IDENTEC SOLUTIONS

BECAUSE IT WORKS

CONTAINER CLAIMS CHECKLIST

CONTAINER CLAIMS

Containers travel thousands of kilometres, encountering numerous risks along the way. These risks stem from environmental conditions and handling methods. Recognising these hazards is vital for ensuring cargo safety and transportation efficiency.

Various methods and technologies can mitigate many of these risks. Our container damage checklist aims to enhance understanding of damage causes and associated risks, offering guidance on how to prevent them effectively.

Container claims are crucial for maintaining supply chain integrity, protecting financial investments, and ensuring customer satisfaction. Understanding their importance is essential for any company involved in goods transportation:

Financial Protection
Container claims help companies recover costs from damaged, lost, or delayed goods, reducing financial burdens and maintaining profitability.

Risk Management
Effective risk management involves identifying and mitigating potential risks. Analysing container claims highlights vulnerable areas, enabling proactive measures to prevent future incidents.

Legal Compliance
Adhering to shipping regulations avoids fines and enhances a company's reputation as reliable and responsible.

Customer Satisfaction
Minimising damage is critical to customer satisfaction. Container claims provide a structured process for resolving issues, demonstrating a company's commitment to service and building trust and loyalty.

Operational Insights
Claims data analysis reveals patterns and trends, identifying weak points and enabling targeted improvements.

Competitive Advantage
Effective claims management sets companies apart, showing a proactive approach to problem prevention and boosting customer retention and acquisition.

Environmental Aspects
Preventing container damage reduces waste and carbon emissions from replacing or returning goods, supporting sustainability efforts valued by customers and stakeholders.

AUTOMATION AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE

Implementing automation at container terminals is essential to prevent damage and mitigate subsequent losses. Manual processes are inherently prone to human error and often lack the precision required for optimal operations.

Automated systems, on the other hand, provide a high level of accuracy and consistency, ensuring that containers are handled with the utmost care. These solutions are designed to monitor containers and their moves, identify potential problems in real-time, and make immediate adjustments to prevent damage.

Incorporating automation into container terminal operations is not just a technological improvement; it represents a strategic shift to a more reliable, safer, and more efficient logistics concept. This transition is critical in an industry where even small errors can lead to significant disruption and financial loss. Automation enables terminals to ensure the integrity of containers, protect valuable cargo, and maintain a smooth supply chain flow.

Collision Warning Systems (CWS)

These systems prevent accidents by alerting operators to potential collisions. They help vehicles navigate through terminals without colliding with containers, equipment or personnel. Sensors detect obstacles and slow down or stop the vehicles if necessary.

Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

OCR at container terminals automates the extraction of text information (e.g. the container ID) from containers using image processing and character recognition technology. In addition, dangerous goods labels and whether a seal is present can be recognised. These are important indicators of how the containers must be handled or whether further inspections are necessary.

Contrary to its name, OCR can recognise more than just letters. It may also evaluate the container's status in real-time. The system detects surface deformations such as dents and bulges. OCR can be used in several places (cranes, rail portals, gates) and enables a complete recording of the container inventory at the entrance and its condition.

Position Detection Systems (PDS)

PDS determine the precise location of an object within a defined space, often through sensors, GPS, or other positioning technologies. It enables accurate real-time tracking and monitoring of the vehicles' and, therefore, containers' whereabouts.

Predictive Maintenance

This maintenance approach uses sensors and data analytics to anticipate and resolve potential problems before they lead to equipment failure or container mishandling. For example, signs of wear and tear can be detected early, preventing equipment damage.

Real-time monitoring capabilities can provide immediate alerts when equipment performance deviates from acceptable parameters, allowing operators to take immediate corrective action.

Reefer Monitoring

A central element of reefer monitoring is the supervision of the power supply. In addition to the temperature, other parameters, such as the humidity, within the reefer can also be recorded. If threshold values are exceeded or fall below, warnings and alerts are triggered. The necessary settings can be made remotely, and a digital archive helps with claim handling.

Shock Sensor

A shock sensor allows shock management to report, alert, and even shut down a vehicle when a significant shock event occurs. Information is collated and processed to create tasks and reports for the purpose of live and historical operations tracking. On the one hand, incidents are documented in real-time; on the other hand, the documentation can later be used as illustrative material for safety training.

Surveillance Cameras

Surveillance cameras can provide crucial information about the sequence of events, for instance, by capturing videos of the incident from possibly multiple angles.
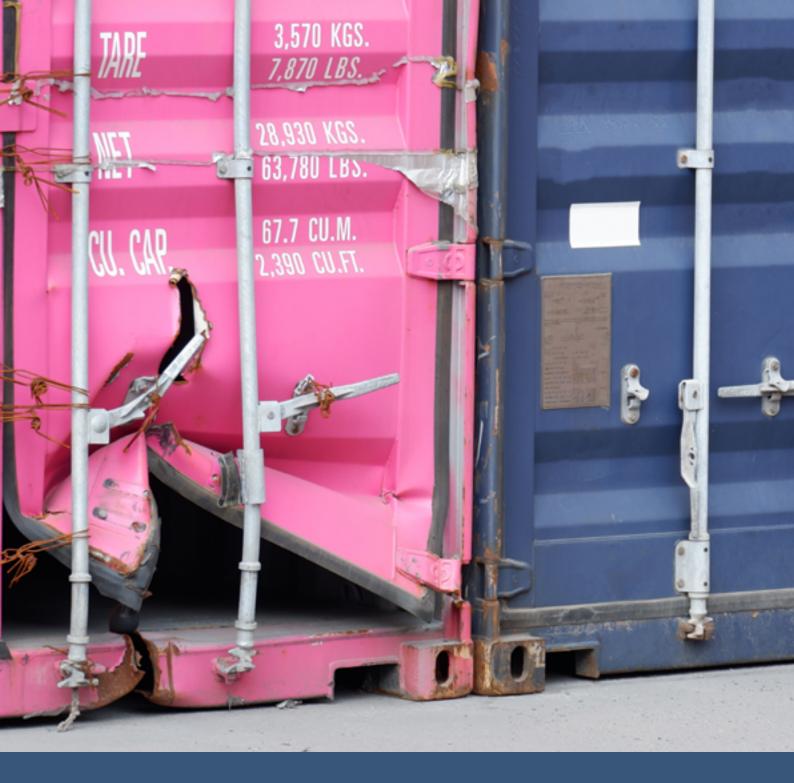
Additionally, they can be used for prevention. Their mere presence can have a deterrent effect, and when combined with motion detection functions, they can identify suspicious movements, thereby preventing theft, manipulation, or even vandalism.

Twist Lock Control
A control module prevents the twist locks from being released at any location other than the one specified by the TOS.

CONTENTS

1. DAMAGED CONTAINERS

Damaged containers represent a significant challenge in the shipping industry, leading to financial losses, delays, and potential disputes between stakeholders.

1.1 DENTS AND SCRATCHES

Causes

- Traffic accident
- Incident when handled by CHE
- Incident with moving vehicle
- Incident with other container during a move
- Equipment failure
- (Attempted) Theft
- Container overloading

Risks

- Cargo damage, theft or loss
- Weather and environmental exposure
- Mold and mildew growth
- Temperature control malfunction
- Infestation
- Container structural integrity issues
- Corrosion
- Security concerns
- Safety hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Determine extent of damage
- ☐ Stop containers if necessary.
- ☐ Inform carrier about damages.

Solutions

- **CWS:** CWS may prevent accidents.
- **OCR:** OCR may detect container damage.
- **Predictive maintenance:** Predictive maintenance may prevent equipment failure.
- **Shock sensor:** A shock sensor may detect and report a shock incident in real-time.

1.2 CONTAINERS WITH HOLE(S)

Causes

- Incident when handled by CHE
- Incident with moving vehicle
- Incident with other container during a move
- Equipment failure
- Container overloading

Risks

- Cargo damage, theft or loss
- Weather and environmental exposure
- Mold and mildew growth
- Temperature control malfunction
- Infestation
- Container structural integrity issues
- Corrosion
- Security concerns
- Safety hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Inspect (incoming) container's condition.
- ☐ Train staff that is present during moves to recognise and report incidents.
- ☐ If holes appear, be sure to determine the type of load (potential dangers).
- ☐ If container is not seaworthy, clarify reloading of cargo.
- ☐ Inform carrier about damages.
- ☐ Regular container inspections focusing on corrosion and wear.

Solutions

- **CWS:** CWS may prevent accidents.
- **OCR:** OCR may detect container damage.
- **Predictive maintenance:** Predictive maintenance may prevent equipment failure.
- **Shock sensor:** A shock sensor may detect and report a shock incident in real-time.

1.3 CONTAINER DOORS ARE BROKEN

Causes

- Traffic accident
- Incident when handled by CHE
- Incident with moving vehicle
- Incident with other container during a move
- Equipment failure
- (Attempted) Theft

Risks

- Cargo damage, theft or loss
- Weather and environmental exposure
- Mold and mildew growth
- Temperature control malfunction
- Infestation
- Container structural integrity issues
- Corrosion
- Security concerns
- Safety hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Inspect (incoming) container's frames.
- ☐ Inspect containers before departing.
- ☐ Inform carrier about damages.
- ☐ Monitor condition of containers while they're handled.
- ☐ Clean up mess, if there's any.
- ☐ Repair, if possible.
- ☐ If repairing is not possible, evaluate if the container is seaworthy.
- ☐ If container is not seaworthy, clarify reloading of cargo.
- ☐ Monitor reloading of cargo.

Solutions

- **CWS:** CWS may prevent accidents.
- **OCR:** OCR may detect container damage.
- **Predictive maintenance:** Predictive maintenance may prevent equipment failure.
- **Shock sensor:** A shock sensor may detect and report a shock incident in real-time.

1.4 WORN-OUT DOOR RUBBER SEALS

Causes

- Deficient maintenance

Risks

- Cargo damage or theft
- Weather and environmental exposure
- Mold and mildew growth
- Temperature control malfunction
- Infestation
- Security concerns
- Safety hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Inspect containers on a regular basis.
- ☐ Implement a container maintenance schedule.
- ☐ Repair, if possible.
- ☐ If repairing is not possible, evaluate if the container is seaworthy.
- ☐ If container is not seaworthy, clarify reloading of cargo.
- ☐ Don't use container until fully repaired.

1.5 CONTAINER HAS BEEN DROPPED

Causes

- Incident when handled by CHE
- Incident with moving vehicle
- Incident with other container during a move
- Equipment failure
- Cargo over limit
- Weight is unevenly distributed in Container

Risks

- Cargo damage, theft or loss
- Weather and environmental exposure
- Mold and mildew growth
- Temperature control malfunction
- Infestation
- Container structural integrity issues
- Corrosion
- Security concerns
- Safety hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check the container's corner fittings prior to loading.
- ☐ Check if the container has been allocated a confirmed gross weight.
- ☐ Weigh the container.
- ☐ Check if the carrier has a history of improper weight distribution or overloading.
- ☐ Inform carrier about damages.
- ☐ Advise carrier how to stow cargo in a container correctly.
- ☐ Advise carrier not to overload container.

Solutions

- **Predictive maintenance:** Predictive maintenance may prevent equipment failure.
- **Shock sensor:** A shock sensor may detect and report a shock incident in real-time.

1.6 CONTAINER DAMAGED IN ACCIDENT

Causes

- Vehicle driving too fast
- Vehicle in bad condition
- Equipment failure
- Weight is unevenly distributed in Container
- Bad weather
- Bad road conditions
- Tired operator

Risks

- Cargo damage, theft or loss
- Weather and environmental exposure
- Mold and mildew growth
- Temperature control malfunction
- Infestation
- Container structural integrity issues
- Corrosion
- Security concerns
- Safety hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check operator's reputation and skills.
- ☐ Check vehicle's condition.
- ☐ Conduct POSC.
- ☐ If damage appears, be sure to determine the type of load (potential dangers).
- ☐ Evaluate damage to container.
- ☐ Inform carrier about damages.
- ☐ If container is not seaworthy, clarify reloading of cargo.

Solutions

- **CWS:** CWS may prevent accidents.
- **OCR:** OCR may detect container damage.
- **Predictive maintenance:** Predictive maintenance may prevent equipment failure.
- **Shock sensor:** A shock sensor may detect and report a shock incident in real-time.

1.7 CONTAINER WITH FIRE DAMAGE

Causes

- Incorrectly declared dangerous goods catch fire
- Fire at the container terminal

Risks

- Cargo damage, theft or loss
- Weather and environmental exposure
- Mold and mildew growth
- Temperature control malfunction
- Infestation
- Container structural integrity issues
- Corrosion
- Security concerns
- Safety hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if the carrier has a history of incorrectly declared dangerous goods.
- ☐ Comply with regulations regarding distances from heat sources.
- ☐ Establish permission process for hot work on the terminal.

Solutions

- **OCR:** OCR may detect a plate marking dangerous goods.
- **Smart surveillance cameras:** Cameras may detect the smoke/fire.

1.8 CONTAINER WITH WATER ENTRY

Causes

- Damaged containers
- Holes on top of container often go unnoticed
- Flooded yard

Risks

- Cargo damage
- Temperature control malfunction
- Mold and mildew growth
- Safety hazards
- Health hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- Inspect (incoming) container's tops.
- Repair, if possible.
- Don't use container until fully repaired.
- Check if cargo is affected.
- If cargo is affected, clarify reloading.

1.9 VANDALISM

Causes

- Damaged containers
- Graffiti

Risks

- Cargo damage, theft or loss
- Weather and environmental exposure
- Mold and mildew growth
- Temperature control malfunction
- Infestation
- Container structural integrity issues
- Corrosion
- Security concerns
- Safety hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Place containers that are easily visible or covered by security cameras to deter intruders.
- ☐ Install security cameras.
- ☐ Install motion sensor lights.
- ☐ Install perimeter fencing around the yard to prevent unauthorised access.

Solutions

- **Smart surveillance cameras:** Cameras may detect intruders.

2. CONTAINER CONTAMINATION

Damaged containers represent a significant challenge in the shipping industry, leading to financial losses, delays, and potential disputes between stakeholders.

2.1 CONTAINER GETS CONTAMINATED

Causes

- Infestation by previous cargo
- Pollution by previous cargo
- Pollution by floor preservatives
- Pollution by pallet preservatives
- Pollution by other cargo
- Moistening of damaged container
- Cargo is leaking

Risks

- Cargo damage
- Infestation of nearby containers
- Health hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check whether cargo within the container is compatible.
- ☐ Check cargo while loading.
- ☐ Check if the container has been cleaned and fumigated before being released.
- ☐ Check if the container was confirmed as free from infestation.
- ☐ Check if the container was confirmed as free from staining.
- ☐ Check previous cargo.
- ☐ Check what preservative was used on the floor.
- ☐ Check what preservative was used on the pallets.

2.2 CONTAINER GETS INFESTED

Causes

- Vermin

Risks

- Cargo damage
- Infestation of nearby containers
- Health hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if carrier has a history of infestation.
- ☐ Check if the container has been cleaned and fumigated before being released.
- ☐ Check if the container was confirmed as free from infestation.
- ☐ Entrust an expert to evaluate the cargo's appeal for insects or another type of vermin, the infestation's dimension and its possible origin.

3. CARGO ISSUES

Cargo issues encompass a broad range of challenges that can arise during the transportation of goods in containers, jeopardising the integrity, safety, and timely delivery of shipments.

3.1 CARGO IN CONTAINER COLLAPSES

Causes

- Cargo was not stowed correctly

Risks

- Cargo damage
- Temperature control malfunction
- Container structural integrity issues
- Safety hazards
- Logistical delays

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if carrier has a history of incorrectly loaded containers.
- ☐ Advise carrier how to stow cargo in a container correctly.
- ☐ Advise carrier not to overload container.
- ☐ Evaluate damage to cargo.
- ☐ Inform carrier about damages.
- ☐ Organise correct stowage.

Solutions

- **Shock sensor:** A shock sensor may detect and report a shock incident in real-time.

3.2 CONTAINER LEAKS

Causes

- Cargo was not stowed correctly
- Cargo was not packaged correctly

Risks

- Cargo damage or loss
- Temperature control malfunction
- Mold and mildew growth
- Health hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if carrier has a history of leaks.
- ☐ Advise carrier how to stow cargo in a container correctly.
- ☐ Entrust an expert to evaluate the extent of the leak and if the stowage and packaging were appropriate.

3.3 CONDENSATION

Causes

- Cargo's inherent vice
- High water content in wooden pallets
- Change between hot and cold temperatures

Risks

- Cargo damage
- Temperature control malfunction
- Mold and mildew growth
- Logistical delays
- Operational costs
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- Entrust an expert to confirm the cargo's inherent vice or high water content in wooden pallets.
- Check if air ducts were taped up.
- Check if all cargo is affected.
- Check if sufficient desiccant bags and kraft liner paper were put over the surface of the load.
- Advise carrier how to stow cargo in a container correctly.

3.4 TAMPERING

Causes

- Theft
- Smuggling (people and goods)
- Sabotage
- Extortion or blackmail
- Insurance fraud
- Disruption of trade

Risks

- Cargo theft
- Exchange of valuable cargo with less valuable cargo
- Security hazards
- Safety hazards
- Health hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Operational costs
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if effective seals are applied.
- ☐ Advise carrier on effective seals.
- ☐ Train personnel on security issues.
- ☐ Check security measurements and improve them if necessary.
- ☐ Inform and support law enforcement authorities.

Solutions

- **Smart surveillance cameras:** Cameras may detect intruders.

3.5 THEFT

Causes

- Cargo theft
- Container theft

Risks

- Cargo theft
- Security hazards
- Safety hazards
- Health hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Operational costs
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if effective seals are applied.
- ☐ Advise carrier on effective seals.
- ☐ Train personnel on security issues.
- ☐ Check security measurements and improve them if necessary.
- ☐ Inform and support law enforcement authorities.

Solutions

- **Smart surveillance cameras:** Cameras may detect intruders.
- **Twist lock control:** This device makes it impossible to place a container in a place other than that provided for by the TOS.

4. DELAYS AND UNCLAIMED CONTAINERS

Delays and unclaimed containers represent significant challenges for shipping companies, freight forwarders, and other stakeholders involved in international trade.

4.1 DELAYED DELIVERY

Causes

- Accident
- Damage
- CHE outage
- Bad weather
- Fire

Risks

- Cargo damage
- Security concerns
- Health hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Operational costs
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- Entrust an expert to evaluate the extent of the delay and the measures taken to alleviate the loss.
- Prevent accidents.
- Create and follow the most efficient and effective claims process possible to save time.
- Focus on preventive maintenance.
- Observe weather forecasts and plan accordingly.
- Follow fire safety plans rigorously and pay particular attention to the declaration and positioning of dangerous goods.

4.2 DELIVERY DELAYED/NOT POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF FUMIGATION TREATMENT

Causes

- Wrong fumigation type
- Deficient fumigation
- Fumigation certificate missing

Risks

- Cargo damage
- Logistical delays

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if carrier has a history of fumigation issues.
- ☐ Advise carrier on correct fumigation process.
- ☐ Evaluate if cargo is damaged.
- ☐ If cargo is damaged, entrust an expert to deal with claims.

4.3 UNCLAIMED CONTAINERS

Causes

- Recipient cannot accept cargo
- Recipient will not accept cargo
- Recipient is bankrupt
- Market situation
- Incorrectly described cargo

Risks

- Cargo damage
- Security concerns
- Safety hazards
- Health hazards
- Environmental hazards
- Logistical delays
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Operational costs

Loss Prevention Advise

- Figure out if recipient wants to accept cargo.
- If yes, demand demurrage.
- If recipient cannot be identified or contacted and cargo remains uncollected, hand it to a disposal expert.

5. REEFERS

Maintaining the integrity of the cold chain presents unique challenges, including temperature fluctuations, equipment malfunctions, and power outages.

5.1 REEFER COLD TREATMENT FAILURE

Causes

- Old reefers
- Reefer defrosting
- Incorrect probe positioning
- Incorrect reefer settings by cargo owner
- Incorrect reefer settings by carrier
- Missing power supply
- Reefer defect
- Loading of warm cargo
- Late harvest

Risks

- Cargo damage or loss
- Cargo gets defrosted
- Mold and mildew growth
- Safety hazards
- Health hazards
- Logistical delays
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Operational costs
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Only accept bookings if functioning and suitable reefers are used.
- ☐ Check probe positioning.
- ☐ If positioning was incorrect, advise owner, shipper, and authorities.
- ☐ Investigate where incorrect settings have been made.
- ☐ Check if better Advise or training is needed.
- ☐ Investigate power outage.
- ☐ Advise on warm loaded cargo and late harvest.

Solutions

- **Real-time reefer monitoring:** Reefer monitoring detects and reports when threshold values are exceeded or fall below, or the power supply fails.

5.2 REEFER CARGO GETS DEFROSTED

Causes

- Incorrect reefer settings
- Missing power supply
- Reefer defect

Risks

- Cargo damage or loss
- Mold and mildew growth
- Safety hazards
- Health hazards
- Logistical delays
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Operational costs
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if carrier has a history of incorrect settings.
- ☐ Advise carrier on correct settings.
- ☐ Investigate where incorrect settings have been made.
- ☐ Check if incorrect settings were found before damage occurred.
- ☐ Investigate why reefer was not plugged in.
- ☐ Check if better Advise or training is needed.
- ☐ Investigate where reefer defect occurred.
- ☐ Investigate if and how defect could have been avoided.
- ☐ Advise and inform all parties involved.
- ☐ If cargo is completely damaged or of high value, entrust expert with clearing.

Solutions

- **Real-time reefer monitoring:** Reefer monitoring detects and reports when threshold values are exceeded or fall below, or the power supply fails.

5.3 REEFER CARGO GETS MOULDY

- Incorrect reefer settings
- Missing power supply
- Reefer defect
- Loading of warm cargo
- Old cargo
- New and old cargo
- Inherent vice
- Late harvest

Risks

- Cargo damage or loss
- Safety hazards
- Health hazards
- Logistical delays
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Operational costs
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if carrier has a history of incorrect settings.
- ☐ Advise carrier on correct settings.
- ☐ Investigate where incorrect settings have been made.
- ☐ Check if incorrect settings were found before damage occurred.
- ☐ Investigate why reefer was not plugged in.
- ☐ Check if better Advise or training is needed.
- ☐ Investigate where reefer defect occurred.
- ☐ Investigate if and how defect could have been avoided.
- ☐ Advise and inform all parties involved.
- ☐ If cargo is completely damaged or of high value, entrust expert with clearing.
- ☐ If cargo was incorrectly loaded or already had a vice, advise the owner and carrier.

Solutions

- **Real-time reefer monitoring:** Reefer monitoring detects and reports when threshold values are exceeded or fall below, or the power supply fails.

5.4 REEFER CARGO GETS FROZEN

Causes

- Incorrect reefer settings
- Blocked air flow
- Incorrect packaging
- Cold treatment malfunction

Risks

- Cargo damage, theft or loss
- Logistical delays
- Regulatory and compliance issues
- Operational costs
- Reputation damage

Loss Prevention Advise

- ☐ Check if carrier has a history of incorrect settings.
- ☐ Advise carrier on correct settings.
- ☐ Investigate where incorrect settings have been made.
- ☐ Check if incorrect settings were found before damage occurred.
- ☐ Investigate why reefer was not plugged in.
- ☐ Check if better Advise or training is needed.
- ☐ Investigate where reefer defect occurred.
- ☐ Investigate if and how defect could have been avoided.
- ☐ Advise and inform all parties involved.
- ☐ If cargo is completely damaged or of high value, entrust expert with clearing.

Solutions

- **Real-time reefer monitoring:** Reefer monitoring detects and reports when threshold values are exceeded or fall below, or the power supply fails.

**TERMINAL
TRACKER**
IDENTEC SOLUTIONS

TERMINAL AUTOMATION WITH TERMINAL TRACKER

Terminal Tracker is a modular terminal automation system that boosts productivity by increasing visibility and safety.

Automation plays a significant role in helping to avoid container claims by improving efficiency, accuracy, and safety throughout the container handling process. Real-time monitoring and tracking provide visibility into the location, status, and condition of containers throughout their journey within the terminal. By minimising congestion, automation solutions reduce the likelihood of accidents or collisions. Vehicle telematics modules leverage predictive maintenance, reducing malfunctions and downtime.

**REEFER
RUNNER**
IDENTEC SOLUTIONS

REEFER MONITORING WITH REEFER RUNNER

Reefer Runner is a simple, scalable monitoring and management system providing full remote visibility of reefers for the duration of their visit.

Reefer monitoring prevents container claims by real-time tracking of the power supply, temperature, and other parameters essential for successful cold treatment. Immediate alerting in case of value deviation allows for timely intervention. All records will be stored for analysis and reporting purposes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and industry standards.

BECAUSE IT WORKS

ABOUT IDENTEC SOLUTIONS

Among the potentially dizzying array of change and challenge it's reassuring to know that there are easy-to-use, robust products that are accessible everywhere, providing a common platform based on industry standards and driven by a detailed understanding of markets and customer needs.

That's what we've been creating at Identec Solutions for over 20 years. If you'd like to know more about our technical expertise, in-depth application of know-how and long standing experience, call us now on +(43) 5577 87387-0 or visit identecsolutions.com

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