

Certain chemicals used in building are liable to contaminate a building's environment.

This contamination can be easily transmitted to products stocked within the building or may even be spread through the movement of air. These elements, or secondary elements emanating from a process of deterioration, can negatively affect the enological process—such as imparting a moldy taste—and can also affect the hygienic environment of the stocked goods.

The Excell Method

In order to avoid such contamination problems, Excell laboratory decided to certify the quality of the materials and surfaces intended for use in those buildings targeted to house sensitive merchandise.

Despite the ban or restriction on the use of certain chemicals, (or the assurances that only non-contaminated products are used), it has not been unusual to still find these products in evidence in recent cases.

Certainly, the amounts of the products in question are undoubtedly minimal and don't present any evidence of massive use. Nevertheless, the mere presence of these residues could be enough to indirectly cause irreparable sensory flaws and could modify the original composition of the stocked merchandise.

Undesirable components (incomplet list)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Isomer Tetrachlorophenol 2. 2,4,6 trichloroanisole (TCA) 3. 2,4,6 trichlorophenol 4. actetat de pentachlorophenol 5. aldrin 6. alpha and beta endosulfan 7. alpha HCH 8. beta HCA 9. chloranil 10. chlordane 11. dieldrin 12. endrin 13. heptachlor 14. hexachlorobenzene 15. isomers of DDD (dichloro-diphenyle-dichloroethane) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. isomers of DDE (dichlorohenyle-dichloroethane) 17. isomers du DDT (dichloro-diphenyle-trichloroethane) 18. lindane 19. methoxychor 20. mirex (hexachloropentadiène dimer) 21. pentachloroanisole (PCA) 22. pentachlorobenzene 23. pentachlorophenol 24. pentachlorophenol epoxide 25. quintozne 26. tetrachlorvinphos 27. trans heptachlorepoxyde 28. 2,3,4,6-tetrachloroanisole (TeCA) 29. 2,4,6 tribromophenol 30. 2,4,6 tribomoanisole
Search for solvent residues after drying.	The search for aromatic solvent residues (benzene, toluene, xylene, and derivatives) is done with a sample of the coating after being applied and dried according to the manufacturer's recommendations (paint, resin-based coatings, etc.).	
Search for migrating substances for materials coming into contact with wine.	The search for volatile and semi-volatile migrating substances can be performed qualitatively or quantitatively on target contaminants (plasticizers, hardeners, monomers, etc.) in order to assess the risks of organoleptic alteration and the chemical inertness of the tested products. The physical and chemical analyses may be rounded off with a sensory analysis.	