10 Intermodal Freight Transport

Transport is everywhere! In the air, by rail or road, on the water, by cable or pipeline and even in space – people, animals and goods are constantly on the move. Transport is fundamental both for trade between people and for establishing cultural exchanges and increasing understanding between different cultures. As a field of study, transport can be divided into three categories: infrastructure, vehicles, and operations. Infrastructure for transport is all around us – from airports, railway and bus stations to warehouses, trucking terminals, refuelling depots and seaports. Vehicles include automobiles, bicycles, buses, trains, trucks, people, ships, helicopters and aeroplanes. Operations deal with the way the vehicles are operated, and the procedures set for this purpose, including financing, legalities and policies. Passenger transport may be public or private. Freight transport is today focused on containerisation. Transport plays an important part in economic growth and globalisation, but can also cause air pollution and use large amounts of land. It is commonly heavily influenced by governments, both in terms of subsidies and planning, which is essential to make traffic flow and control urban sprawl.

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1 What are the most common forms of transport?
2 Why is transport so important?
3 What are the most common forms of infrastructure for land-based transport?
4 Which category of transportation controls its regulations?
5 Name two problems that can result from the transport industry.
6 What areas do governments need to influence in the transport industry?

2 Match these words with their definitions.

1 cable	a ☐ the systems and services necessary for a country to function well
2 goods	b ☐ a place where goods are stored
3 infrastructure	c ☐ issues connected with the law
4 depots	d ☐ thick, strong metal rope or wire
5 legalities	e ☐ the process of transporting goods in enormous boxes
6 containerisation	f ☐ to move smoothly and constantly
7 subsidies	g ☐ products destined for sale, carried by truck, plane or ship
8 flow	h ☐ money that governments give to help organisations

3 The following table summarises the CO_2 emission factors by freight transport mode, established by Essen in 2003. Match transport modality and green tonality. Which is the greenest means of transport? Which is the most polluting one? Write a short paragraph to summarise these data.

	Modality	CO_2 emission g-t/km (expressed in grams CO_2 per tonne-kilometre)		
1	Articulated lorry	60-80	A	
2	Lorry 10-20 tonnes (local delivery)	120-150	B	
3	Electric Train	30-40	C	
4	Diesel electric train	35-45	D	
5	Ship 250-1000 tonnes	35-70	E	
6	Ship 1000-3000 tonnes	30-55	F	

CO_2 emission factors by freight transport mode (Essen et al., 2003)

Air Freight

Today an increasing number of goods are transported by air. Planes can transport letters, cars and even horses as well as other planes! Virtually every passenger flight also transports cargo, and of course many flights are for the transportation of goods only. The planes used may be similar to passenger planes or are sometimes old passenger planes which have been converted for goods transportation, or they may be cargo aircraft, some of which are enormous. The Boeing 747-400, for example, can transport the same quantity of goods as 5 articulated lorries! But there is yet another category of plane which was developed exclusively for cargo: the super transporter. The largest of these, the Antonov AN-225, can carry over 250 tonnes of cargo!

4 10 **Complete the table referring to the text above with the words from the box. Then listen and check.**

Russia Europe two Super Guppy four USA four Antonov four Airbus six 747 Dreamlifter USA 124 Antonov

		Aircraft and company name	Number of engines	Country
1		*Beluga* _____	_____	_____
2		_____ *Nasa Aero Space lines*	_____	_____
3		_____ *Boeing*	_____	_____
4		_____ _____	_____	*Russia*
5		*225* _____	_____	_____

5 Read the text and choose the best title for each paragraph (A-D).

1 Description of the main activities of a freight village.
2 Introduction to the concept of freight village.
3 Final statement on a freight village.
4 Extra information on freight villages.

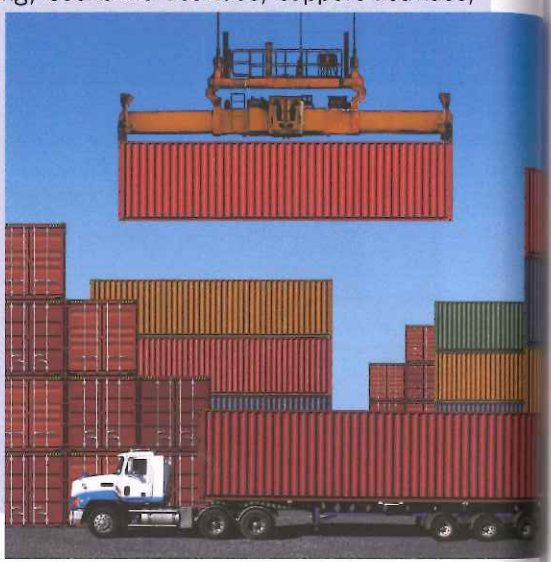
Intermodal Freight Transport

A ☐ A freight village is a complex set of facilities where all the activities relating to transport, logistics and distribution of goods are carried out on a commercial basis by various operators, who can either be the owners or the tenants of the spaces (warehouses, storage areas, offices, car parks etc.). It must be equipped with public facilities and, if possible, include public services for the staff and users. Other names for a freight village are: logistics park/centre, transport centre or logistics hub.

B ☐ A freight village enables change from one given transport mode to another (modal shift) through a set of technologies that facilitate the transfer. It is served by several transport modes (road, rail, deep sea, inland waterway, air) to encourage intermodal transport for the handling of goods.The most common examples of modal shifts are: train (rail) to lorry (road); barge (inland waterway) to train or lorry; aeroplane (air) to lorry.

C ☐ A freight village requires different activities such as warehousing, economic activities, support activities, unified management. The warehouse is the infrastructure where the transport operator mostly performs his business. This activity may include the division of the goods into smaller quantities for a more functional distribution. Logistics hubs need active distribution centres and several industrial activities in the neighbourhood that can exploit the modal shift facilities within the village. Support activities include support services like lorry rest areas, office space, restaurants, banking, shops and hotels. Unified Management requires that the village is often under the management of a single entity.

D ☐ A freight village is the right solution to satisfy the increasing requirements of a complex business based on transport. In order to work well it is imperative that the village is run by a single body, either public or private.



6 Read the text and write T (True), F (False) or DS (Doesn't say).

1 A freight village is also called a logistics hub. ____
2 A modal shift train to aeroplane is not possible. ____
3 In the warehouse goods are usually assembled in bigger quantities. ____
4 In a freight village there are never banks or restaurants. ____
5 A freight village is usually run by a single person. ____

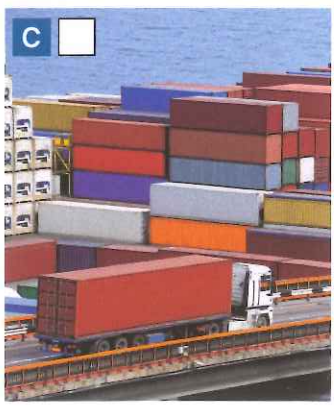
7 Match the following modal transport shifts with the right pictures.

1 Ship to lorry
2 Lorry to warehouse
3 Train to lorry
4 Aeroplane to lorry

A ☐

B ☐

C ☐



D ☐

8 **Read the text and answer the questions.**

Oil tankers

The oil tanker was developed in the late 19th century as a solution for transporting large quantities of 'black gold' across the globe. Today, oil tankers fall into two basic categories, crude tankers and product tankers. Crude tankers are the larger of the two. They move raw, unrefined oil from the places where it's pumped out of the earth, to the refineries where it is processed into fuel and other products. Product tankers, on the other hand, are smaller than crude tankers and move already-processed petroleum products to markets where they can be sold and used. Corporations are always seeking the most efficient way to accomplish a task in order to maximise profits. Due to their immense size, oil tankers provide an easy and inexpensive way to transport oil over long distances. In fact, it only costs around two to four cents per gallon to transport oil using a typical tanker. Like many other influential technologies, oil tankers have helped us progress as a civilisation, but they have also presented us with considerable problems. Without oil tankers, it would be impossible to travel as easily and often as we do. However, some of the worst man-made environmental disasters in history have resulted from oil tanker accidents. When oil spills into the sea it creates enormous damage to nature, which takes many years to recover. In order to prevent these accidents occurring again in the future new regulations have been introduced. For example, new oil tankers must be double-hulled, which means that there are two layers separating the oil they carry from the sea. This reduces the risk of oil spills in case the tanker has an accident, but of course it does not eliminate risk completely. Sea transportation of oil also carries other risks, including pirates, who take control of the tanker and demand money in return. The future of oil tankers is also uncertain, just as the future of the oil industry itself is. Man is looking for new ways of producing energy as oil reserves are finishing and ecological issues are becoming more important.

1 Why were oil tankers developed?
2 What is the main difference between the two types of oil tanker?
3 What are the main advantages of oil tankers as a form of transportation?
4 What are the main disadvantages?
5 Why is the future of oil tankers uncertain?

Focus on Sayings

9 **Pairwork** **Match these English proverbs with their definitions, then discuss their meaning. Do you agree with them? Why? Why not?**

1 The cleanest journey is the one that does not take place.
2 The pilot who teaches himself has a fool for a student.
3 Everywhere is within walking distance if you have the time.

a ☐ If you are patient you can always travel from one place to another.
b ☐ Every form of transport creates pollution in some way.
c ☐ It is impossible to learn to fly a plane without help from someone else.

MY GLOSSARY

crude tanker [ˌkruːd 'tæŋkə(r)] _____
deep sea ['diːp ˌsiː] _____
double-hulled ['dʌblhʌld] _____
environmental [ɪnvaɪərən'mentl] _____
exploit [ɪk'splɔɪt] _____
freight village [ˌfreɪt 'vɪlɪdʒ] _____
facility [fə'sɪlɪti] _____
freight [freɪt] _____
growth [grəʊθ] _____
handling ['hændlɪŋ] _____
hub [hʌb] _____
inland waterway [ˌɪnlənd 'wɔːtəweɪ] _____
light subway [ˌlaɪt 'sʌbweɪ] _____
modal shift [ˌməʊdl 'ʃɪft] _____
neighbourhood ['neɪbəhʊd] _____
oil tanker [ˌɔɪl 'tæŋkə(r)] _____
rail [reɪl] _____
raw [rɔː] _____
pipeline ['paɪplaɪn] _____
process ['prəʊses] _____
refuel [riː'fjʊəl] _____
spill [spɪl] _____
storage area ['stɔːrɪdʒ ˌeərɪə] _____
trade [treɪd] _____
unrefined [ˌʌnrɪ'faɪnd] _____
sprawl [sprɔːl] _____
warehouse ['weəhaʊs] _____

11 Handling Goods and Passengers

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

Logistics and Warehouses

A warehouse is a commercial building for storage of goods.

Warehouses are used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, transport businesses etc. They are usually large plain buildings in industrial areas of cities, towns and villages, strategically positioned to be close to main transport facilities such as ports, roads, stations and rivers. They usually have loading docks to load and unload goods from trucks. Sometimes warehouses are designed for the loading and unloading of goods directly from railways, airports, or seaports. They often have cranes and forklift trucks for moving goods, which are usually placed on ISO standard pallets loaded into pallet racks. Stored goods can include any raw materials, packing materials, spare parts, components, or finished goods associated with agriculture, manufacturing, or commerce. Organising a warehouse well is essential for efficient loading, storing and unloading of goods, as it saves time, space and therefore money. Over the last twenty years warehouses have changed a lot, mainly due to new technology and business demands. Modern warehouses are now almost fully automated – they require very few people to run them – and they employ 'Just in Time' techniques, so goods are never stored for very long, meaning savings in space and money.

1 Why is the location of a warehouse so important?
2 What type of equipment is commonly used in a warehouse?
3 Why is the organisation of a warehouse so fundamental?
4 What factors have caused warehouses to change in recent years?
5 What are the consequences of automation in a warehouse?

2 Match these words with their definitions.

1	run	a ☐	planned for a particular purpose
2	pallet	b ☐	a small, low platform where goods are placed for storage
3	demands	c ☐	keeping in a particular place for future use
4	forklift truck	d ☐	a small vehicle with two front prongs for lifting and moving goods
5	strategically	e ☐	people who sell large quantities of goods for resale
6	wholesalers	f ☐	another word for manage
7	importers	g ☐	a machine for lifting and moving heavy weights
8	facilities	h ☐	another word for requirements
9	crane	i ☐	people who bring goods into a country to sell them
10	storing	j ☐	things designed to offer a particular service

3 Read the text and find the synonyms of the words below.

The term logistics is connected to the Greek word for logic and rationale, and it was first used with its current meaning of *organisation* in a military context. In the field of transportation logistics can be defined as 'the seamless movement of goods from supplier to consumer, accounting for all the transport, handling and storage requirements in between'. It includes operations such as exporting, packaging, marketing, freight forwarding, consolidating, tracking/monitoring, clearance and importing. As a result, freight logistics is a key competitive factor in business operations because it affects product quality, costs, profits, the ability to service customers and the ability to retain and expand market share.

1 managing _____
2 continuous _____
3 keep _____
4 increase _____

4 Read the text and choose the best title for each paragraph (A–D).

1 Recent changes
2 Features common to all trucks
3 Early developments
4 Basic description of the forklift truck

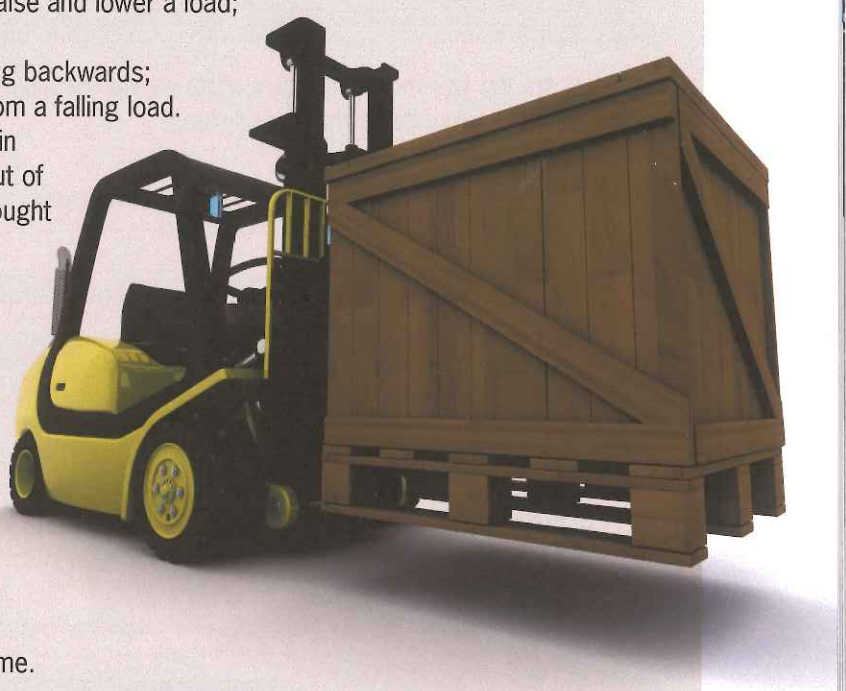
The Forklift Truck

A ☐ What is smaller than a car, stronger than an elephant, can reach as high as a giraffe, works like an ox and never falls over? The forklift truck! Everybody has a vague idea of the existence of this humble little machine, but very few people ever think about how it works and how important it is to us. Invented nearly a hundred years ago, the forklift truck is used in just about every industry – without it we would not be able to manufacture or transport goods the way we do.

B ☐ It was invented by a U.S. company in 1917 for internal use, but quickly became popular with the company's clients, who wanted one for themselves. In 1930 the pallet was standardised, which led to a great increase in demand for the truck; and in the 1950s warehouses started to develop vertically – so the forklift followed in the same direction and was redesigned to be able to lift pallets to a height of 15 metres!

C ☐ There are in fact 7 different classes of forklift truck, mainly differentiated by their engines and tyres, but all forklifts share a series of common characteristics:
- frame, the foundation of all the forklift parts;
- counterweight, used to stabilise the forklift when lifting heavy loads;
- mast, hydraulically operated lift used to raise and lower a load;
- forks, prongs that lift up a wooden pallet;
- load back-rest, stops the load from shifting backwards;
- overhead guard, protects the operator from a falling load.

D ☐ The little truck has always been respected in industry for its resistance and versatility, but of course new technological progress has brought changes also to this machine: the 3 most significant of these are increased engine efficiency, making it more environmentally friendly; the arrival of the automated truck – controlled from a computer and no longer driven by an operator; and the 'sidewinder' forklift, which can move in any direction, and so also to places that were previously off limits for this type of vehicle. It will certainly see more changes in the future too, but we can be sure that this little work horse will still be a common sight in industry for years to come.



5 Read the text again and complete these sentences.

1 Many more people wanted to use the forklift in the 1930s after _____.
2 The counterweight is fundamental for _____.
3 Protection for the operator is provided by _____.
4 The main characteristic of the automated truck is that _____.
5 The advantage of the 'sidewinder' is that _____.

6 Find the synonyms of these words in the text.

1 unclear _____
2 make, assemble _____
3 remodelled _____
4 durability _____

7 **Read the text and answer the questions.**

The Organisation of an Airport

An airport is the location where aircraft take off and land, where goods, passengers and their baggage transit. Aircraft may be stored or maintained at an airport, where we usually distinguish two main parts: an air side and a land side. In the former we find all the infrastructures and services that serve to move aircraft, runways, taxiways, aircraft parkings, aprons and the air traffic control system; in the latter there are all the facilities and services associated with passengers such as the access to the airport, the terminal footpaths and the car parks. Gates are instead usually considered the border between the two areas.

The airport ramp or apron is the area where aircraft are parked, unloaded or loaded, refuelled and boarded. The apron is not usually open to the general public and a license may be required to gain access.

The use of the apron may be controlled by the apron management service (apron control or apron advisory).

The apron is designated by the I.C.A.O. (International Civil Aviation Organization) as not being part of the manoeuvring area. All vehicles, aircraft and people using the apron are referred to as 'apron traffic'.

In the USA, the words 'apron' and 'ramp' are used interchangeably in most circumstances. Generally, the preflight activities are carried out on ramps and areas for parking & maintenance are called aprons.

1 What are the two most important parts we can distinguish in an airport?
2 To which of these parts do gates belong?
3 How can you define an apron?
4 Who controls the apron?
5 What does the acronym I.C.A.O. mean?

8 **Match the apron vehicles' names with the correct definitions.**

Each airport, according to its size and needs, has a different number and types of apron vehicles. There are however some basic ones which every airport must have and that you may have seen many times.

1 Follow Me

2 Push Back

3 Airside Transfer Bus (Apron Bus)

4 Loading Bridge (Jet Bridge)

5 Baggage Dolly (Pallet Dolly)

6 Passengers Boarding Stairs

a ☐ a movable staircase that passengers use to board or leave an aircraft
b ☐ a heavy tractor used to move aircraft from their parking spaces before taxiing and taking off
c ☐ a cart used to carry passengers' baggage and goods to the aircraft before taking off and from them after landing
d ☐ they can be extra long and wide to hold the maximum number of passengers. They are usually fitted with minimal or no seating and with flashing beacons for operating airside near runways. They may also have driving cabs at both ends
e ☐ a ground vehicle, such as a jeep, that meets a landing aeroplane to lead it to its parking place. The words 'follow me' usually appear on the rear of such vehicles
f ☐ an enclosed, movable connector which extends from an airport terminal gate to an aeroplane, allowing passengers to board and disembark without having to go outside

9 **Read the text about the port of Oslo and choose the best title for each paragraph (A–D).**

1 The trend in ferry traffic
2 General description of the port of Oslo
3 Future development
4 Key issues for the expansion of the port

The Organisation of a Port

A ☐ Oslo is Norway's busiest ferry port with four daily departures to Denmark and Germany. The ferries carry over 2.6 million passengers a year and 1.2 million tonnes of freight. The freight carried by these ferries constitutes a third of the general cargo handled by the port of Oslo.

B ☐ Ferry traffic into and out of Oslo is expanding all the time with newer and ever larger ferries being taken into service.

C ☐ This expansion makes it imperative for the port to have efficient, up to date terminal buildings and also adequate space for vehicle ferry lines and for customer facilities for disembarking vehicles. Container transport is an expanding segment of the port of Oslo.

D ☐ The port currently has two container terminals, but development is underway to bring all container handling into one single terminal. When completed, this terminal will have a total quay length of 700 metres with a minimum water depth of 12 metres.

10 **Find the synonyms of these words in the text.**

1 full of people and goods _____
2 managed _____
3 important _____
4 modern _____
5 growing _____

11 11 **Listen and complete the text. Choose the correct words from the box.**

overseas	sheds	handling	shuttle	equipped	fuel	consumption	increase

The terminals are (1) _____ with two gantry cranes each. Container (2) _____ at the terminal is carried out by straddle carriers and R.T.G. (rubber-tyred gantry) cranes. Most containers are (3) _____ cargo, but the volume of short-sea shipping containers is increasing. Forty-six thousand new cars are unloaded each year in the port of Oslo. There are two port (4) _____ for storage of new cars and unloading track for further distribution by rail with departures every day. The port of Oslo handles a large volume of dry bulk. An (5) _____ in construction work in the whole of Eastern Norway has resulted in heavy demand for cement and sand. The port has two quays for oil tankers. As much as forty per cent of Norway's (6) _____ of oil products is unloaded at Oslo and stored in storage units. Air traffic in Eastern Norway is also dependent on the port of Oslo, which receives all the jet (7) _____ used at Oslo's Gardermoen airport. The fuel is then freighted to the airport by a daily rail (8)_____ .

MY GLOSSARY

apron ['eɪprən] _____
back-rest ['bækrest] _____
clearance ['klɪərəns] _____
customer ['kʌstəmə(r)] _____
ferry ['feri] _____
fork [fɔ:k] _____
forward (v) ['fɔ:wəd] _____
frame [freɪm] _____
gantry crane ['gæntri ˌkreɪn] _____
handle ['hændl] _____
humble ['hʌmbl] _____
mast [mɑ:st] _____
overhead guard [ˌəʊvəhed 'gɑ:d] _____
prong [prɒŋ] _____
quay [ki:] _____
rack [ræk] _____
rail [reɪl] _____
raw materials [ˌrɔ: mə'tɪəriəls] _____
saving ['seɪvɪŋ] _____
share [ʃeə(r)] _____
shed [ʃed] _____
spare part [ˌspeə(r) 'pɑ:t] _____
straddle carrier ['strædl ˌkæriə(r)] _____
stroke [strəʊk] _____
supplier [sə'plaɪə(r)] _____
track [træk] _____
tyre ['taɪə(r)] _____

12 Transport Documents

1 Pairwork Why do you think transport documents are necessary? What kind of information is indicated on them?

Official **transport documents** must contain details and instructions relating to the transport and consignment of the goods. They usually show:

- the names of the **consignor and consignee**;
- the **point of origin** of the consignment and the **destination**;
- the route and method of **shipment**;
- the arrangements for the **payment of freight**.
- Copies are generally kept by the consignor, consignee and carrier.

The road/rail consignment note

For road transport within the EU, the necessary document is called **road consignment note or CMR** and it confirms that the carrier has received the goods and that a contract of carriage exists between the trader and the carrier. For **rail transport**, the necessary document is called **rail consignment note or CIM**.

Focus on CMR

2 Complete the CMR with this information.

Seller: Hurlinton & Meads, 58 Grosvernor Square, Bristol, UK
Buyer: Hans Müller GmbH, Arabellastr. 92, Berlin, Germany
Goods: TV sets loaded on 10 pallets
Total gross weight: 2,010 kg
Carrier: TransEurope Express, 86 West Industrial Estate, Bristol
Registration plate No.: CV55PLO
Date of issue: 15th April 20..
Place of issue: Bristol
Annexed documents: Invoice No. 742

1 Sender (name, address, country)	INTERNATIONAL CONSIGNMENT NOTE JL 0054277 This carriage is subject notwithstanding any clause to the contrary, to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)
2 Consignee (name, address, country)	16 Carrier (name, address, country)
3 Place of delivery of the goods Place Country	17 Successive carriers (name, address, country) /
4 Place and date of taking over the goods Place Country Date	18 Carrier's reservations and observations /
5 Annexed documents	

6 Marks and Nos	7 Number of packages	8 Method of packing	9 Nature of the goods	10 Statistical number	11 Gross weight in kg	12 Volume in m³
/				/		/
UN Number	Official description	Warning label	Packing group			

13 Sender's instructions	19 To be paid by: Sender Currency Consignee
/ CMR	Carriage charges Deductions Balance Supplem. charges / Other charges Others Total
14 Reimbursement	
15 Instructions as to payment for carriage Carriage paid Carriage forward Established in /	20 Special agreements /
Date /	23 Goods received Date /
21 Signature and stamp of the sender	22 Signature and stamp of the carrier / Signature and stamp of the consignee
24 Registration plate number	

The bill of lading

The bill of lading (B/L) is the document used for sea freight and it serves as a document of title, a contract of carriage and a receipt of goods. As a receipt, it states the condition of the goods when they are loaded on the ship. As a document of title, it enables the consignee to receive, retain, sell or otherwise dispose of the document and goods by endorsing it to a new consignee. There are two types of bill of lading:

- **a clean B/L**: the carrier declares the goods have been received on board in apparent good order and condition;
- **a foul B/L**: the carrier declares the goods (or packaging) looked in unsatisfactory condition when loaded on board.

TRANSBRAZ
SHIPPING LINE

ORIGINAL

BILL OF LADING
FOR MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT AND PORT TO PORT SHIPMENT

SHIPPER/EXPORTER (COMPLETE NAME/STREET ADDRESS) Coffee Export sa Rva Pedro Alves 270 Santos, Sao Paulo, Brazil	**MANIFEST NO.** / **BILL OF LADING NO.** TBSL 0042 **EXPORT REFERENCES**
CONSIGNEE (NOT NEGOTIABLE UNLESS CONSIGNED 'TO ORDER') To order	**FORWARDING AGENT REFERENCES** **POINT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**
NOTIFY PARTY (COMPLETE NAME/STREET ADDRESS) C. J. Parker & Sons 265 Main Street 27047 Greensboro, NC, USA	**ALSO NOTIFY, ROUTING & INSTRUCTIONS**
PRE-CARRIAGE BY (MODE) * / **PLACE OF RECEIPT *** **OCEAN VESSEL/VOYAGE**: Sea Lion/V050N / **PORT OF LOADING**: Santos, Brazil **PORT OF DISCHARGE**: Norfolk, VA, USA / **PLACE OF DELIVERY ***: Norfolk, VA, USA	**FOR DELIVERY OF GOODS PLEASE APPLY TO** 27047 Greensboro forwarding 594 Livingston Road 27409 Greensboro, NC, USA Phone (336)852-5484 Fax (336)852-5490

PARTICULARS DECLARED BY SHIPPER

MARKS AND NUMBERS CONTAINER AND SEAL NUMBERS	PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER/ITEM NUMBER	NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES AND GOODS	GROSS WEIGHT
THCU7425658/986475/40' CE0589 P/NO. 1-20		1 (ONE) X 40' CONTAINER SAID TO CONTAIN 20 PALLETS - BAGS OF WHITE REFINED SUGAR FREIGHT COLLECT	20,000 KGS

FREIGHT/CHARGES, ITEM NO. RAE/RATE BASIS	**PREPAID**	**COLLECT** As arranged	**EXCESS VALUE DECLARATION REFER TO CLAUSE 6 (4) (B) + (C) ON REVERSE SIDE**
FREIGHT PAYABLE AT: Destination / **TOTAL FREIGHT**			RECEIVED BY THE CARRIER IN APPARENT GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED FOR CARRIAGE BY OCEAN VESSEL AND/OR OTHER MODES OF TRANSPORT FROM THE PLACE OF RECEIPT OR PORT OF LOADING TO THE PORT OF DISCHARGE OR PLACE OF DELIVERY AS INDICATED ABOVE. GOODS TO BE DELIVERED AT THE ABOVE MENTIONED PORT OF DISCHARGE OR PLACE OF DELIVERY WHICHEVER APPLIES. IN ACCEPTING THIS BILL OF LADING THE SHIPPER(S) AGREE TO BE BOUND BY ALL STIPULATIONS, EXCEPTION, TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON THE FRONT OR BACK THEREOF, WHETHER PRINTED, STAMPED, WRITTEN OR OTHERWISE INCORPORATED. IN WITNESS WHEREOF THREE ORIGINAL BILLS OF LADING HAVE BEEN SIGNED. IF NOT OTHERWISE STATED ABOVE, ONE ORIGINAL BILL OF LADING DULY ENDORSED MUST BE SURRENDERED IN EXCHANGE FOR THE GOODS, UPON WHICH THE OTHER(S) SHALL STAND VOID.
NUMBER OF ORIGINAL BILLS OF LADING: Three (3)	**PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE**: Santos, 12.18.20..		*Ricardo Coelho*
LADEN ON BOARD DATE 12.18.20..			**SIGNED AS AGENT FOR THE CARRIER:** Transbraz Shipping Line

*APPLICABLE ONLY WHEN USED AS A MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT DOCUMENT. INSOFAR AS THIS BILL OF LADING IS ISSUED AS A MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT DOCUMENT IT IS BASED ON THE I.C.C. UNIFORM RULES FOR A MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT DOCUMENT I.C.C. PUBLICATION NO. 48

3 Pairwork Look at the B/L and answer these questions.

1 Who is the consignor?
2 Which port are the goods being shipped from?
3 Which port will they be delivered to?
4 What is the name of the ship?
5 What goods are being shipped?
6 How are they packed?
7 How much do they weigh?
8 When were they loaded on board?

The air waybill

The air waybill (AWB) is the document used when transporting freight by air.
It serves as a receipt of goods by the airline and as a contract of carriage. It is **non-negotiable**. It includes a description of the goods, instructions, conditions of carriage, limitations of liability and applicable transportation charges.

Consignor's Name and Address: ABC Co, 1-8-1 Nihonbashi, Chuo Ku, Tokyo, Japan
Shipper's account Number:
Not negotiable — **Air Waybill** — ANA — issued by ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS CO., LTD, Shiodome City Center 1-5-2, Higashi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-7133, JAPAN
Copies 1,2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are originals and have the same validity
Consignee's Name and Address: Grayson Co, 1566 Cassil Place, Los Angeles, CA 90028
Consignee's account Number
It is agreed that the goods described herein are accepted in apparent good order and condition (except as noted) for carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON THE REVERSE HEREOF. ALL GOODS MAY BE CARRIED BY ANY OTHER MEANS INCLUDING ROAD OR ANY OTHER CARRIER UNLESS SPECIFIC CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN HEREON BY THE SHIPPER, AND SHIPPER AGREES THAT THE SHIPMENT MAY BE CARRIED VIA INTERMEDIATE STOPPING PLACES WHICH THE CARRIER DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE SHIPPER'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE NOTICE CONCERNING CARRIER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. Shipper may increase such limitation of liability by declaring a higher value for carriage and paying a supplemental charge if required.
Issuing Carrier's Agent Name and City
Accounting Information: PRIO EXPRESS
Agent's IATA Code
Account No.
Airport of Departure (Addr. of first Carrier) and requested Routing: NARITA
Reference Number
Optional Shipping Information
to / By first Carrier / Routing and Destination: NH006/01OCT2008
Currency / CHGS Code / WT/VAL PPD COLL / Other PPD COLL / Declared Value for Carriage / Declared Value for Customs
Airport of Destination: Los Angeles
Flight/Date / For Carrier Use only / Flight/Date
Amount of Insurance: 0
INSURANCE - If carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with the conditions thereof, indicate amount to be insured in figures in box marked 'amount of insurance'
Handling Information: FAX: 340-123-4568 Contact Person: Mr. John Knowles
SCI

No. of Pieces RCP	Gross Weight	kg lb	Rate Class / Commodity Item No.	Chargeable Weight	Rate / Charge	Total	Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)
1	5.0	K	M	5.0	14,000	14,000	IC PARTS
1	5.0					14,000	

Prepaid / Weight Charge / Collect: USD 14,000
Valuation Charge
Tax
Other Charges
Total other Charges Due Agent
Total other Charges Due Carrier
Shipper certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and that insofar as any part of the consignment contains dangerous goods, such part is properly described by name and is in proper condition for carriage by air according to the applicable Dangerous Goods Regulations.
Signature of Shipper or his Agent
Total prepaid / Total collect: USD 14,000
Currency Conversion Rates / cc charges in Dest. Currency
Executed on (Date) at (Place) Signature of Issuing Carrier or its Agent
For Carrier's Use only at Destination / Charges at Destination / Total collect Charges

4 Pairwork Look at the AWB and find this information:

1 name of the airline _____
2 consignor _____
3 consignee _____
4 goods (type, size, weight, quantity) _____
5 point of origin _____
6 destination _____
7 insurance _____
8 total value _____

5 Speaking Prepare a short presentation (3-5 minutes) about international transport documents, explaining which documents are needed and the information they contain.

MY GLOSSARY

carriage ['kærɪdʒ] _____
consignee [kən'saɪni] _____
consignment [kən'saɪnmənt] _____
consignor [kən'saɪnə] _____
insurance [ɪn'ʃʊərəns] _____
lading ['leɪdɪŋ] _____
liability [ˌlaɪə'bɪlətɪ] _____
receipt [rɪ'si:t] _____
waybill ['weɪbɪl] _____
weight [weɪt] _____