



CONTAINER DAMAGE

SHIP UNIVERSE

CAUSE & PREVENTION

1. Improper Handling by Cranes or Forklifts

Ensure proper handling techniques to prevent container misalignment, dents, and structural damage. / Train crews with regular BRM sessions / Conduct fleet-wide collision avoidance drills / Minimal investment (mainly training and procedures)

2. Overloading/Uneven Weight Distribution

Prevent damage from overloading or uneven weight that causes floor cracks and structural collapse. / Use load planning software and ensure strict adherence to weight limits / Conduct regular load distribution checks / Minimal to moderate investment (software and checks)

3. Stacking Errors/Excessive Stack Weight

Avoid damage from collapsed stacks, roof deformations, and twist-lock failures. / Follow proper stacking guidelines and ensure heavy containers are placed at the bottom / Conduct regular inspections of stacking configurations / Minimal investment (training and inspections)

4. Corrosion: Saltwater/Moisture Exposure

Reduce rust and leaks caused by exposure to saltwater or humidity. / Apply anti-corrosion coatings, ensure good ventilation, and avoid standing water in containers / Perform routine inspections for early signs of corrosion / Moderate investment (coating and inspection)

5. Worn/Damaged Door Seals and Gaskets

Prevent water ingress, mold, and cargo spoilage by maintaining door seals. / Regularly inspect seals and gaskets, replace them when worn out / Lubricate seals to prolong their life and enhance effectiveness / Low investment (inspection and replacements)

6. Accidents During Port Handling

Minimize damage caused by mishandling or drops during loading/unloading. / Ensure all personnel follow strict safety protocols and use appropriate handling equipment / Conduct training for port staff and supervisors / Moderate investment (training and equipment)

7. Severe Weather and Rough Seas

Prevent damage from shifting containers, leaks, or loss overboard during adverse weather. / Properly secure containers with lashings and avoid stacking heavy containers on top / Use route planning tools to avoid severe weather and reduce risk / Moderate investment (securing equipment, software)

8. Vandalism or Theft Attempts

Prevent theft and vandalism that damage containers and goods. / Install high-security locks, use GPS tracking, and monitor with surveillance cameras / Store containers in secure areas and use tamper-evident seals / Moderate investment (security upgrades)

9. Aging or Substandard Containers

Minimize leaks, floor rot, and structural issues from old or low-quality containers. / Perform regular inspections and replace containers that show significant wear or damage / Replace or refurbish aging containers as part of routine maintenance / Moderate to high investment (replacement or refurbishment)

Drops or Impacts from Lifting Equipment

Prevent damage from drops or impacts caused by mishandling during loading/unloading. / Regularly maintain and inspect lifting equipment to ensure proper operation / Train staff on correct lifting techniques and container handling / Minimal to moderate investment