



SERVICE SPECIFICATION / OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS

Asset tracking

GHT-SVC-029 · Revision 1.0 · 06 September 2026 · 1 / 3

Scans, RFID, BLE, UWB, GPS, cellular, Wi-Fi, cameras, or custody events, chosen by required accuracy, update rate, environment, battery life, privacy, cost, and integration.

Intended outcome

Asset records that answer a defined location, custody, condition, utilization, or maintenance question with measured confidence and a visible exception process.

Service scope

Asset tracking begins with a managed asset identity and lifecycle: acquire, receive, commission, assign, move, maintain, audit, retire, and dispose. Location technology adds observations to that record; it does not replace the system of record or process ownership.

Zone-level presence, room-level location, doorway transitions, outdoor position, custody scans, and continuous real-time location are different requirements. A pilot should measure missed reads, false locations, latency, battery life, coverage, and reconciliation in the real environment.

How the system fits together

01 Identity	Asset class, unique identifier, owner, custodian, lifecycle, location hierarchy
02 Observation	Scan, tag, beacon, position, gateway, camera, sensor or human event
03 Interpretation	Zone, confidence, timestamp, transition, dwell, condition, alert rule
04 Action and record	System of record, work order, search, audit, exception, maintenance, disposal

Typical project triggers

- Teams spend meaningful time searching for mobile or shared equipment
- Custody, maintenance, calibration, or utilization records do not match the asset state
- A proposed real-time system has no required accuracy, latency, or action defined
- Existing tags or labels are duplicated, damaged, inconsistently applied, or detached from the lifecycle



GHT-SVC-029 / ASSET TRACKING

Delivery and acceptance

Revision 1.0 · 06 September 2026 · 2 / 3

The final project scope identifies quantities, locations, dependencies, and the evidence required at each delivery stage.

01 Define asset decisions

Classify assets, value, movement, custody, location question, precision, latency, condition, maintenance, privacy, and actions triggered by an observation.

Acceptance evidence: Asset-class and decision matrix, lifecycle map, location hierarchy, current search or loss baseline, and privacy questions.

02 Select the observation method

Compare barcode, RFID, BLE, UWB, GPS, cellular, Wi-Fi, camera, and manual events against range, accuracy, latency, battery, environment, infrastructure, and cost.

Acceptance evidence: Technology trade study, tag and gateway plan, coverage model, system-of-record mapping, and pilot acceptance thresholds.

03 Pilot in the real path

Tag representative assets, install the limited pilot infrastructure, integrate events, train users, and run normal movement plus difficult materials, locations, and exceptions.

Acceptance evidence: Pilot inventory, observed read and location results, latency, missed and false events, battery assumptions, and operator feedback.

04 Prove the full lifecycle

Test receive, assign, move, search, alert, maintenance, lost tag, offline gateway, duplicate, audit, retirement, and data correction.

Acceptance evidence: Accepted scenario set, matched asset records, exception queue, coverage gaps, support runbook, and scale recommendation.

Handover deliverables

- Asset decision, lifecycle, and location hierarchy
- Technology trade study and pilot acceptance thresholds
- Tag, gateway, coverage, network, power, and maintenance plan
- Pilot measurement and exception evidence
- Integration map, matched sample records, support runbook, and scale recommendation

Closeout: GHT and the customer review the agreed evidence, record unresolved exceptions and owners, and confirm acceptance against the signed project scope.



GHT-SVC-029 / ASSET TRACKING

Planning and scope boundaries

Revision 1.0 · 06 September 2026 · 3 / 3

Customer and site inputs

- Asset classes, quantities, value, size, material, movement, owner, and lifecycle
- Decision, required location precision, update frequency, confidence, and alert action
- Indoor/outdoor environment, RF materials, coverage, gateways, power, network, and mounting
- Tag form factor, attachment, battery, replacement, tamper, privacy, and disposal
- System of record, event fields, integrations, retention, permissions, and exception reconciliation

Constraints and coordination

- Location accuracy, latency, and read rate vary with environment, tag, geometry, obstruction, interference, mounting, and movement
- Battery-powered tags add inspection, replacement, charging, inventory, and disposal work
- Tracking people, personal devices, vehicles, or customer-associated assets can trigger privacy, labor, consent, and retention obligations
- An observation is not a reliable asset record until matching rules and ownership are defined

Commercial scope and responsibilities

This specification describes the service framework. The signed statement of work defines included equipment, quantities, software licenses, integrations, access windows, schedule, pricing, warranty, and support coverage. Additional construction, electrical work, recurring subscriptions, and ongoing support require an explicit line item.

The customer appoints an acceptance owner and provides authorized access, required site information, and decisions. GHT records assumptions, coordinates assigned work, and submits changes for agreement before expanding the scope.

Technical references

GS1 — RFID standards | Source review: 2026-08-20

GS1 — How GS1 standards work | Source review: 2026-08-20

International Organization for Standardization — ISO 55000:2024: Asset management overview and principles | Source review: 2026-08-20

Service guide and project discussion | Source review: 2026-09-06