

OILSEEDS

GLOSSARY

ADMIXTURE/IMPURITIES: All foreign matter, organic and inorganic, other than seeds of the species under consideration.

BAG TALLY: Count of bags passing over ship's rail at loading or discharging.

CARGO SWEAT: Condensation formed on the cargo when its temperature is below the dew point of the air surrounding it.

DUNNAGE: Mostly timber, on floors and sides to protect cargo from moisture, etc, provide air courses, secure cargo where stowage voids spread compression load, etc, separate different cargoes or lots.

FINES: The particles passing through the sieves (aperture sizes shown in Table 1 of ISO 658 - Oilseeds - Determination of Impurities), according to the species being analysed.

FUMIGATION: Application of a chemical (in gaseous form) to a bulk of oilseeds (in silos, elevators, trucks, rail cars, barges and ships) in order to kill pests.

FUMIGATION AGENT: A chemical formulation which has been made up as a pesticide or post-harvest spray. It is used to kill animals which are eating the oilseeds or which are poisonous or producing poisonous materials.

HOOK DAMAGE: Damage to hessian (jute or hemp) or polypropylene sacks containing oilseeds from stevedores' hooks.

INFESTATION: Contamination and/or damage resulting from presence of certain live pests such as beetles, moths and mites, as well as caterpillars, cocoons, pupae, maggots and eggs.

INHERENT VICE: Certain commodities such as oilseeds may be expected to suffer weight loss during transit due to natural causes such as loss of moisture content. This fact needs to be taken into account when assessing shortages. Conditions conducive to the drying of the oilseeds commodity will cause it to lose weight, whereas humidity will cause it to absorb moisture and so gain in weight. The possibility of a natural or non-fortuitous loss is present with most vegetable matter, particularly oilseeds or oilseeds shipped in sacks or bags. Bulk oilseed cargoes may be subject to a small loss between shipped and delivered weights.

The term "inherent vice" is frequently used to describe the cause of damage or loss coming from within a commodity itself. These causes may include living organisms, e.g. insects, mites, bacteria and moulds, through whose activity heating, putrefaction and moulding result. Care must be taken in attributing such damage to inherent vice and an expert should be employed if there is the slightest reasons for doubt as to the true cause of the damage.

MOULD: Oilseeds (and indeed most organic materials) are subject to attack by micro-organisms if their moisture content rises above a certain minimum. These micro-organisms are mainly bacteria and fungi (including yeasts and mould).

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE: An official government certificate from the origin shipper of the oilseeds and is issued by an official Plant Inspection Department of the shipper's government. An example of a Phytosanitary Certificate is shown at Appendix IV.

SHIP'S SWEAT: Condensation formed on the walls of the hold when the temperature of the walls falls below the dew point of the air inside the hold.

TALLY SCHEDULE - BAGGED CARGOES: A superintendent's official record which is used as evidence to support the tally, counting arrangements and timing record for the loading and discharge of bagged oilseed cargoes.

WEIGHBRIDGE WEIGHING (ROAD TRUCKS AND RAIL CARS): Weighing on a calibrated and certified weighbridge of empty and loaded vehicles on the same scale under comparable conditions.