

EvTrack SAFR® Integration Note

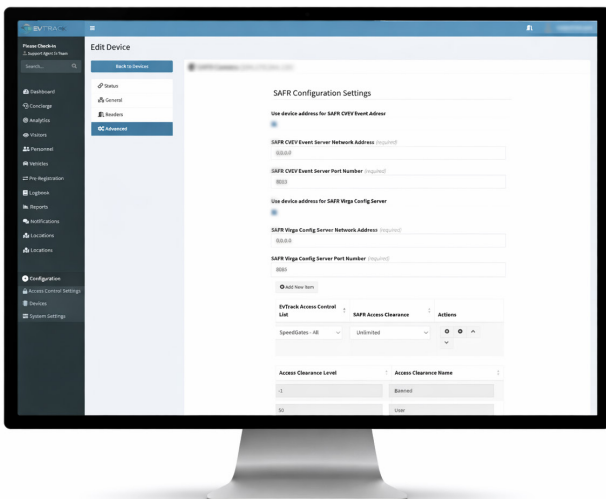
EvTrack's SAFR integration delivers AI-powered facial recognition for **visitor & employee access control**, seamlessly connecting EvTrack's management platform with SAFR's high-speed biometric engine from RealNetworks. This integration enables touchless visitor and employee access through **facial or QR-code credentials** — from registration at a self-service kiosk or guard device through to automated gate and door control with SAFR biometric face readers, SAFR biometric face cameras or IP cameras running the SAFR plug-in..



Introduction

This integration provides an end-to-end facial recognition visitor and access control solution for corporate facilities, residential estates, government buildings, and high-security environments.

EvTrack manages the visitor lifecycle — registration, credential creation, host approval, and check-out — while SAFR handles real-time facial recognition at access points. EvTrack's server communicates with the SAFR facial recognition server via API. When a visitor or employee's face is captured during registration, EvTrack creates the profile and pushes the facial credential to SAFR. On recognition at a SAFR reader, the system triggers the relay output to grant or deny access. Credentials are automatically updated or deleted when visits expire, are checked-out or the visitor status changes.



EvTrack SAFR Configuration Page

Features



Visitor Registration

Through the EvTrack Web Portal, Weblink, Self-Service Visitor Kiosk or Handheld Rugged Visitor Scanner. As well as with EvTrack's software API.



Supported Devices

Compatible with all SAFR facial recognition hardware incl SC50, SC100, SC200, & SC800 readers, as well as 3rd-party IP cameras running SAFR.



ID & Passport Scan

Capture visitor ID documents incl passports, driver's licences, and Emirates ID cards alongside the facial credential during registration.



Cloud or On-Premise

EvTrack's server application is available as a cloud-based (SaaS) or an on-premise or customer-hosted server deployment.

EvTrack Part No:
EVT-INTEGRATION-1P-SAFR

EvTrack /SAFR Integration

How it Works

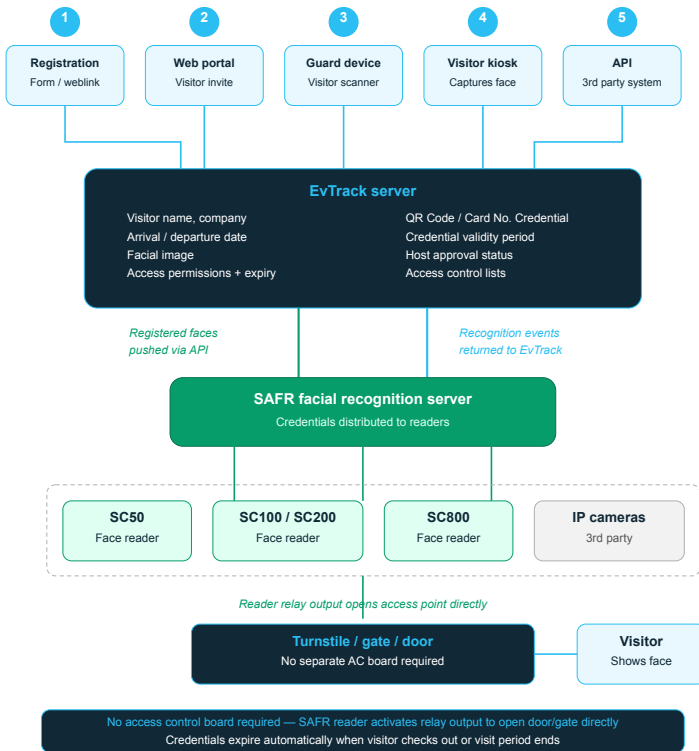
When a visitor arrives at a site, their facial image is captured during the registration process — either at an EvTrack self-service visitor kiosk, via the EvTrack Guard handheld device, via the EvTrack API or through the EvTrack web form or web portal. A visitor profile is created on the EvTrack server with the captured facial image, visitor details, access permissions & credential validity period.

EvTrack then pushes the 'card-holder' details + credential to the SAFR server via API. SAFR distributes the credential to its network of face readers. When the visitor presents their face at a SAFR reader (SC50, SC100/200, or SC800), the system performs a real-time match. On a positive recognition event, the reader activates its relay output to open the physical door or gate.

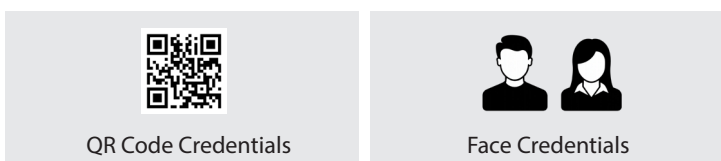


EvTrack to SAFR Adhoc Visitor Workflow

EvTrack / SAFR System Architecture



Credentials Transferred to SAFR



Other Features

- Separate employee, visitor, and user access control databases — maintaining distinct credential pools for compliance and audit purposes. Configurable access control lists, access points, locations, and schedules — define precisely where and when visitors or personnel can access.
- Automatic credential expiry and deletion — visitor access control face credentials are removed from the SAFR server when the visit ends or the visitor checks out on EvTrack.
- Host approval workflow — visitors are only granted facial access credentials after the host approves their visit via email or SMS notification.
- **Access control and visitor event logging** and reporting — facial recognition events from SAFR are transmitted back to the EvTrack server.
- Gate or door control via SAFR readers, cameras, or other IP-connected devices — on a recognised face event, the reader activates the relay output to open the access point.
- QR Code Reading Support — EvTrack is able to support the creation of QR code access control credentials that are then pushed to SAFR and then onto the SAFR reader devices.

