FOSFA INTERNATIONAL

FOSFA LIST OF ACCEPTABLE PREVIOUS CARGOES

SUBSTANCE	Synonym or alternative name (if any)
Acetic acid	ethanoic acid; vinegar acid; methane carboxylic acid
Acetic anhydride	ethanoic anhydride
Acetone	dimethylketone; 2-propanone
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
Ammonium polyphosphate	
Ammonium sulphate solution	
Animal, marine, vegetable and algal oils and fats including hydrogenated oils and fats - other than cashew shell nut oil, tall oil and jatropha oil	
Beeswax	
Benzyl alcohol	pharmaceutical and reagent grades only
Beverages - alcoholic and non-alcoholic including fruit juices and potable water	NOTE: potable water is acceptable only where the immediate previous cargo is on the FOSFA Acceptable List.
n-Butyl acetate	
sec-Butyl acetate	
tert-Butyl acetate	
Calcium ammonium nitrate	
Calcium chloride solution	
Calcium lignosulphonate	sulphite lye, lignin liquor
Calcium nitrate	
Candelilla wax	
Carnauba wax	Brazil wax
Caustic potash	potassium hydroxide
Caustic soda	sodium hydroxide; sodium hydrate; lye; white caustic
Cyclohexane	hexamethylene; hexanaphthene; hexahydrobenzene
Cyclohexanol	hexahydrophenol
Cyclohexanone	pimelic ketone; ketohexamethylene
Dairy products	
Epoxidised soyabean oil - with a minimum 7% oxirane oxygen content	
Ethanol	ethyl alcohol; spirits
Ethyl acetate	acetic ester; acetic ether; vinegar naphtha
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	ETBE
2-Ethylhexanol	2-ethylhexyl alcohol
Fatty acids:	
Butyric acid	n-butyric acid; butanoic acid; ethyl acetic acid; propyl formic acid
Valeric acid	n-pentanoic acid; valerianic acid

Caproic acid	n-hexanoic acid
Heptoic acid	n-heptanoic acid
Caprylic acid	n-octanoic acid
Pelargonic acid	n-nonanoic acid
Capric acid	n-decanoic acid
Lauric acid	n-dodecanoic acid
Lauroleic acid	dodecenoic acid
Myristic acid	n-tetradecanoic acid
Myristoleic acid	n-tetradecenoic acid
Palmitic acid	n-hexadecanoic acid
Palmitoleic acid	cis-9-hexadecenoic acid
Stearic acid	n-octadecanoic acid
Ricinoleic acid	cis 12-hydroxy octadec-9-enoic acid; castor oil acid
Oleic acid	n-octadecenoic acid
Linoleic acid	9,12-octadecadienoic acid
Linolenic acid	9,12,15-octadecatrienoic acid
Arachidic acid	eicosanoic acid
Behenic acid	docosanoic acid
Erucic acid	cis 13-docosenoic acid
Fatty alcohols - natural alcohols	
Butyl alcohol	1-butanol; butyric alcohol
Caproyl alcohol	1-hexanol; hexyl alcohol
Enanthyl alcohol	1-heptanol; heptyl alcohol
Capryl alcohol	1-n-octanol; heptyl carbinol; methyl hexyl carbinol
Nonyl alcohol	alcohol C-9, 1-nonanol; pelargonic alcohol; octyl carbinol
Decyl alcohol	1-decanol
Lauryl alcohol	n-dodecanol; dodecyl alcohol
Myristyl alcohol	1-tetradecanol; tetradecanol
Cetyl alcohol	alcohol C-16; 1-hexadecanol; cetylic alcohol; palmityl alcohol; n-primary hexadecyl alcohol
Stearyl alcohol	1-octadecanol
Oleyl alcohol	octadecenol
Lauryl myristyl alcohol	C12 - C14 blend
Cetyl stearyl alcohol	C16 - C18 blend
Fatty alcohols - synthetic primary alcohols	C9 – C15
Fatty acid esters – mono-alkyl esters of fatty acids produced by the reaction of oils and fats and fatty acids with an alcohol	
Formic acid	methanoic acid; hydrogen carboxylic acid
Fructose	D-fructose; levulose
Glucose	glucose syrup; corn syrup; dextrose solution
Glycerine	glycerol; glycerin; glycyl alcohol; trihydric alcohol
Glycols:	
Butylene glycol and butanediol	1,3-butylene glycol; 1,3-butanediol; 1,4-butylene glycol; 1,4-butanediol; 2,3 butylene glycol; 2,3-butanediol
Polypropylene glycol	PG
Propylene glycol	1,2 propylene glycol: 1,2-propanediol; 1,2-dihydroxypropane; monopropylene glycol (MPG); methyl glycol

1,3-Propylene glycol	trimethylene glycol; 1,3-propanediol
n-Heptane	dipropylmethane
n-Hexane	
Hydrogen peroxide	
Iso-butanol	Iso-butyl alcohol; 2-methyl-1-propanol; iso-propylcarbinol
Iso-butyl acetate	
Iso-decanol	Iso-decyl alcohol
Iso-nonanol	Iso-nonyl alcohol
Iso-octanol	Iso-octyl alcohol
Iso-propanol	IPA; iso-propyl alcohol; 2-propanol; dimethyl carbinol
Kaolin slurry	
Lecithin	
Limonene	dipentene
Magnesium chloride solution	magnogene
Methanol	methyl alcohol
Methyl acetate	
Methyl ethyl ketone	MEK; 2-butanone
Methyl isobutyl ketone	MIBK; hexone; 4-methyl-2-pentanone; iso propylacetone
Methyl tertiary butyl ether	MTBE
Molasses	
Nitric acid	
n-Nonane	nonyl hydride
Paraffin wax - edible grade	
Pentane	amyl hydride
Phosphoric acid	ortho phosphoric acid
Propan-1-ol	propyl alcohol; 1-proponal
n-Propyl acetate	
Propylene tetramer	tetrapropylene; dodecene
Silicon dioxide	microsilica
Sodium silicate	water glass
Sorbitol	d-sorbitol; hexahydric alcohol; d-sorbite
Sulphuric acid	
Urea	carbamide; urea solution
Urea ammonia nitrate solution	UAN
White mineral oil - edible grade	liquid paraffin oil
Wine lees	vinasses, vinaccia, argol, vini, argil arcilla, weinstein, crude cream of tartare, crude potassium biturate

Restrictions beyond the Immediate Previous Cargo:

- Leaded products shall not be carried as the three previous cargoes
- Ethylene Dichloride and Styrene Monomer (both of which are on the FOSFA Banned List) shall not be carried as the three previous cargoes in organic coated tanks, or as the last cargo in stainless steel and inorganic coated tanks

DETERMINING THE SUITABILITY OF VESSEL/BARGE TANK SPACE

IN RELATION TO PREVIOUS CARGOES WHEN TRADING ON FOSFA TERMS

Issued: January 2021

This chart is relevant to trade when conducted on terms incorporating reference to the FOSFA List of ACCEPTABLE Immediate Previous Cargoes. Other criteria apply and reference should be made to the applicable Qualifications and Operational Procedures for Ships Engaged in the Carriage of Oils and Fats in Bulk for Edible and Oleo-chemical Use.

NOTE 1

Leaded products are persistent and extremely toxic and therefore the restrictions to 3 immediate previous cargoes apply in stainless steel, inorganic and organic tanks. Ethylene Dichloride and Styrene Monomer are extremely toxic and persistent in organic coated tanks where restrictions to 3 previous cargoes apply and is banned as immediate previous cargo in stainless steel and inorganic coated tanks.

NOTE 2

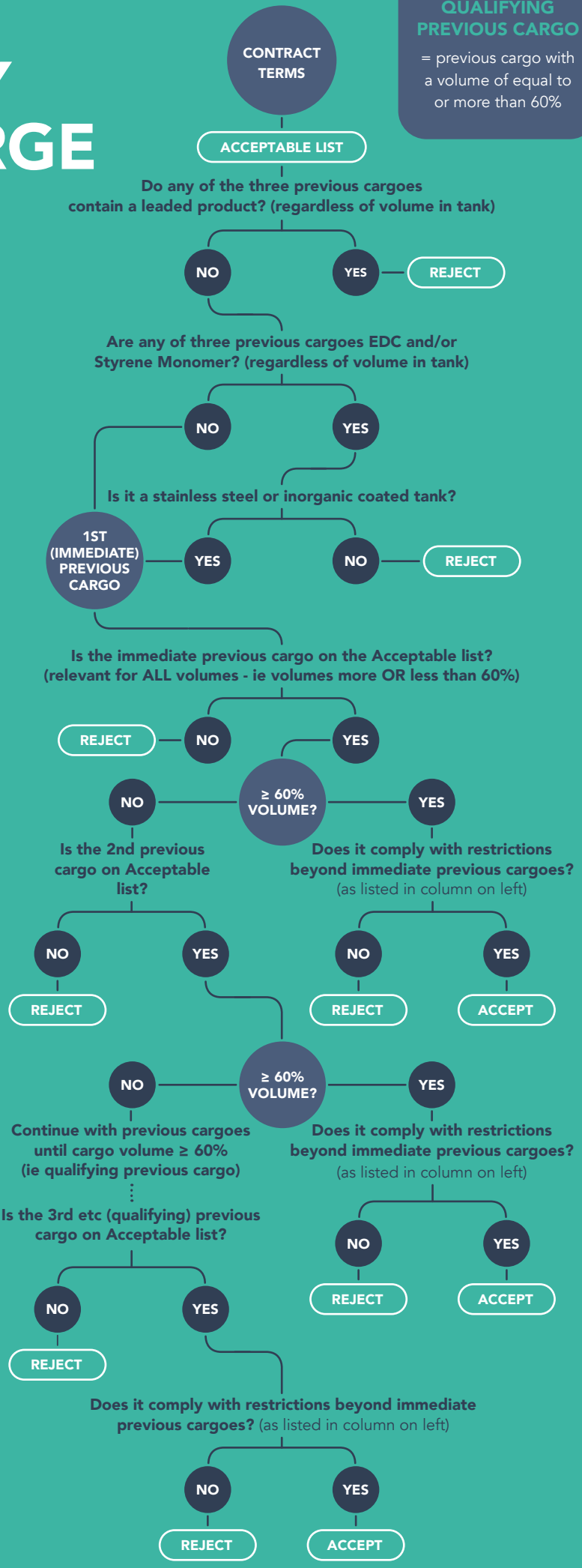
The immediate previous cargoes where a "yes or no" decision has to be made is relevant to all tank volumes (more or less than 60% volume). Cargoes of less than 60% by volume in tank are relevant and are to be recorded but are not considered to be a qualifying previous cargo.

RESTRICTIONS BEYOND THE IMMEDIATE PREVIOUS CARGO:

- Leaded products shall not be carried as the three previous cargoes.
- Ethylene Dichloride and Styrene Monomer shall not be carried as the three previous cargoes in organic coated tanks, or as the last cargo in stainless steel and inorganic coated tanks.

QUALIFYING PREVIOUS CARGO

= previous cargo with a volume of equal to or more than 60%



FOSFA INTERNATIONAL

+44 (0)207 374 2346

www.fosfa.org