

TAYLOR

Intermodal

Glossary

Accessorial Charge

Charges for a wide variety of services/privileges, available in connection with the transportation of goods.

What do Accessorial Charges Include

All charges other than linehaul and fuel charges

Asset

Taylor owned equipment

Authority Code

Number that is given by the rail for verification for a published rate

Backhaul

Hauling cargo back to point A

BOL stands for

Bill of Lading

What is BOL

Shipping form which is both a receipt for property and a contract for the delivery of goods by a carrier

Bobtail

Non-Revenue movement without a trailer or container attached

Broker

Individual who acts as an agent for a customer

Bundled

Joining of all dray/rail services combined to one single source

Capacity

Maximum ability to hold or contain

Chassis

Rubber tired trailer underframe on which a container is mounted for street or highway transport

Claims

Demand, supported by evidence to show that the claimant has sustained a loss through a negligence of a carrier

COFC Stands for

Container on Flat Car

Container on Flat Car

Movement of a container on a railroad flatcar. This movement is made without the container being mounted on a chassis

Consignee

Destination to which freight is shipped. The shipper ships freight to the consignee.

Container

Truck trailer without wheel/chassis that is lifted onto flatcars

Crane

Large machine that straddles the railroad track for the purpose of loading and unloading containers and trailers to and from rail cars

Cross Town When a drayman or railroad delivers a container or trailer from one railroad to another for the continuance of the move

Customs Broker

Company or Individual licensed by the Treasury Department to act on behalf of importers/exporters in handling US Customs transactions

Cut Off Time

Time a container or trailer must be ingated at the terminal to meet a scheduled train loading for departure.

Dead Head

Non revenue generating miles between the current point of the drayman or driver with an empty trailer or container to live load or drop and hook

Deetention

Charge made by the drayman firm or carrier for holding past a certain allotted time to load or unload.

How long does a typical freeloading/unloading take

No more than 2 hours

Diversion

Change made in the route of a shipment in transit

Door to Door

Movement from the customer's front door (dock) to the receiver's front door (dock)

Door to Ramp

Movement from the customers front door (dock) to the destination intermodal ramp closest to the receiver.

Double-Stack

Movement of containers on specific rail cars which allow one container to be stacked on another container for better ride quality and car utilization

Drayage

Movement of a container or trailer to or from a rail ramp for loading or unloading

Drayman

Person employed to pick up or drop off a container or trailer at an intermodal terminal

Driver Assist

When a drayman or driver is required to assist in the loading/unloading of a container or trailer

Drop & Hook

When a drayman or driver drops a loaded or unloaded trailer or container at shipper or receiver and hooks up to an empty trailer or container which was previously dropped and either returns it the ramp

Dry Run

When a drayman or driver goes to a shipper or ramp to pick up a shipment and it is either cancelled or not available

Dunnage

Material used to protect or support freight in containers or trailers

EDI stands for

Electronic Data Interchange

Electronic Data Interchange is

The process of sending and retrieving information electronically, i.e. shipment orders, waybilling, etc.

Embargo

To resist or prohibit the acceptance and handling of freight. An embargo may be caused by acts of God such as tornadoes, floods, inclement weather, congestion.

En Route

In transit to destination

FAK

Freight of All Kinds

Flatcar

Freight car having a floor without walls or a roof to carry containers, trailers, or oversized commodities

Flip

When a container is picked up off of the ground and mounted on a chassis for street or highway transport

Flip Charge

Charges accrued when the railroad is required to provide an unnecessary or extra flip.

An example of Flip Charge

When a private container is grounded off of a train and no chassis is available at that time. A flip charge is assessed because a flip is required at a time after the train is unloaded

Free Time

Time period allowed before storage or detention charges begin to accrue

Freight Forwarder

One who assembles small shipments into one large shipment which then is tendered to a regulated over the road carrier.

When does the freight forwarder separate the shipment

Upon reaching the destination, the shipment is separated into small shipments and delivered

Gate

A point at an intermodal terminal where a clerk checks in and out all containers and trailers. All reservations and paperwork are check at the gatehouse

Gatehouse

Structure at the gate where a clerk inspects and clears the entrance and exit of all containers and trailers.

Grounding

Term used to identify when a piece of equipment has been removed from a flat car

Hazardous Material HAZ MAT

Substance greater than a 1000 lbs of physical or chemical characteristics that may cause or significantly pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment when improperly packaged, stored, transported or otherwise managed.

Haz Mat shipment requires

Manual Waybill

Ingate

Process of checking a container or trailer into the origin rail ramp facility

Interchange

Exchange of rail cars - trailer and/or containers, from one railroad to another.

Example of Interchange

Union Pacific to CSX

Interchange Agreement

Agreement between a railroad and a drayage company that allows a specific drayage company to drop off or pick up railroad or private intermodal equipment at the said railraod's facilities.

Another name for Interchange Agreement

Equipment Interchange Agreement

Intermodal

Transport of freight by two or more modes of transportation.

Examples of Intermodal

Truck to rail, rail to rail, rail to truck

J-1

Report filled out during the ingate and outgate process. The j-1 details damage to the unit, container information, shipping information, drayman involved and time of ingate/outgate

Landing Gear

Moveable metal legs on the front of a trailer which support the trailer when not connected to a tractor

Live Load

When a drayman or driver stays with a container or trailer while being loaded or unloaded

Load Shift

Term when the contents of a container or trailer are shifted inside the unit sometime after it leaves the actual origin and before it arrives at the final destination

LTL stands for

Less than Truckload

LTL is

A shipment that would not by itself fill the truck to capacity by weight or volume

Lumper

Person hired to help unload a container or trailer instead of using the driver

Notify Signifies that the container / trailer is ready to be picked-up from the rail yard

Notify Party

The party that is notified at the time a container or trailer is grounded from a train. Most notify parties are draymen

OTR stands for

Over the Road

OTR is

Refers to the movement of a truck over the road instead of an intermodal movement

Outgate

Process of checking a container or trailer out of an intermodal facility

Packing List

Detailed specification as to goods packed into a container or trailer

Pad

Area within a parking lot or intermodal terminal designated for a particular type of container, or trailer, such as a loaded outbound

Pallet

Wooden, paper, plastic platform, usually with a top and bottom, where packaged goods are placed to facilitate movement by some type of freight handling equipment

Partner Carrier

Third-party logistics service provider that is paid to haul contracted shipments for a fee

Per Diem

Charge based on a fixed rate per day which a carrier makes against another carrier or customer for use of its container or trailer

Pickup Number

Secure number provided to parties listed on the waybill. Allows only those parties to receive a container in order to outgate from our ramp facilities

Placard

Sign affixed to a rail car or truck, which indicates the hazardous designation of the product being transported in that vehicle

Pool

An assigned group of containers, trailers, or cars used to satisfy the transportation requirements of a customer

Port Charge

Charge for services rendered at ports

Port of Entry

Port at which foreign goods are admitted into the receiving country. Ports of entry are officially designated by the government

Private Equipment

Equipment whose ownership is vested in a person or company that is not engaged in the service of common carriage

Purchase Order - PO

Document issued by a buyer to seller, indicating types, quantities, and agreed prices for products or services.

Ramp

Slang word for an intermodal terminal

Ramp-to-Door

Movement from the destination ramp to the consignee

Ramp-to-Ramp

Movement from the origin ramp to the destination ramp

Reconsignment

Any charge in the original billing of goods in transit

Rez-1

Independent agent that handles all rail owned equipment reservations with a centralized system to manage assets through the internet

Rubber Wheel Interchange

Containers or trailers that are interchanged between two railroads by means of drayage

Seal

Device for fastening or locking the doors of a rail car, container or trailer. This is done for security and integrity of the shipment

Segment

Shipment divided into separate transportation portions

Steel Wheel Interchange

Containers or trailers that are interchanged between two railroads while on the railroad flatcar

Storage Charges

Charge assigned to the shipper or consignee for holding containers or trailers at an intermodal terminal beyond the free time allotted to them

Street Turn

Exchange of intermodal equipment without the means of reserving on REZ
1. Reusing the equipment immediately or from a drop / hook

Tariff

Legal listing of rates used when moving regulated traffic by rail

TCI Stands for

Temperature Controlled Intermodal

TCI is

Refrigerated unit used to haul climate controlled freight.

TOFC Stands for

Trailer on Flatcar

TOFC

Rail trailer or container mounted on a chassis that is transported on a rail car.
AKA piggyback

Trailer

Rectangular shaped box with permanent wheels attached for the transport of goods on rail, highway, or a combination of both.

Transload

To physically transfer product from one transportation vehicle to another

Unbundled

The dividing of a shipment into separate parts to different third party carriers / transportation providers

Waybill

Doc covering a shipment and showing the forwarding and receiving station, the names of consignor and consignee, car initials and number, routing, description and weight of the commodity, instructions for special services, the rate, total charges, advances and waybill reference for previous services and the amount prepaid

First Step in Intermodal Shipment Flow

CSM

Second Step in ISF

IOS

Third Step in ISF

Dray Market Planner or EDI to Rail

What does the Dray Market Planner decide next

Whether Using an Asset or Using a Partner Carrier

If the DMP decides to use an asset, who does the shipment go to

DAP

If the DMP decides to use a Partner Carrier, who does the shipment go to

Dray Operations Specialist

When using an Asset, Who does the DAP contact

Asset Driver

**When using a Partner Carrier who
does the Dray Operations Specialist
contact**

Partner Carrier

Last step of the ISF

Origin to Rail