

# LİMAN VE TERMİNAL YONETİMİ

## II

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# Tařınan ykler ve yk birimleri



- \* Wet cargo, is liquid but in containers.
- \* Dry cargo, refers to the general class of items that cannot possibly leak and furthermore can be damaged by leakage from the wet cargo. This category includes flour, feed, rice, paper products, etc.

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- \* *Dirty cargoes*, are those commodities that are exceptionally dusty and always tend to leave a residue behind them. Examples are cement, antimony ore, charcoal, lamp black, etc.
  - \* *Clean cargoes*, are those that leave no residue, are not likely to leak and generally will not cause any damage to any other cargo.



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- \* *Odorous cargoes*, are those commodities that give off fumes that are likely to taint certain susceptible cargoes if they are stowed in the same or in adjacent compartments. Kerosene, turpentine, ammonia, greasy wool, lumber, casein, etc.



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- \* *Delicate cargoes*, are those that are highly susceptible to damage by tainting from odorous types. Rice, flour, tea, cereals, etc.
  - \* *Fragile cargoes*, are those commodities susceptible to breakage. Glass, porcelain, marble, etc.
  - \* *Hygroscopic cargoes*, are cargoes that have the ability to absorb or release water vapor. Cotton, wool, sisal, paper, etc.



- \* Major bulk cargo constitutes the vast majority of drybulk cargo by weight, and includes, among other things, iron ore, coal and grain. Minor bulk cargo includes products such as agricultural products, mineral cargoes (including metal concentrates), cement, forest products and steel products and represents the balance of the drybulk industry.

- \* Iron Ore [SEP] Iron ore is used as a raw material for the production of steel along with limestone and coking coal. Steel is the most important construction and engineering material in the world. In 2012, approximately 1.1 billion tons of iron ore was exported worldwide, with the main importers being China, the European Union, Japan and South Korea. The main producers and exporters of iron ore are Australia and Brazil.

## \* Coking Coal

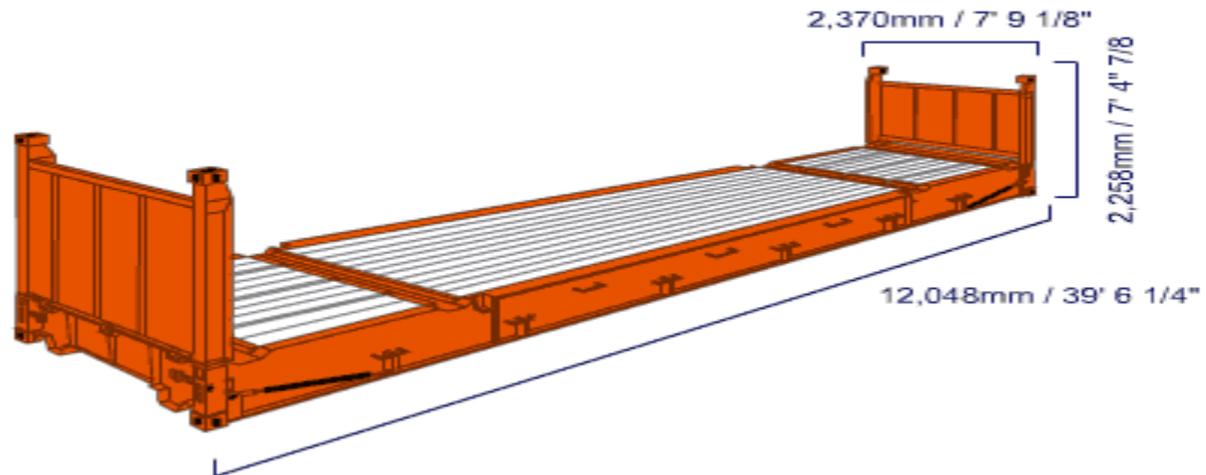
- \* Currently, Asia and Western Europe are major importers of coking coal. Australia and Indonesia provide a significant amount of coking coal to Asia, while South Africa and the United States are major sources for Western Europe.
- \* Steel [L SEP] Major importers of steel products are China, the United States and South East Asia. Major exporters of steel products are Japan, Russia and Western Europe. Handymax and Handysize vessels are typically preferred for transporting steel products.

- \* Grain [L] [SEP] Grains include wheat, coarse grains (corn, barley, oats, rye and sorghum) and oil seeds extracted from different crops such as soybeans and cottonseeds. In general, wheat is used for human consumption, while coarse grains are used as feed for livestock. Oil seeds are used to manufacture vegetable oil for human consumption or for industrial use, while their protein-rich residue is used as a raw material in animal feed. [L] [SEP] Total grain production is dominated by the United States. Argentina is the second largest producer followed by Canada and Australia.

# Container types

## FLATRACKS CONTAINER

Boilers, generators, machinery and transport vehicles



## VENTILATED CONTAINER

Fruits, vegetables, green coffe(bagged) and speices(bagged)



**HALF-HEIGHT CONTAINER**  
Pipes, rolls, beams, drums and ores



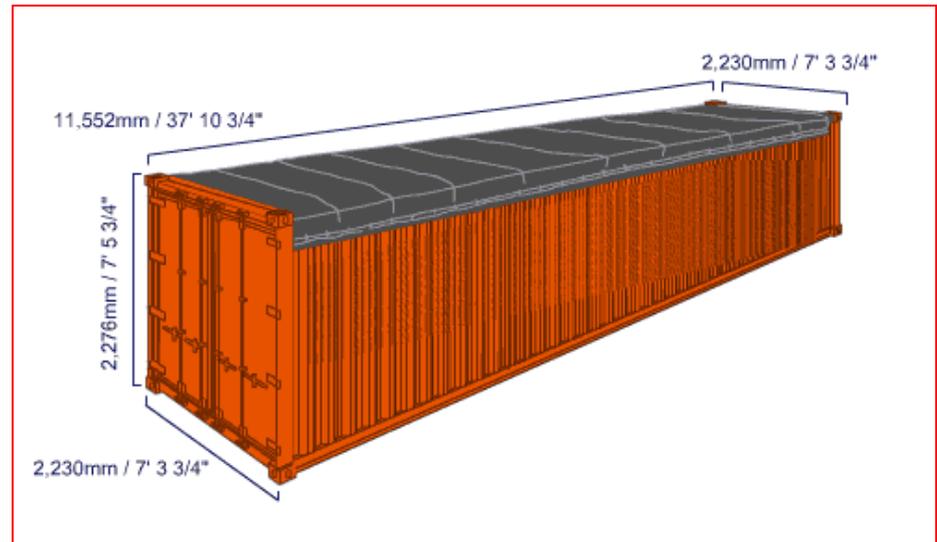
## TANK CONTAINER

Chemicals, potable liquids, liquids foods,  
gas and helium



# OPEN OR CANVAS-TOP CONTAINER

## Machinery, lumber and pumps



## HIGH CUBE CONTAINER

Household good, refrigerators, washers, furniture, carpets, tobacco and cargoes with high stowage factors.



## BULK CONTAINER

Grain, cereals, flour, malts, sugar, fertilizers and coal.



[chinamarket.com.cn](http://chinamarket.com.cn)

# REEFER (THERMAL) CONTAINER

Fruits, vegetables. Etc.



# LIVESTOCK, PRODUCE, INSULATED, TILT, SIDE DOOR AND AUTOMOBILE CONTAINER

