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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2505/93
of 10 September 1993
on the supply of vegetable oil as food aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 of 22 December 1986 on food-aid policy and food-aid management (1), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90 (2), and in particular Article 6 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1420/87 of 21 May 1987 laying down implementing rules for Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 on food-aid policy and food-aid management (3) lays down the list of countries and organizations eligible for food-aid operations and specifies the general criteria on the transport of food aid beyond the fob stage;

Whereas, following the taking of a number of decisions on the allocation of food aid, the Commission has allocated to certain countries and beneficiary organizations 3 750 tonnes of vegetable oil;

Whereas it is necessary to make these supplies in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 of 8 July 1987 laying down general rules for the mobilization in the Community of products to be supplied as Community food aid (4), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 790/91 (5); whereas it is necessary to specify the time limits and conditions of supply and the procedure to be followed to determine the resultant costs;

Whereas, notably for logistical reasons, certain supplies are not awarded within the first and second deadlines for submission of tenders; whereas, in order to avoid republication of the notice of invitation to tender, a third deadline for submission of tenders should be opened,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Vegetable oil shall be mobilized in the Community, as Community food aid for supply to the recipient listed in the Annexes, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 and under the conditions set out in the Annexes. Supplies shall be awarded by the tendering procedure.

The successful tenderer is deemed to have noted and accepted all the general and specific conditions applicable. Any other condition or reservation included in his tender is deemed unwritten.

Article 2

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

(1) OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1986, p. 1.
(2) OJ No L 174, 7. 7. 1990, p. 6.
(3) OJ No L 136, 26. 5. 1987, p. 1.
(4) OJ No L 204, 25. 7. 1987, p. 1.
(5) OJ No L 81, 28. 3. 1991, p. 108.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 September 1993.

For the Commission
René STEICHEN
Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

LOTS A and B

1. **Operation Nos** (1): 1521/92 (lot A) and 1522/92 (lot B)
2. **Programme**: 1992
3. **Recipient** (2): Egypt
4. **Representative of the recipient** (2): Ambassade de la République Arabe d'Égypte, section commerciale, 522 avenue Louise, B-1050 Bruxelles; (tel. (32 2) 647 32 27, telex 64809 COMRAU B, fax (32 2) 646 45 09)
5. **Place or country of destination** (5): Egypt
6. **Product to be mobilized**: refined sunflower oil
7. **Characteristics and quality of the goods** (3) (8): see list published in OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p 1 (under III.A.1.(b))
8. **Total quantity**: 2 000 tonnes net
9. **Number of lots**: two (lot A: 1 000 tonnes; lot B: 1 000 tonnes)
10. **Packaging and marking** (6): see list published in OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1: under III.A.2.2, III.A.2.3 and III.A.3; PET 1 litre bottles, without cardboard crosspieces

    Markings in English
11. **Method of mobilization**: the Community market
12. **Stage of supply** (10): free at port of shipment — fob stowed
13. **Port of shipment**: —
14. **Port of landing specified by the recipient**: —
15. **Port of landing**: —
16. **Address of the warehouse and, if appropriate, port of landing**: —
17. **Period for making the goods available (fob stowed) at the port of shipment stage**: lot A: 8 - 19. 11. 1993, lot B: 29. 11 - 10. 12. 1993
18. **Deadline for the supply**: —
19. **Procedure for determining the costs of supply**: tendering
20. **Date of expiry of the period allowed for submission of tenders**: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 28. 9. 1993
21. A. **In the case of a second invitation to tender**:
    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 12. 10. 1993
    (b) period for making the goods available (fob stowed) at the port of shipment: lot A: 22. 11 - 3. 12. 1993, lot B: 13 - 24. 12. 1993
    (c) deadline for the supply: —

    B. **In the case of a third invitation to tender**:
    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 26. 10. 1993
    (b) period for making the goods available (fob stowed) at the port of shipment: lot A: 6 - 17. 12. 1993, lot B: 27. 12. 1993 - 7. 1. 1994
    (c) deadline for the supply: —
22. **Amount of the tendering security**: ECU 15 per tonne
23. **Amount of the delivery security**: 10 % of the amount of the tender in ecus
24. **Address for submission of tenders and tendering securities** (1): Bureau de l'aide alimentaire, à l'attention de Monsieur T. Vestergaard, bâtiment Loi 120, bureau 7/46, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Bruxelles; telex 22037 AGREC B; telefax: (32 2) 296 20 05 / 295 01 32 / 296 10 97 / 295 01 30 / 296 33 04 B
25. **Refund payable on request by the successful tenderer** (4): —

LOTS C, D

1. **Operation No** (1): 814/93 (lot C); 815/93 (lot D)
2. **Programme**: 1993
3. **Recipient** (2): Mozambique
4. **Representative of the recipient**:
   — lot C: Banco de Mozambique, av. 25 de Setembro 1679-Moputo/PO Box 423. Contact: Roshida Amode (tel. 423 968, fax: 29 718)
   — lot D: Ministry of Health, av. Salvador Alende, Moputo. Contact: Mr Jorge Xhlone (tel 423 822/ 430 814, telex 6-239 MISAU MO)
5. **Place or country of destination** (3): Mozambique
6. **Product to be mobilized**: refined rape seed oil
7. **Characteristics and quality of the goods**: (3) (9): see OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (under III.A.1.(a))
8. **Total quantity**: 1 750 tonnes net
9. **Number of lots**: 2 (see Annex II)
10. **Packaging and marking** (6) (7): see OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (under III.A.2.2, III.A.2.3 and III.A.3):
    — 20-litre plastic drums, the 20-litre drums shall not be stacked on pallets
    Markings in Portuguese
    Supplementary markings: 'MZ-95'
11. **Method of mobilization**: Community market
12. **Stage of supply**: free at destination
13. **Port of shipment**: —
14. **Port of landing specified by the recipient**: —
15. **Port of landing**: —
16. **Address of the warehouse and, if appropriate, port of landing**: see Annex II
17. **Period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage**: 25. 10 — 7. 11. 1993
18. **Deadline for the supply**: 5. 12. 1993
19. **Procedure for determining the costs of supply**: tendering
20. **Date of expiry of the period allowed for submission of tenders**: at 12 noon (Brussels time) on 28. 9. 1993
21. A. **In the case of a second invitation to tender**:
    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: at 12 noon (Brussels time) on 12. 10. 1993
    (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage: 8 — 21. 11. 1993
    (c) deadline for the supply: 19. 12. 1993

    B. **In the case of a third invitation to tender**:
    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: at 12 noon (Brussels time) on 26. 10. 1993
    (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage: 22. 11. — 5. 12. 1993
    (c) deadline for the supply: 2. 1. 1994
22. **Amount of the tendering security**: ECU 15 per tonne
23. **Amount of the delivery security**: 10 % of the amount of the tender in ecus
24. **Address for submission of tenders and tendering securities** (1): Bureau de l'aide alimentaire, à l'attention de Monsieur T. Vestergaard, bâtiment Loi 120, bureau 7/46, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Bruxelles; telex 22037 / 25670 AGREC B; telefax (32 2) 296 20 05 / 295 01 32 / 296 10 97 / 295 01 30 / 296 33 04
25. **Refund payable on request by the successful tenderer** (4): —

Notes :

(1) The operation number should be mentioned in all correspondence.

(2) The successful tenderer shall contact the recipient as soon as possible to establish which consignment documents are required.

(3) The successful tenderer shall deliver to the beneficiary a certificate from an official entity certifying that for the product to be delivered the standards applicable, relative to nuclear radiation, in the Member State concerned, have not been exceeded.

The radioactivity certificate must indicate the caesium-134 and -137 and iodine-131 levels.

(4) Point (g) of Article 7 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 shall not be applicable to tenders submitted.

(5) Commission delegation to be contacted by the successful tenderer : OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 33.

(6) Notwithstanding OJ No C 114, point III.A.3 (c) is replaced by the following : 'the words "European Community"'.

(7) Placed in 20-foot containers. The free holding period for containers must be at least 15 days.

(8) Radiation certificate must be issued by official authorities and be legalized for following countries : Egypt.

(9) The following documents must be sent to the beneficiary's representative immediately after loading to enable him to obtain on import licence :

— original *pro forma* invoice indicating :
  — type of goods,
  — fob price,
  — insurance costs,
  — freight costs,
— packing list,
— health certificate,
— radiation certificate,
— bill of lading (1/3 original).

(10) Notwithstanding Articles 7 (3) (f) and 13 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87, the price tendered must include all loading, handling and stowage costs.

ANEXO II — BILAG II — ANHANG II — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ II — ANNEX II — ANNEXE II — ALLEGATO II — BIJLAGE II — ANEXO II

Lote Parti Partie Παρτίδα Lot Lot Lotto Partij Lote	Cantidad total (en toneladas) Totalmængde (tons) Gesamtmenge (in Tonnen) Συνολική ποσότητα (σε τόνους) Total quantity (in tonnes) Quantité totale (en tonnes) Quantità totale (in tonnellate) Totale hoeveelheid (in ton) Quantidade total (em toneladas)	Cantidades parciales (en toneladas) Delmængde (tons) Teilmengen (in Tonnen) Μερικές ποσότητες (σε τόνους) Partial quantities (in tonnes) Quantités partielles (en tonnes) Quantitativi parziali (in tonnellate) Deelhoeveelheden (in ton) Quantidades parciais (em toneladas)	Acción nº Aktion nr. Maßnahme Nr. Δράση αριθ. Operation No Action nº Azione n. Maatregel nr. Acção nº	Dirección del almacén Adresse på lageret Anschrift des Lagers Διεύθυνση της αποθήκης Address of the warehouse Adresse du magasin Indirizzo del magazzino Adres van de opslagplaats Endereço do armazém
C	1 000		814/93	Banco de Moçambique, Av. 25 de Setembro 1679-Maputo, PO Box 423 Contacto : Rashida Amade Tel. 423 968, telefax 29 718
D	750	D 1 : 205	815/93	Centro de Abastecimentos, Av. das FPLM 264 Contacto : Valeriano de Brito
		D 2 : 435	815/93	Direcção Provincial de Saúde, Bairro da Manga Contacto : José Gundana
		D 3 : 110	815/93	Hospital Psiquiátrico, Nampula Contacto : Américo dos Anjos Viagem

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2506/93

of 10 September 1993

on the supply of white sugar as food aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 of 22 December 1986 on food-aid policy and food-aid management (1), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90 (2), and in particular Article 6 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1420/87 of 21 May 1987 laying down implementing rules for Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 (3) lays down the list of countries and organizations eligible for food-aid operations and specifies the general criteria on the transport of food aid beyond the fob stage;

Whereas following the taking of a number of decisions on the allocation of food aid the Commission has allocated to certain countries and beneficiary organizations 2 014 tonnes of sugar;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 of 8 July 1987 laying down general rules for the mobilization in the Community of products to be supplied as Community food aid (4), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 790/91 (5); whereas it is necessary to specify the time limits and conditions of supply and the procedure to be followed to determine the resultant costs;

Whereas, in order to ensure that the supplies are carried out, provision should be made for tenderers to be able to mobilize either A or B quota sugar or C sugar in accordance with the regulations governing the market; whereas the contract for the supply of each lot is to be awarded to the tenderer submitting the lowest tender having regard to the conditions applicable to the categories of sugar in question;

Whereas, notably for logistical reasons, certain supplies were not awarded within the first and second deadlines for submission of tenders; whereas, in order to avoid republication of the notice of invitation to tender, a third deadline for submission of tenders should be opened,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

White sugar shall be mobilized in the Community, as Community food aid for supply to the recipients listed in the Annexes, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 and under the conditions set out in the Annexes. Supplies shall be awarded by the tendering procedure.

Tenders relating to the lots specified in the Annex shall cover either sugar produced under the A or B quotas or C sugar within the meaning of points (a), (b) and (c) of the sixth subparagraph of Article 24 (1a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 (6). Tenders shall be rejected unless they specify the category of sugar to which they relate.

The successful tenderer is deemed to have noted and accepted all the general and specific conditions applicable. Any other condition or reservation included in his tender is deemed unwritten.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1986, p. 1.
(2) OJ No L 174, 7. 7. 1990, p. 6.
(3) OJ No L 136, 26. 5. 1987, p. 1.
(4) OJ No L 204, 25. 7. 1987, p. 1.
(5) OJ No L 81, 28. 3. 1991, p. 108.
(6) OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

ANNEX I

LOTS A and B

1. **Operation Nos** (1): see Annex II
2. **Programme**: 1993
3. **Recipient** (2): Euronaid, PO Box 12, NL-2501 CA Den Haag, (tel, (31 70) 33 05 757; fax 36 41 701; telex 30960 NL EURON)
4. **Representative of the recipient**: see OJ No C 103, 16. 4. 1987
5. **Place or country of destination**: see Annex II
6. **Product to be mobilized**: white sugar
7. **Characteristics and quality of the goods** (3) (5) (7): see OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (under V.A.1)
8. **Total quantity**: 1 548 tonnes
9. **Number of lots**: two (lot A: 1 188 tonnes; lot B: 360 tonnes)
10. **Packaging and marking** (6) (9) (11): see OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (under V.A.2 and V.A.3)

    Markings in Portuguese (A 12 to A 15; A 19; A 21; A 25), French (A 1 to A 3; A 5 to A 8; A 11; A 16 to A 18; A 20; A 22; B 1 to B 3), English (A 4; A 9 and A 10; A 33; B 5 to B9) and Spanish (A 23 and A 24; A 26 to A 32; B 4)
11. **Method of mobilization**: sugar produced in the Community in accordance with the sixth subparagraph of Article 24 (1a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 as follows:
    — A or B sugar (points (a) and (b))
    — C sugar (point (c))
12. **Stage of supply**: free at port of shipment
13. **Port of shipment**: —
14. **Port of landing specified by the recipient**: —
15. **Port of landing**: —
16. **Address of the warehouse and, if appropriate, port of landing**: —
17. **Period for making the goods available at the port of shipment**: 25. 10 — 14. 11. 1993
18. **Deadline for the supply**: —
19. **Procedure for determining the costs of supply**: invitation to tender
20. **Date of expiry of the period allowed for submission of tenders**: 28. 9. 1993 at 12 noon (Brussels time)
21. A. **In the case of a second invitation to tender**:
    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: at 12 noon (Brussels time) on 12. 10. 1993
    (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment: 8 — 28. 11. 1993
    (c) deadline for the supply: —

    B. **In the case of a third invitation to tender**:
    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: at 12 noon (Brussels time) on 26. 10. 1993
    (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment: 22. 11 — 12. 2. 1993
    (c) deadline for the supply: —
22. **Amount of the tendering security**: ECU 15 per tonne
23. **Amount of the delivery security**: 10 % of the amount of the tender in ecus
24. **Address for submission of tenders and tendering securities** (1):

    Bureau de l'aide alimentaire, à l'attention de Monsieur T. Vestergaard, bâtiment Loi 120, bureau 7/46, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles; (telex 22037 / 25670 AGREC B; telefax (32/2) 296 20 05 / 295 01 32 / 296 10 97 / 295 01 30 / 296 33 04)
25. **Refund payable on request by the successful tenderer** (4): In the case of A and B sugar: periodic refund applicable to white sugar on 2. 9. 1993, fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2433/93 (OJ No L 223, 2. 9. 1993, p. 15)

LOT C

1. **Operation No** (1): 819/93
2. **Programme**: 1993
3. **Recipient** (2): Mozambique
4. **Representative of the recipient**: Ministry of Health, Av. Salvador Allende, Maputo; contact Mr Jorge Xhlone, (tel. 423 822/430 814, télex 6-239 Misau MO)
5. **Place or country of destination** (8): Mozambique
6. **Product to be mobilized**: white sugar
7. **Characteristics and quality of the goods** (3) (7) (12): See OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (V.A.1)
8. **Total quantity**: 286 tonnes
9. **Number of lots**: one (three parts: lot C 1: 80 tonnes, lot C 2: 162 tonnes, lot C 3: 44 tonnes)
10. **Packaging and marking** (6) (9) (10): See OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (V.A.2, V.A.3)
    Markings in Portuguese
11. **Method of mobilization**: sugar produced in the Community in accordance with the sixth subparagraph of Article 24 (1a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 as follows:
    — A or B sugar (points (a) and (b))
    — C sugar (point (c))
12. **Stage of supply**: free at destination
13. **Port of shipment**: —
14. **Port of landing specified by the recipient**: —
15. **Port of landing**: lot C 1: Maputo; lot C 2: Beira; lot C 3: Nacala
16. **Address of the warehouse and, if appropriate, port of landing**:
    lot C 1: Centro de abastecimentos, Av. das FPLM No 264
    Distance Port-Warehouse: 13 km; Contact: Valeriano de Brito
    lot C 2: Direcção provincial de Saúde, Bairro da Manga
    Distance Port-Warehouse: 20 km; Contact: José Gundana
    lot C 3: Hospital psiquiátrico, Nampula
    Distance Port-Warehouse: 240 km; Contact: Américo dos Anjos Viagem
17. **Period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage**: 25. 10 — 7. 11. 1993
18. **Deadline for the supply**: 5. 12. 1993
19. **Procedure for determining the costs of supply**: tendering
20. **Date of expiry of the period allowed for submission of tenders**: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 28. 9. 1993
21. A. **In the case of a second invitation to tender**:
    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 12. 10. 1993
    (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage: 8 — 21. 11. 1993
    (c) deadline for the supply: 19. 12. 1993

    B. **In the case of a third invitation to tender**:
    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 26. 10. 1993
    (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage: 22. 11 — 5. 12. 1993
    (c) deadline for the supply: 2. 1. 1994
22. **Amount of the tendering security**: ECU 15 per tonne
23. **Amount of the delivery security**: 10 % of the amount of the tender in ecus
24. **Address for submission of tenders and tendering securities** (1): Bureau de l'aide alimentaire, à l'attention de Monsieur T. Vestergaard, bâtiment Loi 120, bureau 7/46, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Bruxelles (telex 22037 AGREC B / 25670 AGREC B; telefax: (32 2) 296 20 05 / 295 01 32 / 296 10 97 / 295 01 30 / 296 33 04)
25. **Refund payable on request by the successful tenderer** (4): In the case of A and B sugar: periodic refund applicable to white sugar on 2. 9. 1993, fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2433/93 (OJ No L 223, 2. 9. 1993, p. 15)

LOT D

1. **Operation No** (1): 677/93
2. **Programme**: 1993
3. **Recipient** (2): Mozambique
4. **Representative of the recipient**: Tropic 1295 Av. Zadequias Manganhela, Maputo, (tel: (258 1) 430 119 - 430 120 - 430 129, fax: 430128; contact: Mr Borralho, Director-General)
5. **Place or country of destination** (8): Mozambique
6. **Product to be mobilized**: white sugar
7. **Characteristics and quality of the goods** (3) (5) (7): see OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (under I.E.1)
8. **Total quantity**: 180 tonnes
9. **Number of lots**: one
10. **Packaging and marking** (6) (9) (10):

    see OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (under V.A.2, V.A.3)

    Markings in Portuguese
11. **Method of mobilization**: sugar produced in the Community in accordance with the sixth subparagraph of Article 24 (1a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 as follows:

    — A or B sugar (points (a) and (b))

    — C sugar (point (c))
12. **Stage of supply**: free at destination
13. **Port of shipment**: —
14. **Port of landing specified by the recipient**: —
15. **Port of landing**: —
16. **Address of the warehouse and, if appropriate, port of landing**: see point 4
17. **Period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage**: 25. 10 — 7. 11. 1993
18. **Deadline for the supply**: 5. 12. 1993
19. **Procedure for determining the costs of supply**: invitation to tender
20. **Date of expiry of the period allowed for submission of tenders**: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 28. 9. 1993
21. A. **In the case of a second invitation to tender**:

    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 12. 10. 1993

    (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage: 8 — 21. 11. 1993

    (c) deadline for the supply: 19. 12. 1993

    B. **In the case of a third invitation to tender**:

    (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 26. 10. 1993

    (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage: 22. 11 — 5. 12. 1993

    (c) deadline for the supply: 2. 1. 1994
22. **Amount of the tendering security**: ECU 15 per tonne
23. **Amount of the delivery security**: 10 % of the amount of the tender in ecus
24. **Address for submission of tenders and tendering securities** (1): Bureau de l'aide alimentaire, à l'attention de Monsieur T. Vestergaard, bâtiment Loi 120, bureau 7/46, rue de la Loi, 200, B-1049 Bruxelles telex 22037 / 25670 AGREC B: telefax: (32 2) 296 20 05 / 295 01 32 / 296 10 97 / 295 01 30 / 296 33 04
25. **Refund payable on request by the successful tenderer** (4): In the case of A and B sugar: periodic refund applicable to white sugar on 2. 9. 1993, fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2433/93 (OJ No L 223, 2. 9. 1993, p. 15)

Notes:

(1) The operation number should be mentioned in all correspondence.

(2) The successful tenderer shall contact the recipient as soon as possible to establish which consignment documents are required.

(3) The successful tenderer shall deliver to the beneficiary a certificate from an official entity certifying that for the product to be delivered the standards applicable, relative to nuclear radiation, in the Member State concerned, have not been exceeded.

The radioactivity certificate must indicate the caesium-134 and -137 and iodine-131 levels.

(4) For A and B sugar:

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2330/87 (OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1987, p. 56), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2226/89 (OJ No L 214, 25. 7. 1989, p. 10), is applicable as regards the export refund. The date referred to in Article 2 of the abovementioned Regulation is that referred to in point 25 of this Annex.

The amount of the refund, shall be converted into national currency by applying the agricultural conversion rate applicable on the day of completion of the customs export formalities. The provisions of Articles 13 to 17 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 (OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106) shall not apply to this amount.

For C sugar:

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2330/87 is not applicable. The rules given in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2630/81 (OJ No L 258, 11. 9. 1981, p. 16) apply to exportation of sugar supplied under this Regulation.

(5) The successful tenderer shall supply to the beneficiary or its representative, on delivery, the following documents:

— phytosanitary certificate.

(6) Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital 'R'.

(7) The rule provided at the second indent of Article 18 (2) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2103/77 (OJ No L 246, 27. 9. 1977, p. 12) is binding for determination of the sugar category.

(8) Commission delegation to be contacted by the successful tenderer: see OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 33.

(9) Notwithstanding OJ No C 114, point V.A.3.(c) is replaced by the following: 'the words "European Community"'.

(10) Placed in 20-foot containers. The free holding period for containers must be at least 15 days.

(11) Shipment to take place in 20-foot containers, condition FCL/FCL. The supplier shall be responsible for the cost of making the containers in the stack position to the container terminal at the port of shipment. The recipient shall be responsible for all subsequent loading costs, including the cost of moving the containers from the container terminal.

The provisions of Article 13 (2), second paragraph, of Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 shall not apply.

The successful tenderer has to submit to the recipient's agent a complete packing list of each container, specifying number of bags belonging to each shipping number as specified in the invitation to tender.

The successful tenderer has to seal each container with a numbered loctainer, number of which to be provided to the beneficiary's forwarder.

(12) The following documents must be sent to the beneficiary's representative immediately after loading to enable him to obtain an import licence:

— original *pro forma* invoice indicating:
  — type of goods, quantity,
  — FOB price,
  — insurance costs,
  — freight costs,
— packing list,
— phytosanitary certificate,
— radiation certificate,
— bill of loading (1/3 original).

ANEXO II — BILAG II — ANHANG II — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ II — ANNEX II — ANNEXE II — ALLEGATO II — BIJLAGE II — ANEXO II

Lote Parti Partie Παρτίδα Lot Lot Lotto Partij Lote	Cantidad total (en toneladas) Totalmængde (tons) Gesamtmenge (in Tonnen) Συνολική ποσότητα (σε τόνους) Total quantity (in tonnes) Quantité totale (en tonnes) Quantità totale (in tonnellate) Totale hoeveelheid (in ton) Quantidade total (em toneladas)	Cantidades parciales (en toneladas) Delmængde (tons) Teilmengen (in Tonnen) Μερικές ποσότητες (σε τόνους) Partial quantities (in tonnes) Quantités partielles (en tonnes) Quantitativi parziali (in tonnellate) Deelhoeveelheden (in ton) Quantidades parciais (em toneladas)	Acción nº Aktion nr. Maßnahme Nr. Δράση αριθ. Operation No Action nº Azione n. Maatregel nr. Acção nº	Informaciones complementarias Yderligere oplysninger Ergänzende Auskünfte Συμπληρωματικές πληροφορίες Additional information Informations complémentaires Informazioni complementari Bijkomende informatie Informações complementares
A	1 188	A 1 : 18	737/93	Madagascar / 93ATM030
		A 2 : 18	738/93	Madagascar / 93OPE004
		A 3 : 18	883/93	Madagascar / 93CAM025
		A 4 : 54	739/93	Ethiopia / 93CAG012
		A 5 : 36	740/93	Algérie / 93CAB025
		A 6 : 54	741/93	Algérie / 93CIM007
		A 7 : 36	742/93	Algérie / 93CIM008
		A 8 : 36	743/93	Algérie / 93OXB016
		A 9 : 36	744/93	Egypt / 93CAG004
		A10 : 18	745/93	Egypt / 93CAG005
		A11 : 18	746/93	Liban / 93SPF003
		A12 : 18	747/93	Angola / 93ALA005
		A13 : 18	748/93	Angola / 93CAN027
		A14 : 18	749/93	Angola / 93CAN028
		A15 : 18	750/93	Moçambique / 93OPE007
		A16 : 18	751/93	Bénin / 93CIN060
		A17 : 36	752/93	Burkina Faso / 93CAB020
		A18 : 18	753/93	République Centrafricaine / 93PDF015
		A19 : 18	754/93	Guiné-Bissau / 93CAI004
		A20 : 18	755/93	Niger / 93SSI028
		A21 : 18	756/93	São Tomé e Príncipe / 93CAB045

Lote / Parti / Partie / Παρτίδα / Lot / Lot / Lotto / Partij / Lote	Cantidad total (en toneladas) / Totalmængde (tons) / Gesamtmenge (in Tonnen) / Συνολική ποσότητα (σε τόνους) / Total quantity (in tonnes) / Quantité totale (en tonnes) / Quantità totale (in tonnellate) / Totale hoeveelheid (in ton) / Quantidade total (em toneladas)	Cantidades parciales (en toneladas) / Delmængde (tons) / Teilmengen (in Tonnen) / Μερικές ποσότητες (σε τόνους) / Partial quantities (in tonnes) / Quantités partielles (en tonnes) / Quantitativi parziali (in tonnellate) / Deelhoeveelheden (in ton) / Quantidades parciais (em toneladas)	Acción nº / Aktion nr. / Maßnahme Nr. / Δράση αριθ. / Operation No / Action nº / Azione n. / Maatregel nr. / Acção nº	Informaciones complementarias / Yderligere oplysninger / Ergänzende Auskünfte / Συμπληρωματικές πληροφορίες / Additional information / Informations complémentaires / Informazioni complementari / Bijkomende informatie / Informações complementares
		A22 : 18	757/93	Haïti / 93CAB029
		A23 : 144	758/93	Guatemala / 93CAB034
		A24 : 18	759/93	Bolivia / 93CAB036
		A25 : 18	760/93	Brasil / 93ALA003
		A26 : 18	761/93	Perú / 93ATM046
		A27 : 18	762/93	Perú / 93CAD007
		A28 : 18	763/93	Perú / 93PDF022
		A29 : 18	884/93	Perú / 93CAM034
		A30 : 18	885/93	Perú / 93PRS022
		A31 : 18	886/93	Perú / 93PRS026
		A32 : 18	922/93	Chile / 93ATM003
		A33 : 324	923/93	Eritrea / 93DIA005
B	360	B 1 : 18	850/93	Haïti / 93CAN045
		B 2 : 18	851/93	Haïti / 93CAN046
		B 3 : 18	852/93	Haïti / 93CAN047
		B 4 : 54	853/93	Nicaragua / 93OXB023
		B 5 : 72	854/93	India / 93CAM005
		B 6 : 72	855/93	India / 93CAM013
		B 7 : 36	856/93	India / 93SOM005
		B 8 : 54	857/93	India / 93SOM008
		B 9 : 18	887/93	Bangladesh / 93CAM028

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2507/93

of 13 September 1993

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1995/92 laying down detailed rules for the application, in respect of potato starch, of the import arrangements provided for in the Interim Agreement concluded between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 518/92 of 27 February 1992 on certain procedures for applying the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part [1], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2233/93 [2], and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Whereas an Additional Protocol to the Interim Agreement was negotiated by the parties concerned and entered into force on 1 July 1993; whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2233/93 lays down that the Additional Protocol is to apply under Regulation (EEC) No 518/92;

Whereas Article 5 (3) of the Additional Protocol lays down that the quantities to be imported under Annexes VIIIa, Xb and Xc of the Interim Agreement expressed in tonnes for years 3 (1994) are to apply from 1 July 1993 until 30 June 1994; whereas, therefore, the quantities in tonnes laid down for 1995 and 1996 are to apply from 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995 and from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 respectively;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1995/92 of 15 July 1992 laying down detailed rules for the application, in respect of potato starch, of the import arrangements provided for in the Interim Agreement concluded between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part [3] should be amended to take account of the fact that the dates concerned have been brought forward;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1995/92 is hereby replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

It shall apply with effect from 1 July 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 56, 29. 2. 1992, p. 3.
[2] OJ No L 200, 10. 8. 1993, p. 3.
[3] OJ No L 199, 18. 7. 1992, p. 14.

ANNEX

(in tonnes)

CN code	Description	1992	1 January to 30 June 1993	1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994	1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995	1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996
1108 13 00	Potato starch	5 500 (1)	6 000 (2)	6 500	7 000	7 500

(1) From this quantity is to be deducted that for which import licences were issued pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3700/91 for products originating in Poland (OJ No L 350, 19. 12. 1991, p. 32).

(2) Quantities imported before 1 July 1993 above 50 % of this quantity are to be deducted from the quantity applicable for year 3 (1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2508/93

of 13 September 1993

opening invitations to tender for the fixing of aid for the private storage of carcases and half-carcases of lamb

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 of 25 September 1989 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat [1], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 363/93 [2], and in particular Article 7 (3) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3446/90 of 27 November 1990 laying down detailed rules for granting private storage aid for sheepmeat and goatmeat [3], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1258/91 [4], provides in particular for detailed rules on the invitation to tender;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3447/90 of 28 November 1990 on special conditions for the granting of private storage aid for sheepmeat and goatmeat [5], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1258/91, provides in particular the minimum quantities in respect of which a tender may be submitted;

Whereas the application of Article 7 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 results in the opening of invitations to tender for private storage aid;

Whereas that Article provides for the application of these measures on the basis of the situation of each quotation zone; whereas it is appropriate consequently to open tenders separately for each of the zones where the conditions are fulfilled,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

An invitation to tender is opened in the Netherlands for aid to private storage for carcases and half-carcases of lamb.

Subject to the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 3447/90 tenders may be submitted to the intervention agencies of the Member States concerned.

Article 2

Tenders must be submitted not later than 2 p.m. on 17 September 1993 to the relevant intervention agency.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 14 September 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 289, 7. 10. 1989, p. 1.
[2] OJ No L 42, 19. 2. 1993, p. 1.
[3] OJ No L 333, 30. 11. 1990, p. 39.
[4] OJ No L 120, 15. 5. 1991, p. 15.
[5] OJ No L 333, 30. 11. 1990, p. 46.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2509/93

of 13 September 1993

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1517/93 opening a standing invitation to tender for the export of bread-making wheat held by the Belgian intervention agency

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals [1], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2193/93 [2], and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 of 28 July 1993 laying down the procedure and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies [3],

Whereas on 8 September 1993 Belgium notified the Commission that it wished to amend the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1517/93 [4], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2336/93 [5]; whereas it is possible to accede to that request;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 1517/93 is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission
René STEICHEN
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

'ANNEX I

(tonnes)

Place of storage	Quantity
Namur	50 000'

(1) OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.
(2) OJ No L 196, 5. 8. 1993, p. 22.
(3) OJ No L 191, 31. 7. 1993, p. 76.
(4) OJ No L 150, 22. 6. 1993, p. 27.
(5) OJ No L 213, 24. 8. 1993, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2510/93

of 13 September 1993

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2464/93 introducing a countervailing charge on apples originating in New Zealand

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables [1], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 638/93 [2], and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2464/93 [3] introduced a countervailing charge on apples originating in New Zealand;

Whereas Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 laid down the conditions under which a charge introduced in application of Article 25 of that Regulation is amended; whereas, if those conditions are taken into consideration, the countervailing charge on the import of apples originating in New Zealand must be altered,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2464/93, 'ECU 7,55' is hereby replaced by 'ECU 4,79'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 14 September 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.
[2] OJ No L 69, 20. 3. 1993, p. 7.
[3] OJ No L 226, 7. 9. 1993, p. 11.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2511/93
of 13 September 1993
fixing additional amounts for poultrymeat products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat (1), as last amended by the Regulation (EEC) No 3714/92 (2), and in particular Article 8 (4) thereof,

Whereas if, for a given product, the free-at-frontier offer price (hereinafter called the 'offer price') falls below the sluice-gate price, the levy applicable to that product must be increased by an additional amount equal to the difference between the sluice-gate price and the offer price determined in accordance with Article 1 of Commission Regulation No 163/67/EEC of 26 June 1967 on fixing the additional amount for imports of poultry-farming products from third countries (3), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3821/92 (4);

Whereas the offer price must be determined for all imports from all third countries; whereas, if exports from one or more third countries are effected at abnormally low prices, lower than prices ruling for other third countries, a second offer price must be determined for exports from these other countries;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 565/68 (5), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3986/87 (6), the import levies on slaughtered fowls, ducks and geese originating in and coming from Poland are not increased by an additionnal amount;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2261/69 (7), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3986/87, the import levies on slaughtered ducks and geese originating in and coming from Romania are not increased by an additional amount;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2474/70 (8), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3986/87, the import levies on slaughtered turkeys originating in and coming from Poland are not increased by an additional amount;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2164/72 (9), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3987/87 (10), the import levies on slaughtered fowls and geese originating in and coming from Bulgaria are not increased by an additional amount;

Whereas the regular review of the information serving as a basis for the determination of average offer prices for poultrymeat products indicates that additional amounts corresponding to the figures shown in the Annex hereto should be fixed for the imports specified in that Annex;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Poultrymeat and Eggs,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The additional amounts provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto for the products listed in Article 1 (1) of that Regulation which appear in the said Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 14 September 1993.

(1) OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 77.
(2) OJ No L 378, 23. 12. 1992, p. 23.
(3) OJ No 129, 28. 6. 1967, p. 2577/67.
(4) OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 24.
(5) OJ No L 107, 8. 5. 1968, p. 7.
(6) OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1987, p. 7.
(7) OJ No L 286, 14. 11. 1969, p. 24.
(8) OJ No L 265, 8. 12. 1970, p. 13.
(9) OJ No L 232, 12. 10. 1972, p. 3.
(10) OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1987, p. 20.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission
René STEICHEN
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 13 September 1993 fixing additional amounts for poultry meat products

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Origin of imports (1)	Additional amount
0207 39 11	01	40,00
0207 41 10	01	40,00
0207 10 11	02	5,00
0207 10 15	02	5,00
0207 21 10	02	5,00
0207 10 19	02	5,00
0207 21 90	02	5,00
0207 39 13	02	5,00
0207 41 11	02	5,00
0207 39 41	02	20,00
0207 42 41	02	20,00
0207 39 21	02	10,00
0207 41 41	02	10,00
0207 39 23	03	15,00
0207 41 51	03	15,00

(1) Origin :
01 Brazil, Thailand and China,
02 Croatia,
03 Slovenia.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2512/93

of 13 September 1993

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89 on the buying-in of beef by invitation to tender

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal [1], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 125/93 [2], and in particular Article 6 (7) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89 of 9 June 1989 on the buying-in of beef by invitation to tender [3], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2317/93 [4], opens buying-in by invitation to tender in certain Member States or regions of a Member State for certain quality groups;

Whereas the application of Article 6 (2), (3) and (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 and the need to limit intervention to the buying-in of the quantities necessary to ensure reasonable support for the market result, on the basis of the prices of which the Commission is aware, in an amendment, in accordance with the Annex hereto, to the list of Member States or regions of a Member State where buying-in is open by invitation to tender, and the list of the quality groups which may be bought in;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Beef and Veal,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89 is hereby replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 14 September 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.
[2] OJ No L 18, 27. 1. 1993, p. 1.
[3] OJ No L 159, 10. 6. 1989, p. 36.
[4] OJ No L 209, 20. 8. 1993, p. 14.

ANEXO — BILAG — ANHANG — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ — ANNEX — ANNEXE — ALLEGATO — BIJLAGE — ANEXO

Estados miembros o regiones de Estados miembros y grupos de calidades previstos en el apartado 1 del artículo 1

Medlemsstater eller regioner og kvalitetsgrupper, jf. artikel 1, stk. 1

Mitgliedstaaten oder Gebiete eines Mitgliedstaats sowie die in Artikel 1 Absatz 1 genannten Qualitätsgruppen

Κράτη μέλη ή περιοχές κρατών μελών και ομάδες ποιότητος που αναφέρονται στο άρθρο 1 παράγραφος 1

Member States or regions of a Member State and quality groups referred to in Article 1 (1)

États membres ou régions d'États membres et groupes de qualités visés à l'article 1er, paragraphe 1

Stati membri o regioni di Stati membri e gruppi di qualità di cui all'articolo 1, paragrafo 1

In artikel 1, lid 1 bedoelde Lid-Staten of gebieden van een Lid-Staat en kwaliteitsgroepen

Estados-membros ou regiões de Estados-membros e grupos de qualidades referidos no nº 1 do artigo 1º

Estados miembros o regiones de Estados miembros	Categoría A			Categoría C		
Medlemsstat eller region	Kategori A			Kategori C		
Mitgliedstaaten oder Gebiete eines Mitgliedstaats	Kategorie A			Kategorie C		
Κράτος μέλος ή περιοχές κράτους μέλους	Κατηγορία A			Κατηγορία Γ		
Member States or regions of a Member State	Category A			Category C		
États membres ou régions d'États membres	Catégorie A			Catégorie C		
Stati membri o regioni di Stati membri	Categoria A			Categoria C		
Lid-Staat of gebied van een Lid-Staat	Categorie A			Categorie C		
Estados-membros ou regiões de Estados-membros	Categoria A			Categoria C		
	U	R	O	U	R	O
Denmark		×	×			×
Deutschland		×				×
Ireland				×	×	×
Northern Ireland				×	×	

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2513/93

of 13 September 1993

fixing additional amounts for in the eggs sector products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in eggs [1], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1235/89 [2], and in particular Article 8 (4) thereof,

Whereas if, for a given product, the free-at-frontier offer price (hereinafter called the 'offer price') falls below the sluice-gate price, the levy applicable to that product must be increased by an additional amount equal to the difference between the sluice-gate price and the offer price determined in accordance with Article 1 of Commission Regulation No 163/67/EEC of 26 June 1967 on fixing the additional amount for imports of poultry-farming products from third countries [3], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3821/92 [4];

Whereas the offer price must be determined for all imports from all third countries; whereas, however, if exports from one or more third countries are effected at abnormally low prices, lower than prices ruling for other third countries, a second offer price must be determined for exports from these other countries;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation No 54/65/EEC [5], No 183/66/EEC [6], No 765/67/EEC [7], (EEC) No 59/70 [8], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 4155/87 [9] and (EEC) No 2164/72 [10], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3987/87 [11], the levies on imports of poultry eggs in shell originating in and coming from Poland, South Africa, Australia, Romania or Bulgaria are not increased by an additional amount, in so far as concerns products imported in accordance with Article 4 (a) of Regulation No 163/67/EEC;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 990/69 [12], as amended by Regulation (CEE) No 4155/87, the levies on imports of eggs not in shell and egg yolks originating in and coming from Austria are not increased by an additional amount;

Whereas the regular review of the information serving as a basis for the determination of average offer prices for the products listed in Article 1 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 indicates that additional amounts corresponding to the figures shown in the Annex hereto should be fixed for the imports specified in that Annex;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Poultrymeat and Eggs,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The additional amounts provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto for the products listed in Article 1 (1) of that Regulation which appear in the said Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 14 September 1993.

[1] OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 49.
[2] OJ No L 128, 11. 5. 1989, p. 29.
[3] OJ No 129, 28. 6. 1967, p. 2577/67.
[4] OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 24.
[5] OJ No 59, 8. 4. 1965, p. 848/65.
[6] OJ No 211, 19. 11. 1966, p. 3602/66.
[7] OJ No 260, 27. 10. 1967, p. 24.
[8] OJ No L 11, 16. 1. 1970, p. 1.
[9] OJ No L 392, 31. 12. 1987, p. 29.
[10] OJ No L 232, 12. 10. 1972, p. 3.
[11] OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1987, p. 20.
[12] OJ No L 130, 31. 5. 1969, p. 4.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 13 September 1993 fixing additional amounts for products in the eggs sector

CN code	Origin of imports (1)	Additional amount
		ECU/100 kg
0408 11 10	01	180,00

(1) Origin :

01 United States of America and Canada.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2514/93

of 13 September 1993

fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector (1), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1548/93 (2), and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy (3), and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1695/93 (4), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2470/93 (5);

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1695/93 to the information known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 10 September 1993, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies referred to in Article 16 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 shall be, in respect of white sugar and standard quality raw sugar, as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 14 September 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
(2) OJ No L 154, 25. 6. 1993, p. 10.
(3) OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.
(4) OJ No L 159, 1. 7. 1993, p. 40.
(5) OJ No L 227, 8. 9. 1993, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 13 September 1993 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Levy (3)
1701 11 10	36,68 (1)
1701 11 90	36,68 (1)
1701 12 10	36,68 (1)
1701 12 90	36,68 (1)
1701 91 00	42,96
1701 99 10	42,96
1701 99 90	42,96 (2)

(1) The levy applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 or 3 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 837/68.

(2) In accordance with Article 16 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 this amount is also applicable to sugar obtained from white and raw sugar containing added substances other than flavouring or colouring matter.

(3) No import levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2515/93

of 13 September 1993

amending for the fourth time Regulation (EEC) No 1930/93 adopting exceptional support measures for the market in pigmeat in Germany

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in pigmeat [1], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1249/89 [2], and in particular Articles 20 and 22 (2) thereof,

Whereas because of the outbreak of classical swine fever in certain production regions in Germany, exceptional support measures for the market in pigmeat have been adopted for that Member State by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1930/93 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2395/93 [4];

Whereas, for veterinary reasons, the restrictions on the free movement of live pigs and pigmeat products remain in force; whereas, therefore, the final date laid down for the buying of heavy live pigs and heavy piglets under Regulation (EEC) No 1930/93 should be extended;

Whereas new protection zones have been established and existing protection zones have been cancelled by the German authorities; whereas, therefore, it is necessary to amend the list of the zones mentioned in the Annex;

Whereas the measures provided for in the present Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Pigmeat,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1930/93 is hereby amended as follows:

1. in Article 1, '14 September 1993' shall be replaced by '5 October 1993';
2. in Article 2 (1), the words 'in Lower-Saxony' are deleted;
3. the Annex is replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.
[2] OJ No L 129, 11. 5. 1989, p. 12.
[3] OJ No L 174, 17. 7. 1993, p. 32.
[4] OJ No L 221, 31. 8. 1993, p. 7.

ANNEX

1. In the district of Rotenburg/Wümme :
   — the village of Reeßum,
   — the village of Horstedt,
   — the village of Heeslingen.
2. In the district of Stade :
   — the village of Ahlerstedt.
3. In the district of Soltau-Fallingbostel :
   — the town of Münster.
4. In the district of Schwäbisch-Hall :
   — the village of Gerabronn,
   — the village of Ilshofen,
   — the village of Kirchberg,
   — the village of Wolpertshausen,
   — the village of Rot am See.
5. In the district of Ostalb :
   — the village of Unterschneidheim.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2516/93

of 13 September 1993

fixing the aid for cotton

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Greece, and in particular paragraphs 3 and 10 of Protocol 4 thereto, as amended by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, and in particular Protocol 14 annexed thereto, and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 4006/87 [1],

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 of 27 July 1981 laying down the general rules for the system of aid for cotton [2], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1554/93 [3], and in particular Article 5 (1) thereof,

Whereas the amount of the additional aid referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 was fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2419/93 [4], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2449/93 [5];

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2419/93 to the information at present available to the Commission that the amount of the aid at present in force should be altered as shown in Article 1 to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The aid for unginned cotton provided for in Article 5 of amended Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 shall be ECU 63,767 per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 14 September 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 377, 31. 12. 1987, p. 49.
[2] OJ No L 211, 31. 7. 1981, p. 2.
[3] OJ No L 154, 25. 6. 1993, p. 23.
[4] OJ No L 222, 1. 9. 1993, p. 35.
[5] OJ No L 224, 3. 9. 1993, p. 17.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2517/93

of 13 September 1993

fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals (1), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2193/93 (2), and in particular Articles 10 (5) and 11 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy (3),

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1680/93 (4) and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 10 September 1993, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1680/93 to today's offer prices and quotations known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products listed in Article 1 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 14 September 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.
(2) OJ No L 196, 5. 8. 1993, p. 22.
(3) OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.
(4) OJ No L 159, 1. 7. 1993, p. 8.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 13 September 1993 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Third countries (8)
0709 90 60	138,13 (2) (3)
0712 90 19	138,13 (2) (3)
1001 10 00	69,46 (1) (5)
1001 90 91	88,07
1001 90 99	88,07 (9)
1002 00 00	112,35 (6)
1003 00 10	103,92
1003 00 20	103,92
1003 00 80	103,92 (9)
1004 00 00	88,08
1005 10 90	138,13 (2) (3)
1005 90 00	138,13 (2) (3)
1007 00 90	140,94 (4)
1008 10 00	22,05 (9)
1008 20 00	29,45 (4)
1008 30 00	29,45 (5)
1008 90 10	(7)
1008 90 90	29,45
1101 00 00	160,80 (9)
1102 10 00	194,80
1103 11 30	141,51
1103 11 50	141,51
1103 11 90	183,47
1107 10 11	167,64
1107 10 19	128,01
1107 10 91	195,86
1107 10 99	149,09
1107 20 00	171,96

(1) Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.

(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 the levies are not applied to products imported directly into the French overseas departments, originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

(3) Where maize originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by ECU 1,81/tonne.

(4) Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is applied in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.

(5) Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.

(6) The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 (OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1902/92 (OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1992, p. 3), and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71 (OJ No L 271, 10. 12. 1971, p. 22), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 560/91 (OJ No L 62, 8. 3. 1991, p. 26).

(7) The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within CN code 1008 90 10 (triticale).

(8) No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.

(9) Products falling within this code, imported from Poland, Czechoslovakia or Hungary under the Interim Agreements concluded between those countries and the Community, and in respect of which EUR.1 certificates issued in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 585/92 have been presented, are subject to the levies set out in the Annex to that Regulation.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2518/93

of 13 September 1993

fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals [1], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2193/93 [2], and in particular Article 12 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy [3],

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1681/93 [4] and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 10 September 1993, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies;

Whereas, on the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, the premiums at present in force, which are to be added to the levies, should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The premiums to be added to the levies fixed in advance for the import in respect of the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 14 September 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.
[2] OJ No L 196, 5. 8. 1993, p. 22.
[3] OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.
[4] OJ No L 159, 1. 7. 1993, p. 11.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 13 September 1993 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. **Cereals and flour**

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Current	1st period	2nd period	3rd period
	9	10	11	12
0709 90 60	0	0	0	0
0712 90 19	0	0	0	0
1001 10 00	0	0	0	0
1001 90 91	0	0	0	0
1001 90 99	0	0	0	0
1002 00 00	0	0	0	0
1003 00 10	0	0	0	0
1003 00 20	0	0	0	0
1003 00 80	0	0	0	0
1004 00 00	0	0	0	0
1005 10 90	0	0	0	0
1005 90 00	0	0	0	0
1007 00 90	0	0	0	0
1008 10 00	0	0	0	0
1008 20 00	0	0	0	0
1008 30 00	0	0	0	0
1008 90 90	0	0	0	0
1101 00 00	0	0	0	0
1102 10 00	0	0	0	0
1103 11 30	0	0	0	0
1103 11 50	0	0	0	0
1103 11 90	0	0	0	0

B. **Malt**

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Current	1st period	2nd period	3rd period	4th period
	9	10	11	12	1
1107 10 11	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 19	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 91	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 99	0	0	0	0	0
1107 20 00	0	0	0	0	0

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

FIFTH COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 93/73/EEC

of 9 September 1993

on the methods of analysis necessary for checking composition of cosmetic products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 76/768/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products (1), as last amended by Directive 93/35/EEC (2), and in particular Article 8 (1) thereof,

Whereas Directive 76/768/EEC provides for the official testing of cosmetic products with the aim of ensuring that the conditions laid down by Community provisions concerning the composition of cosmetic products are satisfied;

Whereas all the necessary methods of analysis should be laid down as quickly as possible; whereas four steps have already been taken by Commission Directive 80/1335/EEC (3), as amended by Directive 87/143/EEC (4), Commission Directive 82/434/EEC (5), as amended by Directive 90/207/EEC (6) and Commission Directives 83/514/EEC (7) and 85/490/EEC (8); whereas the identification and determination of silver nitrate, the identification and determination of silver nitrate, the identification and determination of selenium disulphide in anti-dandruff shampoos, the determination of soluble barium and soluble strontium in pigments in the form of salts or lakes, the identification and determination of benzyl alcohol, the identification of zirconium, and the determination of zirconium, aluminium and chlorine in non-aerosol antiperspirants and the identification and determination of hexamidine, dibromohexamidine, dibromopropamidine and chlorhexidine, constitute a fifth step;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on the adaptation of Directive 76/768/EEC to technical progress,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Member States shall take all necessary steps to ensure that during official testing of cosmetic products, the:

— identification and determination of silver nitrate,

— identification and determination of selenium disulphide in anti-dandruff shampoos,

— determination of soluble barium and soluble strontium in pigments in the form of salts or lakes,

— identification and determination of benzyl alcohol,

— identification of zirconium, and determination of zirconium, aluminium and chlorine in non-aerosol antiperspirants,

— identification and determination of hexamidine, dibromohexamidine, dibromopropamidine and chlorhexidine,

shall be carried out in accordance with the methods described in the Annex.

(1) OJ No L 262, 27. 9. 1976, p. 169.
(2) OJ No L 151, 23. 6. 1993, p. 32.
(3) OJ No L 383, 31. 12. 1980, p. 27.
(4) OJ No L 57, 27. 2. 1987, p. 56.
(5) OJ No L 185, 30. 6. 1982, p. 1.
(6) OJ No L 108, 28. 4. 1990, p. 92.
(7) OJ No L 291, 24. 10. 1983, p. 9.
(8) OJ No L 295, 7. 11. 1985, p. 30.

Article 2

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations or administrative provisions needed to comply with this Directive no later than 30 September 1994. The shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt these provisions, these shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference at the time of their official publication. The procedure for such reference shall be adopted by Member States.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1993.

For the Commission

Christiane SCRIVENER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SILVER NITRATE IN COSMETIC PRODUCTS

A. Identification

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method describes the identification of silver nitrate as silver in aqueous cosmetic products.

2. *Principle*

Silver is identified by the characteristic white precipitate formed with chloride ions.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Hydrochloric acid solution, 2 M

3.2. Ammonia solution : dilute concentrated ammonium hydroxide solution (d_{20} = 0,88 g/ml) with an equal quantity of water and mix.

3.3. Nitric acid solution, 2 M

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

4.2. Centrifuge

5. *Procedure*

5.1. To about 1 g of sample in a centrifuge tube add 2 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.1) dropwise until precipitation is complete ; mix and centrifuge.

5.2. Discard the supernatant liquid and wash the precipitate once with five drops of cold water. Reject the washings.

5.3. Add a quantity of water equal to the bulk of precipitate in the centrifuge tube. Heat to boiling and stir.

5.4. Centrifuge hot ; discard the supernatant liquid.

5.5. To the precipitate add a few drops of ammonia solution (3.2) ; mix and centrifuge.

5.6. To one drop of the supernatant liquid on a glass slide add a few drops of 2 M nitric acid solution (3.3).

5.7. A white precipitate indicates the presence of silver.

B. Determination

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method is suitable for the determination of silver nitrate as silver in cosmetic products intended to dye eyelashes or eyebrows.

2. *Principle*

Silver is determined in the product by atomic absorption spectrometry.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Nitric acid solution, 0,02 M

3.2. Silver standard solutions

3.2.1. Stock silver standard solution, 1 000 µg/ml in 0,5 M nitric acid solution ('SpectrosoL' or equivalent)

3.2.2. Silver standard solution, 100 µg/ml : transfer by pipette 10 ml of the stock silver standard solution (3.2.1) into a 100-ml volumetric flask. Make up to volume with 0,02 M nitric acid solution (3.1) and mix. This standard solution should be freshly prepared and stored in a dark-coloured glass bottle

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

4.2. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer equipped with a silver hollow-cathode lamp

5. *Procedure*

5.1. Sample preparation

Weigh accurately approximately 0,1 g (m gram) of an homogenous sample of the product. Transfer quantitatively into a one-litre volumetric flask and make up to volume with 0,02 M nitric acid solution (3.1) and mix.

5.2. Conditions for atomic absorption spectrometry

Flame : air-acetylene

Wavelength : 338,3 nm

Background correction : yes

Fuel condition : lean ; for maximum absorbance, optimization of burner height and fuel conditions will be necessary.

5.3. Calibration

5.3.1. Into a series of 100-ml volumetric flasks transfer by pipette 1,0, 2,0, 3,0, 4,0 and 5,0 ml of the silver standard solution (3.2.2). Make up each flask to volume with 0,02 M nitric acid solution (3.1) and mix. These solutions contain 1,0, 2,0, 3,0, 4,0 and 5,0 µg silver per millilitre, respectively.

5.3.2. Measure the absorbance of a 0,02 M nitric acid solution (3.1) and use the value obtained as the zero silver concentration for the calibration curve. Measure the absorbance of each silver calibration standard (5.3.1). Plot a calibration curve relating absorbance values to silver concentration.

5.4. Determination

Measure the absorbance of the sample solution (5.1). From the calibration curve read off the concentration of silver corresponding to the absorbance value obtained for the sample solution.

6. *Calculation*

Calculate the silver nitrate content of the sample, in percentage by mass (% m/m), using the formula :

$$\%\ (m/m)\ \text{of silver nitrate} = \frac{1{,}5748 \times c}{10 \times m}$$

in which :

m = mass in grams of the sample taken for analysis (5.1) ;

and

c = concentration of silver in the sample solution (5.1), in micrograms per millilitre, obtained from the calibration curve.

7. *Repeatability*(1)

For a silver nitrate content of 4 % (m/m) the difference between the results of two determinations carried out in parallel on the same sample should not exceed 0,05 % (m/m).

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SELENIUM DISULPHIDE IN ANTI-DANDRUFF SHAMPOOS

A. Identification

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method describes the identification of selenium disulphide as selenium in anti-dandruff shampoos.

2. *Principle*

Selenium is identified by the characteristic yellow to orange colour produced on reaction with urea and potassium iodide.

(1) ISO 5725.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Nitric acid, concentrated (d_{20} = 1,42 g/ml)

3.2. Urea

3.3. Potassium iodide solution, 10 % (m/v): dissolve 10 g of potassium iodide in 100 ml of water

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

4.2. Digestion tube, 100-ml capacity

4.3. Heated-block digestor

4.4. Filter paper (Whatman No 42 or equivalent) or a 0,45 µm membrane filter

5. *Procedure*

5.1. To approximately 1 g of shampoo in a digestion tube (4.2) add 2,5 ml of concentrated nitric acid (3.1) and digest at 150° C for 30 minutes on a heated-block digestor (4.3).

5.2. Dilute the digested sample to 25 ml with water and filter through a filter paper or a 0,45 µm membrane filter (4.4).

5.3. To 2,5 ml of the filtrate add 5 ml water, 2,5 g urea (3.2) and boil. Cool and add 1 ml of potassium iodide solution (3.3).

5.4. A yellow to orange colour which darkens rapidly on standing indicates the presence of selenium.

B. Determination

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method is suitable for the determination of selenium disulphide as selenium in anti-dandruff shampoos containing up to 4,5 % (m/m) selenium disulphide.

2. *Principle*

The sample is digested with nitric acid and the selenium in the resultant digest determined by means of atomic absorption spectrometry.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Nitric acid, concentrated (d_{20} = 1,42 g/ml)

3.2. Nitric acid solution, 5 % (v/v): add 50 ml concentrated nitric acid (3.1) to 500 ml of water in a beaker, stirring continuously. Transfer this solution to a one-litre volumetric flask and make up to volume with water.

3.3. Stock selenium standard solution, 1 000 µg/ml in 0,5 M nitric acid solution ('SpectrosoL' or equivalent)

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

4.2. Digestion tube, 100-ml capacity

4.3. Heated-block digestor

4.4. Filter paper (Whatman No 42 or equivalent) or a 0,45 µm membrane filter

4.5. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer equipped with a selenium hollow-cathode lamp

5. *Procedure*

5.1. Sample preparation

5.1.1. Weigh accurately approximately 0,2 g (m gram) of an homogenous sample of shampoo into a digestion tube (4.2).

5.1.2. Add 5 ml of concentrated nitric acid (3.1) and digest at 150 °C for one hour on a heated-block digestor (4.3).

5.1.3. Allow solution to cool and dilute to 100 ml with water. Filter through a filter paper or a 0,45 µm membrane filter (4.4) and retain the filtered solution for the determination.

5.2. Conditions for atomic absorption spectrometry

Flame : air-acetylene

Wavelength : 196,0 nm

Background correction : yes

Fuel condition : lean ; for maximum absorbance, optimization of burner height and fuel conditions will be necessary.

5.3. Calibration

5.3.1. Into a series of 100-ml volumetric flasks, transfer by pipette 1,0, 2,0, 3,0, 4,0 and 5,0 ml of the stock selenium standard solution (3.3). Make up each flask to volume with 5 % (v/v) nitric acid solution (3.2) and mix. These solutions contain 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 µg selenium per millilitre, respectively.

5.3.2. Measure the absorbance of a 5 % (v/v) nitric acid solution (3.2) and use the value obtained as the zero selenium concentration for the calibration curve. Measure the absorbance of each selenium calibration standard (5.3.1). Plot a calibration curve relating absorbance values to selenium concentration.

5.4. Determination

Measure the absorbance of the sample solution (5.1.3). From the calibration curve read off the concentration of selenium corresponding to the absorbance value obtained for the sample solution.

6. *Calculation*

Calculate the selenium disulphide content of the sample, in percentage by mass (% m/m), using the formula :

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of selenium disulphide} = \frac{1{,}812 \times c}{100 \times m}$$

in which :

m = mass in grams of the sample taken for analysis (5.1.1) ;
and

c = concentration of selenium in the sample solution (5.1.3), in micrograms per millilitre, obtained from the calibration curve.

7. *Repeatability*(1)

For a selenium disulphide content of 1 % (m/m) the difference between the results of two determinations carried out in parallel on the same sample should not exceed 0,05 % (m/m).

DETERMINATION OF SOLUBLE BARIUM AND STRONTIUM IN PIGMENTS IN THE FORM OF SALTS OR LAKES

A. Determination of soluble barium

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method describes the procedure for extracting and determining soluble barium from pigments in the form of salts or lakes.

2. *Principle*

The pigment is extracted with 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution under defined conditions and the amount of barium in the extractant determined by atomic absorption spectrometry.

(1) ISO 5725.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Ethanol, absolute

3.2. Hydrochloric acid solution, 0,07 M

3.3. Hydrochloric acid solution, 0,5 M

3.4. Potassium chloride solution, 8 % (m/v) : dissolve 16 g of potassium chloride in 200 ml of 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2).

3.5. Barium standard solutions

3.5.1. Stock barium standard solution, 1 000 µg/ml in 0,5 M nitric acid solution, ('SpectrosoL' or equivalent)

3.5.2. Barium standard solution, 200 µg/ml : transfer by pipette 20,0 ml of the stock barium standard solution (3.5.1) into a 100-ml volumetric flask. Make up to volume with 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix.

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

4.2. pH meter with an accuracy of ± 0,02 units

4.3. Wrist-action flask-shaker

4.4. Membrane filter with a pore size of 0,45 µm

4.5. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer equipped with a barium hollow-cathode lamp

5. *Procedure*

5.1. Sample preparation

5.1.1. Weigh accurately approximately 0,5 g (m gram) of pigment into a conical flask. To ensure sufficient volume for effective agitation a flask of capacity less than 150-ml shall not be used.

5.1.2. Add by pipette 1,0 ml of ethanol (3.1) and rotate the flask to ensure thorough wetting of the pigment. Add from a burette the exact quantity of 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) required to give a volume-of-acid to mass-of-pigment ratio of exactly 50 millilitres per gram. Let the total volume of extractant including the ethanol be V ml. Swirl the contents of the flask for five seconds to ensure thorough mixing of the contents.

5.1.3. Using a pH meter (4.2) measure the pH of the resultant suspension and, if it is above 1,5, add 0,5 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.3) dropwise until in the range 1,4 to 1,5.

5.1.4. Stopper and immediately shake the flask for 60 minutes using a wrist-action flask-shaker (4.3). The shaker must be operated at a sufficiently high speed to produce a foam. Filter through a 0,45 µm membrane filter (4.4) and collect the filtrate. Do not centrifuge the extract before filtering. Transfer by pipette 5,0 ml of the filtrate to a 50-ml volumetric flask ; make up to volume with 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix. This solution is also used for the determination of strontium (Part B).

5.1.5. Into a 100-ml volumetric flask transfer by pipette 5,0 ml potassium chloride solution (3.4) and an aliquot (W_{Ba} ml) of the diluted filtrate (5.1.4) to give an expected concentration of between 3 and 10 µg barium per millilitre. (An aliquot of 10 ml should be a satisfactory starting point.) Make up to volume with 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix.

5.1.6. Determine the barium concentration of the solution (5.1.5) by atomic absorption spectrometry on the same day.

5.2. Conditions for atomic absorption spectrometry

Flame : nitrous oxide/acetylene

Wavelength : 553,5 nm

Background correction : no

Fuel condition : lean ; for maximum absorbance, optimization of burner height and fuel conditions will be necessary.

5.3. Calibration

5.3.1. Into a series of 100-ml volumetric flasks transfer by pipette 1,0, 2,0, 3,0, 4,0 and 5,0 ml of the barium standard solution (3.5.2). To each flask transfer by pipette 5,0 ml potassium chloride solution (3.4); make up to volume with 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix. These solutions contain 2,0, 4,0, 6,0, 8,0 and 10,0 µg barium per millilitre, respectively.

Similarly, prepare a blank solution omitting the barium standard solution.

5.3.2. Measure the absorbance of the blank solution (5.3.1) and use the value obtained as the zero barium concentration for the calibration curve. Measure the absorbance of each barium calibration standard (5.3.1). Plot a calibration curve relating absorbance values to barium concentration.

5.4. Determination

Measure the absorbance of the sample solution (5.1.5). From the calibration curve read off the concentration of barium corresponding to the absorbance value obtained for the sample solution.

6. *Calculation*

The soluble barium content (% m/m) of the pigment is given by the formula:

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of soluble barium} = \frac{c \times V}{10 W_{Ba} \times m}$$

in which:

m = mass in grams of the sample taken for analysis (5.1.1);

c = concentration of barium in the sample solution (5.1.5), in micrograms per millilitre, obtained from the calibration curve;

V = total volume of extractant in millilitres (5.1.2);

and

W_{Ba} = volume of extract, in millilitres, taken in 5.1.5.

7. *Repeatability*

The best available estimate of the repeatability (ISO 5725) for this method is 0,3 % for a soluble barium content of 2 % (m/m).

8. *Remarks*

8.1. Under certain conditions the barium absorbance can be enhanced by the presence of calcium. This can be countered by the addition of magnesium ion at a concentration of 5 g per litre (1).

8.2. The use of inductively-coupled plasma — optical emission spectrometry is permitted as an alternative to flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

B. Determination of soluble strontium

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method describes the procedure for extracting and determining soluble strontium from pigments in the form of salts or lakes.

2. *Principle*

The pigment is extracted with 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution under defined conditions and the amount of strontium in the extractant determined by atomic absorption spectrometry.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Ethanol, absolute

3.2. Hydrochloric acid solution, 0,07 M

3.3. Potassium chloride solution, 8 % (m/v): dissolve 16 g of potassium chloride in 200 ml of 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2).

(1) 'Magnesium as modifier for the determination of barium by flame atomic emission spectrometry'. Jerrow, M. *et al., Analytical Proceedings*, 1991, 28, 40.

3.4. Strontium standard solutions

3.4.1. Stock strontium standard solution, 1 000 µg/ml in 0,5 M nitric acid solution ('SpectrosoL' or equivalent)

3.4.2. Strontium standard solution, 100 µg/ml : transfer by pipette 10,0 ml of the stock strontium standard solution (3.4.1) into a 100-ml volumetric flask. Make up to volume with 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix.

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

4.2. Membrane filter with a pore size of 0,45 µm

4.3. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer equipped with a strontium hollow-cathode lamp

5. *Procedure*

5.1. Sample preparation

The solution prepared in A.5.1.4 is used to determine the soluble strontium content.

5.1.1. Into a 100-ml volumetric flask transfer by pipette 5,0 ml potassium chloride solution (3.3) and an aliquot (W_{Sr} ml) of the diluted filtrate (A.5.1.4) to give an expected concentration of between 2 and 5 µg strontium per millilitre. (An aliquot of 25 ml should be a satisfactory starting point.) Make up to volume with 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix.

5.1.2. Determine the strontium concentration of the solution (5.1.1) by atomic absorption spectrometry on the same day.

5.2. Conditions for atomic absorption spectrometry

Flame : nitrous oxide/acetylene

Wavelength : 460,7 nm

Background correction : no

Fuel condition : lean ; for maximum absorbance, optimization of burner height and fuel conditions will be necessary.

5.3. Calibration

5.3.1. Into a series of 100-ml volumetric flasks transfer by pipette 1,0, 2,0, 3,0, 4,0 and 5,0 ml of the strontium standard solution (3.4.2). To each flask transfer by pipette 5,0 ml potassium chloride solution (3.3); make up to volume with 0,07 M hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix. These solutions contain 1,0, 2,0, 4,0, and 5,0 µg strontium per millilitre, respectively.

Similarly, prepare a blank solution omitting the strontium standard solution.

5.3.2. Measure the absorbance of the blank solution (5.3.1) and use the value obtained as the zero strontium concentration for the calibration curve. Measure the absorbance of each strontium calibration standard (5.3.1). Plot a calibration curve relating peak absorbance values to strontium concentration.

5.4. Determination

Measure the absorbance of the sample solution (5.1.1). From the calibration curve read off the concentration of strontium corresponding to the absorbance value obtained for the sample solution.

6. *Calculation*

The soluble strontium content (% m/m) of the pigment is given by the formula :

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of soluble strontium} = \frac{c \times V}{10 W_{Sr} \times m}$$

in which :

m = mass in grams of the sample taken for analysis (A.5.1.1);

c = concentration of strontium in the sample solution (5.1.1), in micrograms per millilitre, obtained from the calibration curve ;

V = volume of extractant in millilitres (A.5.1.2);

and

W_{Sr} = volume of extract, in millilitres, taken in 5.1.1.

7. *Repeatability*

The best available estimate of the repeatability (ISO 5725) for this method is 0,09 % for a soluble strontium content of 0,6 % (m/m).

8. *Remark*

The use of inductively-coupled plasma — optical emission spectrometry is permitted as an alternative to flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF BENZYL ALCOHOL IN COSMETIC PRODUCTS

A. Identification

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method describes the identification of benzyl alcohol in cosmetic products.

2. *Principle*

Benzyl alcohol is identified by means of thin-layer chromatography on silica gel plates.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Benzyl alcohol

3.2. Chloroform

3.3. Ethanol, absolute

3.4. n-Pentane

3.5. Development solvent: diethyl ether

3.6. Standard solution of benzyl alcohol: weigh 0,1 g of benzyl alcohol (3.1) into a 100-ml volumetric flask, make up to volume with ethanol (3.3) and mix.

3.7. Thin-layer chromatography plates, glass, 100 × 200 mm or 200 × 200 mm, coated with a 0,25 mm layer of silica gel 60 F_{254}.

3.8. Visualizing agent: 12-molybdophosphoric acid, 10 % (m/v) in ethanol (3.3).

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal apparatus for thin-layer chromatography

4.2. Chromatography tank, double trough chamber, overall dimensions of approximately 80 mm × 230 mm × 240 mm

4.3. Chromatography paper: Whatman, or equivalent

4.4. Ultra-violet lamp, wavelength 254 nm.

5. *Procedure*

5.1. Sample preparation

Weigh 1,0 g of the product to be analysed into a 10-ml volumetric flask. Add 3 ml of chloroform (3.2) and shake vigorously until the product has dispersed. Make up to volume with ethanol (3.3) and shake vigorously to produce a clear, or almost clear, solution.

5.2. Thin-layer chromatography

5.2.1. Saturate the chromatography tank (4.2) with n-pentane (3.4) as follows: line the wall of the chamber adjacent to the back through with chromatography paper (4.3), ensuring that the lower edge of the paper is in the trough. Transfer 25 ml of n-pentane (3.4) into the back trough by pouring this solvent over the exposed surface of the chromatography paper lining. Immediately replace the lid and allow the tank to stand for 15 minutes.

5.2.2. Deposit 10 µl of the sample solution (5.1) and 10 µl of the benzyl alcohol standard solution (3.6) at suitable points on the start line of a thin-layer chromatography plate (3.7). Allow to dry.

5.2.3. Pipette 10 ml of diethyl ether (3.5) into the front through of the tank and immediately afterwards place the plate (5.2.2) into the same trough. Quickly replace the lid of the tank, and develop the plate over a distance of 150 mm. Remove the plate from the chromatography tank and allow it to dry at room temperature.

5.2.4. Observe the plate (5.2.3) under ultra-violet light and mark the position of the violet spots. Spray the plate with the visualizing agent (3.8) and then heat the plate at 120 °C for about 15 minutes. Benzyl alcohol appears as a dark blue spot.

5.2.5. Calculate the R_f value obtained from the benzyl alcohol standard solution. A dark blue spot with the same R_f value obtained from the sample solution indicates the presence of benzyl alcohol.

Detection limit : 0,1 µg benzyl alcohol

B. Determination

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method describes the determination of benzyl alcohol in cosmetic products.

2. *Definition*

The amount of benzyl alcohol determined by this method is expressed as a percentage by mass (% m/m).

3. *Principle*

The sample is extracted with methanol and the amount of benzyl alcohol in the extract determined by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

4. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity and suitable for HPLC, where appropriate.

4.1. Methanol

4.2.4. 4-Ethoxyphenol

4.3. Benzyl alcohol

4.4. Mobile phase : methanol (4.1)/water (45 : 55 ; v/v)

4.5. Benzyl alcohol stock solution : weigh accurately approximately 0,1 g of benzyl alcohol (4.3) into a 100-ml volumetric flask. Make up to volume with methanol (4.1) and mix.

4.6. Internal standard stock solution : weigh accurately approximately 0,1 g of 4-ethoxyphenol (4.2) into a 100-ml volumetric flask. Make up to volume with methanol (4.1) and mix.

4.7. Standard solutions : into a series of 25-ml volumetric flasks, transfer by pipette amounts of benzyl alcohol stock solution (4.5) and internal standard stock solution (4.6) according to the table set out below. Make up to volume with methanol (4.1) and mix.

Standard solution	Benzyl alcohol concentration		4-ethoxyphenol concentration	
	ml (4.5) added	µg/ml (*)	ml (4.6) added	µg/ml (*)
I	0,5	20	2,0	80
II	1,0	40	2,0	80
III	2,0	80	2,0	80
IV	3,0	120	2,0	80
V	5,0	200	2,0	80

(*) These values are given as an indication and correspond to the concentrations of standard solutions prepared using solutions of benzyl alcohol (4.5) and 4-ethoxyphenol (4.6) which contain exactly 0,1 % (m/v) benzyl alcohol and exactly 0,1 % (m/v) 4-ethoxyphenol, respectively.

5. *Apparatus*

5.1. Normal laboratory equipment

5.2. High-performance chromatography equipment with a variable wavelength ultra-violet detector and 10 µl injection loop

5.3. Analytical column : 250 mm × 4,6 mm stainless steel column packed with 5 µm Spherisorb ODS, or equivalent.

5.4. Water-bath

5.5. Ultrasonic bath

5.6. Centrifuge

5.7. Centrifuge tubes, 15-ml capacity

6. *Procedure*

6.1. Sample preparation

6.1.1. Weigh accurately approximately 0,1 g (m gram) of sample into a centrifuge tube (5.7) and add 5 ml methanol (4.1).

6.1.2. Heat for 10 minutes in a water-bath (5.4) maintained at 50 °C, then place the tube in an ultrasonic bath (5.5) until the sample is thoroughly dispersed.

6.1.3. Cool, then centrifuge at 3 500 rpm for five minutes.

6.1.4. Transfer the supernatant liquid to a 25-ml volumetric flask.

6.1.5. Re-extract the sample with a further 5 ml methanol (4.1). Combine the extracts in the 25-ml volumetric flask.

6.1.6. Transfer by pipette 2,0 ml of internal standard stock solution (4.6) into the 25-ml volumetric flask. Make up to volume with methanol (4.1) and mix. This solution is used in the determination stage of the analysis described in 6.4.

6.2. Chromatography

6.2.1. Set up the high-performance liquid chromatography equipment (5.2) in the usual manner. Adjust the flow rate of the mobile phase (4.4) to 2,0 ml per minute.

6.2.2. Set the wavelength of the UV detector (5.2) to 210 nm.

6.3. Calibration

6.3.1. Inject 10 µl of each of the benzyl alcohol standard solutions (4.7) and measure the areas of the benzyl alcohol and the 4-ethoxyphenol peaks.

6.3.2. For each benzyl alcohol standard solution (4.7) calculate the peak-area ratio of benzyl alcohol to 4-ethoxyphenol. Plot a calibration curve using these ratios as the ordinate and the corresponding concentrations of benzyl alcohol in µg per millilitre as abscissa.

6.4. Determination

6.4.1. Inject 10 µl of the sample solution (6.1.6) and measure the areas of the benzyl alcohol and the 4-ethoxyphenol peaks. Calculate the peak-area ratio of benzyl alcohol to 4-ethoxyphenol. Repeat this process with further 10 µl aliquots of the sample solution until consistent results are obtained.

6.4.2. From the calibration curve (6.3.2) read off the concentration of benzyl alcohol corresponding to the peak area ratio of benzyl alcohol to 4-ethoxyphenol.

7. *Calculation*

Calculate the benzyl alcohol content of the sample, as a percentage by mass, using the formula :

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of benzyl alcohol} = \frac{c}{400 \times m}$$

in which :

m = mass in grams of the sample taken for analysis (6.1.1);

and

c = concentration of benzyl alcohol in the sample solution (6.1.6), in micrograms per millilitre, obtained from the calibration curve.

8. *Repeatability*(1)

For a benzyl alcohol content of 1 % (m/m) the difference between the results of two determinations carried out in parallel on the same sample should not exceed 0,10 %.

(1) ISO 5725.

IDENTIFICATION OF ZIRCONIUM, AND DETERMINATION OF ZIRCONIUM, ALUMINIUM AND CHLORINE IN NON-AEROSOL ANTIPERSPIRANTS

The method comprises five stages :

A. Identification of zirconium

B. Determination of zirconium

C. Determination of aluminium

D. Determination of chlorine

E. Calculation of the ratios of aluminium atoms to zirconium atoms, and of aluminium plus zirconium atoms to chlorine atoms

A. **Identification of zirconium**

1. *Scope and field of application*

The method describes the identification of zirconium in non-aerosol antiperspirant cosmetic products. No attempt has been made to describe methods suitable for the identification of the aluminium zirconium chloride hydroxide complex $[Al_xZr(OH)_yCl_z.nH_2O]$.

2. *Principle*

Zirconium is identified by the characteristic red-violet precipitate produced with alizarin red S under strongly acidic conditions.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Hydrochloric acid, concentrated (d_{20} = 1,18 g/ml)

3.2. Alizarin red S (CI. 58005) solution : 2 % (m/v) aqueous sodium alizarin sulphonate.

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

5. *Procedure*

5.1. To about 1 g of sample in a test tube add 2 ml of water. Stopper and shake.

5.2. Add three drops of alizarin red S solution (3.2) followed by 2 ml of concentrated hydrochloric (3.1). Stopper and shake.

5.3. Leave to stand for approximately two minutes.

5.4. A red-violet coloured supernatant solution and precipitate indicates the presence of zirconium.

B. **Determination of zirconium**

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method is suitable for the determination of zirconium in aluminium zirconium chloride hydroxide complexes up to a maximum concentration of 7,5 % (m/m) zirconium in non-aerosol antiperspirants.

2. *Principle*

Zirconium is extracted from the product under acidic conditions and determined by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Hydrochloric acid, concentrated (d_{20} = 1,18 g/ml)

3.2. Hydrochloric acid solution, 10 % (v/v) : add 100 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (3.1) to 500 ml of water in a beaker, stirring continuously. Transfer this solution to a one-litre volumetric flask and make up to volume with water.

3.3. Stock zirconium standard solution, 1 000 µg/ml in 0,5 M hydrochloric acid solution ('SpectrosoL' or equivalent).

3.4. Aluminium chloride (hydrated) [$AlCl_3.6H_2O$] : reagent : dissolve 22,6 g of aluminium chloride hexahydrate in 250 ml of 10 % (v/v) hydrochloric acid solution (3.2).

3.5. Ammonium chloride reagent : dissolve 5,0 g of ammonium chloride in 250 ml of 10 % (v/v) hydrochloric acid solution (3.2).

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

4.2. Heater with magnetic stirrer

4.3. Filter paper (Whatman No 41 or equivalent)

4.4. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer equipped with a zirconium hollow-cathode lamp

5. *Procedure*

5.1. Sample preparation

5.1.1. Weigh accurately approximately 1,0 g (m gram) of an homogeneous sample of the product into a 150-ml beaker. Add 40 ml of water and 10 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid (3.1).

5.1.2. Place the beaker on a heater with a magnetic stirrer (4.2). Commence stirring and heat to boiling. To prevent rapid drying place a watch-glass on top of the beaker. Boil for five minutes, remove beaker from heat and cool to room temperature.

5.1.3. Using the filter paper (4.3), filter the contents of the beaker into a 100-ml volumetric flask. Rinse the beaker with two 10-ml portions of water and add the washings after filtration to the flask. Make up to volume with water and mix. This solution is also used for the determination of aluminium (Part C).

5.1.4. Into a 50-ml volumetric flask transfer by pipette 20,00 ml of the sample solution (5.1.3), 5,00 ml of the aluminium chloride reagent (3.4), and 5,00 ml of the ammonium chloride reagent (3.5). Make up to volume with 10 % (v/v) hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix.

5.2. Conditions for atomic absorption spectrometry

Flame : nitrous oxide/acetylene

Wavelength : 360,1 nm

Background correction : no

Fuel condition : rich ; for maximum absorbance, optimization of burner height and fuel conditions will be necessary.

5.3. Calibration

5.3.1. Into a series of 50-ml volumetric flasks transfer by pipette 5,00, 10,00, 15,00, 20,00 and 25,00 ml of the stock zirconium standard solution (3.3). To each volumetric flask transfer by pipette 5,00 ml of the aluminium chloride reagent (3,4) and 5,00 ml of the ammonium chloride reagent (3.5). Make up to volume with 10 % (v/v) hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix. These solutions contain 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 µg of zirconium per millilitre respectively.

Similarly, prepare a blank solution omitting the zirconium standard solution.

5.3.2. Measure the absorbance of the blank solution (5.3.1) and use the value obtained as the zero zirconium concentration for the calibration curve. Measure the absorbance of each zirconium calibration standard (5.3.1). Plot a calibration curve relating absorbance values to zirconium concentration.

5.4. Determination

Measure the absorbance of the sample solution (5.1.4). From the calibration curve read off the concentration of zirconium corresponding to the absorbance value obtained for the sample solution.

6. *Calculation*

Calculate the zirconium content of the sample, in percentage by mass, using the formula :

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of zirconium} = \frac{c}{40 \times m}$$

in which :

m = mass in grams of the sample taken for analysis (5.1.1) ;

and

c = concentration of zirconium in the sample solution (5.1.4), in micrograms per millilitre, obtained from the calibration curve.

7. *Repeatability* (1)

For a zirconium content of 3,00 % (m/m) the difference between the results of two determinations carried out in parallel on the same sample should not exceed 0,10 % (m/m).

8. *Remark*

The use of inductively-coupled plasma — optical emission spectrometry is permitted as an alternative to flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

C. Determination of aluminium

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method is suitable for the determination of aluminium present in aluminium zirconium chloride hydroxide complexes up to a maximum concentration of 12 % (m/m) aluminium in non-aerosol anti-perspirants.

2. *Principle*

Aluminium is extracted from the product under acidic conditions and determined by flame atomic absorption sepctrometry.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Hydrochloric acid, concentrated (d_{20} = 1,18 g/ml)

3.2. Hydrochloric acid solution, 1 % (v/v) : add 10 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (3.1) to 500 ml of water in a beaker, stirring continuously. Transfer this solution to a one litre volumetric flask and make up to volume with water.

3.3. Stock aluminium standard solution, 1 000 µg/ml in 0,5 M nitric acid solution ('SpectrosoL' or equivalent).

3.4. Potassium chloride reagent : dissolve 10,0 g of potassium chloride in 250 ml of 1 % (v/v) hydrochloric acid solution (3.2).

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

4.2. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer equipped with an aluminium hollow-cathode lamp.

5. *Procedure*

5.1. Sample preparation

The solution prepared in B.5.1.3 is used to determine the aluminium content.

5.1.1. Into a 100-ml volumetric flask transfer by pipette 5,00 ml of the sample solution (B.5.1.3) and 10,00 ml of the potassium chloride reagent (3.4). Make up to volume with 1 % (v/v) hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix.

5.2. Conditions for atomic absorption spectrometry

Flame : nitrous oxide/acetylene

Wavelenght : 309,3 nm

Background correction : no

Fuel condition : rich ; for maximum absorbance, optimization of burner height and fuel conditions will be necessary.

5.3. Calibration

5.3.1. Into a series of 100 ml volumetric flasks transfer by pipette 1,00, 2,00, 3,00, 4,00 and 5,00 ml of the stock aluminium standard solution (3.3). To each volumetric flask transfer by pipette 10,00 ml of the potassium chloride reagent (3.4) and make up to volume with 1 % (v/v) hydrochloric acid solution (3.2) and mix. These solutions contain 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 µg of aluminium per millilitre.

Similarly, prepare a blank solution omitting the aluminium standard solution.

(1) ISO 5725.

5.3.2. Measure the absorbance of the blank solution (5.3.1) and use the value obtained as the zero aluminium concentration for the calibration curve. Measure the absorbance of each aluminium calibration standard. Plot a calibration curve relating absorbance valued to aluminium concentration.

5.4. Determination

Measure the absorbance of the sample solution (5.1.1). From the calibration curve read off the concentration of aluminium corresponding to the absorbance value obtained for the sample solution.

6. *Calculation*

Calculate the aluminium content of the sample, in percentage by mass, using the formula:

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of aluminium} = \frac{c}{5 \times m}$$

in which:

m = mass in grams of the sample taken for analysis (B.5.1.1);
and

c = concentration of aluminium in the sample solution (5.1.1), in micrograms per millilitre, obtained from the calibration curve.

7. *Repeatability*(1)

For an aluminium content of 3,5 % (m/m) the difference between the results of two determinations carried out in parallel on the same sample should not exceed 0,10 % (m/m).

8. *Remark*

The use of inductively-coupled plasma — optical emission spectrometry is permitted as an alternative to flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

D. Determination of chlorine

1. *Scope and field of determination*

This method is suitable for the determination of chlorine present as chloride ion in aluminium zirconium chloride hydroxide complexes in non-aerosol anti-perspirants.

2. *Principle*

Chloride ion in the product is determined by potentiometric titration against standard silver nitrate solution.

3. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity.

3.1. Nitric acid, concentrated (d_{20} = 1,42 g/ml)

3.2. Nitric acid solution, 5 % (v/v): add 25 ml concentrated nitric acid (3.1) to 250 ml of water in a beaker, stirring continuously. Transfer this solution to a 500-ml volumetric flask and make up to volume with water.

3.3. Acetone

3.4. Silver nitrate, 0,1 M volumetric solution ('AnalaR' or equivalent).

4. *Apparatus*

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment

4.2. Heater with magnetic stirrer

4.3. Silver electrode

4.4. Calomel reference electrode

4.5. pH/millivolt meter suitable for potentiometric titration

(1) ISO 5725.

5. *Procedure*

5.1. Sample preparation

5.1.1. Weigh accurately into a 250-ml beaker approximately 1,0 g (m gram) of an homogenous sample of the product. Add 80 ml of water and 20 ml of 5 % (v/v) nitric acid solution (3.2).

5.1.2. Place the beaker on a heater with a magnetic stirrer (4.2). Commence stirring and heat to boiling. To prevent rapid drying, place a watch-glass on top of the beaker. Boil for five minutes, remove beaker from heat and cool to room temperature.

5.1.3. Add 10 ml of acetone (3.3), dip electrodes (4.3 and 4.4) below surface of solution and commence stirring. Titrate potentiometrically against 0,1 M silver nitrate solution (3.4) and plot a differential curve to determine the endpoint (V ml).

6. *Calculation*

Calculate the chlorine content of the sample, in percentage by mass, using the formula:

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of chlorine} = \frac{0{,}3545 \times V}{m}$$

in which:

m = mass in grams of the sample taken for analysis (5.1.1)

and

v = volume of 0,1 M silver nitrate, in millilitres, titrated at the endpoint (5.1.3).

7. *Repeatability* (1)

For a chlorine content of 4 % (m/m) the difference between the results of two determinations carried out in parallel on the same sample should not exceed 0,10 % (m/m).

E. Calculation of the ratios of aluminium atoms to zirconium atoms, and of aluminium plus zirconium atoms to chlorine atoms

1. *Calculation of ratio of aluminium atoms to zirconium atoms*

Calculate the Al : Zr ratio using the formula:

$$\text{Al : Zr ratio} = \frac{\text{Al \% (m/m)} \times 91{,}22}{\text{Zr \% (m/m)} \times 26{,}98}$$

2. *Calculation of the ratio of aluminium plus zirconium atoms to chlorine atoms*

Calaculate the (Al + Zr) : Cl ratio using the formula:

$$\text{(Al + Zr) : Cl ratio} = \frac{\frac{\text{Al \% (m/m)}}{26{,}98} + \frac{\text{Zr \% (m/m)}}{91{,}22}}{\frac{\text{Cl \% (m/m)}}{35{,}45}}$$

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF HEXAMIDINE, DIBROMOHEXAMIDINE, DIBROMOPROPAMIDINE AND CHLORHEXIDINE

1. *Scope and field of application*

This method describes the qualitative and quantitative determination of:

— hexamidine and its salts, including the isethionate and the 4-hydroxybenzoate,

— dibromohexamidine and its salts, including the isethionate,

— dibromopropamidine and its salts, including the isethionate,

— chlorhexidine diacetate, digluconate and dihydrochloride in cosmetic products.

2. *Definition*

The concentrations of hexamidine, dibromohexamidine, dibromopropamidine and chlorhexidine determined by this method are expressed as a percentage by mass (% m/m).

3. *Principle*

The identification and determination is carried out by ion-pair, reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) followed by ultra-violet spectrophotometric detection. Hexamidine, dibromohexamidine, dibromopropramidine and chlorhexidine are identified by their retention times on the chromatographic column.

(1) ISO 5725.

4. *Reagents*

All reagents must be of analytical purity and suitable for HPLC, where appropriate.

4.1. Methanol

4.2. 1-Heptanesulphonic acid, sodium salt, monohydrate

4.3. Acetic acid, glacial (d_{20} = 1,05 g/ml)

4.4. Sodium chloride

4.5. Mobile phases

4.5.1. Solvent I : 0,005 M solution of 1-heptanesulphonic acid, sodium salt, monohydrate (4.2) in methanol (4.1), adjusted to an apparent pH of 3,5 with glacial acetic acid (4.3).

4.5.2. Solvent II : 0,005 M solution of 1-heptanesulphonic acid, sodium salt, monohydrate (4.2) in water, adjusted to a pH of 3,5 with glacial acetic acid (4.3).

Note : If necessary to improve the shape of the peaks, the mobile phases may be modified and prepared as follows :

— solvent I : dissolve 5,84 g sodium chloride (4.4) and 1,1013 g of 1-heptanesulphonic acid, sodium salt, monohydrate (4.2) in 100 ml water. Add 900 ml methanol (4.1) and adjust to an apparent pH of 3,5 with glacial acetic acid (4.3),

— solvent II : dissolve 5,84 g sodium chloride (4.4) and 1,1013 g of 1-heptanesulphonic acid, sodium salt, monohydrate (4.2) in one litre of water and adjust to a pH of 3,5 with glacial acetic acid (4.3).

4.6. Hexamidine diisethionate [$C_{20}H_{26}N_4O_2.2C_2H_6O_4S$]

4.7. Dibromohexamidine diisethionate [$C_{20}H_{24}Br_2N_4O_2.2C_2H_6O_4S$]

4.8. Dibromopropamidine diisethionate [$C_{17}H_{18}Br_2N_4O_2.2C_2H_6O_4S$]

4.9. Chlorhexidine diacetate [$C_{22}H_{30}Cl_2N_{10}.2C_2H_4O_2$]

4.10. Reference solutions : prepare 0,05 % (m/v) solutions of each of the four preservatives (4.6 to 4.9) in solvent I (4.5.1).

4.11. 3,4,4'-Trichlorocarbanilide (triclocarban)

4.12. 4,4'-Dichloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)carbanilide (halocarban)

5. *Apparatus*

5.1. Normal laboratory equipment

5.2. High-performance liquid chromatograph with variable-wavelength UV detector

5.3. Analytical column : stainless steel, length 30 cm, internal diameter 4 mm, packed with μ-Bondapack C_{18}, 10 μm, or equivalent

5.4. Ultrasonic bath

6. *Identification*

6.1. Sample preparation

Weigh approximately 0,5 g of sample into a 10-ml volumetric flask and make up to volume with solvent I (4.5.1). Place the flask in an ultrasonic bath (5.4) for 10 minutes. Filter or centrifuge the solution. Collect the filtrate or supernatant for chromatography.

6.2. Chromatography

6.2.1. Mobile-phase gradient

Time (min)	solvent I (% v/v) (4.5.1)	solvent I (% v/v) (4.5.2)
0	50	50
15	65	35
30	65	35
45	50	50

6.2.2. Adjust the flow rate of the mobile phase (6.2.1) to 1,5 ml/min and the column temperature to 35 °C.

6.2.3. Set the detector wavelength to 264 nm.

6.2.4. Inject 10 µl of each of the reference solutions (4.10) and record their chromatograms.

6.2.5. Inject 10 µl of the sample solution (6.1) and record its chromatogram.

6.3. Identify whether hexamidine, dibromohexamidine, dibromopropamidine or chlorhexidine is present by comparing the retention time(s) of the peak(s) recorded in 6.2.5 with those obtained from the reference solutions in 6.2.4.

7. *Determination*

7.1. Determination

Preparation of standard solutions.

Use one of the preservatives (4.6 to 4.9) which is absent from the sample as an internal standard. If this is not possible, triclocarban (4.11), or halocarban (4.12), may be used.

7.1.1. A 0,05 % (m/v) stock solution in solvent I (4.5.1) of the preservative identified in 6.3.

7.1.2. A 0,05 % (m/v) stock solution in solvent I (4.5.1) of the preservative chosen as in internal standard.

7.1.3. For each identified preservative, prepare four standard solutions by transferring into a series of 10-ml volumetric flasks amounts of the stock solution of the identified preservative (7.1.1) and appropriate amounts of the stock solution of the internal standard (7.1.2) according to the table set out below. Make each flask up to volume with solvent I (4.5.1) and mix.

Standard solution	Internal standard stock solution	Identified preservative stock solution	
	ml (7.1.2) added	ml (7.1.1) added	µg/ml (*)
I	1,0	0,5	25
II	1,0	1,0	50
III	1,0	1,5	75
IV	1,0	2,0	100

(*) These values are given as an indication and correspond to the concentrations of the identified preservative in standard solutions prepared using a stock solution which contains exactly 0,05 % of the identified preservative.

7.2. Sample preparation

7.2.1. Weigh accurately approximately 0,5 g (p gram) of sample into a 10-ml volumetric flask, add 1,0 ml of the internal standard solution (7.1.2) and 6 ml of solvent I (4.5.1) and mix.

7.2.2. Place the flask in an ultrasonic bath (5.4) for 10 minutes. Cool. Make up to volume with solvent I and mix. Centrifuge or filter through a folded filter paper. Collect the supernatant or the filtrate, as the case may be, for chromatography.

7.3. Chromatography

7.3.1. Adjust the mobile-phase gradient, flow rate, column temperature and detector wavelength of the HPLC equipment (5.2) to the conditions as required in the identification stage (6.2.1 to 6.2.3).

7.3.2. Inject 10 µl of the sample solution (7.2.2) and measure the peak areas. Repeat this process with further 10 µl aliquots of the sample solution until consistent results are obtained. Calculate the ratio of the peak area produced by the compound to be analysed to the peak area produced by the internal standard.

7.4. Calibration

7.4.1. Inject 10 µl of each of the standard solutions (7.1.3) and measure the peak areas.

7.4.2. For each standard solution (7.1.3), calculate the ratio of the hexamidine, dibromohexamidine, dibromopropamidine or chlorhexidine peak area to the internal standard peak area. Plot a calibration curve using these ratios as the ordinate and the corresponding concentrations of the identified preservative in the standard solutions, in micrograms per millilitre, as the abscissa.

7.4.3. From the calibration curve (7.4.2) read off the concentration of the identified preservative corresponding to the peak area ratio calculated in 7.3.2.

8. *Calculation*

8.1. Calculate the hexamidine, dibromohexamidine, dibromopropamidine or chlorhexidine content of the sample, as a percentage by mass, using the formula:

$$\% \quad (m/m) = \frac{c}{1000 \times p} \times \frac{MW_1}{MW_2}$$

in which:

p = mass in grams of the sample taken for analysis (7.2.1);

c = concentration of the preservative in the sample solution, in micrograms per millilitre, obtained from the calibration curve;

MW_1 = molecular weight of the basic form of the preservative present;
and

MW_2 = molecular weight of the corresponding salt (see point 10).

9. *Repeatability* (1)

For a hexamidine, dibromohexamidine, dibromopropamidine or chlorhexidine concentration of 0,1 % (m/m) the difference between the results of two determinations carried out in parallel on the same sample should not exceed 0,005 %.

10. *Table of formula weights*

Hexamidine	$C_{20}H_{26}N_4O_2$	354,45
Hexamidine diisethionate	$C_{20}H_{26}N_4O_2 \cdot 2C_2H_6O_4S$	606,72
Hexamidine di-p-hydroxybenzoate	$C_{20}H_{26}N_4O_2 \cdot 2C_7H_6O_3$	630,71
Dibromohexamidine	$C_{20}H_{24}Br_2N_4O_2$	512,24
Dibromohexamidine diisethionate	$C_{20}H_{24}Br_2N_4O_2 \cdot 2C_2H_6O_4S$	764,51
Dibromopropamidine	$C_{17}H_{18}Br_2N_4O_2$	470,18
Dibromopropamidine diisethionate	$C_{17}H_{18}Br_2N_4O_2 \cdot 2C_2H_6O_4S$	722,43
Chlorhexidine	$C_{22}H_{30}Cl_2N_{10}$	505,45
Chlorhexidine diacetate	$C_{22}H_{30}Cl_2N_{10} \cdot 2C_2H_4O_2$	625,56
Chlorhexidine digluconate	$C_{22}H_{30}Cl_2N_{10} \cdot 2C_6H_{12}O_7$	897,76
Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride	$C_{22}H_{30}Cl_2N_{10} \cdot 2HCl$	578,37

(1) ISO 5725.