

LIST OF SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED FROM TANKER LOADING

(Appendix 2 on the conditions of purchase and transport valid for forwarding agents of liquid products)

As of 29 October, 2015

Products with a strong smell must not be transported as a precharge for medical / technical white oils and paraffin / wax in tankers, even if the tank car will be cleaned after transport. Examples of odor-intensive products, which resulted in product contamination:

- A - Acetic acid, Acrylate, Amines. Ammonia, Aniline, Animal fat, aromatic hydrocarbons and material that contains aromatic hydrocarbons
- B - Butyric acid, Butyl acetate, Bone meal
- F - Fatty acids and fatty acid esters, Formic acid
- G - Gear box oils e.g. Titan Gear Oil, Anglamol 99, Glycol
- H - Halogens and material that contains halogens
- I - Impregnating resin
- M - Magnesium chloride, Multi-purpose gear box oils, e.g. Wiolan
- N - Neopentylglycol, Nitric acid
- O - Organic softeners (such as DEHP (Diethylhexyl phthalate, Di-sec octylphthalate, BIS2-ethylhexyl phthalate))
- P - Potassium hydroxide solutions, Propionic acid
- S - sodium hydrosulfide
- T - Trimethylamine hydrochloride
- U - Urea
- V - Vinyl acetate

In general, none of our products may be loaded into a tanker after any of these substances have been loaded:

- No reactive products such as inorganic and organic acids, alkalis and oxidants.
- Latex