

THE SKILL & THE WILL





Loss Prevention and Mitigation of Damages

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**YOUR
FREIGHT IS
IMPORTANT.
KEEP IT
SAFE.**

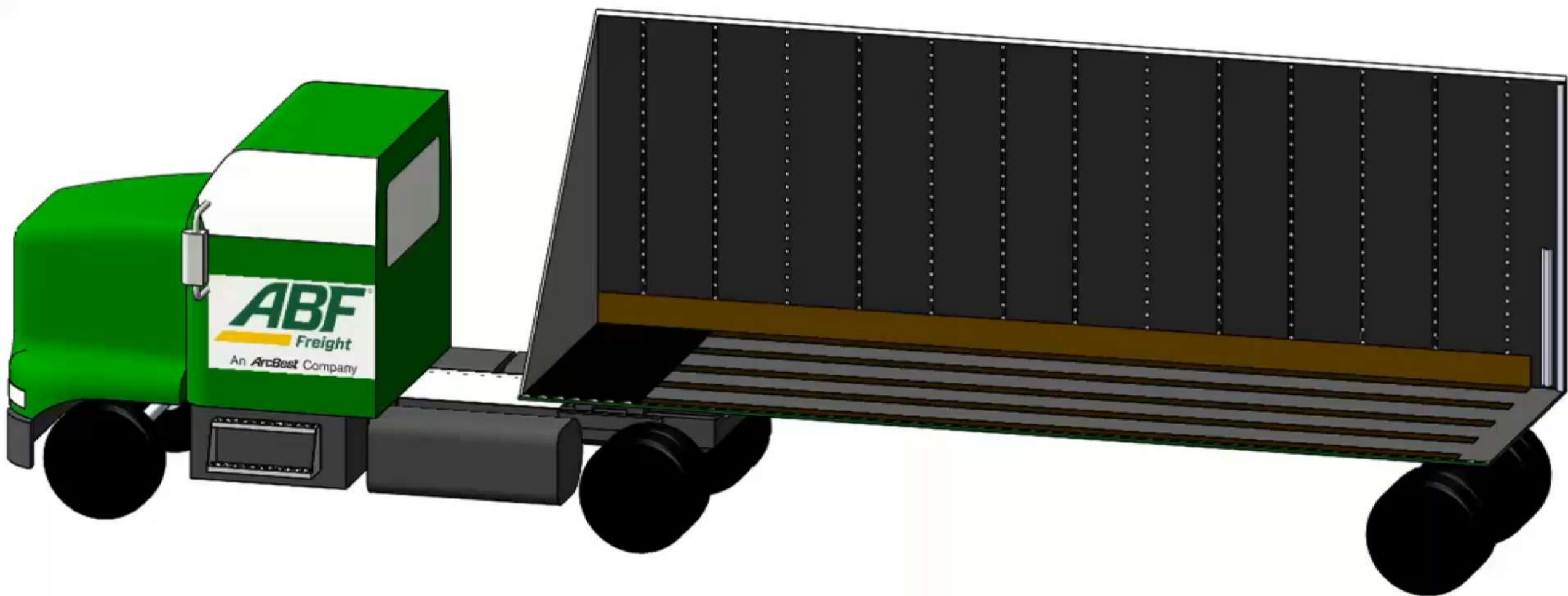
Shipper's Responsibility

It is the shipper's responsibility to properly mark, label, tag and package the freight. The shipper is to provide the carrier with the proper weight and description of the goods being shipped. These requirements are primarily in the National Motor Freight Classification for domestic shipments.

The Carrier's goal is to deliver every shipment in the same condition as it was received.

- All personnel should be trained and committed to claim prevention.
- Strive to eliminate errors that result in loss or damage.
- Attitude toward claim prevention must be Zero Defects.

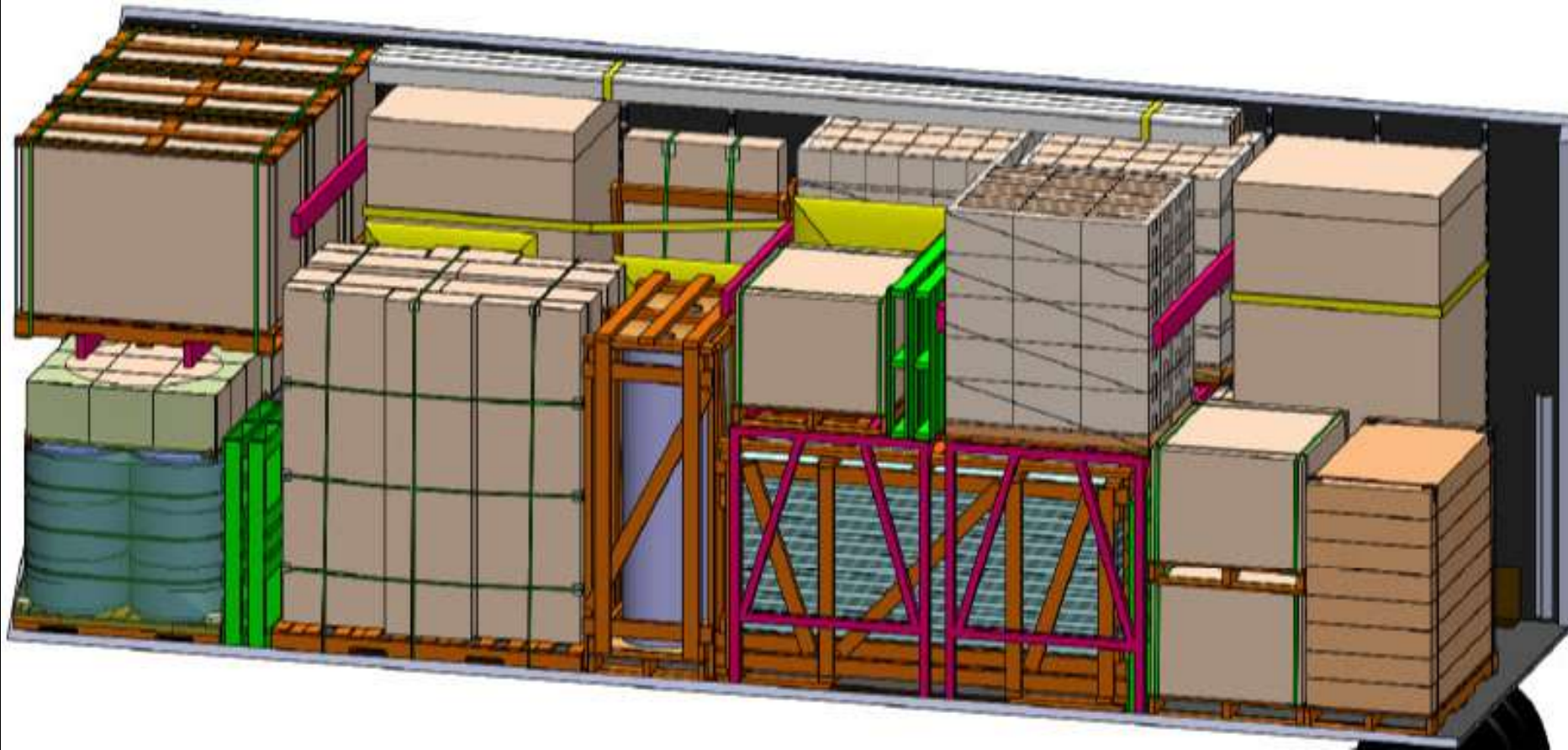
Proper Blocking & Bracing Techniques



The LTL Environment

The Less-Than-Truckload (LTL) distribution environment exerts unique forces on freight which will result in your freight contacting other freight and/or dunnage. When contact happens and there's not sufficient packaging to counteract these dynamic forces, damage is likely. Damage free shipping through the LTL environment requires packaging that meets or exceeds the minimum requirements specified in the NMFC.

Cubing is essential to optimize a trailer's space utilization. Cubing also plays an important role in securing freight and ensuring it is road worthy. ABF Freight cargo handlers are well trained at cubing freight inside trailers by loading shipments for optimum transportation and applying dunnage to freight where required. Examples of dunnage are shown in the image below; pallets are **green**, air bags & straps are **yellow** and decking beams & tables are **pink**.





LABELING GUIDELINES

Properly labeling freight is the best way to prevent separation, loss and damage.

Before pickup, make sure:

- PRO numbers and address labels are placed on all fork tine entry faces so they're visible to the forklift driver
- All old PRO numbers and address labels are removed or covered
- At least one PRO sticker is placed next to the address label
- Labels are placed on each handling piece, and each item is numbered (X of X)
- Freight more than 96 inches long has labels on or near both ends
- DOT hazardous material labels are applied to hazardous freight



Labels are not required on the top of freight unless they won't fit on the side



Temperature changes can cause tape to lose adhesiveness. Apply a layer of shrink wrap over labels to keep them in place.

To: Name
Location: Sou



Use a metal or paint marker to label metal freight in case tags or labels come off during transit.

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