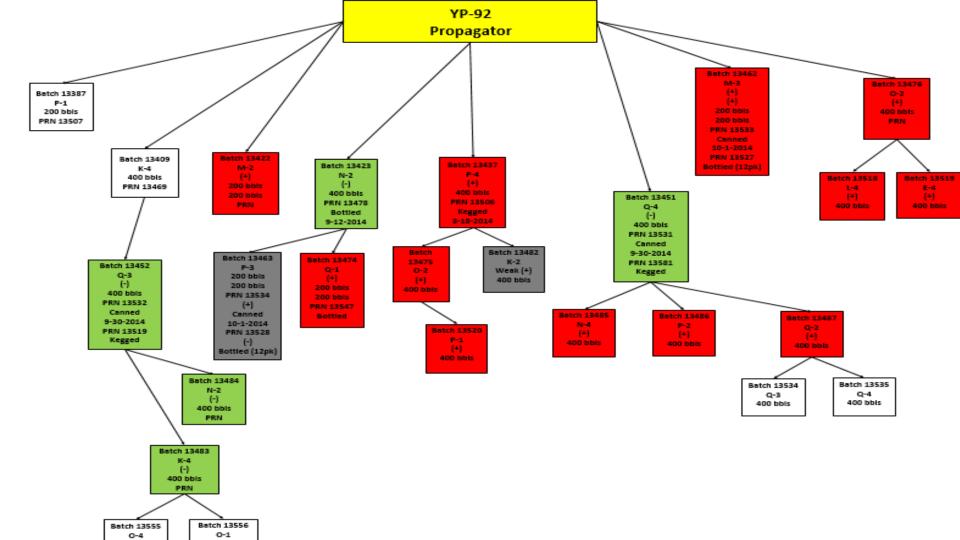
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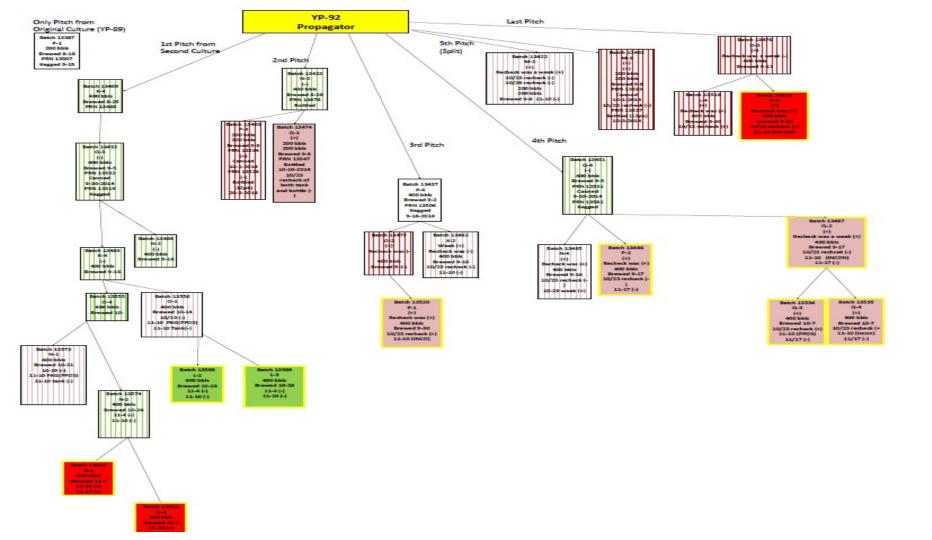
Details Had the PCR, now we needed to find a way to detect Diastaticus Had to find a kit,

incubation media,

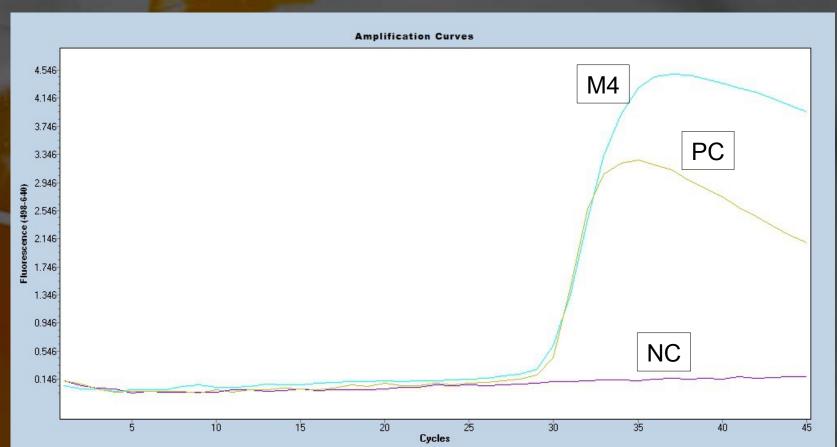
incubation time, and







PCR DATA



THE TESSONS

- Some tanks are infected and others are not
- We obtained diastaticus positive and negative results from the same tank
 - My theory: very low concentration and flocculation
- We test ABV a lot in tank and saw no change
- We don't know where the infection

REACTION PLAN

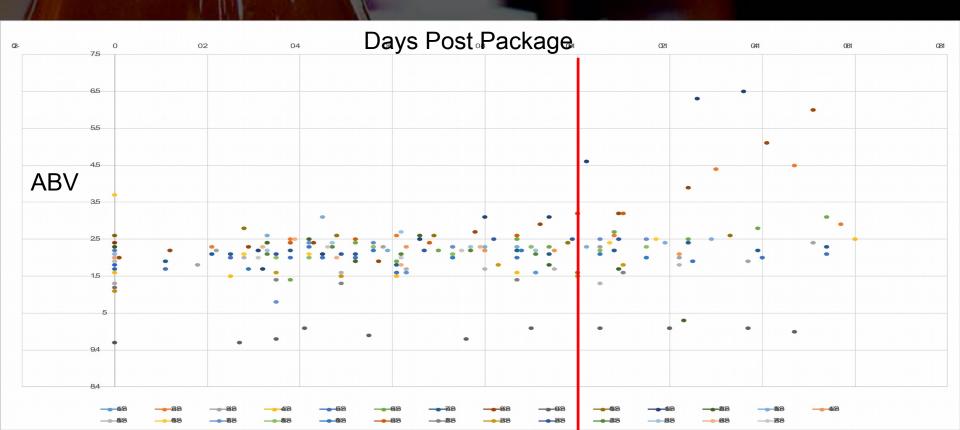
- We care about our Beautour's experiences
- Release plan
 - What, where, when?
- Huge increase in lab inventory samples for



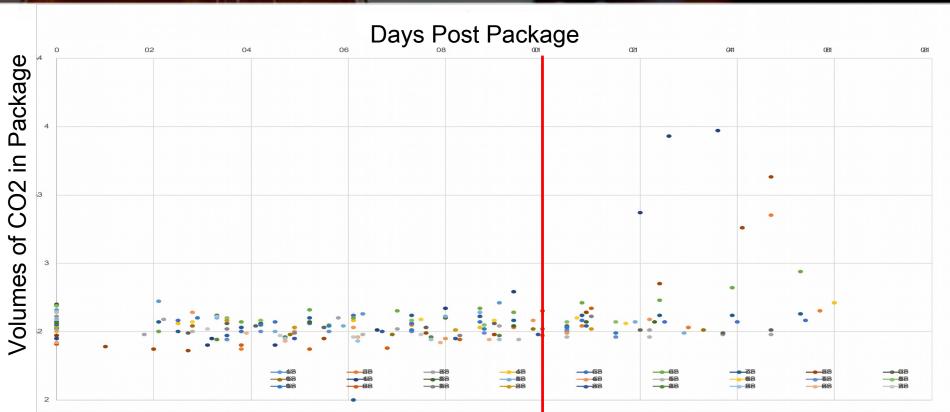
Long Term Analysis Plan

- Gather a lot of samples (4 cases/run)
- 2 cases kept cold, 2 cases kept warm
- Test a bottle for CO2 a every two weeks from

Results



IResults



IResults

- Warm stored batches with zero positive PCR hits did not change
- Warm stored batches with vacillating PCR hits did change
 - Some batches went outside of government compliance for ABV
 - Some even increased CO2 beyond glass manufacturer's spec for pressure
- Cold-store packages were stable, regardless of PCR



Recovery

- We issued a recovery for beer that had not been sold at the end of the season, this was expensive
- Its always cheaper to fix or stop the problem in house
 - Dr. Luke: A pint of prevention is worth a barrel of cure
- We vowed this would not be a problem in 2015
- What would a recovery or recall do to your





FATT 2015



Preparation for next WW season

- · Goal: have
 WW be diastaticus
 free
- Ordered a diastaticus type strain
- Started with a new streaked

We Bought

- -80°C freezer
- Lots of flasks
- More stir plates
- More stir bars
- Accessories for the Carlsberg

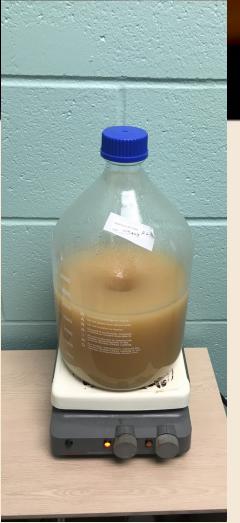
Protocol Development

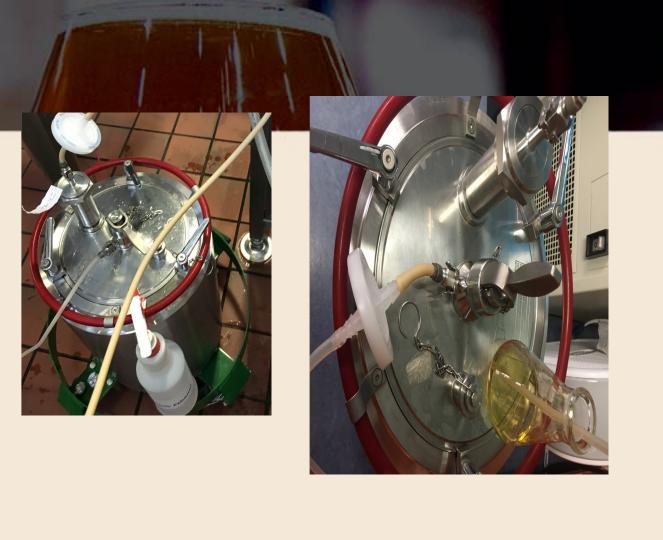


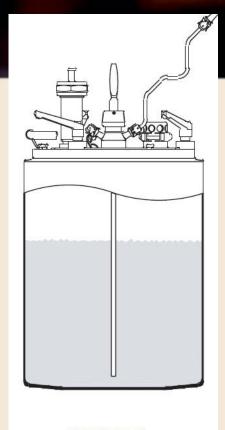












AERATION



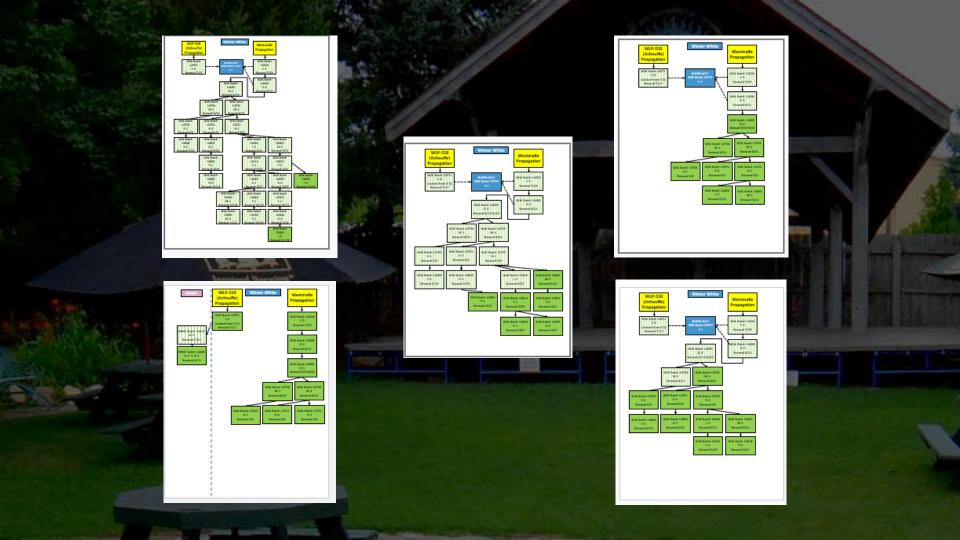












TELATICANI TOUTIDO?



- Have a warm (~room temp) and cold-stored inventory
- Know your numbers on the day of package
- Know your specifications for CO2 and ABV in package?
- Decide how often you want to check on your packages
 - 1month, 3month, end of shelf life?
- Develop a reaction plan before crisis begins

- Conduct routine maintenance on key instruments
- Establish positive and negative controls and clear-cut reaction plans
 - Keep records, build control charts, and review them
- Operator to operator variation
- Data management
 - Yeast tree data
 - Historical data for trending and further

- Know what tools you have at your disposal
 - Internally
 - Externally: Contract labs, universities
- When in doubt, send it out
- Work with your yeast supplier
 - Check COAs
 - Test your starters

- Take as much control of the process as you can
- Start checking early and frequently
- Do an audit
 - Different yeast strains

If you have found a problem?

- Find a way to verify
- Contain the problem
- Pasteurize
 - Validate pasteurization

- Sterile filter
 - Validate
- Dump ☺
- Validate your CIPs
 - Plating rinse water







Aclano voledes ments

- Quality/LabTeam
- Packaging, Beer Production, Logistics

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