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when for any reason it is necessary, any vessel carrying any or all of the property herein described shall be at liberty to call at any port or ports, in or out of the customary route, to tow and be towed, to transfer, trans-ship, or lighter, to load and discharge goods at any time, to assist vessels in distress, to deviate for the purpose of saving life or property, and for docking and repairs. Except in case of negligence such carrier shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to property if it be necessary or is usual to carry the same upon deck.

(d) General Average shall be payable according to the York-Antwerp Rules of 1924, sections 1 to 15, inclusive, and sections 17 to 22, inclusive, and as to matters not covered thereby according to the laws and usages of the Port of New York. If the owners shall have exercised due diligence to make the vessel in all respects seaworthy and properly manned, equipped and supplied, it is hereby agreed that in case of danger, damage or disaster resulting from faults or errors in navigation, or in the management of the vessel, or from any latent or other defects in the vessel, her machinery or appurtenance, or from unseaworthiness, whether existing at the time of shipment or at the beginning of the voyage (provided the latent or other defects or the unseaworthiness was not discoverable by the exercise of due diligence), the shippers, consignees and/or owners of the cargo shall nevertheless pay salvage and any special charges incurred in respect of the cargo, and shall contribute with the shipowner in general average to the payment of any sacrifices, losses or expenses of a general average nature that may be made or incurred for the common benefit or to relieve the adventure from any common peril.

(e) If the property is being carried under a tariff which provides that any carrier or carriers party thereto shall be liable for loss from perils of the sea, then as to such carrier or carriers the provisions of this section shall be modified in accordance with the tariff provisions, which shall be regarded as incorporated into the conditions of this bill of lading.

(f) The term "water carriage" in this section shall not be construed as including lighterage in or across rivers, harbors, or lakes, when performed by or on behalf of rail carriers.

Sec. 10. Any alteration, addition, or erasure in this bill of lading which shall be made without the special notation hereon of the agent of the carrier issuing this bill of lading, shall be without effect, and this bill of lading shall be enforceable according to its original tenor.

[58 FR 60797, Nov. 18, 1993, as amended at 81 FR 8852, Feb. 23, 2016]

PART 1037—BULK GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—LOSS AND DAMAGE CLAIMS

Sec.

1037.1 Weights and weighing.

1037.2 Cars.

1037.3 Claims.

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 1321.

SOURCE: 40 FR 49342, Oct. 22, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1037.1 Weights and weighing.

(a) How determined—Accuracy of the weights used in determining the quantity of grain and grain products received for transportation by carriers and delivered by them to consignees being of primary and fundamental importance, the use of estimated weights based upon the cubical contents of the load and the test weight per bushel of the grain and grain products, or otherwise, will not be accepted. All shipments shall be carefully weighed by competent weighers upon scales that are known to be accurate within the limits of tolerance stated in scale specifications.

(b) Inspection of scales—Before weighing grain and grain products to and from cars, the scale and all other facilities to be used must be thoroughly inspected to ascertain whether they are in proper working condition, necessary adjustments or repairs, if any required, must be made, and an accurate and complete record thereof shall be entered at the time of inspection.

(c) Shipping weights—Where the shipper weighs the grain or grain products for shipment and a claim for loss and damage is subsequently filed on that shipment, the shipper shall furnish the carrier with whom the claim is filed certificates of weight showing car initials and number; the kind of grain or grain products; the total scale weight; the type and house number of the scale used; the number of drafts and weight of each draft; the date and time of weighing; whether the weight is official, board-of-trade, grain-exchange, State, or other supervised weight; and the number of grain doors used. This information should be furnished at the time the claim is filed.

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(d) Destination weights—Where the consignee weighs a shipment of grain or grain products and a claim for loss and damage is subsequently filed on the shipment, the consignee shall furnish the carrier with whom the claim is filed certificates of weight showing the car initials and number; the kind of grain or grain products; the total scale weight; the type and house number of the scale used; the number of drafts and weight of each draft, and the date and time of weighing; and whether the weight is official, board-of-trade, grain-exchange, State, or other supervised weight. This information should be furnished at the time the claim is filed.

(e) A difference in weights at origin and destination, both of which are based on supervised scales, establishes *prima facie* that the loss occurred in transit and that the railroad is liable. When a difference in weights is based in part on an unsupervised weight, which nevertheless, was accepted by the railroad as the basis for assessing freight charges, such unsupervised weight in combination with a supervised weight establishes *prima facie* that the loss occurred in transit and the railroad is liable. When a difference in weights is based in part on an unsupervised weight, with the above exception, a *prima facie* case of railroad liability for loss in transit has *not* been established. Such difference in weights is a factor, however, to be considered in connection with other evidence that a clear-record car arrived at destination with seals intact and unbroken or that the shipper made a written complaint that any car placed for loading was defective, in response to which the railroad filed a written report after investigation of the complaint. See paragraph (c) of § 1037.3.

§ 1037.2 Cars.

A car is not in suitable condition for the transportation of bulk grain and grain products when it is defective. The rules prescribed in this part 1037 apply on shipments transported solely in railroad-owned and railroad-leased cars.

[57 FR 54334, Nov. 18, 1992]

49 CFR Ch. X (10–1–24 Edition)

§ 1037.3 Claims.

(a) In computing the amount of the loss for which the carrier will pay there will be deducted from the gross amount of the ascertained actual loss one-fourth of 1 percent of the established loading weight to cover invisible loss and waste; provided, however, that where grain and grain products heat in transit and investigation shows that the invisible loss resulting therefrom exceeded one-fourth of 1 percent of such other amount as may hereafter be fixed in the manner above stated, and that the carrier is not otherwise liable for said loss, then the ascertained actual amount of the invisible loss due to heating of the grain and grain products will be deducted.

(b) Where investigation discloses a defect in equipment, seal or seal record, or a transfer in transit by the carrier of a carload of bulk grain or grain products upon which the unloading weight is less than the loading weight and the shipper furnishes duly attested certificates showing the correctness of the claimed weight, and investigation fails to show that the discrepancy is due to defective scales or other shipper facilities, or to inaccurate weighing or other error at point of origin or destination, or to fraud, then the resulting claim will be adjusted subject to the deductions authorized in the immediately preceding paragraph (a) of this § 1037.3; provided, however, that the clear record of either the carrier's or shippers' facilities shall not be interpreted as affecting or changing the burden of proof now lawfully resting upon either party. Therefore, movement in a clear-record car is not conclusive evidence of the fact that the car is not defective. It must be considered along with other evidence to determine liability. See paragraph (e) of § 1037.1

(c) In case of a disputed claim, the records of both the carrier and the claimant affecting the shipment involved shall be available to both parties. These records shall include a written complaint, if any, filed by the shipper with the railroad at the time the car was placed for loading that the car was defective, and the written report of an investigation of the complaint, filed

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by the railroad with the shipper, if made.

PART 1039—EXEMPTIONS

- Sec.
- 1039.10 Exemption of agricultural commodities except grain, soybeans, and sunflower seeds.
- 1039.11 Miscellaneous commodities exemptions.
- 1039.13 Rail intermodal transportation exemption.
- 1039.14 Boxcar transportation exemptions and rules.
- 1039.16 Exemption of new highway trailers or containers.
- 1039.17 Protective service contracts exemption.
- 1039.20 Storage leases.
- 1039.22 Exemption of certain payments, services, and commitments from the Elkins Act and related provisions.

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 10502, 13301.

SOURCE: 47 FR 50262, Nov. 5, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1039.10 Exemption of agricultural commodities except grain, soybeans, and sunflower seeds.

The rail transportation of the commodities listed below is exempt from the provisions of subtitle IV of title 49, except that carriers must continue to comply with Board accounting and reporting requirements, including a brief statement in their annual reports of operations under this exemption, and must maintain copies of rates, charges, rules or regulations, for traffic moved under this exemption, at their principal office, subject to inspection, and send a letter of notification to the docket [Ex Parte No. 346 (Sub-No. 14)], within 30 days, of the fact that they are using the exemption. All tariffs pertaining to the transportation of these miscellaneous commodities will no longer apply except to the extent adopted by carrier quotations. The categories of commodities which are exempt under this decision, by Standard Transportation Commodity Code (STCC) number are:

- 01 Farm products, with the exception of grain (STCC No. 0113), soybeans (STCC No. 01144), and sunflower seeds (STCC No. 0114940).
- 09 Fresh fish and other marine products.
- 20-11 Fresh meat.
- 20-15 Fresh dressed poultry.
- 20-17 Processed poultry.

- 20-21 Creamery Butter.
- 20-23 Condensed, Evaporated or Dried Milk.
- 20-25 Cheese and Special Dairy Products.
- 20-26 Processed Whole Milk.
- 20-141 Hides and Skins.
- 20-144 Animal refuse, tankage, or meat meal.
- 20-421-27 Citrus pomace.
- 20-712-12 Shelled walnuts.
- 20-914-25 Cottonseed hulls.
- 20-915 Cotton linters.
- 20-999-29 Butter and honey mixed.
- 20-999-41 Honey, comb, granulated or strained, or heat treated to retard granulation.
- 20-999-76 Freeze-dried poultry.
- 20-999-77 Freeze-dried meat.
- 20-999-78 Freeze-dried salad ingredients.
- 20-999-93 Fresh and salted meat and products mixed, not hung.
- 20-999-94 Fresh and salted meat and products mixed, hung and not hung.
- 21-4 Stemmed or redried tobacco.
- 22-811-30 Cotton, carded, dyed or not dyed, but not spun, woven or knitted, but including cotton lap.
- 22-911-63 Mattress felt, nec, ciors, not finished.
- 22-911-74 Felts, cotton, nec.
- 22-971-35 Wool, nec, scoured.
- 22-995-22 Flax fibre.
- 22-999-26 Cotton linters, bleached or dyed.
- 28-423-37 Beeswax.

and shall embrace all articles assigned additional digits. The STCC shall be those code numbers in effect as of January 1, 1979, as shown in Standard Transportation Commodity Code Tariff 1-G, STB STCC 6001-C. Nothing in this exemption shall be construed to affect our jurisdiction under section 10502 or our ability to enforce this decision or any subsequent decision made under authority of this exemption section. Consistent with the exemptions in §1039.11 and §1039.14, this exemption shall not apply to the regulation of demurrage, except the regulation of demurrage related to transportation that is subject to §1039.13. This exemption shall remain in effect, unless modified or revoked by a subsequent order of this Board.

[48 FR 9277, Mar. 4, 1983; 49 FR 22095, May 25, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 26745, June 29, 1984; 49 FR 27321, July 3, 1984; 64 FR 53267, Oct. 1, 1999; 69 FR 58365, Sept. 30, 2004; 85 FR 12756, Mar. 4, 2020]

§ 1039.11 Miscellaneous commodities exemptions.

(a) *Commodities exempted.* Except as indicated in paragraph (b) of this section, the rail transportation of the commodities listed below is exempt from the provisions of 49 U.S.C. subtitle IV. The Standard Transportation Commodity Code (STCC) numbers that identify the exempted commodities are