



**UPDS**

Union Pacific Distribution Services

# HOW TRANSLOADING WORKS



# Transload 101-Basic Transloading

- **What is transloading?**
  - Transferring goods from one mode of transportation (railcar) to another (e.g.. Truck) or
  - Transferring goods from one vehicle (import container) to another (domestic container)
- **Under what circumstances are goods transloaded?**
  - Customers do not have their own track and can only ship or receive by truck
  - Customers supplement rail capacity with truckload deliveries
  - Product re-loaded to comply with loading requirements
- **Where are goods transloaded?**
  - Ports
  - Warehouses
  - Cross-dock terminals
  - Outdoor facilities designed for transloading (also called transloads, terminals or reloads)
- **Why transload?**
  - Save money
  - Increase flexibility
  - Improve reliability

# Transload Examples



**Bulk transload from rail car to truck**



**Transload from rail car to yard storage**  
(Product delivered when requested by customer)



**Transload from yard storage to truck**  
(Product arrived by rail several days earlier)



# Transload Illustration

*Rail Served Shipper to Non-rail Served Receiver*



1



**Shipper**  
(Rail Served)



2



3



4



5



**Receiver**  
(Non-Rail Served)

1. Rail served shipper loads product on rail car and releases car to origin railroad (e.g. UPRR)
2. Product travels by rail to destination transload located near non-rail served receiver
3. Destination transload unloads product; product loaded to a truck or stored at the transload facility
4. Transloader delivers product to receiver at scheduled appointment time
5. Receiver unloads product from the truck; delivery is complete

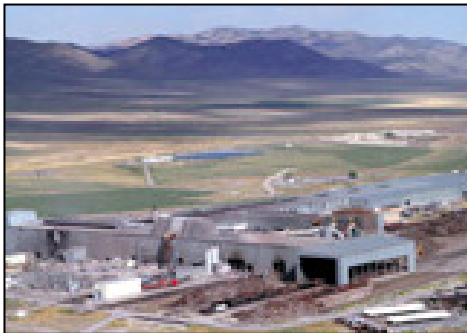
NOTE: PICTURES SHOW VARIOUS PRODUCTS; FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY

# Transload Illustration

## Non-Rail Served Shipper to Rail Served Receiver



1



**Shipper**  
(Non Rail Served)

2



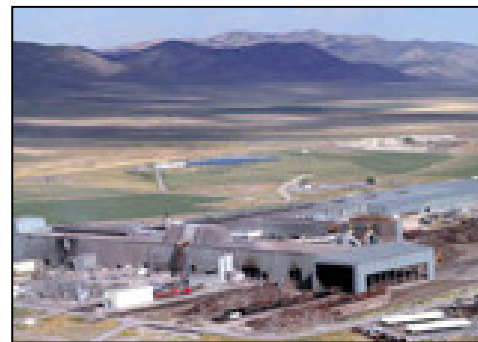
5

3



↓

4



**Receiver**  
(Rail Served)

1. Non-rail served shipper loads product on truck and releases truck to motor carrier
2. Motor carrier conveys product to origin transload (e.g. UPRR)
3. Origin transload loads product on rail car and releases car to origin railroad (e.g. UPRR)
4. Product travels by rail car to rail-served receiver
5. Consignee unloads rail car for production

NOTE: PICTURES SHOW VARIOUS PRODUCTS; FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY

# UPDS: One Call, Multiple Solutions



- **Why UPDS?**

- **Union Pacific Railroad’s “transload and logistics” arm**
- **Recognized transload industry leader for developing solutions that maximize your logistics spend**
- **Developed network of 100+ transload operators in North America**
- **Exclusive use of transloaders with a proven record of providing quality service**

**Solutions that improve flexibility & save you money**

# How can UPDS Transload solve your needs?

Contact UPDS Carload Solutions at [www.upds.com](http://www.upds.com)  
or (800) 262-7120

