

SECTION 3 PURPOSE, SCOPE & GLOSSARY

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3.1 PURPOSE

This Code establishes guidelines for the safe, secure and optimal handling of freight.

3.2 SCOPE

It is intended for use by persons shipping freight on KiwiRail services.

Where appropriate, references have been included for other forms of transportation. Safety, Quality and Protection as outlined in 2.1 are the three fundamental drivers of this Code.

3.3 WHO SHOULD HAVE ACCESS TO THIS DOCUMENT

This Code forms part of KiwiRail's (NZTA approved) Rail Safety System.

It is applicable to **all** persons who send, load and unload freight by KiwiRail, either directly or indirectly.

The Freight Handling Code is available in .PDF format on the www.kiwirail.co.nz site.

Hard copies will be made available to selected KiwiRail account holders who load significant freight volumes.

3.4 RELATED DOCUMENTS

This Code is supported by the following documents:

- ➔ Carriage of Goods Act 1979.
- ➔ Health & Safety in Employment Act.
- ➔ NZ Standard 5433
- ➔ International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG).
- ➔ The Truck Loading Code.
- ➔ KiwiRail Fleet and Equipment Information Catalogue.

3.5 GLOSSARY

Bulk	Large timbers (at least 100 mm × 100 mm) used to prevent movement whilst in transit.
Bearer	See Dunnage .
CoG	Centre of gravity.
Consignee	Freight receiver.
Consignor	Freight sender.
Corner Board	Material used to protect exposed edges or to stop lashings from fraying.
Diamond	The appropriate dangerous goods class placard required under NZS 5433.
Dunnage	Packings (including rubber and tyres) or smaller-sized timbers (minimum 50 mm × 50 mm) used under and/or between freight items to prevent movement whilst in transit. Sometimes called Bearers or Gluts .
Edge Protector	Material used to protect exposed edges of relatively soft materials, or to stop lashings from fraying.
Gluts	See Dunnage .
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.
IMEX	Import or Export Container.
Insulated Box	A container or wagon that may be used for transporting temperature-sensitive freight, and to which an independent generator system may be attached to offer pre-set temperature controlled services.
Integral Box	An insulated container or wagon with an in-built generator/refrigeration system capable of maintaining pre-set temperatures. Also called a Reefer Unit .
Inter-Island	Between the two main islands of New Zealand in either direction.
Intra-Island	Wholly within one of the two main islands of New Zealand.
Kidney Link	A kidney-shaped bar with a hole in each end used for attaching vehicles together, for example a runner wagon to another wagon that is carrying an overlength load.
Linehaul Unit	A vehicle or vehicle combination that has more than 3 axles and a combined gross vehicle mass of more than 20 tonnes. See Vehicle
Lashing	Any form of securing strap applied for the purposes of restraint. Examples are chain and strops.
Load Platform	Any platform used for loading freight. It can be applied to the ground, a loading dock or bay, the tray of a truck, the floor of a container, or the deck of a rail wagon.

Load Plate	A plate or painted set of figures that express a rail wagon's load capacity. For some types, this may be expressed as a distributed load. For other types, a number of combinations may be provided.
NZS	New Zealand Standard.
NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency
MDF	Medium Density Fibreboard
Overgauge	See Oversize and Overweight .
Overlength	A load that extends beyond the end of the load platform.
Oversize	A load that extends outside the Standard Loading Gauge (SLG) or beyond the edge of the wagon deck at any place. NOTE: Special provisions apply for the interisland movements.
Overweight	Any rail wagon loaded beyond its load plate capacity and/or loaded in such a way that the COG of the load could make the wagon unstable.
Pallet	A portable platform or tray on which loads may be put or consolidated to facilitate mechanised handling.
Placard	A specifically coloured, diamond-shaped label that must be affixed to the outside of all units carrying dangerous goods as set out in NZS 5433 / IMDG.
Protectors	See Edge Protectors .
Rail Level	For measurement purposes, Rail Level means top of the rail.
Rated Strength	For chains and steel wire, the rated strength shall be equivalent to, but not more than, the specified minimum breaking strength. For strops (webbings) the rated (assembly) strength shall be equivalent to, but not more than, half the breaking strength.
Reefer Unit	See Integral Box .
Repo	A shipping company container being repositioned or on hire.
Runner	A additional flat-deck wagon used to carry, support or protect an overlength load.
Segregation	The separation of freight to meet the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Regulations and other regulations.
Sheet	Tarpaulin ('tarp').
SLG	Standard Loading Gauge. This is the nominal safe 'envelope' within which loads may be safely consigned across KiwiRail's entire network. See Section 6.
Stanchion	A vertical post or beam used for load security.
Strops	See Lashing . Also called Load Binders.

TEU	Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit. This is a shipping term used to describe containers. Four TEUs are the equivalent of four 6.1 m containers, though it might comprise 2 × 12.2 m containers, or 8 × 3.05 m containers, or any other practical combination.
TPR	Tanalised Pinus Radiata
Transport Unit	A tank, container, truck or rail wagon.
TU	See Transport Unit .
Twistlock	A special locking device for securing containers to the deck of a rail wagon, tray of a truck or to another container.
Ullage	Free air space left in a vessel loaded with liquid, powdered or granular product. This allows for expansion (for example with increased temperature) and prevents overloading. It also allows product movement.
Unenclosed Freight	Freight loaded directly onto the wagon deck or on an unenclosed container ('flat rack').
Vehicle	Means a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks, or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved.

3.6 TRUCK LOADING CODE EQUIVALENT GUIDELINES

The 'Truck Loading Code' is a code of practice for transporting freight by road. Road and Rail transportation are obviously very closely linked, and often very similar in terms of guidelines and principles.

The following table gives the equivalent references to the New Zealand Truck Loading Code.

Section Number in this Manual	Topic	Equivalent Reference in The Truck Loading Code
5	Load Security & Safety	Chapters 1–5
6	Freight Handling	Chapter 8
10	Bulk Products: Scrap Loose Bulk	Chapter 11 Chapter 12
11	Bulk Liquids & Gases	Chapter 16
12	Containerised Freight	Chapter 6
13	Metallic Products	Chapter 11
14	Motor Vehicles	Chapter 15
15	Paper Product Rolls	Chapter 14
16	Logs	Chapter 10
17	Pulp	Chapter 14
18	Timber & Waste Paper	Chapter 10
19	Heavy Equipment	Chapter 9
20	Palletised Freight	Chapter 7