



Preparing for the entry  
into force of the 2010  
HNS Convention

Préparation à l'entrée en  
vigueur de la Convention  
SNPD de 2010

Preparativos para la  
entrada en vigor del  
Convenio SNP de 2010

## HNS FINDER

### ENTRIES WITH LINKS TO THE FOOD INDUSTRY

#### INTRODUCTION

The HNS Convention sets out in Article 16 a requirement for the HNS Fund to have four accounts covering GENERAL, OIL, LNG and LPG products. The GENERAL account is further divided into two sectors relating to Bulk Solids and Other HNS cargoes. All of these categories are reflected in the HNS Finder which aims to identify Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) which are relevant to the Convention. Specifically, under Article 1.5, the HNS Convention defines HNS to mean substances, materials and articles carried on board a ship as cargo, as referred to in any of seven groups which are briefly summarised below.

- (i) oils carried in bulk
- (ii) noxious liquid substances (NLS) carried in bulk (including any substances/mixtures provisionally categorized)
- (iii) dangerous liquid substances carried in bulk (including any substances/mixtures provisionally categorized)
- (iv) dangerous/hazardous substances or materials carried in packaged form
- (v) liquefied gases carried in bulk (including any substances provisionally categorized)
- (vi) liquid substances carried in bulk with a flashpoint not exceeding 60°C
- (vii) solid bulk materials with chemical hazards as defined by specific IMO conditions

Note that in accordance with the HNS Convention, all packaged goods (Group (iv) above) are classified as non-contributing cargoes and as such, they are exempt from annual HNS reporting requirements. Otherwise, all other groups must be reported annually based on certain set criteria for cargo receipts.

In considering **reportable** HNS Finder entries which may have an association with the Food Industry in terms of their usage or application, this effectively means looking into Groups (ii) and (vii) only. Substances in other groups are highly unlikely to have a Food Industry connection due to their properties/hazard status. Two exceptions however may be found in Group (v), Carbon dioxide (high purity) and Nitrogen which are both used in the food and drinks industry.

Entries where a food link (human consumption) is known for a product are shown in Annex 1 (for Group (ii), HNS bulk liquids) and Annex 2 (for Group (vii), HNS bulk solids).

## SOME POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION

1. Most chemicals have many applications associated with them and food industry usage may be a relatively minor offtake. Some substances will serve more as a permitted food additive rather than as a foodstuff as such.
2. Many of the substances listed are also shipped as packaged goods and packaged material (smaller quantities) may well be more likely to be destined for the food industry.
3. In the Annex 1 HNS list, both formal Product Names (capitals) and agreed synonyms (lower case) are shown (as set out in the IBC Code). The HNS entries are presented in two blocks; sequentially for names starting with numbers and then alphabetically for all others.
4. In Annex 2, formal Bulk Cargo Shipping Names are shown in capitals and agreed Secondary Names (synonyms) are presented in lower case (as set out in the IMSBC Code).
5. The lists presented serve as a guide to substances which may be used in the food industry but they are not necessarily exhaustive.
6. Note that whilst in principle it is possible that an MEPC.2/Circular Annex 2 trade named product might have amongst its uses a food-related application, this is highly unlikely for any of the current products shown (based on components listed in the 'contains' column of the Annex as recorded for each product)

**ANNEX I**

**Group (ii) – HNS bulk liquids (Part 1)**

1-Methylbutyl acetate	2-Methyl-4-butanol
1-Pentanol acetate	2-Methyl-4-butyl alcohol
1,2,3-Propane triol triacetate	2-Methylbutyraldehyde
1,2,3-Propanetriol	3-Methylbutanal
2-Furaldehyde	3-Methylbutyraldehyde
2-Furfuraldehyde	3-Methylbutan-1-ol
2-Heptanone	3-Methyl-1-butanol
2-Hydroxypropanoic acid	3-Methyl-1-butyl alcohol
2-Hydroxypropionic acid	5-Methylhexan-2-one
2-Methylbutanal	

**Group (ii) – HNS bulk liquids (Part 2)**

ACETIC ACID	Glycerol triacetate	PALM OIL
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, N.O.S.	GLYCERYL TRIACETATE	PALM OLEIN
alpha-Hydroxypropionic acid	Glycyl alcohol	PALM STEARIN
AMYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	GROUNDNUT OIL	Pear oil
Amyl acetate, commercial	Heptan-2-one	Pentanal
Amylacetetic ester	ILLIPE OIL	PENTANOIC ACID
Amyl aldehyde	Isoamyl acetate	Pentyl acetate
Ant oil, artificial	ISOAMYL ALCOHOL	PHOSPHORIC ACID
Banana oil	Isobutylcarbinol	POLY(20)OXYETHYLENE
Bran oil	Isopentanol	SORBITAN MONOOLEATE
Brassica carinata oil	Isopentyl acetate	Propane-1,2,3-triol
Canola oil	Isopentyl alcohol	Propanoic acid
CASTOR OIL	Isovaleral	PROPIONIC ACID
CITRIC ACID (70% OR LESS)	Isovaleraldehyde	Propyl acetate
COCOA BUTTER	Isovaleric aldehyde	Pyromucic aldehyde
COCONUT OIL	LACTIC ACID	RAPESEED OIL
CORN OIL	LARD	RAPESEED OIL (LOW ERUCIC
COTTON SEED OIL	Methane carboxylic acid	ACID CONTAINING LESS THAN
dl-Lactic acid	Methanecarboxylic acid	4% FREE FATTY ACIDS)
Ethanoic acid	Methylacetic acid	RICE BRAN OIL
Ethylic acid	METHYL AMYL KETONE	SAFFLOWER OIL
Ethyl butanoate	Methyl butanoate	sec-Amyl acetate
ETHYL BUTYRATE	METHYL BUTYRATE	sec-Pentyl acetate
Ethylformic acid	Methyl isoamyl ketone	Soda ash
FISH OIL	Methyl n-amyl ketone	SODIUM ACETATE SOLUTIONS
Fish protein concentrate (containing	Methyl pentyl ketone	SODIUM BENZOATE
4% or less formic acid)	Milk acid	SODIUM CARBONATE
Fural	n-Amyl acetate	SOLUTION
FURFURAL	n-Amyl methyl ketone	SOYABEAN OIL
Glacial acetic acid	N-PROPYL ACETATE	SUNFLOWER SEED OIL
Glycerin	n-Valeraldehyde	Trihydroxypropane
Glycerin triacetate	n-Valeric acid	Valeral
GLYCERINE	OLIVE OIL	VALERALDEHYDE (ALL
Glyceritol	Orthophosphoric acid	ISOMERS)
Glycerol	PALM KERNEL OIL	Valerianic acid
GLYCEROL MONOOLEATE	PALM KERNEL OLEIN	Valeric acid
Glycerol oleate	PALM KERNEL STEARIN	Valeric aldehyde
Glycerol 1-oleate	PALM MID-FRACTION	Vinegar acid

## ANNEX II

### Group (vii) – HNS bulk solids

POTASSIUM NITRATE (UN 1486) Saltpetre	SODIUM NITRATE (UN 1498) Chile saltpetre Chilean natural nitrate
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#### Note

The term 'food' refers to products for people, while 'seed' refers to products for animals.

SEED CAKE (UN 1386) and SEED CAKE (UN 2217) reflecting residues after oil has been extracted from oil-bearing seeds are noted in the HNS Finder (both satisfying the IMSBC/IMDG criteria set out by IMO).

SEED CAKE however is a very generic term which can result from many different crop origins.

In APPENDIX 4 of the IMSBC Code, a number of Secondary Names (synonyms) are mentioned in relation to SEED CAKE and some of these can give an impression of possibly having a link to the food industry (i.e. coconut, peanuts, extracted etc.). SEED CAKE however is generally only used for animal or poultry feed and accordingly, none of these terms are recorded here.

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