

REVISED EU LIST OF ACCEPTABLE PREVIOUS CARGOES

The European Commission has recently issued a revised and amended regulation regarding the transport of liquid oils and fats by sea into and within the European Union. Effectively, this is a new version of the derogation for the oils and fats industry from the provisions of the EU regulations which require that bulk foodstuffs must be transported in receptacles and/or containers/tankers reserved for the transport of foodstuffs. There is no significant change to the previous directive apart from the issuing of a new annex, being the new acceptable previous cargo list.

A copy of the new Regulation (EU) No 579/2014 is attached. The regulation entered into force on 18 June 2014 and is binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States, being a Commission Regulation rather than an EU Directive. Set out below is a summary of the changes brought about by the new annex as compared to the previous 2004 EU List and the current FOSFA List of Acceptable Previous cargoes, 1 April 2013.

1. New substances added to the EU List

Ammonium nitrate solution

Calcium nitrate (CN-9) solution and their double salt $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \cdot 5\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, named 'nitric acid, ammonium calcium salt'

Fructose

Hydrogen peroxide

Iso-butanol (2-methyl-1-propanol)

Kaolin slurry

Unfractionated fatty acid mixture or mixtures of fatty acids from vegetable oils and fats and/or mixtures thereof and animal and marine fats and oils, provided their sources are edible types of fats or oils

Unfractionated fatty alcohol mixture or mixtures of fatty alcohols from vegetable oils and fats and/or mixtures thereof and animal and marine fats and oils, provided their sources are edible types of fats or oils

Unfractionated fatty esters or mixtures of fatty esters from vegetable oils and fats and/or mixtures thereof and animal and marine fats and oils, provided the sources are restricted such that the fatty acids and the fatty alcohols are from edible types of fats and oils not contaminated with compounds of toxicological concern

2. Substances which have been modified and included in the new List

Animal, marine and vegetable and hydrogenated oils and fats according to the MEPC.2/Circ. of the IMO *[Now restricted to oils and fats which are allowed to be carried in bulk by sea]*

Calcium chloride solution *[Immediate previous cargo restriction removed]*

Fatty acid esters — any ester produced by the combination of the listed fatty acids with any of the listed fatty alcohols, as well as methanol and ethanol *[Now includes all bulk commercial Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) and Fatty Acid Ethyl Esters (FAEE)]*

Molasses, which has been produced from the conventional sugar processing industry using sugar cane, sugar beet, citrus or sorghum *[But still includes most molasses shipped by sea]*

Paraffin wax (food grade) *[Food grade requirement added, as per FOSFA List]*

Potable water *[Immediate previous cargo restriction removed]*

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Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) solution [*Immediate previous cargo restriction removed*]
Sodium hydroxide solution (caustic soda, lye) [*Immediate previous cargo restriction removed*]

3. Substances which have been removed from the 2004 EU List

a. Substances believed to be no longer carried in bulk

Beeswax (white and yellow)
Candelilla wax
Carnauba wax - (Brazil wax)
Montan wax
Silicon dioxide (microsilica)

b. Substances which need better specifications and more data

Calcium lignosulphonate
Wine lees (vinasses, vinaccia, argol, vini, argil, arcilla, weinstein, crude cream of tartare, crude potassium bitartrate)

4. The following cargoes are also on the FOSFA List but NOT on the new EU List

a. Substances which are allowed as foodstuffs/additives

Dairy products
Lecithin
Urea (carbamide)

b. Substances which need better specifications and more data

Cyclohexanol (hexahydrophenol)
Cyclohexanone (pimelic ketone; ketohexamethylene)
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)
Fatty alcohols - synthetic primary alcohols (C9 – C15)
2,3-butanediol (2,3 butylene glycol)
Methyl acetate
n-Nonane (nonyl hydride)

These changes have resulted from the adoption by Codex Alimentarius of a set of criteria which were used to develop their own list of acceptable previous cargoes. The additions to the new list and the modifications are a direct result of the liaison with the European Commission which has been carried out in concert with FEDIOL. The removal of the aqueous cargo restrictions was achieved by the participation of FOSFA as a hearing expert at the deliberations of the European Food Safety Authority.

FOSFA has no reservations as to the removed substances from the EU list as these are understood to be longer carried in bulk. For the substances which EFSA needs more data to give an evaluation, in particular ETBE, the producers/manufacturers or shippers need to be proactive and provide the data if they are to become EU Acceptable Previous cargoes.

The Secretariat is happy to clarify any previous cargo issues arising from this information update.



J N S Hancock
Technical Manager

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 579/2014**of 28 May 2014****granting derogation from certain provisions of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the transport of liquid oils and fats by sea****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 provides that food business operators are to comply with the general hygiene requirements for the transport of foodstuffs set out in Chapter IV of Annex II to that Regulation. Point 4 of that Chapter requires that bulk foodstuffs in liquid, granulate or powdered form be transported in receptacles and/or containers/tankers reserved for the transport of foodstuffs. However, that requirement is not practical and imposes an unduly onerous burden on food business operators when applied to the transport in seagoing vessels of liquid oils and fats intended for, or likely to be used for, human consumption. In addition, the availability of seagoing vessels reserved for the transport of foodstuffs is insufficient to serve the continuing trade in such oils and fats.
- (2) Commission Directive 96/3/EC ⁽²⁾ permits the transport by sea of bulk liquid oils and fats in tanks which have been previously used to transport the substances listed in the Annex thereto, subject to certain conditions which ensure the protection of public health and the safety and wholesomeness of the foodstuffs concerned.
- (3) In view of the discussion in Codex Alimentarius leading to the adoption of criteria to be used to determine the acceptability of previous cargoes for bulk edible liquid oils and fats transported by sea ⁽³⁾ and at the Commission's request, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) assessed the criteria for acceptable previous cargoes for edible fats and oils and adopted a scientific opinion on the review of the criteria for acceptable previous cargoes for edible fats and oils ⁽⁴⁾.
- (4) At the Commission's request, the EFSA also evaluated a list of substances taking into account those criteria. The EFSA has adopted several scientific opinions on the evaluation of the substances on their acceptability as previous cargoes for edible fats and oils ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Directive 96/3/EC of 26 January 1996 granting a derogation from certain provisions of Council Directive 93/43/EEC on the hygiene of foodstuffs as regards the transport of bulk liquid oils and fats by sea (OJ L 21, 27.1.1996, p. 42).

⁽³⁾ Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Thirty-fourth Session, International Conference Centre, Geneva, Switzerland, 4 to 9 July 2011, REP11/CAC, Para. 45-46.

⁽⁴⁾ Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain on a request from the European Commission on the review of the criteria for acceptable previous cargoes for edible fats and oils. *EFSA Journal* (2009) 1110, 1-21.

⁽⁵⁾ EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM); Scientific Opinion on the evaluation of substances as acceptable previous cargoes for edible fats and oils. *EFSA Journal* 2009; 7(11):1391.

⁽⁶⁾ EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM); Scientific Opinion on the evaluation of the substances currently on the list in the Annex to Commission Directive 96/3/EC as acceptable previous cargoes for edible fats and oils, Part I of III. *EFSA Journal* 2011; 9(12):2482.

⁽⁷⁾ EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM); Scientific Opinion on the evaluation of the substances currently on the list in the Annex to Commission Directive 96/3/EC as acceptable previous cargoes for edible fats and oils, Part II of III. *EFSA Journal* 2012; 10(5):2703.

⁽⁸⁾ EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM); Scientific Opinion on the evaluation of the substances currently on the list in the Annex to Commission Directive 96/3/EC as acceptable previous cargoes for edible fats and oils, Part III of III. *EFSA Journal* 2012; 10(12):2984.

- (5) In the interests of clarity of Union legislation and to take into account the outcome of the EFSA scientific opinions, Directive 96/3/EC should be repealed and replaced by this Regulation.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Derogation

By way of derogation to point 4 of Chapter IV of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, liquid oils or fats which are intended for or likely to be used for human consumption ('oils or fats') may be transported in seagoing vessels which are not reserved for the transport of foodstuffs subject to compliance with the conditions laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of this Regulation.

Article 2

Conditions for derogation

1. The freight carried preceding the oils and fats in the same equipment in a seagoing vessel (hereafter called the 'previous cargo') shall consist of a substance or a mixture of substances listed in the Annex to this Regulation.
2. The bulk transport in seagoing vessels of liquid oils or fats which are to be processed shall be permitted in tanks that are not exclusively reserved for the transport of foodstuffs, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) where the oils or fats are transported in a stainless steel tank, or tank lined with epoxy resin or technical equivalent, the immediately previous cargo shall have been:
 - (i) a foodstuff; or
 - (ii) a cargo from the list of acceptable previous cargoes set out in the Annex;
 - or
 - (b) where the oils or fats are transported in a tank made of materials other than those referred to in point (a), the three previous cargoes transported in the tank shall have been:
 - (i) foodstuffs; or
 - (ii) a cargo from the list of acceptable previous cargoes set out in the Annex.
3. The bulk transport in seagoing vessels of oils or fats which are not to be further processed shall be permitted in tanks that are not exclusively reserved for the transport of foodstuffs, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) the tank shall be:
 - (i) of stainless steel; or
 - (ii) lined with epoxy resin or technical equivalent;
 - and
 - (b) the three previous cargoes transported in the tank shall have been foodstuffs.

*Article 3***Record keeping**

1. The captain of the seagoing vessel transporting, in tanks, bulk oils and fats shall keep accurate documentary evidence relating to the three preceding cargoes carried in the tanks concerned, and the effectiveness of the cleaning process applied between those cargoes.
2. Where the cargo has been transhipped, in addition to the documentary evidence required in paragraph 1, the captain of the receiving seagoing vessel shall keep accurate documentary evidence that the transport of the bulk oils or fats complied with the conditions laid down in Article 2 during the previous shipment and of the effectiveness of the cleaning process used between those cargoes on the other vessel.
3. Upon request, the captain of the seagoing vessel shall provide the competent authority with the documentary evidence provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2.

*Article 4***Repeal**

Directive 96/3/EC is repealed.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 May 2014.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

LIST OF ACCEPTABLE PREVIOUS CARGOES

Substance (synonyms)	CAS No
Acetic acid (ethanoic acid; vinegar acid; methane carboxylic acid)	64-19-7
Acetic anhydride (ethanoic anhydride)	108-24-7
Acetone (dimethylketone; 2-propanone)	67-64-1
Acid oils and fatty acid distillates — from vegetable oils and fats and/or mixtures thereof and animal and marine fats and oils	—
Ammonium hydroxide (ammonium hydrate; ammonia solution; aqua ammonia)	1336-21-6
Ammonium polyphosphate	68333-79-9 and 10124-31-9
Animal, marine and vegetable and hydrogenated oils and fats according to the MEPC.2/Circ. of the IMO	—
Benzyl alcohol (pharmaceutical and reagent grades only)	100-51-6
N-butyl acetate	123-86-4
Sec-butyl acetate	105-46-4
Tert-butyl acetate	540-88-5
Ammonium nitrate solution Calcium nitrate (CN-9) solution and their double salt $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \cdot 5\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, named 'nitric acid, ammonium calcium salt'	6484-52-2 35054-52-5
Calcium chloride solution	10043-52-4
Cyclohexane (hexamethylene; hexanaphthene; hexahydrobenzene)	110-82-7
Epoxidised soyabean oil (with a minimum 7 % — maximum 8 % oxirane oxygen content)	8013-07-8
Ethanol (ethyl alcohol)	64-17-5
Ethyl acetate (acetic ether; acetic ester; vinegar naphtha)	141-78-6
2-ethylhexanol (2-ethylhexyl alcohol)	104-76-7
Fatty acids	
Arachidic acid (eicosanoic acid)	506-30-9
Behenic acid (docosanoic acid)	112-85-6
Butyric acid (n-butyric acid; butanoic acid; ethyl acetic acid; propyl formic acid)	107-92-6
Capric acid (n-decanoic acid)	334-48-5
Caproic acid (n-hexanoic acid)	142-62-1
Caprylic acid (n-octanoic acid)	124-07-2
Erucic acid (cis-13-docosenoic acid)	112-86-7
Heptoic acid (n-heptanoic acid)	111-14-8
Lauric acid (n-dodecanoic acid)	143-07-7
Lauroleic acid (dedecenoic acid)	4998-71-4

Substance (synonyms)	CAS No
Linoleic acid (9,12-octadecadienoic acid)	60-33-3
Linolenic acid (9,12,15-octadecatrienoic acid)	463-40-1
Myristic acid (n-tetradecanoic acid)	544-63-8
Myristoleic acid (n-tetradecenoic acid)	544-64-9
Oleic acid (n-octadecenoic acid)	112-80-1
Palmitic acid (n-hexadecanoic acid)	57-10-3
Palmitoleic acid (cis-9-hexadecenoic acid)	373-49-9
Pelargonic acid (n-nonanoic acid)	112-05-0
Ricinoleic acid (cis-12-hydroxy octadec-9-enoic acid; castor oil acid)	141-22-0
Stearic acid (n-octadecanoic acid)	57-11-4
Valeric acid (n-pentanoic acid; valerianic acid)	109-52-4
Fatty acid esters — any ester produced by the combination of the listed fatty acids with any of the listed fatty alcohols, as well as methanol and ethanol. Examples of these are	
Butyl myristate	110-36-1
Cetyl stearate	110-63-2
Oleyl palmitate	2906-55-0
Methyl laurate (methyl dodecanoate)	111-82-0
Methyl oleate (methyl octadecenoate)	112-62-9
Methyl palmitate (methyl hexadecanoate)	112-39-0
Methyl stearate (methyl octadecanoate)	112-61-8
Fatty alcohols	
Butyl alcohol (1-butanol; butyric alcohol)	71-36-3
Caproyl alcohol (1-hexanol; hexyl alcohol)	111-27-3
Capryl alcohol (1-n-octanol; heptyl carbinol)	111-87-5
Cetyl alcohol (alcohol C-16; 1-hexadecanol; cetylic alcohol; palmityl alcohol; n-primary hexadecyl alcohol)	36653-82-4
Decyl alcohol (1-decanol)	112-30-1
Enanthyl alcohol (1-heptanol; heptyl alcohol)	111-70-6
Lauryl alcohol (n-dodecanol; dodecyl alcohol)	112-53-8
Myristyl alcohol (1-tetradecanol; tetradecanol)	112-72-1
Nonyl alcohol (1-nonanol; pelargonic alcohol; octyl carbinol)	143-08-8
Oleyl alcohol (octadecenol)	143-28-2
Stearyl alcohol (1-octadecanol)	112-92-5
Tridecyl alcohol (1-tridecanol)	112-70-9
Fatty alcohol blends	
Lauryl myristyl alcohol (C12 — C14 blend)	
Cetyl stearyl alcohol (C16 — C18 blend)	
Formic acid (methanoic acid; hydrogen carboxylic acid)	64-18-6
Fructose	57-48-7 and 30237-26-4
Glycerol (glycerine; glycerin; propane-1,2,3-triol)	56-81-5

Substance (synonyms)	CAS No
Glycols	
1,3-butanediol (1,3-butylene glycol)	107-88-0
1,4-butanediol (1,4-butylene glycol)	110-63-4
Heptane (commercial grades)	142-82-5
Hexane (technical grades)	110-54-3 and 64742-49-0
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1
Iso-butanol (2-methyl-1-propanol)	78-83-1
Isobutyl acetate (2-methylpropyl acetate)	110-19-0
Iso-decanol (isodecyl alcohol)	25339-17-7
Iso-nonanol (isononyl alcohol)	27458-94-2
Iso-octanol (isooctyl alcohol)	26952-21-6
Isopropanol (propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; IPA)	67-63-0
Kaolin slurry	1332-58-7
Limonene (dipentene)	138-86-3
Magnesium chloride solution	7786-30-3
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	67-56-1
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	78-93-3
Methyl isobutyl ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	108-10-1
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MBTE)	1634-04-4
Molasses, which has been produced from the conventional sugar processing industry using sugar cane, sugar beet, citrus or sorghum	—
Paraffin wax (food grade)	8002-74-2 and 63231-60-7
Pentane	109-66-0
Phosphoric acid (ortho phosphoric acid)	7664-38-2
Polypropylene glycol (molecular weight greater than 400)	25322-69-4
Potable water	7732-18-5
Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) solution	1310-58-3
N-propyl acetate	109-60-4
Propyl alcohol (propan-1-ol; 1-propanol)	71-23-8
Propylene glycol (1,2 propylene glycol; propan-1,2-diol; 1,2-dihydroxypropane; monopropylene glycol (mpg); methyl glycol)	57-55-6
1,3-propanediol (1,3-propylene glycol; trimethylene glycol)	504-63-2
Propylene tetramer	6842-15-5

Substance (synonyms)	CAS No
Sodium hydroxide solution (caustic soda, lye)	1310-73-2
Sodium silicate (water glass) solution	1344-09-8
Sorbitol solution (d-sorbitol; hexahydric alcohol; d-sorbite)	50-70-4
Sulphuric acid	7664-93-9
Unfractionated fatty acids from vegetable, marine and animal oils and fats and/or mixtures thereof, provided their sources are edible types of fats or oils	—
Unfractionated fatty alcohols from vegetable, marine and animal oils and fats and/or mixtures thereof, provided their sources are edible types of fats or oils	—
Unfractionated fatty esters from vegetable, marine and animal oils and fats and/or mixtures thereof, provided their sources are edible types of fats and oils	—
Urea ammonium nitrate solution (UAN)	—
White mineral oils	8042-47-5