

**Berth:** 1) The area allotted to accommodate a vessel alongside a wharf, or the area in which a vessel swings when at anchor. 2) Or in “cruise terminology” a bed.

**Berthage:** A tariff charged to a vessel occupying a berth. It is calculated by applying the current tariff rate per GT for each of the first 2 twelve-hour periods. Each additional hour is charged at a lower published rate per GT.

**Bollard:** Is a short vertical post used on a ship or a quay, principally for mooring.

**Breakbulk:** Non-containerized general cargo. Examples include iron, steel, machinery, linerboard, woodpulp and yachts.

**Cabin:** A passenger room onboard the cruise ship – sometimes called a stateroom or a berth.

**CBSA:** Canada Border Services Agency (occasionally referred to as Canada Customs).

**Coastal Trading Act:** An Act respecting the use of foreign ships and non-duty paid ships in the coasting trade. (Canadian version of American “Jones Act” see cabotage below).

**Cabotage** Water transportation term applicable to shipments between ports of a nation; commonly refers to coastwise or intercoastal navigation or trade. Many nations, including the United States, have cabotage laws which require national flag vessels to provide domestic interport service. (In US this is referred to as the “Jones Act”).

**Chart Datum:** A plan below which the tide will seldom fall. The Canadian Hydrographic Service has adopted the plane of Lowest Normal Tides (LNT) as chart datum. To find the depth of water, the height of tide must be added to the depth shown on the chart. Tidal heights preceded by a (-) must be subtracted from the charted depth. Note: United States tidal datum is Mean Low Water and can differ from Canadian datum by as much as 1.50 metres.

**Charter Party:** The contract of hire for a ship.

**Chassis:** A frame with wheels and container locking devices in order to secure the container for movement.

**Closed Loop Cruise:** A voyage that begins and ends in the same port.

**Common Carrier:** A transportation company which provides service to the general public at published rates.

**Consolidation Cargo:** Containing shipments of two or more shippers or suppliers. Container load shipments may be consolidated for one or more consignees, often in container load quantities.

**Consolidator:** A person or firm performing a consolidation service for others. The consolidator takes advantage of lower full carload (FCL) rates, and passes on the savings to shippers.

**Container:** A 20, 35, 40 or 45 foot box which can be handled interchangeably among trucks, railcars, barges and ocean going vessels.

**Contract Carrier:** Any person not a common carrier who, under special and individual contracts or agreements, transports passengers or property for compensation.

**Cruise Saint John:** The brand used for the community-based cruise stakeholders initiative.

**Cruise Shipping Miami:** The largest cruise trade show in the world, held annually in March in Miami.

**Cross Docking:** Unloading materials from on incoming trailer and re-loading on a container.

**Deadweight Tonnage (DWT):** Maximum weight including cargo, ballast, and stores that can be loaded into a vessel.

**Deck:** Each level (floor) of the ship.

**Disembark:** To leave the ship and go ashore.

**Displacement:** The total weight of the vessel, ie the amount of water the vessel will displace.

**Dolphin:** A dolphin is a man-made marine structure that extends above the water level and is not connected to shore. Dolphins are usually installed to provide a fixed structure when it would be impractical to extend the shore to provide a dry access facility, for example, when ships (or the number of ships expected) are greater than the length of the berth/pier.

**Dock:** A structure built along or at an angle form a navigable waterway so that vessels may lie alongside to load and discharge cargo.

**Dock Apron:** A defined area intended to accommodate marine vessels for purposes of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refueling, parking or maintenance.

**Draft:** The number of feet that the hull of a ship is beneath the surface of the water.

**Drayage:** Charge made for local hauling by dray or truck. Same as Cartage.

**Dredging Services Maintenance Fee (aka dredging tariff):** fees levied against ships for the maintenance of harbour and channel depths through maintenance dredging.

**Dry Bulk:** Minerals or grains stored in loose piles moving without mark or count. Examples are potash, salts, sugar, and aggregate.

**Emission Control Areas (ECAs):** The International Maritime Organization has officially designated waters off North American coasts as an area in which stringent international emission standards will apply for ships. A phased reduction emissions in ECAs was also initiated. The allowable amount of fuel sulphur was reduced to from 1.5% to 1.0% in July 2010 and is to be further lowered to 0.1% in January 2015. Outside of ECAs, the current global limit of 4.5% sulphur-in-fuel will be reduced to 3.5% in 2012, then 0.5% in 2020 or 2025 depending on a review in 2018 to determine the availability of fuel to enable implementation of this standard.

**Embark:** To go onboard the ship.

**FEU:** Forty-foot equivalent unit.

**Fleet:** Number of ships owned by the same line.

**FMT Gangway:** FMT is a brand of gangways of which Port Saint John has 2 in use for the cruise sector. FMT is headquartered in Sweden and services ports and airports around the world. The gangway is a fully computerized mobile machine that attaches to a cruise ship while at the pier to allow safe transfer of passengers from the ship to shore. This smart gangway has the ability to match the Bay of Fundy tides automatically.

**Feeder Service:** Ocean transport system involving use of centralized ports to assemble and disseminate cargo to and from ports within a geographic area. Commodities are transported between major ports, then transferred to feeder vessels for further transport to a number of additional ports.

**Freight Forwarder:** Consultant in logistics and international traffic. The forwarding agent assists the exporter in finding the most economic and efficient methods of transporting and storing cargo.

**Gangway:** A temporary passageway/walkway either through the sides or deck of ship to allow movement of people between ship and shore.

**Gantry Crane:** Track-mounted crane utilized in the loading and unloading of breakbulk cargo, containers and heavy lifts.

**Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT):** The capacity of the vessel calculated by approved formula. The gross tonnage is a figure representative of the volume of the enclosed space in cubic metres

**Harbour Dues:** The tariff charged on a vessel when it enters the harbour limits. It is calculated as the current published tariff rate per GT.

**Homeport:** The port that cruises begin and or end in.

**Hopper Car:** A freight car used for handling dry bulks, with an openable top and one or more openings on the bottom through which the cargo is dumped.

**Hub Port:** A port where cargo is off loaded from one vessel and subsequently loaded onto another destined for another port. Also know as a “trans-shipment” port.

**IMO:** The International Maritime Organization is the United Nations specialized agency with responsibility for the safety and security of shipping and the prevention of marine pollution by ships.

**Intermodal:** Relating to cargo which can be handled interchangeably among different transportation modes, i.e. truck, rail, ocean and air.

**Inaugural Call:** The first time a ship comes into a specific port.

**Jones Act: (US)** The Merchant Marine Act of 1920 is a 1920 statute sponsored by Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, governing the workers compensation rights of sailors and the use of foreign vessels in domestic trade. (See cabotage above. Canadian version is “Coastal Trading Act”).

**Kilogram:** 1000 grams. 1000 kilograms=1 tonne.

**Knot:** The measurement of the ship’s speed. One knot is one nautical mile per hour.

**LCL:** Less than container load.

**LTL:** Less than Truckload.

**Length Overall (LOA):** Linear measurement of a vessel from bow to stern.

**Lift On-Lift Off (LO/LO):** Cargo handling technique involving transfer of commodities to and from the ship using shore side cranes or ship's gear.

**Liner Service:** Sailings between specified ports on a regularly scheduled basis.

**Liquid Bulk:** Cargo which is transported and stored in liquid form, other than in a drum or similar vessel.

**Logistics:** Is the management of the flow of resources between the point of origin and the point of destination in order to meet some requirements, for example of customers or corporations. The resources managed in logistics can include physical items such as food, materials, equipment, liquids, and staff as well as abstract items such as information, particles, and energy. The logistics of physical items usually involves the integration of information flow, material

handling, production, packaging, inventory, transportation, warehousing, and often security.

**Longshoremen:** Individuals who perform services under the direction of a terminal operator or stevedoring company such as operating equipment, rigging cargo or administrative tasks associated with the loading or unloading of a vessel.

**Maiden Voyage:** The first voyage of a newly launched ship.

**MTSC Program:** The Marine Transportation Security Clearance Program (MTSCP) was initiated in January 2003 with a commitment to introduce background checks of workers at marine facilities and ports. The purpose of the (MTSCP) is to reduce the risk of security threats by preventing unlawful interference with the marine transportation system by conducting background checks on marine workers who perform certain duties or who have access to certain restricted areas.

**Marquee Port / Collector Port:** Marquee ports are those destinations that can sell a cruise just by being included, these tend to be capital cities and world renowned tourist attractions. Collector ports are perhaps lesser known, but hold just as much importance in delivering world-class cruise product.

**Marshaling Yard:** Any open area for assembly of cargo for export or placement of imported cargo awaiting inland transport.

**Meet and Greet Committee:** A group of local volunteers that meet the cruise ships and welcome all the disembarking passengers to Saint John. They pass roses to the first 500 ladies and a city crest pen to the gentlemen, they also pass out information and answer questions. .

**Mean Low Water (MLW):** Lowest average level water reaches on an outgoing tide.

**Mean High Water (MHW):** Highest average level water reaches on an outgoing tide.

**Metric Tonne:** 2204.6 pounds.

**Nautical Mile:** Distance of one minute of longitude at the equator, approximately 6,076.115. The metric equivalent is 1852.

**Non-sanctioned Tour Operator:** A company that sell tours directly to the passengers (often over the Internet) as opposed to selling through the cruise line's pre-sailing booked or on board excursion program. Non-sanctioned refers to a tour operator who is not connected to revenue generation of the line calling.

**On-Dock Rail:** Direct shipside rail service. Includes the ability to load and unload containers/breakbulk directly from rail car to vessel.

**On-Terminal Rail:** Rail service and trackage provided within a designated terminal area.

**Open Jaw Cruise:** A one way itinerary where the cruise starts in one port and ends in another (ex. New York to Montreal ).

**Panamax Vessel** The largest size vessel that can traverse the Panama Canal. Current maximum dimensions are: Length 294.1 meters (965 feet); width 32.3 meters (106 feet); draft 12.0 meters (39.5 feet) in tropical fresh water; height 57.91 meters (190 feet) above the water.

**Passenger Head Tax (or Port Charges):** A charge levied through cruise lines by port authorities. This charge is passed on to the cruise passenger as part of "port charges".

**Pier** The structure perpendicular to the shoreline to which a vessel is secured for the purpose of loading and unloading cargo.

**Port of Call:** Is when a cruise ship visits for one day or part of a day.

**Post Panamax Vessel:** "Panamax" (see above) has been in effect since the opening of the canal in 1914. Ships that do not fall within the Panamax-sizes are called Post Panamax or Super-Panamax.

**Project Cargo:** Breakbulk cargo with a one-time shipment of components or parts of something larger.

**Quay** A structure attached to land to which a vessel is moored. See also Pier and Dock.

**Reach Stacker:** is a vehicle used for handling intermodal cargo containers in small terminals or a medium-sized ports. Reach stackers are able to transport a container short distances very quickly and pile them in various rows depending on its access.

**Reefer:** Refrigerated cargo, whether breakbulk or containerized. Also refers to a ship's capability to handle such cargo, and storage areas, containers, etc., used to store and transport them.

**Repositioning Cruise:** A one-way itinerary that brings a ship from one region to another at the change of the cruise seasons.

**Rip Rap:** is rock material used to line a shore against erosion.

**Roll on-Roll off (RO/RO):** Transportation mode utilizing ramp equipped vessels where wheeled equipment and cargo on flatbeds can be driven on or off.

**Rubber-Tired Gantry (RTG):** Traveling crane used for the movement and positioning of containers in a container field. RTG's may also be used for loading and unloading containers from rail cars.

**Ship Agent:** A person authorized to conduct business on behalf of someone.

**Ship Chandler:** An individual or company selling equipment and supplies for ships.

### Ship Types:

**Bulk Carriers:** All vessels designed to carry bulk homogeneous cargo without mark and count such as grain, fertilizers, ore, and oil.

**Freighters:** Breakbulk vessels both refrigerated and unrefrigerated, containerships, partial containerships, roll-on/roll-off vessels, and barge carriers. A general cargo vessel designed to carry heterogeneous mark and count cargoes.

**Full Containerships:** Ships equipped with permanent container cells, with little or no space for other types of cargo.

**General Cargo Carriers:** Breakbulk freighters, car carriers, cattle carriers, pallet carriers and timber carriers. A vessel designed to carry heterogeneous mark and count cargoes.

**Partial Containerships:** Multipurpose containerships where one or more but not all compartments are fitted with permanent container cells. Remaining compartments are used for other types of cargo.

**Roll-on/Roll-off vessels:** Ships specially designed to carry wheeled containers or trailers using interior ramps. Includes all forms of car and truck carriers.

**Tankers:** Ships fitted with tanks to carry liquid bulk cargo such as crude petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, Liquefied gasses (LNG and LPG), wine, molasses, and similar product tankers.

**Short Sea Shipping:** SSS Short Sea Shipping means the movement of cargo by sea between ports situated in geographical proximity

**Shore Excursion:** A tour or guided activity in which guests participate while ashore.

**Steamship Line:** Organization that operates ocean carriers/vessels to transport cargo.

**Stevedore:** Agency retained by the vessel operator or agent to determine the method cargo is to be loaded/discharged and to provide the necessary equipment and labour to execute the handling and supervise the actual handling process.

**Shipper:** Organization responsible for the packaging and shipping of a commodity.

**Stripping:** The process of removing cargo from a container, or the process for pumping the last of the cargo from a liquid bulk carrier.

**Stuffing:** The process of packing a container with loose cargo prior to inland or ocean shipment.

**Supply Chain:** A logistical management system which integrates the sequence of activities from delivery of raw materials to the manufacturer through to delivery of the finished product to the customer into measurable components. “Just in Time” is a typical value-added example of supply chain management.

**Tariff:** A publication setting forth the charges, rates and rules of transportation companies.

**Tender:** A small boat used to transport passengers from the ship to the shore. Tenders are used when the port is not deep enough or there is more than one ship in port at the same time and not enough berth space.

**Third Party Logistics (3PL):** A company that provides logistics services to other companies for some or all of their logistics needs. It typically includes warehousing and transportation services. Most 3PL's also have freight forwarding licenses.

**Throughput: 1)** (a tariff which) is charged when cargo is stored on port property either in a shed or an open area before being loaded on a vessel or transported off port property. **2)** The estimated tonnage of cargo that can be processed and handled through a port terminal or berthing facility during a given period of time, determined by the design specifications of the terminal.

**Toplift:** A piece of equipment similar to a forklift that lifts from above rather than below. Used to handle containers in the storage yard to and from storage stacks, trucks and railcars.

**Tour Operator:** A company hired by the cruise line to conduct tours for passengers while ashore. (Sometimes referred to as "sanctioned tour operator").

**Transatlantic Cruise:** an itinerary that crosses the Atlantic Ocean between North America and Europe.

**Trans-shipment Port:** A port where cargo is off loaded from one vessel and subsequently loaded onto another destined for another port. Also known as a "hub" port.

**Tramp ship:** Any ship other than a liner (see above) that generally operates a charter party and can call at any port for cargo.

**Transit Shed:** Located dockside, these buildings are used for temporary storage of commodities just before export and immediately following import.

**Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit (TEU):** A unit of measurement equal to the space occupied by a standard twenty foot container. Used in stating the capacity of container vessel or storage area. One 40 ft. Container (FEU) is equal to two TEU's.

**VACIS:** Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System. Uses radiographic images to help CBSA inspectors examine the contents of trucks, containers, cargo, and passenger vehicles for hidden compartments containing contraband.

**Wharfage:** is a charge on all goods that pass over, onto, or under Authority property, are transhipped between vessels in the harbour, are unloaded overside from a vessel to the water, or are landed from or placed into the water at Authority property.

**World Cruise:** A three- to four-month-long cruise that sails around the world; guests can choose to cruise the entire time or just on select one-way segments.