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Trucking & Freight Basics



Types of Trucks & Trailers →

8-Wheeler / Semi-Trailer Truck – A truck with a tractor unit and a detachable trailer, commonly used for long-haul freight due to its large cargo capacity and flexibility.



Box Truck – A straight-frame truck with an enclosed cargo area permanently attached to the chassis, often used for local deliveries or light freight.

Cabover (COE-Cab Over Engine) – A truck with a flat front where the cab sits over the engine, offering greater maneuverability and shorter overall length, ideal for urban deliveries.

Conventional Truck – A truck where the cab is behind the engine (long-nose design). Preferred for long-haul due to enhanced driver comfort and better engine access.

Day Cab – A truck with no sleeper berth used for short hauls and same-day deliveries.



Flatbed Trailer – An open-deck trailer without sides or a roof; used for oversized, irregular, or heavy freight that doesn't require enclosure.

Lowboy Trailer - A trailer with an extremely low deck used



for hauling heavy equipment or over-height loads that exceed standard trailer clearance.



Reefer Trailer – A refrigerated trailer used for temperature-sensitive goods.



Step Deck Trailer – A flatbed trailer featuring two deck levels—a higher front deck and a lower rear deck—to transport taller loads without exceeding height restrictions.

Straight Truck - A truck where the cab, cargo area, and

chassis are permanently attached to a single frame, typically used for local deliveries.



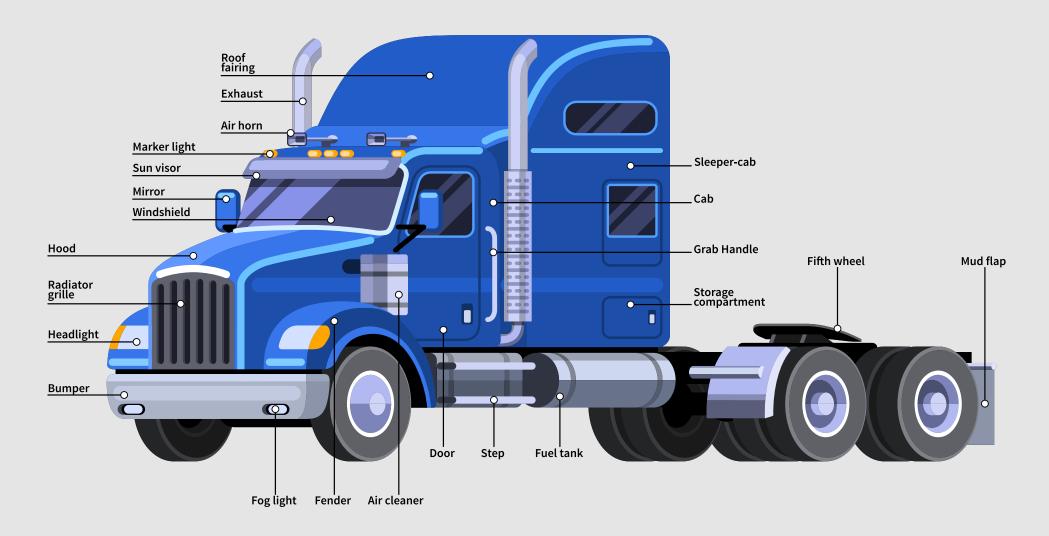
Tanker Trailer – A trailer designed to transport liquids or gases, including fuel, chemicals, or food-grade products.



Tanker Truck – A truck with an integrated tank used to transport liquid or gaseous freight, typically for local or regional hauls.



Truck Components & Equipment →





or a group of axles on a truck. It's a key factor in ensuring compliance with federal and state weight regulations.

Chassis - A wheeled frame specifically designed to carry intermodal containers. Commonly used in port and rail operations for drayage.

Fifth Wheel – A coupling device located on the rear of the tractor that connects the trailer to the truck. It allows for pivoting during turns and provides a secure hitch point.

Kingpin – The metal pin underneath the trailer that locks into the tractor's fifth wheel. It acts as the pivot point for trailer articulation.

Landing Gear - Retractable legs located at the front of a trailer, used to support it when it is detached from the tractor.

Mud Flaps - Rubber or plastic guards mounted behind the rear wheels of a truck or trailer to prevent debris, water, and road spray from being thrown onto following vehicles.

Power Unit – The tractor portion of a semi-truck, responsible for pulling the trailer. It includes the engine and the driver's cab.

Tandem Axle – A truck or trailer configuration with two axles

Axle Weight – The total weight supported by a single axle placed close together at the rear. It helps distribute weight more evenly and allows for higher legal load limits.

> TPMS (Tire Pressure Monitoring System) - An electronic system that monitors the air pressure inside tires in real-time and alerts the driver when pressure falls below safe levels.







Trucking Regulations & Compliance



Licensing & Identification →

CDL (Commercial Driver's License) – A specialized license required to operate large, heavy, or hazardous commercial vehicles, divided into Class A, B, or C based on vehicle type and weight.

DOT Number – A unique identifier assigned by the Department of Transportation (DOT) to carriers operating commercial vehicles in interstate commerce, used for safety and regulatory compliance monitoring.

MC Number (Motor Carrier Number) – An operating authority number issued by FMCSA, required for carriers and brokers involved in transporting regulated commodities across state

Owner-Operator Authority - Legal permission to operate as an independent trucking business.



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FMCSA & Compliance Rules →

Authority (Operating Authority) – Legal permission from the CSA Score (Compliance, Safety, Accountability) – A safety FMCSA to operate as a motor carrier.

BOC-3 Filing – A federal filing required for new trucking companies to designate a process agent.

Broker Authority – Legal authorization to arrange freight shipments as a broker.

Broker Bond (BMC-84) – A \$75,000 surety bond - required for freight brokers.



rating assigned by the FMCSA based on inspection, crash, and violation data.

ELD (Electronic Logging Device) – A device that automatically records a driver's hours of service (HOS).

ELD Mandate – A federal rule requiring commercial drivers to use ELDs to track driving hours.

HOS (Hours of Service) – FMCSA regulations on how long a driver can operate before resting.

PrePass – A system allowing pre-approved trucks to bypass weigh stations.

TWIC (Transportation Worker Identification Credential) – A security clearance for drivers entering ports.

IFTA (International Fuel Tax Agreement) - A fuel tax system for carriers operating in multiple jurisdictions.

IRP (International Registration Plan) - A program that allows trucks to operate across multiple states under one registration.





Trucking Finance & Factoring



Factoring & Payments →

Step-by-step factoring diagram:



Credit check the broker

2 ----

Haul and deliver the load



Send the factor the invoice, Bol and Rate con



Receive up to 98% advance



Factor collects payment from broker



Factor sends remainder (minus factoring fee).

Factor - A financial institution or company that provides cash advances to carriers by purchasing their accounts receivable (invoices).

Factoring – A financial solution where a carrier sells its unpaid invoices to a factoring company at a discount to receive immediate working capital. Helps cover expenses like fuel, payroll, and maintenance.

Factoring Agreement – A formal contract outlining the terms under which the factoring company will purchase a carrier's invoices, including advance rates, fees, recourse terms, and payment conditions.

Factoring Fee - The percentage charged by a factoring company for purchasing a carrier's invoice. It typically ranges from 1% to 5% of the invoice value. The fee may vary based on the broker's creditworthiness, invoice volume, and payment terms.

Advance Rate – The percentage of an invoice's total value that a factoring company advances up front to the carrier, typically ranging from 85% to 98%.

Chargeback – The amount a carrier must repay to the factoring company if a factored invoice goes unpaid beyond the agreed period, which is common in recourse factoring.



Credit Checks - An evaluation performed by a factoring Non-Recourse Factoring - A factoring option where the company to assess the creditworthiness of a carrier's factoring company assumes the financial risk if the broker or customers, ensuring they have a reliable payment history shipper fails to pay the invoice, subject to specific conditions. before factoring invoices.

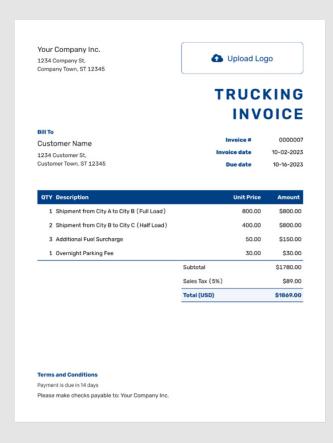
Credit Guarantee - Assurance provided by a factoring company to cover payment default risk, protecting carriers broker or shipper defaults on payment. from non-paying brokers or shippers, usually available in nonrecourse factoring arrangements.

Recourse Factoring – A factoring arrangement where the carrier is obligated to repay the factoring company if the





Carrier Payments & Fees →



An example of an invoice showing the freight rate, detention fees, Accessory fees, and quick pay option.

Detention – A fee charged when a truck is held at a shipper's or receiver's facility beyond the agreed-upon free loading/unloading time, typically paid per hour.

Layover Pay – Compensation paid to drivers when they are required to wait overnight due to scheduling delays, lack of available loads, or missed appointments.

Net Terms – The number of days a broker or shipper has to pay a carrier after the invoice date (e.g., Net 30).

Quick Pay – A service offered by brokers that allows carriers to receive faster payment (often within a few days) in exchange for a small percentage fee.

Rate Confirmation (Rate Con) – A written agreement between a broker and a carrier outlining freight rate, payment terms, load details, pickup/delivery instructions, and any special conditions.

Accessorial Fees – Extra charges for services beyond standard pickup and delivery, such as liftgate use, driver assist, fuel surcharges, or residential delivery.

Rate Gouging – An unethical practice where brokers offer excessively low freight rates, often exploiting carriers during high-capacity or urgent demand periods.





Freight & Logistics



Freight Market & Shipping Terms >

toward its home base, ideally carrying a new load to avoid empty miles.

Contract Market – Freight transported under long-term contracts between shippers and carriers, offering stable rates over an extended period, regardless of real-time market changes.

Freight Bill - An invoice issued by a carrier for services rendered to a broker or shipper.

or consignee seeking compensation for cargo that is lost, truck trailer, offering faster transit and less handling. damaged, or delayed during transit.

Freight Class – A standardized system used to categorize freight based on weight, dimensions, value, and handling, affecting shipping rates.

Backhaul – A return trip where a truck carries freight back **Freight Rate** – The cost charged for transporting cargo, determined by distance, freight class, fuel prices, supply and demand, and cargo type.

> Freight Volume - The amount of goods transported in a specific market or within a specific timeframe.

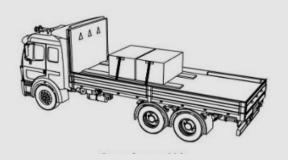
> **Spot Market** – A short-term freight market where rates are determined in real-time, typically used for one-off loads without long-term contracts.

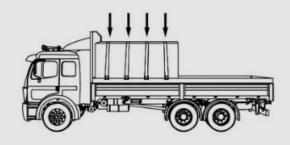
Freight Claim - A formal request submitted by a shipper FTL (Full Truckload) - A shipment that occupies an entire

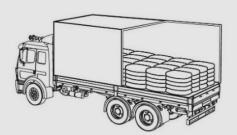
LTL (Less Than Truckload) - A shipment that shares trailer space with other loads, suitable for smaller cargo volumes.



Types of Freight & Special Handling →







Secures on a vehicle

Blocking & Bracing – Methods used to secure cargo in a trailer, preventing movement during transit.

Driver Assist – When a truck driver helps load or unload freight.

Exempt Commodity – Freight that doesn't require a carrier to have operating authority, such as fresh produce.

Load Securement – Techniques to keep cargo safely positioned during transit, adhering to DOT safety standards.

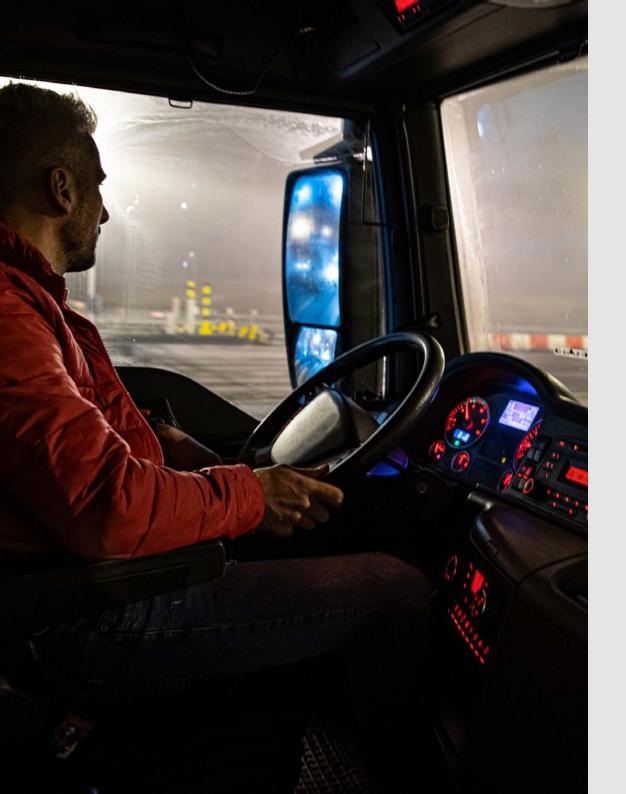
No-Touch Freight – Loads where the driver is not responsible

for loading or unloading, reducing physical labor and liability risks.

Over-Dimensional Load – Cargo that exceeds standard legal size or weight limits, requiring special permits, routing, and possibly escort vehicles.

Seasonal Freight – Freight volumes by specific seasons or events, such as retail holidays, agricultural harvests, or construction cycles.

Hazmat - Hazardous materials that require special handling and permits for transport.





Safety & Security



Inspections & Safety Compliance >

Brake Check – A safety procedure to inspect and ensure a truck's braking system is functioning properly, often required at mountain passes and checkpoints.

Roadside Inspection – A safety and compliance inspection performed by DOT officers at random or designated locations to check for regulatory adherence.

Safety Audit – An FMCSA review of a trucking company's compliance with regulations.

Scale House – A facility along highways where commercial vehicles are weighed and inspected for compliance with weight limits and safety regulations.

Weight Station – Checkpoints where trucks must stop to be weighed and possibly inspected to ensure legal weight limits and regulatory compliance.





Freight & Identity Security >

Cargo Insurance – Insurance coverage protecting the value of transported goods against loss, damage, or theft.

Cargo Theft – Criminal act of stealing goods during transportation, often occurring at unsecured facilities or via hijacking.

Carrier Identity Theft – A form of fraud where scammers impersonate legitimate carriers using fake documents to steal loads or payments.

Freight Fraud – Deceptive practices in freight transactions, such as double brokering, false claims, ghost loads, or identity theft.

Ghost Loads – Fake load postings - used by scammers to lure carriers into providing sensitive information or services without payment.

Double brokering – An illegal practice where a broker accepts a load from a shipper and reassigns it to another broker without the shipper's knowledge, often resulting in payment disputes, lack of liability coverage, and increased risk of freight fraud.

Liability Insurance - Coverage for damages caused by a truck or driver.

Physical Damage Insurance - Covers repairs or replacement of a truck in case of accidents.



Insurance can be complex—but it doesn't have to be.

We break it down in plain language: Everything You Should Know About Trucking Insurance.





About Summar **Financial**

For over 20 years, Summar Financial has helped owner-operators and small carriers keep their cash flow steady with flexible, transparent, and hasslefree freight factoring solutions.



This is why carriers choose Summar:



Fast & Flexible Cash Flow

- Get Paid in 24 Hours or Less
- No-Reserve Plans
- Coverage Beyond 90 Days



- No Long-Term Commitment & Transparent Pricing
- Transparent Pricing
- Trial Plans Available
- Flexible Pricing Plans based on your volume.



Technology & Additional Services

- Free TMS & Top Technology
- Allies for Insurance & Dispatch



Back-Office & Risk Protection

- Full Back-Office Support
- Real Non-Recourse Factoring with credit guarantee

Whether you're a new owner-operator, a small carrier or a growing fleet, Summar is here to help you take control of your cash flow and focus on what matters most — moving freight and growing your business.

Talk to our team today.

We are ready to help you stay on the road and achieve your goals.



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