



# **Kirby Inland Marine**

## **Marine Terms and Definitions**

April 2004 – Rev.: 01





## Marine Terms and Definitions For the Tank Barge Industry

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# A

<b>ABS</b>	American Bureau of Shipping; a vessel classification agency which also assigns international loadlines.
<b>Action Level</b>	One half of one (0.5) PPM (8-hour time weighted average).
<b>Admeasure</b>	To measure, calculate and certify certain dimensions of a vessel as well as its gross and net tons for the purpose of registration.
<b>Affreightment Order</b>	Document utilized to evidence agreement of the specific affreightment-based economic considerations and special provisions for a single voyage booked under a Master Contract.
<b>Agent</b>	Individuals who make arrangements for ships while they are in port. (Example: bunker delivery, berthing arrangements, etc.).
<b>Aground</b>	When a boat or barge is stranded in shallow water.
<b>AHP</b>	Above Head of Passes; used with mileage designations on the Mississippi River, the Head of Passes being mile zero.
<b>Airline Respirator</b>	For the purposes of the hydrogen sulfide SOP, this type of respirator is one supplied with breathing air from a remote bottled air source. The respirator mask is a full face pressure-demand model with a five minute escape air supply attached. The airline hose supplying the mask is to be a breathing air hose. The length of the hose from the bottled air source to the mask cannot exceed 300 ft in length.
<b>AIWW</b>	Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. A series of federally maintained navigation channels from Norfolk, Virginia to Miami, Florida.
<b>Allowed Downtime</b>	Time allowed by contract to do necessary repairs to equipment without being taken off the payroll.

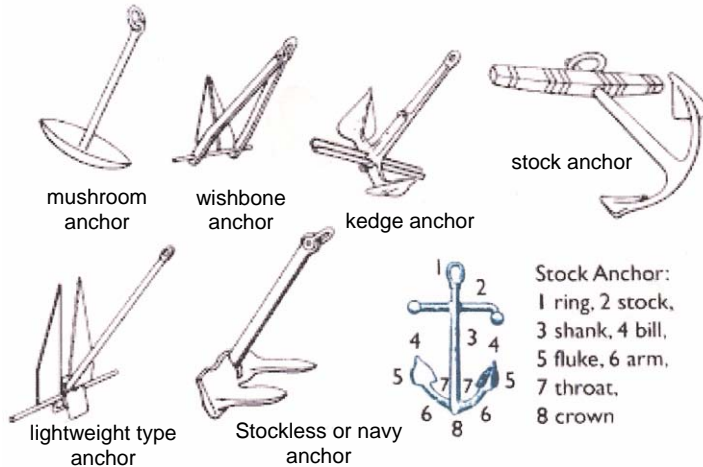


**Amendment**

An addition, change, correction, or revision, to a contract; a list or section consisting of added or changed material. An amendment is prepared anytime there is a change in the contract information or contract boilerplate and may be prepared on either Kirby Inland Marine's or the customer's form.

**Anchor**

A heavy object of steel or iron attached to a vessel by a cable and/or chain and cast overboard to keep the vessel in place, either by its weight or by its flukes gripping the bottom.



**Anchor Billboard**

A structure on the deck of a vessel upon which the anchor is mounted when not in use.

**Anodes**

Metallic plates which, when attached to the hull of a vessel, decompose because of electrolysis, thereby reducing deterioration of hull plate.

**Athwartship**

Transverse or across a vessel from side to side.

**AWO**

American Waterways Operators – a trade organization made up of marine companies using the waterways of the United States and companies related to that industry.



# B

## **Back Haul**

When a tow is booked to move product from point A to point B and then reloaded at point B or a dock close by. Usually the two trips are for different customers.

## **Ballast**

Any substance, other than cargo, that is usually placed in the inner compartment of a vessel to produce a desired draft or trim.

## **Bareboat Charter**

(Demise Charter) A form of vessel rental in which the charterer assumes total responsibility for the vessel and its operations as if it were his own.

## **Barge Charter**

A contract for the commercial leasing of a barge or space on a barge.

## **Barge Loading Plan**

Instructions for loading as outlined by the Fleet Manager and communicated (verbally and/or written) to the attending vessel or Shore Tankerman prior to a bunker barge loading.

## **Barge Number**

(Kirby Owned Equipment)

Identifies each individual barge with a number system that designates the barrel capacity and barge grouping. The first digit in the four-digit system and the first two digits in the five-digit system represent the barrel capacity of the barge. The last three numbers indicate an equipment class. Box barges will have a suffix of "B" and Trail units will end in a "T." The following are equipment class codes:

KIRBY xx000 to KIRBY xx299	Conventional tank barge, not lined, not coiled
KIRBY xx300 to KIRBY xx399	Conventional tank barge, not lined, coiled
KIRBY xx400 to KIRBY xx499	Conventional tank barge, lined, not coiled
KIRBY xx500 to KIRBY xx599	Conventional tank barge, lined, coiled
KIRBY xx600 to KIRBY xx699	Specialty barge (acid, stainless steel, etc.)
KIRBY xx700 to KIRBY xx799	Hot oil or bunker barge
KIRBY xx800 to KIRBY xx899	Pressure barge
KIRBY xx900 to KIRBY xx999	Single-hulled barge

## **Barrel**

42 U.S. gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.



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<b>Beam</b>	The breadth of a vessel.
<b>Bell Suction</b>	The flared open end of a cargo pipeline which is situated at close tolerances to the bottom of a liquid cargo tank.
<b>Benzene Mixture</b>	Cargoes containing a minimum of one half of one percent (0.5%) of benzene by volume.
<b>Benzene Workers Certification</b>	Card signed by card holder stating that he has received the required medical examination and respirator fit test (Kirby Form SF- 03-XX).
<b>Berth</b>	A space for docking.
<b>Bilge</b>	The lowest inner space of a vessel's hull.
<b>Bin</b>	A walled enclosure built on the deck of a barge for the purpose of retaining cargo; also called a pen or cargo box.
<b>Bitt (Bollard or Timberhead)</b>	A single or double post on a vessel or wharf to which lines or cables are secured.
<b>Blend</b>	Mix cargoes in barge cargo tank.
<b>Boat Charter</b>	Terms by which a boat is chartered in or chartered out. Terms of the contract could include rate, crew, fuel cost, and a description of the job.
<b>Boilerplate</b>	Term used to describe standard language in a legal document that is identical in instruments of a like nature.
<b>Bollard Pull</b>	The static pulling force of a tugboat measured in pounds.
<b>Bottoms</b>	Product that is left onboard a barge after discharging. Bottoms, also refers to the previous cargo carried in the barge.
<b>Bounding Angle</b>	A steel angle used for reinforcement at the junction of two steel plates.
<b>Bow</b>	The forward or front end of a vessel.
<b>Box</b>	The end of a barge, which is squared for the full depth and width of the hull.
<b>Breadth</b>	Distance from side to side; full width.



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<b>Break Up of Tow</b>	To disassemble a tow at the end of a voyage or inadvertently due to bad weather, running aground, etc.
<b>Bridle</b>	A V-shaped chain, wire, or rope attached to a vessel being towed to which the towline is connected.
<b>Brokerage</b>	When outside equipment (full tow) is chartered in to move product for a customer. This could be an affreightment or a fully-found affreightment.
<b>Buck Frame</b>	A transverse truss.
<b>Bunker</b>	Fuel used by a ship; or tows that deliver fuel supply to ships.
<b>Bulkhead</b>	An upright partition separating compartments.
<b>Bulwark</b>	The side of a vessel that extends above the main deck.
<b>Bunker Boats</b>	Boats which are dedicated to handling jobs for the bunker operation.
<b>Bunker Receipt</b>	A document which shows the types and quantities of fuel a ship received, to be signed by the Chief Engineer to guarantee payment to the fuel supplier.
<b>Bunkers</b>	Fuel used by ships to run their engines.
<b>Buoy</b>	A stationary floating object used as an aid for navigation.
<b>Butterworth</b>	A washing process used to gas free or clean a cargo tank, employing water or chemicals sprayed through a patented rotating nozzle.
<b>Butterworth Opening</b>	A deck access opening with bolted cover, designed for butterworth operations.



# C

<b>Calcium</b>	Chlorinated lime, toxic by inhalation, ingestion, or skin absorption.
<b>Calcium Hypochlorite</b>	Chlorinated lime, toxic by inhalation, ingestion, or skin absorption. Avoid exposure and use caution when handling this material.
<b>Calendar Year</b>	A period of time beginning January 1 of any year through December 31 of the same year.
<b>Camber</b>	The upward slope of a vessel's deck, occurring when the centerline is higher than the gunwale.
<b>Camel</b>	A pontoon used to fender between a vessel and a wharf.
<b>Capstan</b>	A hand or machine powered, vertical spindle-mounted drum which rotates and pulls lines by winding.
<b>Cargo Flush</b>	Cargo that is loaded over previous cargo to rid tanks of cargo bottoms. Once the flush is completed it is then pumped back to the dock facility.
<b>Cat Feed</b>	A dirty product generally used as a fuel for cat cracker units in a refinery.
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. The U.S. federal statute that establishes the legal and financial responsibilities of those persons or companies which discharge or dispose of hazardous substances on or into land, air, and navigable waters of the U.S. Primarily administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
<b>Certificate of Inspection (COI)</b>	A document issued by the U.S. Coast Guard after they have inspected a tank barge and found the barge is suitable to carry certain cargoes on a specific route.
<b>Certification</b>	The act of attesting that a vessel has met specific legal requirements by the issuance of various certificates or validation of documents by certain governmental or private agencies.



<b>Channel</b>	That portion of a waterway that is naturally or artificially deepened to permit safe navigation within certain limits.
<b>Charter In</b>	To lease a boat or barge from an outside company.
<b>Charter Order</b>	Document utilized to evidence agreement of the specific time charter economic considerations and special provisions for a single voyage booked under a Master Contract.
<b>Charter Out</b>	To lease a boat or barge to an outside company.
<b>Charter Party</b>	A contractual agreement between two entities for the purpose of renting, hiring, or leasing the exclusive use of a vessel.
<b>Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Respirator with organic (black or yellow) vapor cartridge (half and full-face).</li><li>▪ Slicker suit, rubber gloves, rubber boots, and goggles if using a half face respirator.</li><li>▪ A urethane apron may be substituted for a slicker suit for Benzene and Benzene Mixture cargoes.</li></ul>
<b>Chief Engineer</b>	Ship personnel authorized to accept and sign for bunker deliveries.
<b>Chock</b>	A heavy metal casting through which lines may pass for mooring or towing.  Open chock    deck kevel chock    deck roller chock
<b>Classification</b>	The certification process as administered by certain international agencies whereby a vessel is designed, constructed and maintained to an agency's requirements.
<b>Clean Barge</b>	Term for a barge used to carry clean petroleum products such as diesel, gasoline and petrochemicals.
<b>Cleat/Cavel</b>	A metal fitting with two projecting horns around which a rope may be made fast.
<b>Clip</b>	A small steel bracket used for securing or reinforcing.
<b>Coaming</b>	A watertight, raised framework around an opening in the deck of a vessel.



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<b>Cofferdam</b>	The space in a vessel between two closely located parallel bulkheads.
<b>COFR</b>	Certificate of Financial Responsibility; a document issued by U.S.C.G. to a company for a vessel or a fleet of vessels, giving evidence that the vessel owner/operator has met the financial requirements for oil spill clean up costs as contained in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
<b>Coils</b>	A system of small diameter pipes installed inside a liquid cargo tank for the purpose of heating the cargo by means of hot oil or steam.
<b>Cold Water Chemical Wash</b>	Pressurized wash; shipyard uses detergent.
<b>Cold Water Wash</b>	Pressurized rinse using cold or fresh water; shipyard may use butterworth or there nozzle type.
<b>Colregs</b>	The international regulations for preventing collisions at sea.
<b>Comehome</b>	A convex curvature of the rake sides of a barge that produces a narrower beam at the headlog than the beam of the hull.
<b>Compartment</b>	An interior space of a vessel's hull which is formed by bulkheads.
<b>Contaminate</b>	When a different type of product is mixed with another and causes the original product to be off spec.
<b>Contract</b>	The instrument that evidences the terms and conditions agreed upon between Kirby Inland Marine, Inc. and the customer under which transportation services are provided to the customer.
<b>Contract Administration Form</b>	Internal document utilized as an information cover sheet in the processing of long term contracts and amendments.
<b>Contract of Affreightment</b>	Within our scope of business, this indicates transportation services that will be performed at a specified rate per barrel or tone of product transported, or at a specific lump sum employing Kirby owned or chartered barges and towing vessels. Other standard considerations for this type of contract are free time and demurrage.



<b>Cross Channel</b>	To move product between two different docks within the same harbor.
<b>Crossover Hose Number</b>	A number assigned to each crossover hose by Kirby Inland Marine to identify the crossover hose and relate it to all pertinent documents.
<b>Crossover Hose Test Date</b>	The date of the Annual Crossover Hose Test. Valid for one year.



# D

<b>Day Rate</b>	The term used when the revenue is determined by the time the equipment is used.
<b>Daymarker/Daybeacon</b>	A marker used as an aid to navigation that is normally square or triangular in shape. Square daymarks are red while triangular daymarks are green. Both have reflective borders that show their color at night.
<b>Deadman</b>	An object such as an anchor, piling or concrete blocks buried on shore to which lines are attached for moorings.
<b>Deadrise</b>	The upward slope of a vessel's bottom occurring when the centerline is deeper than the bilge knuckle; provided to facilitate removal of liquid cargo.
<b>Deadweight Tonnage</b>	The cargo capacity of a vessel.
<b>Deck Barge</b>	A barge that carries bulk products on a flat deck.
<b>Deck Button</b>	A round, steel fitting affixed to a vessel's deck, designed to secure or guide cables for making up barge tows.
<b>“Dedicated” Tow</b>	Movement of barge(s) between two points by the use of a boat exclusively assigned to that movement (contrast with “tramp” tow). A “dedicated” boat offers greater control of barge movements than a “tramp” tow, but generally at a higher cost.
<b>Deionized Water Rinse</b>	Non-pressurized rinse; shipyard uses deionized water.
<b>Demurrage</b>	A charge assessed for detaining a vessel beyond the free time stipulated for loading or unloading.
<b>Detention</b>	The period of time that an owner or charterer is deprived of the use of his vessel as a result of actions of another party.
<b>Dinner-bucket Boat</b>	A boat that does not have a galley or only has limited crew quarters. These boats generally work daylight hours only.
<b>Dirty Barge</b>	A barge used to carry petroleum products such as crude oil, condensate, cat feed, No. 6 oil, bunkers, etc.
<b>Discharge</b>	To unload a product from a barge.



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<b>Docking Tug</b>	A tugboat, which assists a large seagoing vessel to and from its berth.
<b>Documentation</b>	The process of licensing a vessel by enrollment or registry, resulting in the issuance of a vessel's official document.
<b>Dolphin</b>	A cluster of piles driven into the bottom of a waterway and bound firmly together for the mooring of vessels.
<b>Doubler</b>	A steel plate installed on an existing structural plate used to strengthen the base for deck fittings or to repair a damaged area.
<b>Double-rake Barge</b>	Neither end is square. (See Rake.)
<b>Double-skin Barge</b>	A barge with a void space between the cargo tanks and the hull.
<b>Downtime</b>	Time that equipment is not moving due to repairs. (See Allowed Downtime.)
<b>Draft</b>	The depth of a vessel's keel below the waterline; often expressed as light draft, or conversely, loaded draft.
<b>Draft Marks</b>	The numerical markings on the sides of a vessel at the bow and stern which indicate the amount of water the vessel draws.
<b>Drip Pan</b>	An open container located on deck under the ends of a pipeline header to retain cargo drippage. Required on all U.S.C.G. certified tank barges.
<b>Drydocking</b>	The removal of a vessel from the water to accomplish repairs or inspections.
<b>Dumb Vessel</b>	A vessel without means of self propulsion.
<b>Dunnage</b>	Any materials used to block or brace cargo to prevent its motion, chafing or damage in order to facilitate its handling.



# E

<b>EHL</b>	East of Harvey Lock; used with mileage designations on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Harvey Lock being mile zero.
<b>Emergency Signaling Devices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hand held radio – walkie talkie</li><li>• Signal flare</li><li>• Signal smoke</li><li>• Whistle</li></ul>
<b>End Piece</b>	A term used to describe a barge that has one square end and one raked (slanted) end (single rake barge).
<b>ETA</b>	Estimated time of arrival.
<b>ETD</b>	Estimated time of departure.
<b>ETDK</b>	Estimated time to dock.
<b>ETF</b>	Estimated time of finish (cargo transfer).
<b>Expansion Trunk</b>	A raised enclosure around an opening in the top of liquid cargo tank that allows for heat expansion of the cargo.



# F

<b>Face Wire</b>	A cable fastened from the boat to the barge, which makes them secured to each other.
<b>Face Up</b>	Secure the towboat to the barges.
<b>Fairing</b>	Re-forming distorted steel to its original form or shape.
<b>Fairlead</b>	A device consisting of pulleys or rollers arranged to permit reeling in of a cable from any direction; often used in conjunction with winches and similar apparatus.
<b>Fender</b>	Any device used to absorb and distribute shock in order to prevent chafing between a vessel and another object (may sometimes be called a bumper).
<b>Flame Screen</b>	A corrosion-resistant fine wire mesh screen used to cover certain openings of a tank vessel to prevent the passage of flame into the tank.
<b>Flange</b>	That portion of a steel shape which projects at a right angle to provide strength or a means of attachment to another part.
<b>Flare</b>	Method used to remove pressure and vapors to a specified percentage level; sales to specify in comments if Nitrogen sweeps necessary.
<b>Flaring</b>	To burn off vapors remaining in a pressure barge after unloading; also when loading cargoes that require the vapor to be recovered. Most flare towers use natural gas to enrich the burning process. The vapors are piped to a flare tower at a refinery or shipyard.
<b>Fleet Boat</b>	A boat that primarily tends tows within or otherwise services a fleeting area.
<b>Fleeting Area (Fleet)</b>	A designated portion of a waterway where vessels are regularly moored and tended.
<b>Floodgate</b>	Gates on the side of a canal that open and close to control water flow.
<b>Flush Lines</b>	Water is flushed through the pipelines and then stripped out of the tanks.



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<b>FOB</b>	Free on Board. Seller or shipper of product or merchandise places product onboard without cost to the buyer or consignee.
<b>Fogbound</b>	Immobilized by heavy fog.
<b>Freeboard</b>	The distance from the waterline to the main deck of a boat or barge.
<b>Freeing Port</b>	A large opening in the bulwark on an exposed deck of a vessel which provides for the rapid draining of water from that deck.
<b>Free Time</b>	Allotted time for loading or unloading given to a customer when figuring demurrage.
<b>Fresh Water Rinse</b>	Non-pressurized cold water rinse.
<b>Fuel Base</b>	The agreed upon price of fuel at a specific date that is used to determine rates on a fully found contract tow. When the price of fuel increases above the fuel base, the rate on the tow will increase per agreed upon terms. Conversely, the rate will decrease with a decrease in the fuel price.
<b>Fuel Transfer Diagram</b>	A schematic of the vessel's fuel system including fueling ports and vents.
<b>Full Cycle</b>	A cycle which involves turning on a heater on high burn, bringing the temperature up to a preset level, and waiting until heater automatically shuts off high burn and switches to low burn to maintain temperature.
<b>Fully Executed</b>	A term used to indicate a contract has been signed by all parties.
<b>Fully Found</b>	When the rate paid for the use of a boat or tow includes fuel.
<b>FWPCA</b>	Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the U.S. federal statute that establishes the legal and financial responsibilities of those persons or companies which discharge or dispose of oil or hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. Primarily administered by the U.S. Coast Guard.



# G

<b>Gas Free</b>	The process of removing all hazardous gases and residues from the compartments of a vessel in order to receive the hot work permit (this will be noted on the Gas Free Certificate). This is usually done at a shipyard.
<b>Gas Free Certificate</b>	Certificate that states the vessel has been checked by a certified marine chemist. Also states information about the condition of a vessel as far as entry and hot work.
<b>Gasket</b>	An elastic packing material used between two flanges to prevent leakage.
<b>Gauge</b>	A waterway marker that measures the level of the water in foot increments; also refers to the specific measure on the gauge.
<b>Gauge Tape</b>	A tape line which is used to measure liquid in a cargo tank.
<b>GIWE</b>	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway East: between New Orleans and Panama City.
<b>GIWW</b>	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway West: between New Orleans and Brownsville.
<b>Government Personnel</b>	Includes but is not limited to the U.S. Coast Guard (COTP, Inspectors, VTS, etc), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Lockmaster, etc), Port Authority (Harbormaster, etc), and State Highway Department (Bridgetender, etc).
<b>Gravitating</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Loading a product into a barge by gravity rather than using shoreside pump.</li><li>2. Moving product from compartment to compartment.</li></ol>
<b>Gross Tons</b>	The volume measurement of the internal voids of a vessel wherein 100 cubic feet equals one ton.
<b>Gunwale (Gunnel)</b>	That part of a barge or boat where the main deck and the side meet.
<b>Gusset</b>	A steel plate used for reinforcing or bracing the junction of other steel members.



# H

<b>H2S</b>	Hydrogen Sulfide: A highly toxic, flammable, colorless gas recognized by its characteristic foul, rotten egg odor.
<b>H2S PEL</b>	The permissible exposure limit for hydrogen sulfide gas is 10 parts per million (PPM) time weighted over an eight-hour workday.
<b>H2S STEL</b>	The short-term exposure limit (STEL) for hydrogen sulfide gas is 15 parts per million (PPM) for any 15 minute time period.
<b>Harbor Boat</b>	Any powered vessel that is used primarily in harbor operations.
<b>Hatch</b>	Removable covers over the cargo hold of a vessel.
<b>HAZMAT</b>	Hazardous Material
<b>Hawser</b>	A large circumference rope used for towing or mooring a vessel or for securing it at a dock.
<b>Head of Navigation</b>	The uppermost limit of navigation from the mouth of a waterway.
<b>Headlog</b>	The reinforced vertical plate that connects the bow rake bottom to the rake deck of a barge.
<b>High Viscosity Cargo</b>	Cargo with a resistance to flow freely, having a minimum loading temperature of 200°F and requiring barge preheating.
<b>Hip Towing (Hipping)</b>	A method of towing whereby the vessel being towed is secured alongside the towboat.
<b>Homeport</b>	The port city which is the home base of a vessel or the city from which it is documented.
<b>Hopper Barge</b>	An open compartment barge used for carrying bulk cargo.
<b>Horsepower</b>	A standard unit of power which is often classified in connection with engines as brake, continuous input, intermittent, output, or shaft horsepower.



<b>Hose</b>	A flexible tubing made of rubber, metal or suitable material which is used to move liquid or gas products between the dock pipeline and the barge pipeline or between two (2) barges (crossover hose).
<b>Hot Oil Barge</b>	A barge equipped with a system that consists of a boiler, which burns fuel oil and fires a burner which transmits heat to the special oil circulated through heating coils. This system is used to maintain the minimum temperature of certain heavy petroleum products.
<b>Hot Water Chemical Wash</b>	Pressurized wash; shipyard uses detergent.
<b>Hot Water Wash</b>	Pressurized rinse using hot water; shipyard may use butterworth or other nozzle type.
<b>Hull</b>	The main body of a vessel that provides floatation.



# I

<b>ICC</b>	Interstate Commerce Commission; a U.S. governmental agency which regulates the domestic transportation of certain commodities.
<b>ICWW</b>	Intracoastal Waterway. A canal that runs along a specific coast inland.
<b>IDLH</b>	Immediate Danger to Life and Health.
<b>Incident</b>	Any occurrence causing actual or possible downtime, damage, or catastrophe.
<b>Inert</b>	Introducing Nitrogen to reduce Oxygen levels to a specified percentage; sales to specify Oxygen % or Dew Point; sales to specify who will verify the cargo tank's atmospheric condition; same as Purge.
<b>Inland Waters</b>	Considered to be the canals, lakes, rivers and their tributaries, and bays and sounds of the land mass of a country.
<b>Integrated Tow</b>	A tow of box-ended barges which, as a complete unit, is raked at the bow, boxed at the intermediate connections, and boxed or raked at the stern.



# K

## Keel

The lowest structural member of a ship or boat which runs the length of the vessel at the centerline and to which the frames are attached.

## Keel Line

An imaginary line describing the lowest portion of a vessel's hull.

## Kevel



A heavy metal deck fitting having two horn-shaped arms projecting outward around which lines may be made fast for towing or mooring of a vessel.

## Knot

One nautical mile per hour; used as a unit of measurement in expressing the rate of speed of seagoing vessels and the relative speed of water currents.



# L

<b>Landing</b>	An improved waterfront property which facilitates loading, unloading and servicing of vessels.
<b>Laytime</b>	The time when a tow is standing by awaiting dock space.
<b>Lead Barge</b>	The head or first barge of a tow.
<b>Light Boat</b>	A towboat without a barge in tow.
<b>Lighter</b>	A vessel, usually a barge that is used in loading or unloading a ship or another barge.
<b>Light Screen</b>	A structure surrounding a vessel's navigation light so as to shield the light from view at certain points of the compass as required by navigational regulations.
<b>Light Stand</b>	A structure on a vessel used to hold a navigation light.
<b>Limber Hole</b>	A drain hole near the bottom of a frame or bulkhead.
<b>Lines</b>	The ropes or cables used on a vessel for towing, mooring or lashing.
<b>Line Haul</b>	Movement of normal products with a boat and barge(s). The tow usually works for one customer for a specific period of time.
<b>LNG</b>	Liquefied natural gas.
<b>Load</b>	To put product into a barge.
<b>Loadline</b>	The safe level to load a barge as determined by the American Bureau of Shipping.
<b>Loadline Marks</b>	A set of permanent markings on the side of an oceangoing or Great Lakes vessel which denotes its maximum legal operating draft under certain specified conditions that is determined by one of the internationally recognized assigning agencies such as ABS.



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<b>Lock</b>	An enclosure on a river or canal, with moveable, watertight gates through which vessels pass and proceed from one water level to another by raising or lowering the water within the lock chamber.
<b>Lock Clause</b>	A section of a contract that states the demurrage will begin after a tow is at a lock after a certain length of time.
<b>Lock Gate</b>	A movable, structural barrier to hold back the water in a lock chamber.
<b>Lockmaster</b>	Person employed by Corps of Engineers who is in charge of ensuring safe passage of vessels through locks.
<b>Logbook (Logs)</b>	The official records of the daily operations of a manned vessel kept in detail by the master.
<b>Lunch Bucket Boat</b>	<i>See Dinner Bucket Boat</i>
<b>LPG</b>	Liquefied Petroleum Gas. A compressed gas that consists of flammable hydrocarbons (such as butane and propane) and is used as fuel or as raw material for chemical manufacturing.



# M

**Make-up** The act of positioning and securing of the vessels that form a tow.

**Maltese Cross A-1** The designation used by ABS which signifies that a vessel has met the classification requirements of that agency.

**Manhole** A framed opening in the deck of a vessel which primarily provides access for a man.



Manhole assembly  
center bolt type



Manhole assembly  
twist lock type



Manhole assembly raised  
trunk-dogged type

**Manhole Cover** A cover which seals a manhole and is usually designed to lock in place by twisting or using a centerbolt, studbolts or dogs.

**MARAD** The U.S. Maritime Administration.

**Marine Chemist** One who is certified to perform inspections in accordance with the standard for the control of gas hazards on vessels to be repaired as adopted by the National Fire Protection Association.

**Marine Chemist's Certificate** The documentation of a vessel's inspection by a marine chemist and his assignment of standard safety designations to the inspected compartments or spaces.

**Master** The Captain of a vessel, the person who has complete charge of and authority aboard an operating vessel.

**Master Contract** Contract, usually for an indefinite period of time, in which Kirby and the customer agree to the general terms and conditions under which transportation services will be provided by Kirby to the customer. The commercial details and special provisions relative to an individual voyage or trip are confirmed using Charter Orders or Affreightment Orders, as appropriate.



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<b>Maximum Allowable Working Pressure</b>	A design standard which represents the highest pressure a piece of equipment should be exposed to (MAWP).
<b>Milemarker (Mileboard)</b>	A marker set up to indicate distances in miles along a waterway.
<b>Minimum Required Cargo Discharge Temperature</b>	The lowest cargo temperature permitted to allow the barge pump to discharge the cargo as determined by the salesman.
<b>Model Hull</b>	A type of hull design in which the form is molded, curved and shaped into a pointed stem and rounded stern.
<b>Mooring</b>	The act of making fast a vessel with lines or anchors; or a place where a boat can be moored.
<b>Mopping</b>	To clean out the remaining product in a barge after discharging. Usually this consists of only puddles.
<b>MRGO</b>	Mississippi River Gulf Outlet, the deep draft waterway connecting the New Orleans Inner Harbor Navigation Canal to the Gulf of Mexico.



# N

<b>Nautical Mile</b>	A unit of length used in sea navigation equal to 1,852 meters or approximately 6,076 feet.
<b>Navigable Waters</b>	Those waterways upon which commercial or private vessels are able to operate in their customary mode of navigation.
<b>Navigation Lights</b>	Those lights aboard a vessel or a tow required to be shown at night and at other times of restricted visibility.
<b>Net Tons</b>	The gross tons of a vessel less deductions for certain specified non-cargo spaces resulting in a net volume capacity of 100 cubic feet per ton.
<b>Nitrogen Bottles</b>	Used when Nitrogen bottles need to be filled, removed, or added; Sales to specify which one (in comments).



# O

<b>OASIS</b>	Kirby's computer system used to capture customer requirements, create and send orders, schedule barges and boats and generate invoices for customers.
<b>OCMI</b>	Officer in Charge of Marine Inspections at a U.S. Coast Guard Marine Inspection office. Such offices are located in a number of U.S. ports.
<b>Odfjell to Set</b>	Cleaning term; used when a Kirby barge will clean but an Odfjell representative will handle all orders to the shipyard.
<b>Odor Free</b>	Barge is free from odor.
<b>Off Spec</b>	When specifications of the product are not acceptable with the specifications of the customer.
<b>Official Number</b>	The registration number assigned by the U.S. Coast Guard to a U.S. documented vessel and which is permanently marked on the main beam of that vessel.
<b>Offshore Waters</b>	A common term for those waters which are beyond inland water limits and have the technical classification of "Oceans."
<b>One Year From Completion</b>	Any twelve month period beginning on a specific date and ending on the same date of the following year.
<b>Optimum Fuel Burn</b>	Best balance between vessel speed and fuel consumption.
<b>Optimum Speed</b>	Highest speed consistent with Traffic, Safety, and Navigational Hazards.
<b>Outside Tankering Service</b>	Third party company independent of Kirby Inland Marine or the customer, hired to transfer product to or from a barge.



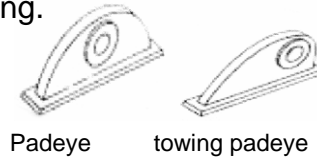
# P

## Packing

A product that is wrapped around a shaft to keep the unit from leaking; generally used in pump and valves.

## Padeye

A steel fitting formed by a flat doubler plate and vertical steel member containing a circular opening.



Padeye

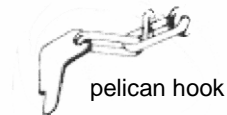
towing padeye

## PEL

Permissible Exposure Limit. (1.0 PPM Benzene - 8-hour time weighted average).

## Pelican Hook

A hinged hook held closed by a ring and used to provide the quick release of an object which it holds.



pelican hook

## Pertinent Spill Information

Includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Name of the person reporting the spill
- Name of the towing vessel
- Name of the barge(s) involved
- Time of the spill
- Location and source of the spill
- Identity of the product spilled
- Course, speed and intended track of the towing vessel
- Estimate of quantity of product spilled on the deck and/or in the water
- Existing or potential hazard (fire, explosion, etc.) if any
- Corrective action being taken
- Weather conditions on scene
- Current condition of the vessel



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<b>Piling Cluster (Cluster Pile)</b>	A group (usually five or more) of piles that are driven into the ground to which mooring lines are tied when docking a barge or a ship. The piles can be steel, wood, or concrete.
<b>Plimsoll Mark</b>	The primary loadline mark which is a circle intersected by a horizontal line accompanied by letters and markings indicating the greatest depth to which a vessel may be loaded under certain circumstances and in different seasons.
<b>Port</b>	The left-hand side of a vessel when facing forward; a city having a harbor for vessels; a port hole.
<b>Posted Pilot</b>	When a pilot is familiar with the geographic configuration of the waterway; the type and size of vessel using the waterway; the abundance of absence of aids to navigation; background lighting effects, known hazards involved including waterway obstructions or constrictions such as bridges, narrow channels, locks, or sharp turns and any factors, including under and above water clearance unique to the waterway; knows the speeds prudent for the weather, visibility, and traffic density, tow draft, speed of current, possibility of wake damage and local speed limits.
<b>Power Cost</b>	The operating cost of the boat that moves the barge(s).
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>Pre-staging</b>	The use of boats to expedite barges from fleeting areas with advance job knowledge.
<b>Prime</b>	To prepare pump for operation, as by filling the pump well with cargo.
<b>Propeller</b>	A mechanical device having radiating blades which is mounted on a revolving, power-driven shaft for the purpose of propelling a boat; also called a screw or wheel.
<b>Pumping Rate</b>	Generally, the rate in barrels per hour that a barge will discharge product.
<b>Purge</b>	Introducing Nitrogen to reduce Oxygen levels to a specified percentage; sales to specify Oxygen % or Dew Point; sales to specify who will verify the cargo tank's atmospheric condition; same as Inert.



**Pushboat**

A highly maneuverable, inland water, shallow draft towboat usually designed with a square bow and towing knees which facilitate its primary method of towing which is pushing.

**Push Knee (Tow Knee)**

tow knee



A vertical, reinforced steel structure installed on a vessel to facilitate push towing. The height of the knee allows for variance in freeboard between vessels.

**PV Valve**

Pressure vacuum relief valve; a valve which automatically regulates the pressure or vacuum in a tank.




# R


<b>Raised Rake</b>	The rake of a barge which has sheer.
<b>Raised Trunk</b>	Center cargo compartments that are raised above the rest of the deck.
<b>Rake</b>	The configuration of the end of a barge or boat in which the bottom slopes upward to meet the headlog or sternlog.
<b>Reachrod</b>	A steel rod which connects an above deck valve handle to a below deck valve.
<b>Registered</b>	Pertaining to certain vessel data calculated under specific rules and officially documented, such as registered length.
<b>Regulated Area</b>	Any area where the potential exposure to benzene is 1.0 PPM for 8 hours or 5.0 PPM for 15 minutes.
<b>Reversible Time</b>	In an affreightment contract, the allowed free time given as a total number of hours which will apply for both loading and discharging when figuring demurrage.
<b>ROB</b>	Remaining On Board. Refers to cargo which is left inside a barge after discharging.
<b>Rubrail</b>	A protective railing on the hull of a vessel which is used for fendering.
<b>Rules of the Road</b>	A code governing vessels as to the lights to be carried, the signals to be made and their safe and proper navigation in order to avoid collisions. These regulations are known as unified rules, which govern the colreg, the high seas and connecting waterways.
<b>Running Lights</b>	Those lights required to be shown at night aboard a vessel or a tow while underway.



# S

<b>Sailing Line</b>	The preferred course for safe and efficient navigation in the channel of a waterway.
<b>Scupper</b>	A drainage opening cut flush with the deck of a vessel through the bulwark or bin wall.
<b>Seaworthy</b>	The reasonably staunch, sound, and fit condition describing a vessel's capability to safely carry its cargo and complete its intended voyage or use.
<b>Semi-integrated Barge</b>	A barge that is raked at one end and boxed at the other end.
<b>Shackle</b>	A u-shaped metal fitting used as a connection for line, cable or chain that has a pin secured through its end by a nut, cotterpin or screw threads.
	
<b>Sheer</b>	The upward curvature or angle of a vessel's deck at the bow or stern.
<b>Shifting</b>	The short movement or transfer of a vessel within a harbor or mooring area.
<b>Shore Tankermen</b>	Independently employed individuals who load and discharge barges.
<b>Shoreside</b>	People, operations or equipment on land as opposed to on boats or barges.
<b>Single-skin Barge</b>	A barge that has only one metal shell. It will have a void stern compartment and a bow rake compartment.
<b>Slopesheet</b>	The sloped vertical steel plate forming the end of the barge void compartment that is part of the rake bulkhead.
<b>Slop Tank</b>	A tank located normally on the deck of a tank barge which holds product that is stripped from the barge after discharge (See Bottoms).
<b>Spill</b>	When product from a barge spills onto the deck or into the water around the barge due to a hole in the barge, leak in the transfer system, or if too much product is loaded into the barge and is not contained in the barge cargo compartments.



<b>Spot Boat</b>	Non-Kirby or non-category 1 charter boat.
<b>Spot Contract</b>	A term used to indicate a contract covering one voyage.
<b>Spot Market</b>	A very general term that refers to work done for customers that is not long-term work.
<b>Spot Requirement</b>	An inquiry to move cargo on one-time basis.
<b>Spray Load</b>	A method of loading LFG cargoes through the cargo tank vapor piping to minimize cargo tank pressure.
<b>Spring Line</b>	A line secured amidship leading forward or aft between barges to prevent barges from surging forward and aft.
<b>Spud</b>	A steel or wooden post or pile that is placed vertically through a well in the hull of a vessel and which, when lowered to the bottom of the waterway, anchors the vessel.
<b>Stand-by</b>	Adj. – Waiting in readiness or reserve. Noun – An order or signal for a vessel to stand by.
<b>Starboard</b>	The right-hand side of a vessel when facing forward.
<b>Steam</b>	Shipyards to steam cargo to specified temperature; sales to specify temperature.
<b>Steamboat Ratchet</b>	A sleeve, internally threaded at the ends and with attached eye-rods equipped with a ratchet used to turn the sleeve, thereby pulling the rods towards each other.
	
	steamboat ratchet
<b>Steam Coils/Steaming Coils</b>	Pipes located on the bottom of the cargo tanks of a barge through which steam can be pumped in order to heat the product in the barge to facilitate discharge.
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit. 5.0 PPM, 15 minute exposure time. Maximum four (4) times per eight (8) hour shift with minimum between exposures of one (1) hour.
<b>Stem</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Transportation requirement outlining product specifications, product volumes, ships destination and ETA.</li><li>2. The main vertical structural member which forms the foremost part of a boat's model bow.</li></ol>



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<b>Stern</b>	The aft or rear end of a vessel.
<b>Sternlog</b>	The reinforced, vertical shell plating which connects the stern rake bottom to the rake deck of a barge.
<b>Straight Shot</b>	Straight load, no blend.
<b>Strake</b>	A longitudinal or transverse row of steel hull plates.
<b>Strapping</b>	The calibrated measurement of the compartment of a tank barge to determine the exact number of barrels or gallons it will hold.
<b>Strapping Table</b>	A chart used to convert readings of liquid levels in the tanks of a barge to volume measurements of that liquid.
<b>Strip</b>	Boat or shipyard to open valves, drop pipeline, then strip as much liquid as possible from cargo tanks with onboard stripping system; there will be wet spots and small puddles.
<b>Strip and Blow Dry</b>	All liquid removed from cargo tanks, tanks and lines blown dry.
<b>Strip and Squeegee</b>	Barge is stripped then squeegeed; tanks are not dry; sales to specify in comments if "squeegee only" is required. Only applicable to lubes.
<b>Strip Overhead</b>	Shipyard or qualified boat to strip as well as possible and then use stripping wand and/or mops to get remaining visible liquid. There may be product left where it can't be seen or reached. Barge is not dry. May incur vapor control charges if at a shipyard.
<b>Stripping</b>	Removal of bottoms from a barge after completion of discharge of product to a dock.
<b>Stripping System</b>	A piping system on a barge that will remove bottoms after discharging, and store the bottoms in a slop tank.
<b>Superstructure</b>	The structural part of a boat above the main deck.
<b>Supplied Air Respirator</b>	Equipment that delivers breathing air at positive pressure to a full-face respirator.
<b>Survey</b>	A critical examination or inspection of a vessel, cargo, or marine structure for the purpose of ascertaining desired facts and conclusions when necessary.

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<b>Survey – Condition</b>	A survey that determines in some detail the specific condition of a vessel or of cargo; usually performed at the commencement or termination of charters or voyages for the agreed mutual benefit of various parties.
<b>Survey – Damage</b>	Determines the exact extent of damages incurred and specifies repair requirements.
<b>Surveyor</b>	A qualified marine inspector who performs surveys.
<b>Sweep Boom</b>	Elongated absorbent material (pad) with rope handle, approximately ninety (90) feet long, that resists water and soaks up hydrocarbon cargoes.



# T

<b>Tagout</b>	The placement of a tag device on an energy isolating device, in accordance with the established procedure, to indicate that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled may not be operated or used until the tag device is removed.
<b>Tank</b>	An enclosed space used for holding liquids.
<b>Tankering</b>	The act of loading or transferring product into a barge or discharging or transferring product from a barge.
<b>Tankering Codes</b>	A list of reason codes defining why a shore tankerman is needed. A copy of the tankering codes can be found in the Dispatch Information Manual.
<b>Tankerman</b>	A person licensed by the U.S. Coast Guard to transfer product to or from a barge.
<b>Tender</b>	Notifying a dock that a tow is ready to go to the dock for loading or discharging.
<b>Tender Codes</b>	Information delivered by Sales determining when a barge/tow can or cannot be tendered. A copy of the tender codes can be found in the Dispatch Information Manual.
<b>Term</b>	<p>Generally, a word used to indicate a fixed period of time for which a contract will be in force.</p> <p>Kirby Inland Marine uses “term” to indicate a group of contracts, which are entered into for longer effective periods than the short term period indicated as a “spot” contract. Term contracts cover multiple trips for a specified length of time (e.g., one year), all of which are governed by the same contract boilerplate, rate, and special provisions.</p>
<b>Time Charter</b>	A contract by which Kirby Inland Marine charters a vessel to another party for a specified time or use. Charter Hire is invoiced based on a specified rate for the day or a portion thereof. Time charters do not contain free time and demurrage provisions. An example of time charter is a Time Charter Out of Tow.
<b>TLV</b>	Threshold Limit Value



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<b>Tow</b>	To push or pull vessels on a waterway; also refers to the unit comprised of the towing vessel and the vessels being towed or only the vessels being towed.
<b>Tow Information</b>	Information regarding the status of tow (e.g., loads, empties, cargoes, etc.)
<b>Towboat</b>	Any powered vessel that is used for towing.
<b>Traffic</b>	The position or location of the tows during a day as recorded by dispatchers from various radio calls. The chronological record of vessel activities.
<b>“Tramp” Tow</b>	Movement of barge(s) between two points by including it/them in a tow of a boat and other barges going in the same direction (contrast with “dedicated” tow). It is sometimes necessary to transfer barges being “tramped” from one boat to another to achieve the desired route and destination. Cost is generally less than the use of a “dedicated” boat, but control of the timing of barge movements is also less.
<b>Tramping</b>	Towing for Others. Moving barges from one location to another at a fixed rate.
<b>Transom</b>	The hull plate and its framing that form the vertical end of a box-shaped barge; also the framed plate forming the stern of a square ended boat.
<b>Transverse Truss</b>	Crossways or right-angle beams and framework.
<b>Trip Confirmation</b>	Internal document utilized to communicate specific information on a trip negotiated between a Sales Manger and a customer.
<b>Tripping</b>	The operation of tying off one or more barges in a tow in order to move the remaining barges in the tow through a lock or bridge when conditions are not safe to move the complete tow.
<b>Truss</b>	A rigid framework of horizontal, vertical and diagonal structural members designed to support loads and reinforce a vessel’s hull.
<b>Tugboat</b>	A model hull towboat of relatively deep draft used primarily for pull towing and designed for navigation in open or unprotected waters.



## Turnbuckle



turnbuckle

A connecting device generally used with cable or chain and which takes up slack by rotating on its screw threads.



# U

**Ullage Opening**

A small, covered opening in the top of a cargo tank through which measurements are made to determine the level of the liquid in the tank.

**Underway**

In motion from a standstill.

**Unit Tow**

Usually a three-barge, integrated tow consisting of bow, center and stern sections.

**U.S.C.G.**

United States Coast Guard



# V

## **Vapor Controlled Transfer**

Vapors returning from a barge to a dock, shore tank, or vented through the vent stack.

## **Vapor Tightness Certificate**

Document indicating a barge has been pressure tested for vapor tightness in the last twelve (12) months.

## **VCG**

Vertical center of gravity; an important computation used in the determination of the stability of a vessel with its cargo.

## **Vent**

1. To open hatches to the compartments on a barge in order to air out and dry out the tanks. Also, an opening in a tank or compartment (usually a pipe) preventing over or under pressure of the tank or compartment.
2. Ventilate or blow for entry. Barge does not have to be dry.

## **Vessel Log Book**

An informal diary chronologically listing all events of the day in a rough note format.

## **Viscosity**

The degree to which a fluid resists flow under an applied force. There are five measurements of viscosity: Redwood (Seconds), Saybolt Universal (SSU), Saybolt Fural (SSF), Engler and Kinematic (CST).

## **VRP**

Vessel Response Plan; a U.S.C.G. approved set of guidelines for responding to a spill or potential spill of oil from tank vessels, including training and testing procedures, as mandated in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

## **VTC**

Vessel Traffic Control; a central control system used in some ports to safely direct navigation.



# W

## **Watertight**

Of such construction or fit as to prevent the passage of water, except when structural discontinuity, physical rupture or purposeful opening may occur.

## **Wheel**



wheel

Another term for a propeller; also a boat's steering wheel.

## **Wheelhouse**

The upper section of a boat where the Captain steers the boat.

## **WheelMate**

Kirby's computer system used aboard boats to receive orders and messages from shore, send activity reports and send position reports.

## **WHL**

West of Harvey Lock; used with mileage designations on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Harvey Lock being mile zero.

## **Windbound**

When a tow stops due to high wind and the boat does not have enough power to keep the tow moving.

## **WOT**

Waiting on Traffic

## **WOW**

Waiting on Weather