



REACH SECURE

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This training assignment is meant for you to get familiar with basic logistics terms and abbreviations that will also be needed for you to understand the working process better and communicate with our customers most efficiently and as an expert.

Please take your time to review and learn the terms below, look up some additional information about each of them online and be ready to take a short test for us to check your knowledge and understanding of these.

Accessorial Charge: Amount billed for additional, supplemental or special services provided. Examples include: dunnage, layovers, detention, etc.

All-in Line Haul: FSC + Line Haul.

Backhaul (Head haul): A backhaul is a shipment made during the trip back home. Having backhaul shipments ensures minimal travel without freight. Truckers normally receive a dispatch for a backhaul *en route* from a headhaul. Backhaul shipment rates are generally lower. This favors customers, though for carriers this means a lower profit margin than a headhaul.

Bill of Lading (BOL): Paper document between a shipper and carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods for transport. Describes the nature of the cargo, amount of cargo by weight, size and/or number of pieces, and the origin and destination of cargo.

Third Party Logistics / Freight Broker: Individual or company that serves as a liaison between another individual or company that needs shipping services and an authorized motor carrier. Determines the needs of a shipper and connects that shipper with a carrier capable of transporting the items at an acceptable price.



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Carrier: A firm that provides transportation services, typically owning and operating transportation equipment. Examples include: trucking company, railroad, airline, steamship line, parcel/express company¹

Commodity: Any article of commerce, including raw material, manufactured or grown products.

Consignee: The person or location to whom the shipment is to be delivered whether by land, sea or air.

Container (Shipping Container): Standard-sized rectangular box used to transport freight by ship, rail or highway. International shipping containers are 20' or 40', conform to International Standards Organization (ISO) standards and are designed to fit in ships' holds. Domestic containers are up to 53' long, of lighter construction and are designed for rail and highway use only.

Distribution Center (DC): A location where goods and materials are stored until they are ready to be moved to their end destination.

Dedicated Truck: Refers to a driver pulling freight for one specific customer only, where only that load is on the truck. No partial loads can be added.

Detention / Demurrage: Charge by the carrier for excess retention of their equipment. Typically caused by untimely loading or unloading.

Escorts: Vehicles assisting in the movement of large, over-dimensional shipments. Escorts make sure the truck has plenty of space to move and alerts drivers of a shipment coming towards them. Help stop traffic with beacon lights and/or flags.

Excess Value: Amount of declared value of a shipment that is above the carrier's limit of liability.

Expedited: The process of shipping at a faster rate than normal. Usually includes team drivers, overnight and/or air services.



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Flat rate shipping - The flat rate shipping allows you to have a fixed shipping rate. The rate is applicable for per item, per order or per shipping class. It is irrespective of the product, product's dimension or location of your client. The rates can be based on a fixed amount set by you or you can define value for any of the placeholder.

Freight Forwarder: Facilitates shipping of goods for a third party. Similar to a 'Freight Broker' but typically handles international goods, is defined as a carrier and can be held responsible for claims and loss of cargo.

Fuel Surcharge (FSC): The price of fuel can substantially change the cost of moving freight. Therefore, the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy publishes a U.S. National Average Fuel Index every week. Transportation companies will often include a FSC to the cost of moving freight either based on cents per mile or percentage of the line haul amount.

Hazmat: Hazardous materials as classified by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Transport of hazardous material is strictly regulated by the US D.O.T.

Intermodal: A single trailer or container that encounters multiple forms of transportation along its route, such as truck/ship or truck/rail.

Layover: When a driver is detained overnight or for a 24-hour period while waiting to pick up or deliver a shipment. Fees are usually involved.

Line Haul: Movement of cargo between two major cities or ports, specially those more than about 1,500 kilometers or 1,000 miles apart. Also, the rate per mile in dollars and cents for transporting items.

Less-Than-Truckload (LTL): Quantity of freight less than that required for the application of a full truckload (FTL) rate. Often a carrier will place several LTL shipments on the same truck to reduce the cost to the shipper.

Over-Dimensional (Wide Load): Cargo that is larger than the legally defined limits for width, length, height, and/or weight and cannot be broken down into smaller units.



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Permits: Permission obtained from states allowing carriers to transport freight that exceeds the legal weight and size limits.

Proof of Delivery (POD): Signed documents (usually a Bill of Lading) that show a shipment was received at the delivery location.

PRO number: A number assigned by the carrier to reference the shipment. This is also used for tracking.

Rate Confirmation: A document that confirms the agreed upon amount for the cost of service between the shipper and carrier.

Shipper: Consignor, exporter or seller named in the bill of lading, who may or may not be the same as the party responsible for initiating a shipment.

Thru Trailer Service (TTS): When cargo remains on the same trailer during an international shipment. This is the opposite of a trans-load and is generally considered safer by most companies.

Trans-Load: The movement of a product from one trailer to another trailer in order to keep a shipment going. This is standard practice at international U.S. borders where carriers can only operate in one country and must pass off the load to a carrier authorized to transport loads in the country of the load's destination.

US D.O.T. - U.S. Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation is responsible for planning and coordinating federal transportation projects. It also sets safety regulations for all major modes of transportation.