

Glossary

1. **Domestic consumers:** A consumer who uses a product for personal, domestic, or household purposes.
2. **Legislation:** Legislation is law which has been promulgated by a legislature or other governing body or the process of making it. Before an item of legislation becomes law it may be known as a bill, and may be broadly referred to as "legislation", while it remains under consideration to distinguish it from other business. Legislation can have many purposes: to regulate, to authorize, to outlaw, to provide (funds), to sanction, to grant, to declare or to restrict.
3. **Surveillance:** Surveillance is the monitoring of the behavior, activities, or other changing information, usually of people for the purpose of influencing, managing, directing, or protecting them.
4. **Quality control:** Quality control, or QC for short, is a process by which entities review the quality of all factors involved in production. ISO 9000 defines quality control as "A part of quality management focused on fulfilling quality requirements.
5. **Adulteration:** An adulterant is a pejorative term for a substance found within other substances such as food, fuels or chemicals, although not allowed for legal or other reasons. It will not normally be present in any specification or declared contents of the substance, and may not be legally allowed. The addition of adulterants is called adulteration
6. **Hazards:** When we refer to hazards in relation to occupational safety and health the most commonly used definition is 'A Hazard is a potential source of harm or adverse health effect on a person or persons'.
7. **Enforcement:** Law enforcement is any system by which some members of society act in an organized manner to enforce the law by discovering, deterring, rehabilitating, or punishing people who violate the rules and norms governing that society.
8. **Allergens:** An allergen is a type of antigen that produces an abnormally vigorous immune response in which the immune system fights off a perceived threat that would otherwise be harmless to the body. Such reactions are called allergies.
9. **Sanitary:** It is a process to make or become the conditions affecting health, especially with reference to cleanliness, precautions against disease, etc.

- 10. Liberalization:** Liberalization (or liberalisation) is a relaxation of government restrictions, usually in such areas of social, political and economic policy. This may be similar to deregulation.
- 11. Cross-contamination:** Indirect bacterial contamination (infection) of food, caused by contact with an infected raw food or non-food source such as clothes, cutting boards, knives. Also called cross-infection.
- 12. Acute and Chronic:** Acute conditions are severe and sudden in onset. This could describe anything from a broken bone to an asthma attack. A chronic condition, by contrast is a long-developing syndrome, such as osteoporosis or asthma. Note that osteoporosis, a chronic condition, may cause a broken bone, an acute condition
- 13. Organoleptic:** Organoleptic properties are the aspects of food, water or other substances that an individual experiences via the senses—including taste, sight, smell, and touch.
- 14. Bio-vigilance:** vigilance is defined as the ability to maintain concentrated attention over prolonged periods of time. During this time, the person attempts to detect the appearance of a particular target stimulus. The individual watches for a signal stimulus that may occur at an unknown time
- 15. Food Chain:** A food chain is a linear network of links in a food web starting from producer organisms and ending at apex predator species, detritivores, or decomposer species.