

CLTD

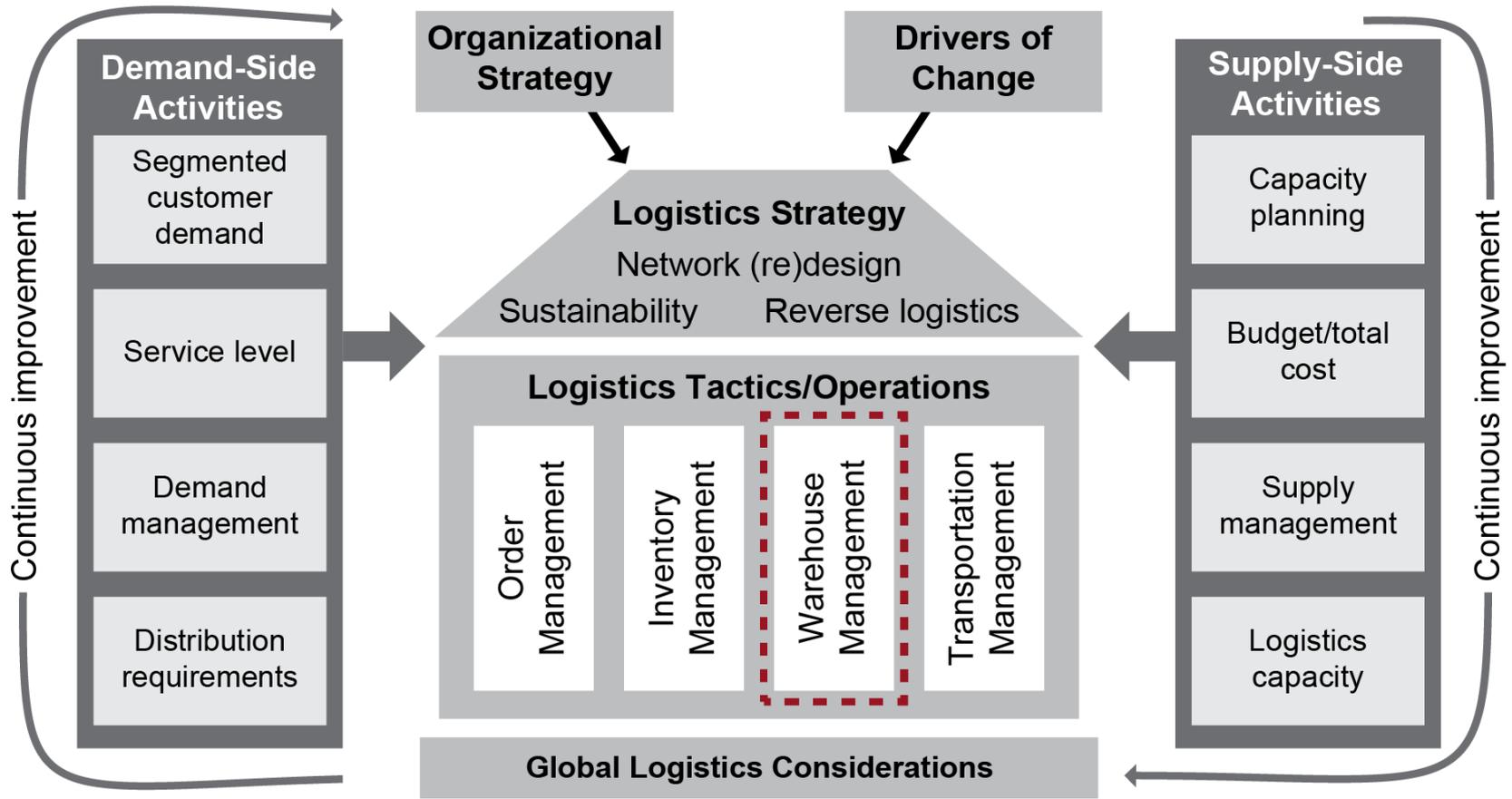
CERTIFIED IN LOGISTICS,
TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

MODULE 7: WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT



Module 7: Warehouse Management

Module 7 Overview



CLTD

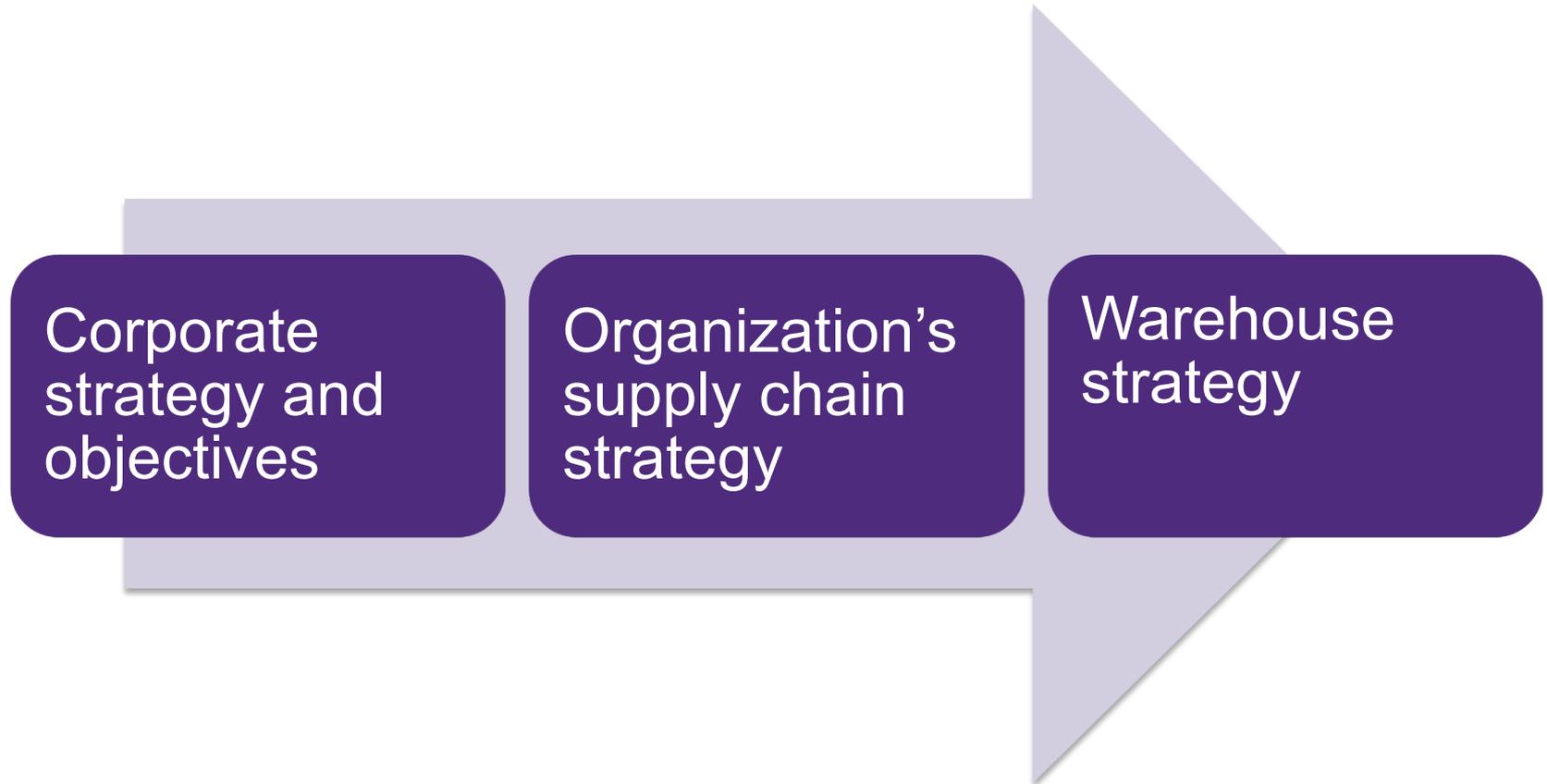
CERTIFIED IN LOGISTICS,
TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

MODULE 7, SECTION A: WAREHOUSE STRATEGY AND TACTICS



Topic 1: Warehouse Strategy

Alignment



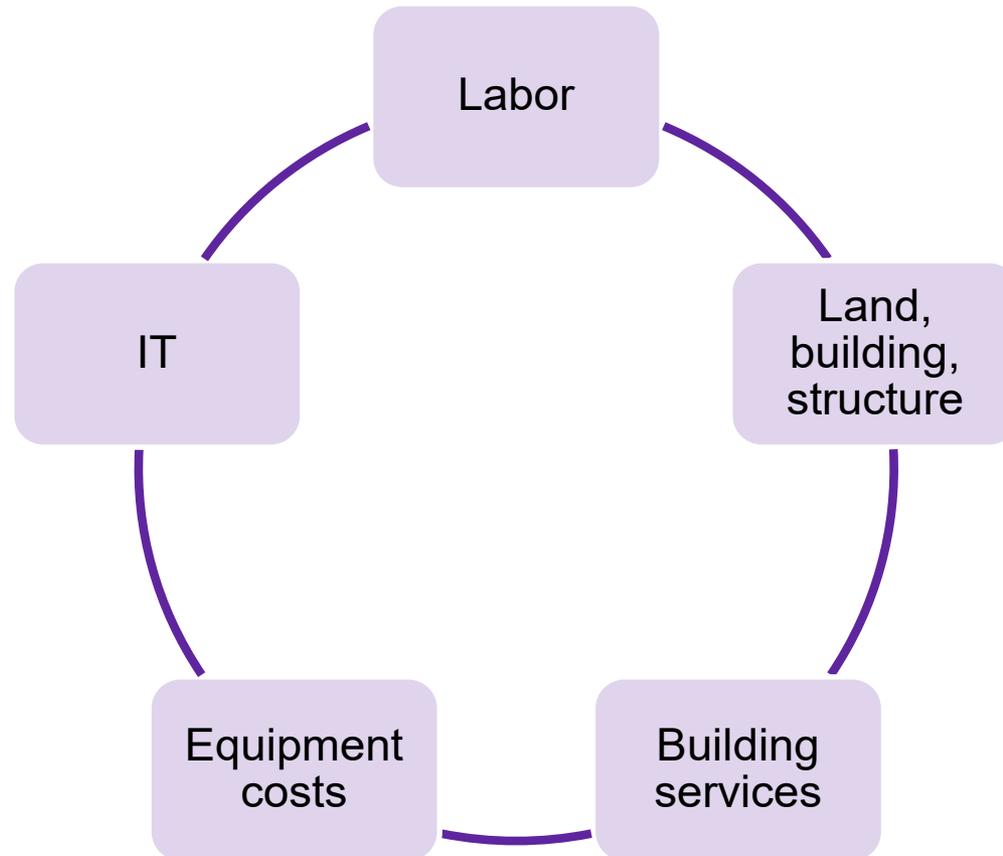
Topic 1: Warehouse Strategy

Role of Warehousing in Business

Function	Warehousing Contribution
Meeting demand	Receive and store materials, parts, and goods and distribute them to meet internal and external demand.
Aligning supply and demand	Stock helps satisfy spikes in demand; capacity helps decouple supply and demand.
Buffering against uncertainty	Accommodate safety stock and allow businesses to react to potential threats and opportunities by building protective stockpiles of materials and finished goods.
Increasing efficiencies	Storage allows businesses to take advantage of volume discounts and hedge stock against increases in value.
Providing customer service	Meet all customer demand with quality product without error within a target time frame.

Topic 1: Warehouse Strategy

Typical Warehouse Costs



Topic 1: Warehouse Strategy

Forces Shaping the Future of Warehouses

Global supply chains

E-commerce and B2B

Increased focus on excellence

New, collaborative relationships

Changes in customer expectations

Technology

Environmental concerns

Risk management

Topic 1: Warehouse Strategy

Outsourcing

Key issue in developing a warehouse strategy is how to manage discrepancies between warehouse capacity and demand.

- What should be done when demand exceeds capacity?
- What should be done when capacity exceeds demand?

Topic 2: Warehouse Ownership Types

Private Warehouses



- Greater control over operations
- Economic advantages
- Flexible asset



- Consume capital from more strategic opportunities
- Inflexible asset
- Increased carrying costs
- Increased exposure to risks

Topic 2: Warehouse Ownership Types

Public Warehouses



- Lower costs
- Increase flexibility



- Less control
- Risk of availability

Topic 2: Warehouse Ownership Types



Owner and client share costs and risks.

Topic 2: Warehouse Ownership Types

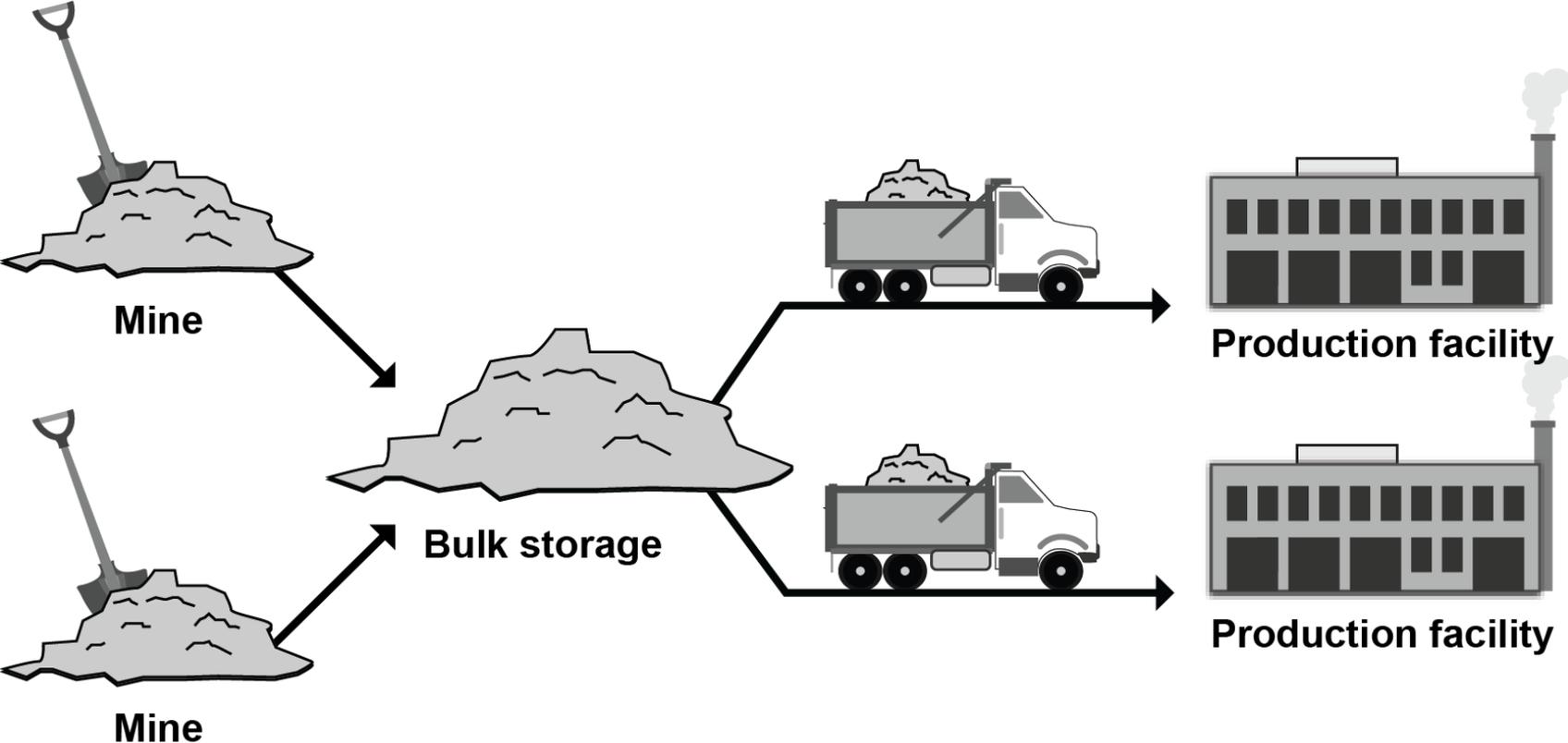
Warehouse Decision Factors

Factor	Private Warehouse	Public/Contracted Warehouse
Throughput	Higher	Lower
Demand characteristics	Stable	Fluctuating
Market density	Higher	Lower
Need for physical control	Yes	No
Security needs	Higher	Lower
Customer service requirements	Higher	Lower
Ability to meet multiple uses	Yes	No

Source: Brian J. Gibson, Ph.D., cited in *Managing Supply Chains*. Used with permission.

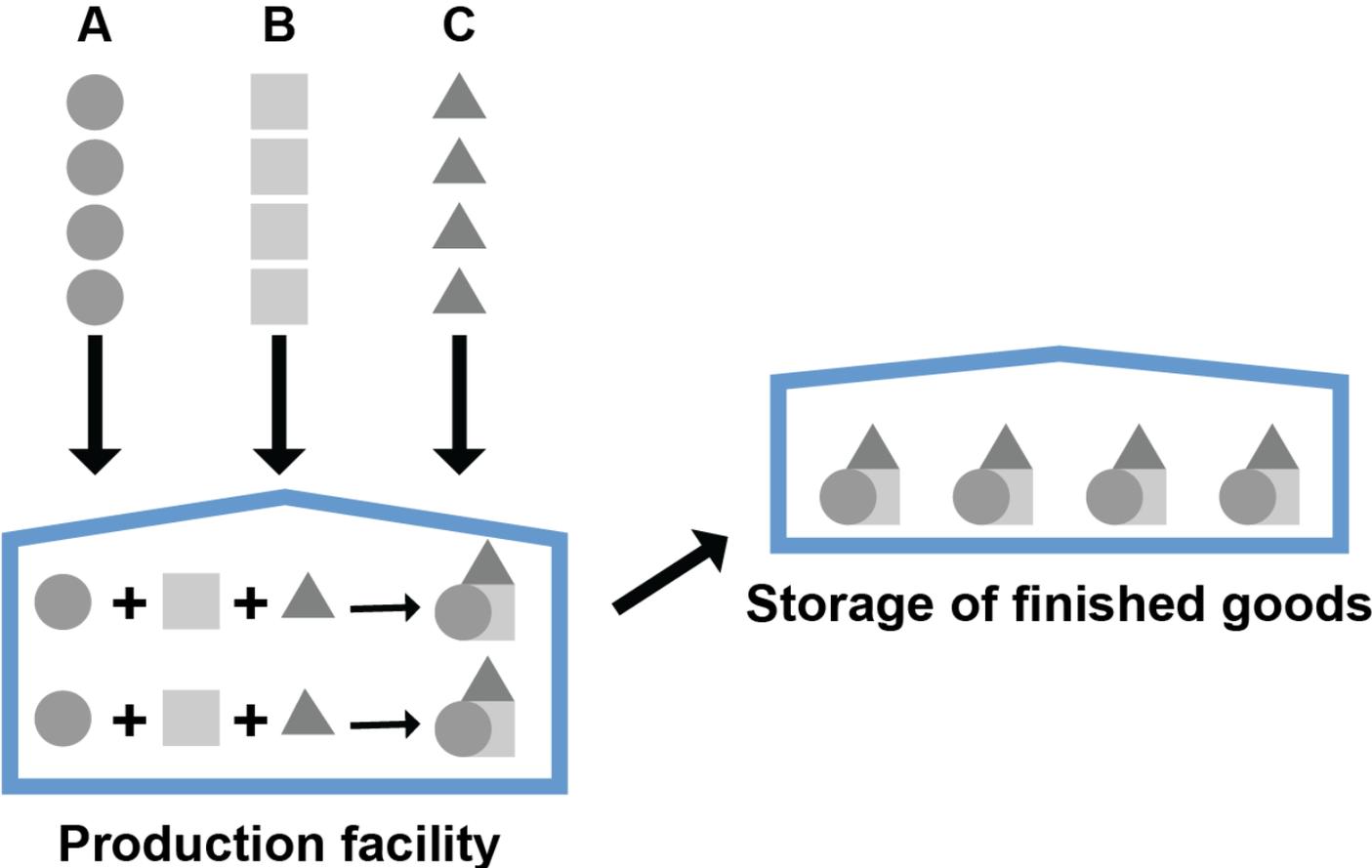
Topic 3: Warehouse Functions and Specialized Services

Storing Raw Materials



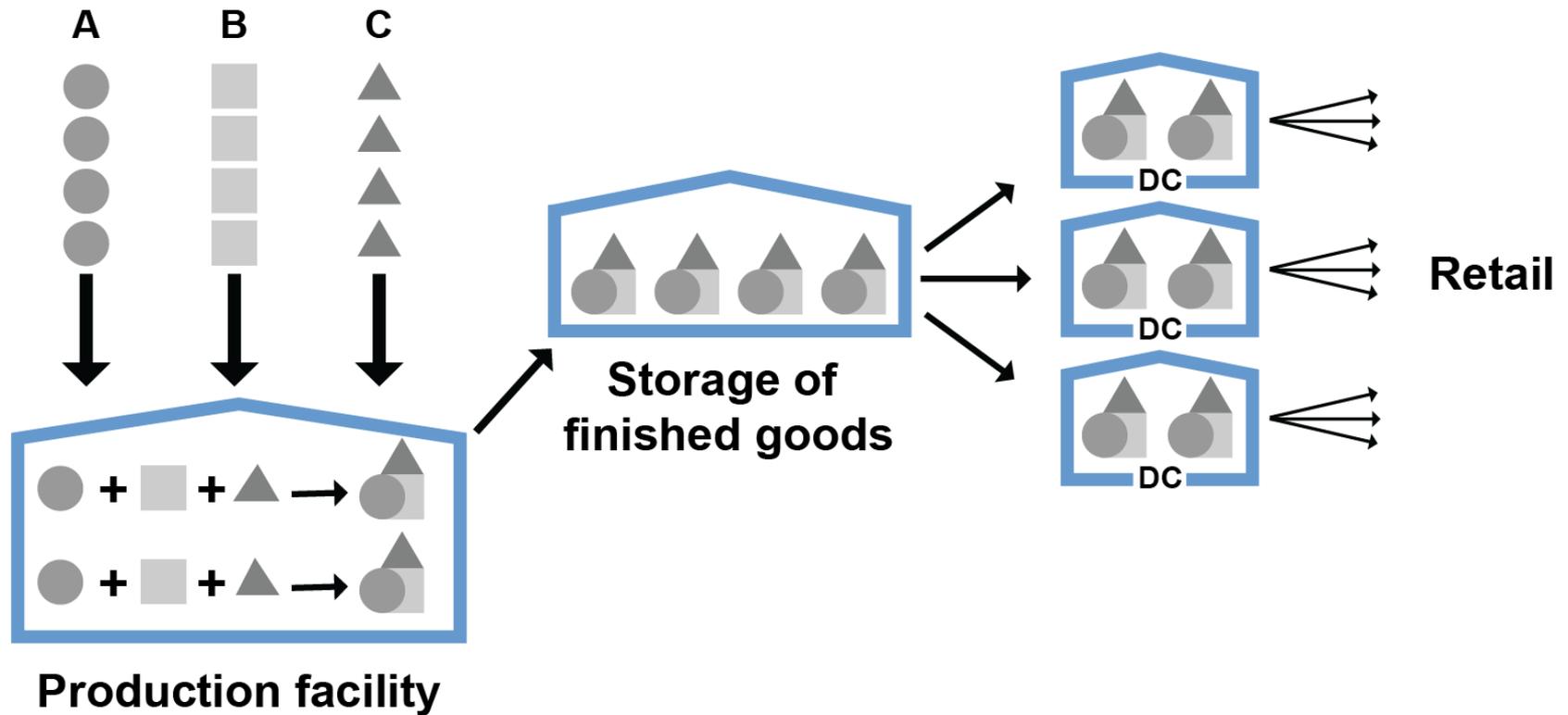
Topic 3: Warehouse Functions and Specialized Services

Warehousing Role at Production/Assembly Facilities

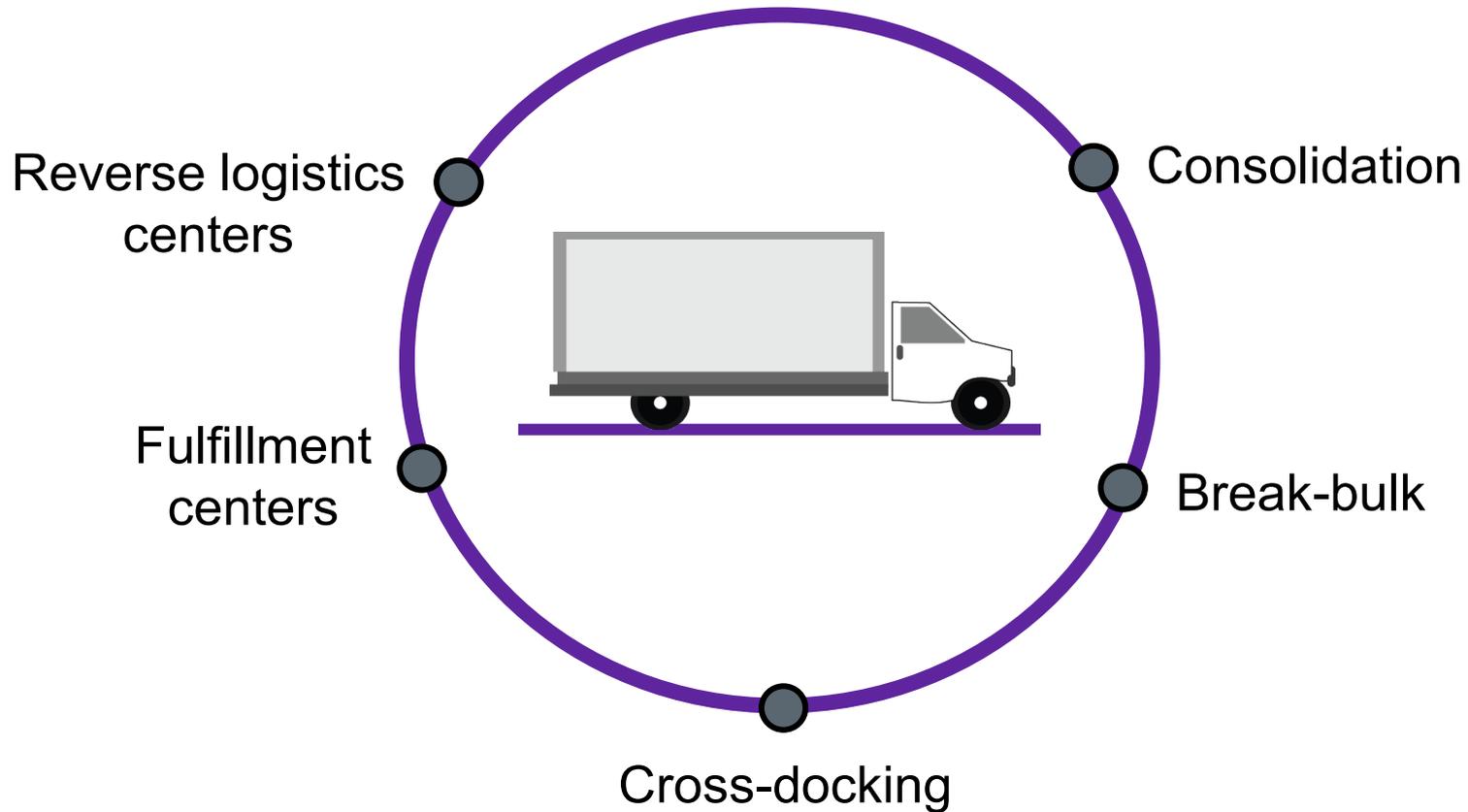


Topic 3: Warehouse Functions and Specialized Services

Managing Flow through the Distribution Channel



Warehouse Roles in Distribution Channel

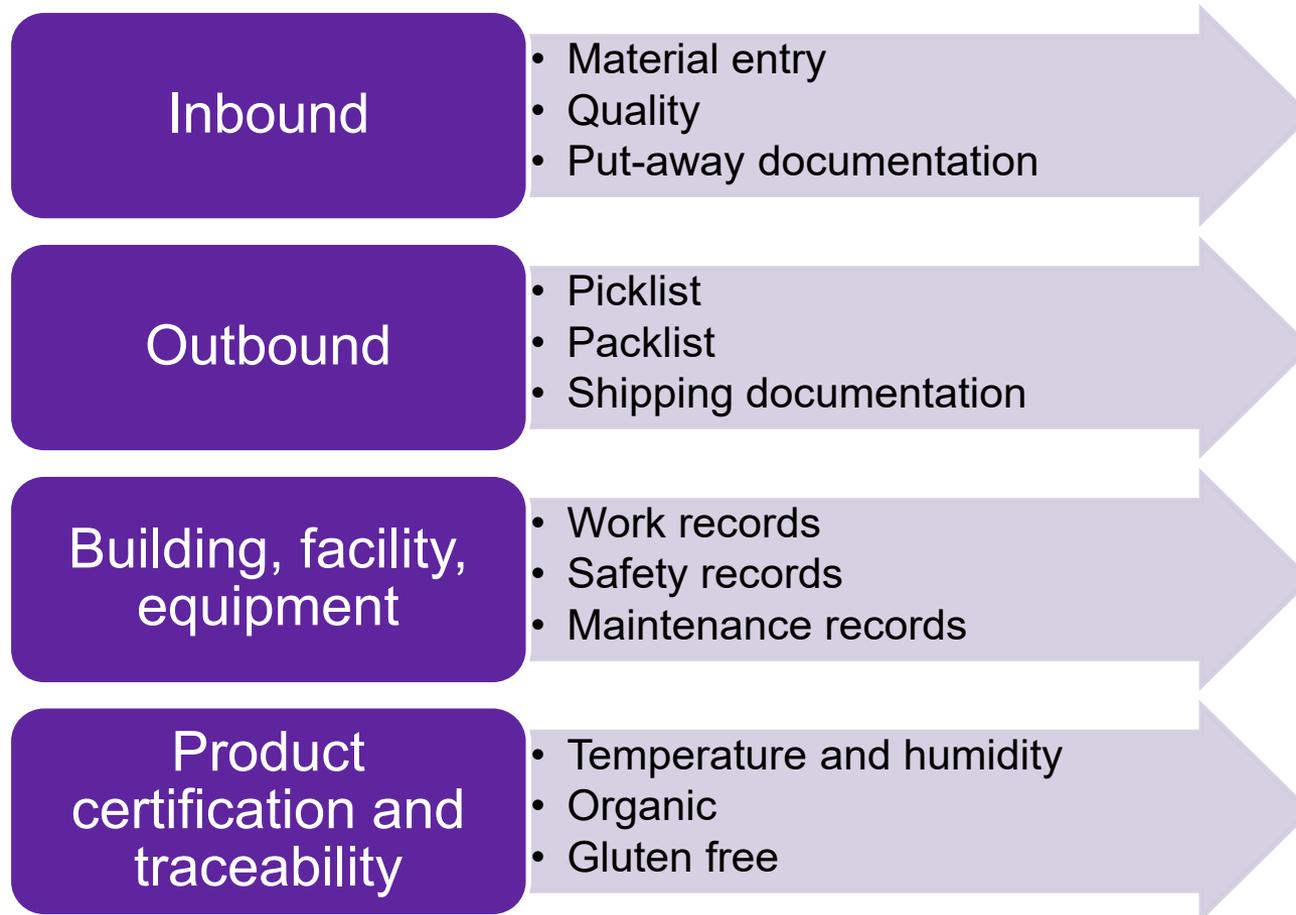


Topic 3: Warehouse Functions and Specialized Services

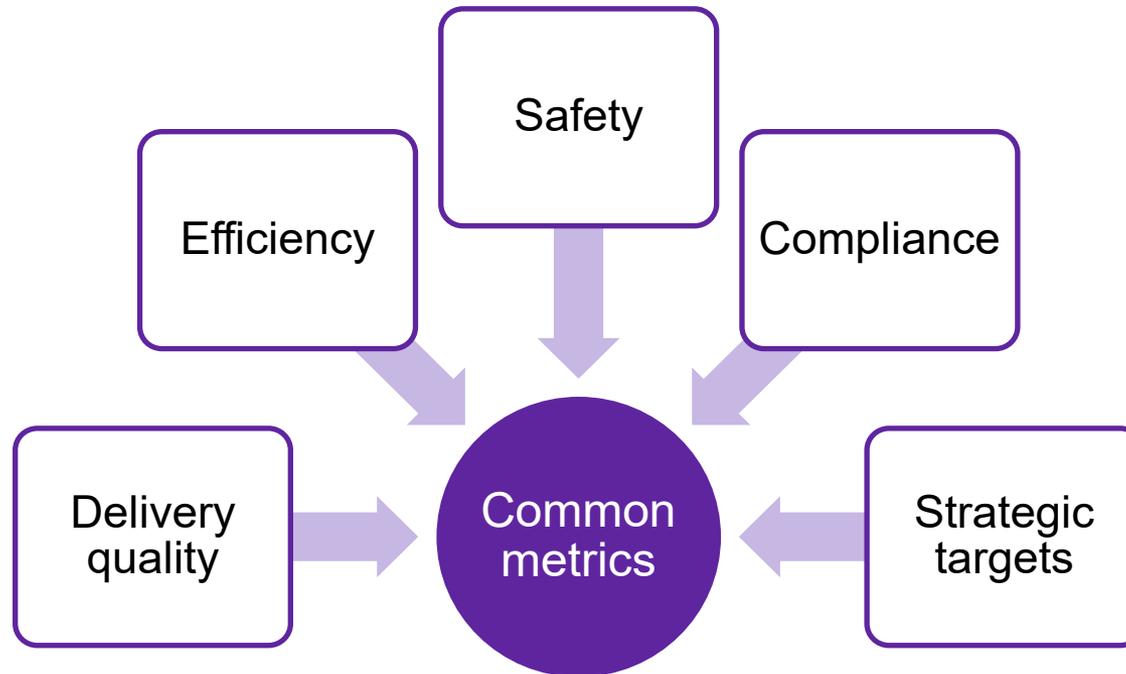
Specialized Warehouses

Automated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High construction and equipment costs• Lower labor costs
Cold storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designed to maintain inventory that would spoil at higher temperatures
Postponement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides the ability to organize and delay assembly, picking, or shipping of a product until the last possible moment
Hazardous materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designed to manage the risks posed by handling and storing materials that could cause environmental harm, such as radioactive, toxic, or explosive material
Records archives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Store valuable paper and digital records

Warehouse Documentation



Selecting the Right Metrics



Criteria selected must be relevant to the way a warehouse defines its success.

Warehouse Performance Metrics



Balanced Scorecard Approach to Warehouse Audits

	KPIs	Metrics
Financial	Return on investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Inventory turns▪ Inventory loss▪ Asset utilization▪ Revenue per cubic foot (or meter)
Customer	Customer satisfaction, account sales and retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Perfect order index (complete, accurate, on time)▪ Stockouts
Business processes	Throughput, safety, risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Throughput rates▪ Overtime▪ Compliance with efficient, quality-oriented processes▪ Rates of injuries and illnesses▪ Cleanliness and organization▪ Waste recycling
Learning and growth	Employee retention, skill enhancement, recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Employee turnover rate▪ Job applicant responses and hiring time▪ Employee satisfaction as measured through surveys or complaints▪ Training of supervisors and staff▪ Implementation of automated systems

CLTD

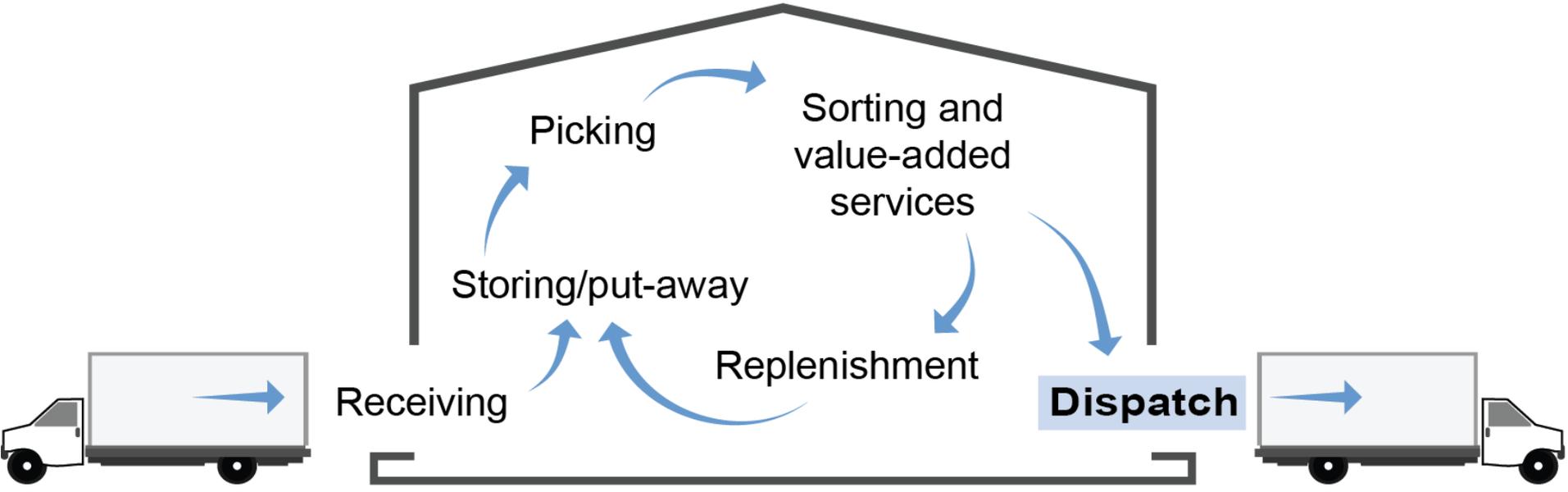
CERTIFIED IN LOGISTICS,
TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

MODULE 7, SECTION B: WAREHOUSE PROCESSES



Section B: Warehouse Processes

Warehouse Processes



Topic 1: Receiving

Receiving

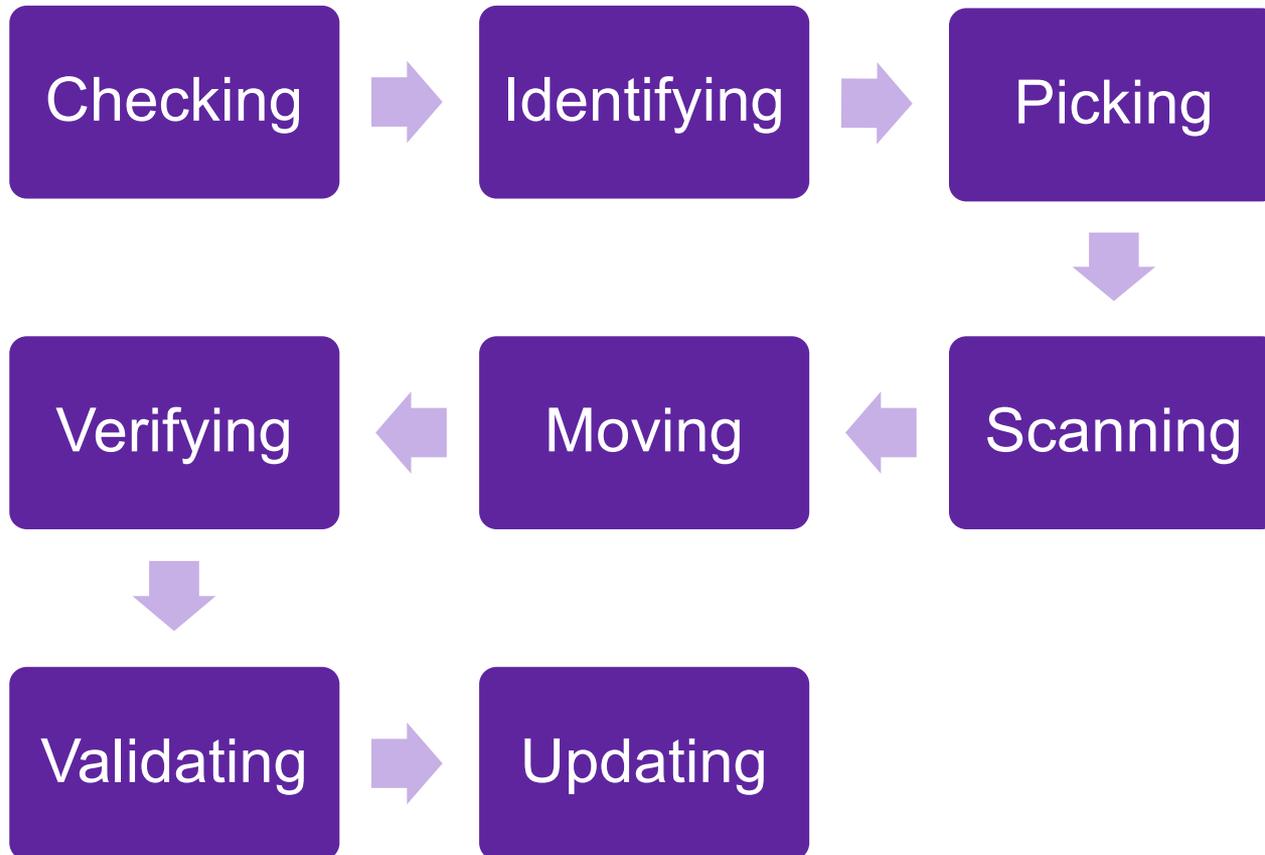
Requires coordination within the warehouse and advance planning

Pre-receipt conditions

- Coordinating packing to the warehouse's needs
- Coordinating the means of delivery with the warehouse's abilities
- Ensuring that cases are palleted securely
- Labeling goods in an easy-to-read way
- Reviewing orders to catch errors

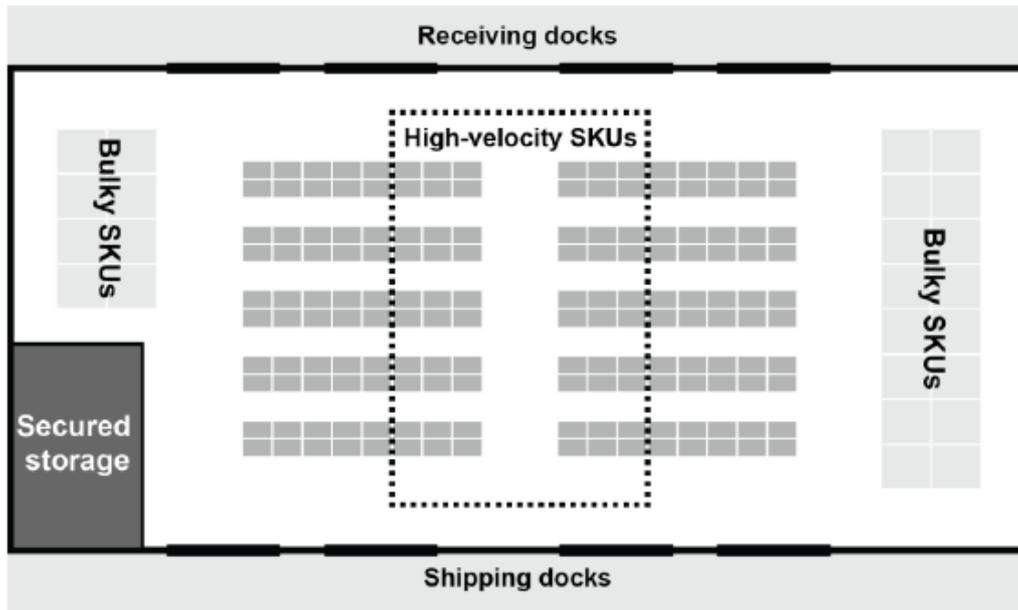
Topic 2: Storage

Storage Process



Topic 2: Storage

Factors Affecting Storage Performance



- Warehouse's storage plan
 - Product velocity
 - Weight
 - Special storage needs

Topic 3: Picking

Picking

System

- Part-to-picker
- Picker-to-part
- Tool:
Picking list

Order increments

- “Eaches”
- Cases
- Pallets
- Unit loads

Level of automation

- By hand
- Automated equipment

Topic 3: Picking

Picking Structure

Discrete order picking

- Picked individually
- High level of customer service

Batch picking

- Fills multiple orders at same time
- Utilizes sorting area

Zone picking

- Storage area divided into zones
- Orders completed zone by zone

Wave picking

- Orders combined and released at specific times of day
- All zones picked simultaneously

Factors Affecting Picking Productivity

Best practices

- Use efficient picking routes.
- Clearly label SKUs.
- Light the picking area well.
- Clear clutter.
- Use technology to eliminate paperwork.
- Use automation and equipment.
- Verify order with check step.
- Maintain adequate inventory.
- Cross-train pickers.
- Analyze performance data.

Sorting/Packing and Value-Added Services

Sorting is the function of physically separating a homogenous subgroup from a heterogeneous population of items.

After goods are sorted, they are **packed** to:

- Meet customer specifications.
- Avoid damage during shipping.
- Facilitate the most cost-efficient transportation.

Topic 4: Sorting/Packing and Value-Added Services

Value-Added Warehouse Activities

JIT delivery

Postponement

Pre-retail

Reverse
logistics

Refurbishing

Managing
supplies

POS materials

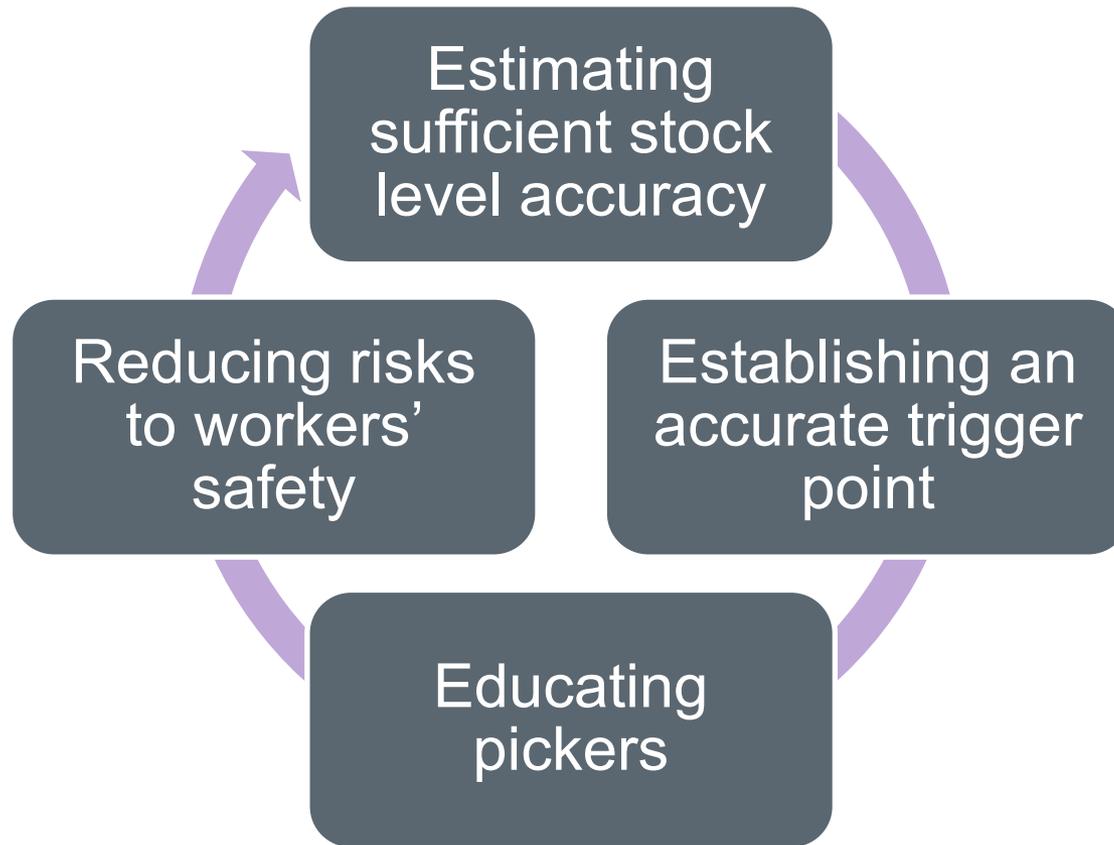
Delivery

E-fulfillment

Information
and reporting

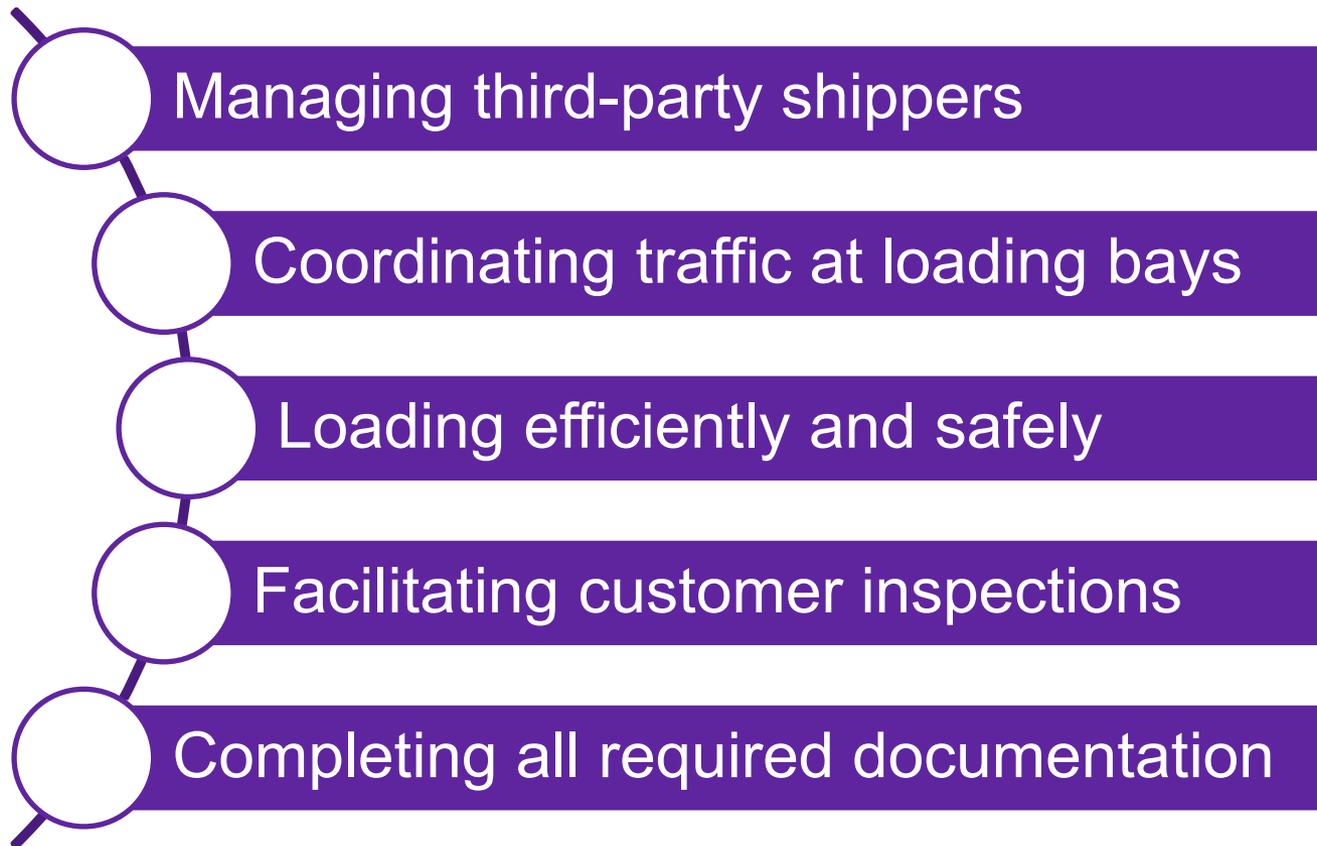
Topic 5: Replenishment and Dispatch

Keys to Replenishment



Topic 5: Replenishment and Dispatch

Loading Crew Challenges



CLTD

CERTIFIED IN LOGISTICS,
TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

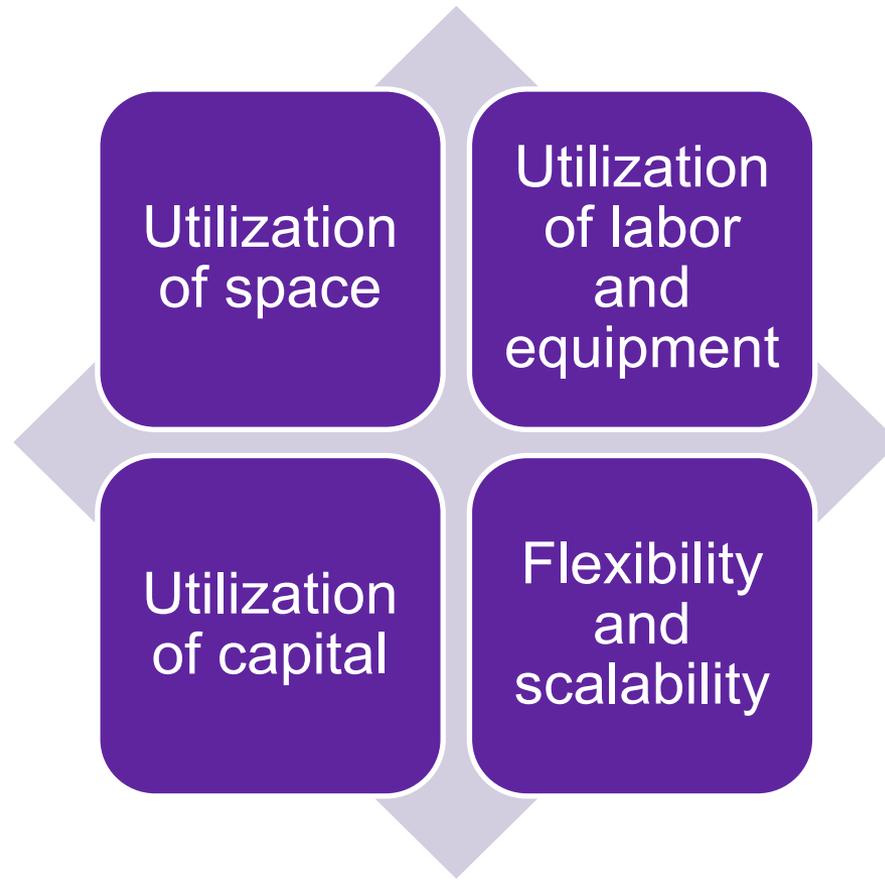
MODULE 7, SECTION C:
WAREHOUSE LAYOUT

The APICS logo features a stylized white 'A' with a curved line above it, followed by the letters 'PICS' in a clean, sans-serif font.

The ASCM logo consists of the letters 'ASCM' in a bold, blocky, sans-serif font. The letter 'A' is white, while 'S', 'C', and 'M' are black.

Topic 1: Warehouse Design Principles and Process

Warehouse Layout Principles



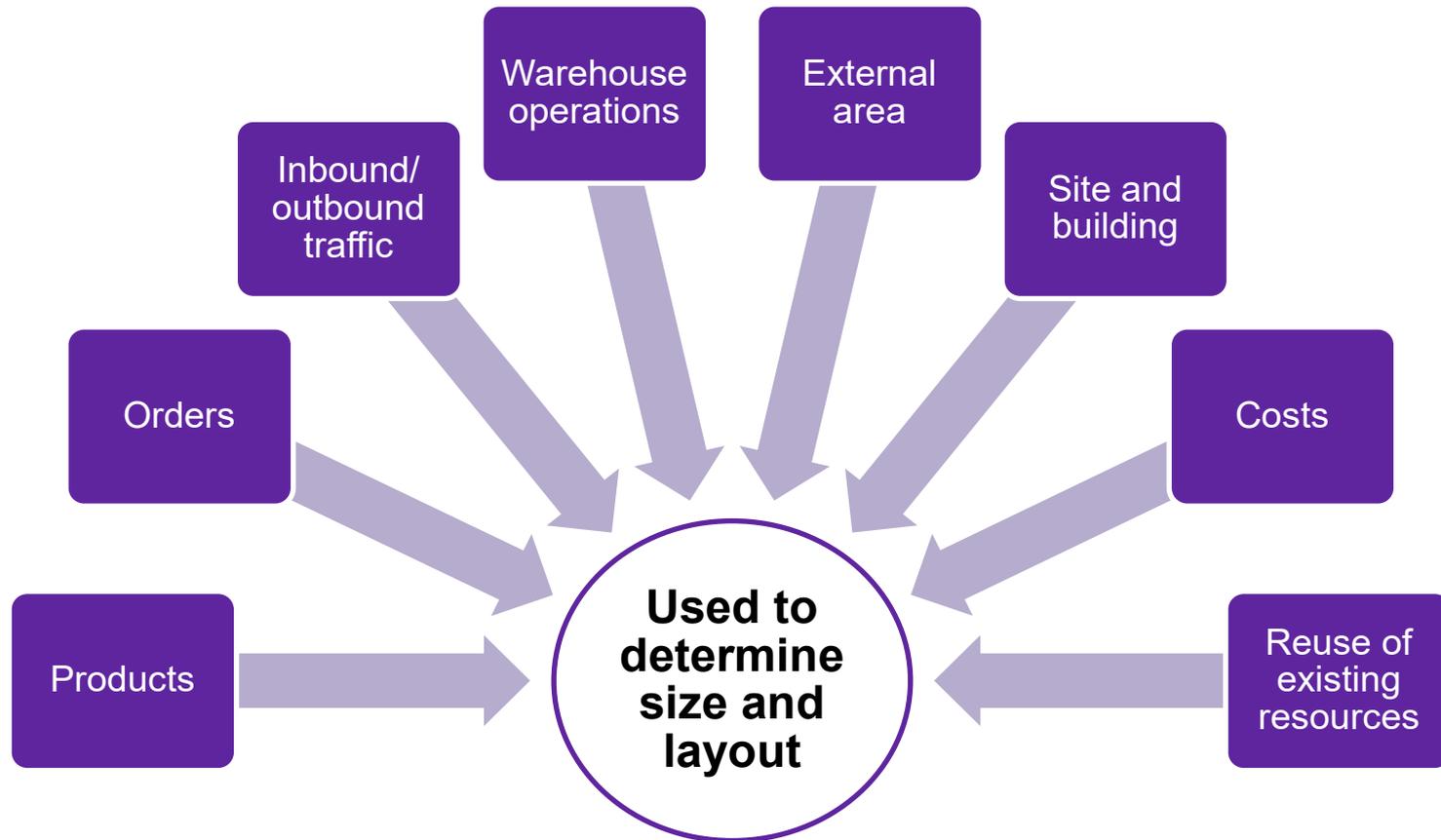
Topic 1: Warehouse Design Principles and Process

Warehouse Design Process

1. Define business requirements and design constraints.
2. Define and obtain data.
3. Formulate planning base for defined throughput.
4. Define and describe activity requirements.
5. Select equipment.
6. Create internal and external layouts.
7. Define information system operation.
8. Estimate capital and operating costs.
9. Evaluate design against requirements and constraints.
10. Finalize design.

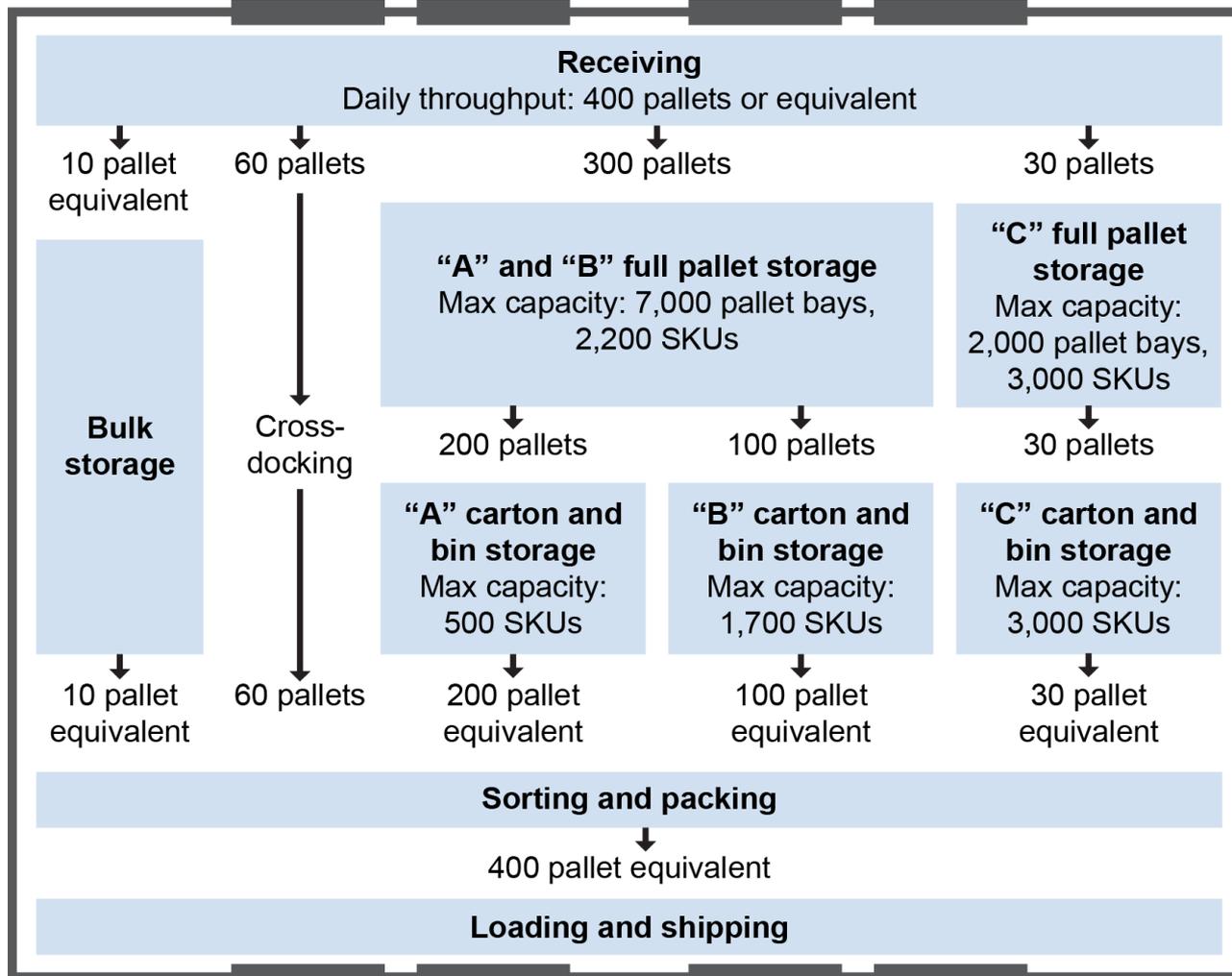
Topic 1: Warehouse Design Principles and Process

Define and Obtain Data



Topic 1: Warehouse Design Principles and Process

Formulate Planning Base for Defined Throughput



Topic 1: Warehouse Design Principles and Process

Creating Internal and External Layouts

Internal layout needs

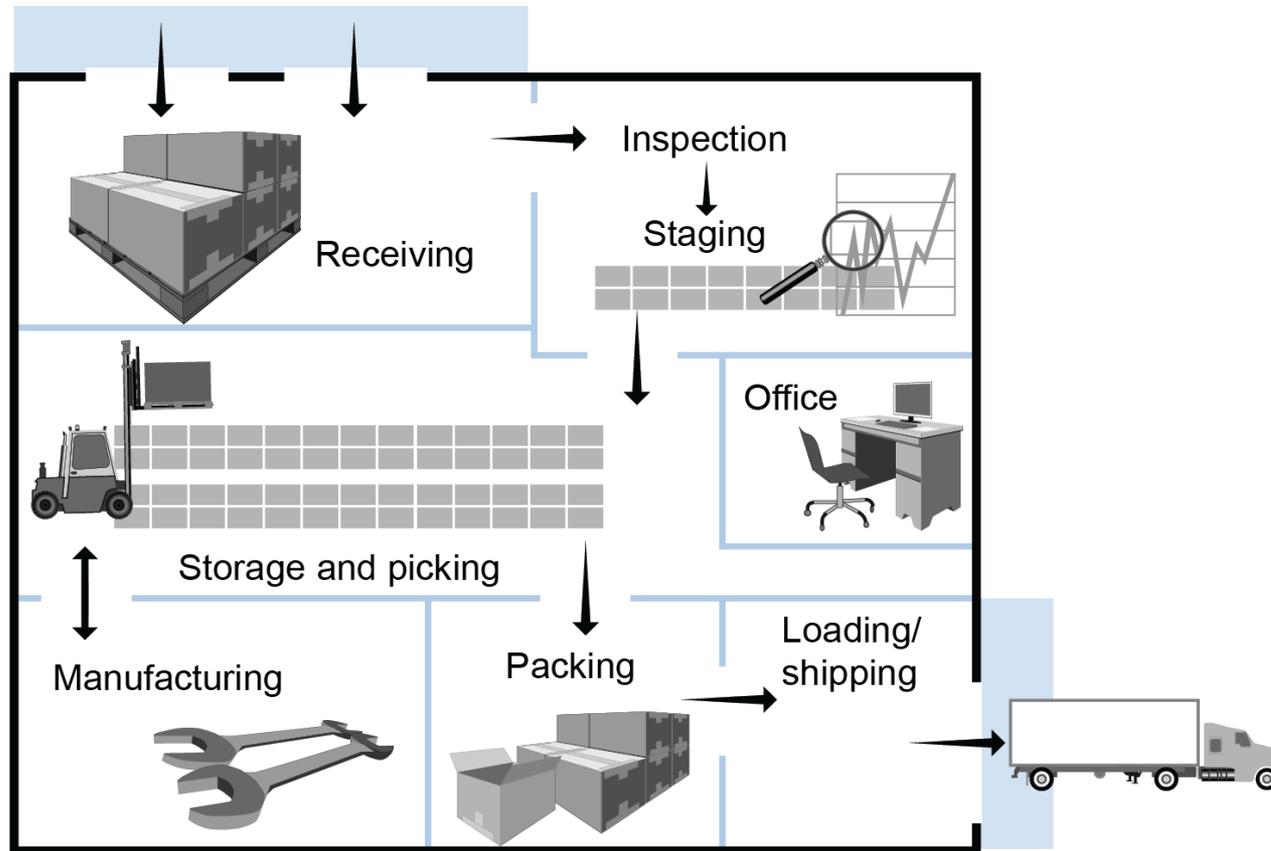
- Dock heights
- Vertical clearance
- Distance between supports
- Tolerances for floor unevenness
- Necessary services

External layout needs

- Yard
- Access roadways
- Fencing and security
- Parking areas
- Vehicle maintenance areas
- Landscaped areas

Topic 2: Facility Size

Basic Warehouse Design



Source: David F. Ross, *Distribution Planning and Control—Managing in the Era of Supply Chain Management*. Used with permission.

Space Needs in Warehouses

Interior Space Uses

- ◆ Staging areas for both inbound and outbound shipments
- ◆ Waiting areas for drivers
- ◆ Offices and communication/information system rooms
- ◆ Employee areas (e.g., rest rooms, locker rooms, break areas)
- ◆ Storage of pallets used for shipping
- ◆ Picking areas
- ◆ Value-added activities
- ◆ Storage of damaged goods waiting for return to suppliers
- ◆ Reverse logistics (for inspecting, fixing, scrapping, and reshipping)
- ◆ Holding of trash and recycling and related equipment (e.g., balers)
- ◆ Equipment storage and maintenance (e.g., recharging stations for electric vehicles)
- ◆ Building infrastructure, including utilities, HVAC, and security systems

Exterior Space

- ◆ Holding area for vehicles waiting to be loaded/unloaded
- ◆ Vehicle maneuvering
- ◆ Parking
- ◆ Fuel storage
- ◆ Outdoor recharging stations for electric vehicles
- ◆ Trash and recycling pickup
- ◆ Outdoor storage of equipment
- ◆ Security fencing and security systems
- ◆ Parking for trailers that are being utilized as inventory storage locations

Topic 2: Facility Size

Cube Utilization

“A measurement of the utilization of the total storage capacity of a vehicle storage bay, container, type of warehouse equipment, or entire warehouse. The intent is to minimize unused horizontal or vertical space.”
(*APICS Dictionary*, 16th edition)

Improving cube utilization:

- Often requires different equipment (e.g., rack systems, forklift trucks)
- Finding additional unused space in existing structure
- Standardizing packaging/pallet size

Topic 2: Facility Size

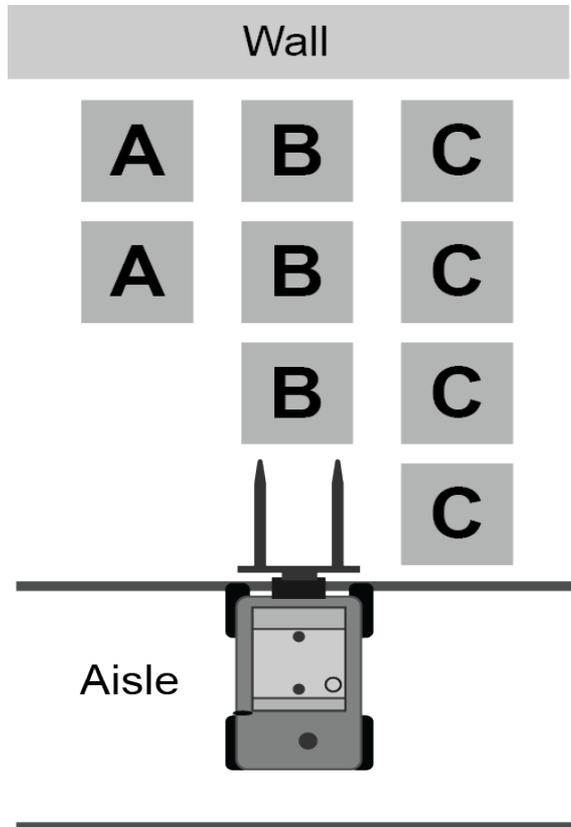
Calculating Storage Space

1. Define the number of pallets required to meet inventory needs.
2. Calculate the square and cubic feet needed to store product.
3. Add space for other storage tools.

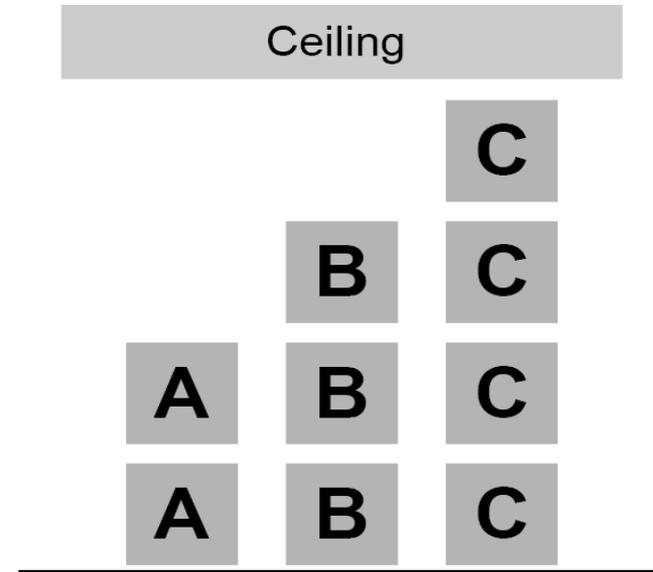
Topic 2: Facility Size

Honeycombing

Horizontal Honeycombing



Vertical Honeycombing

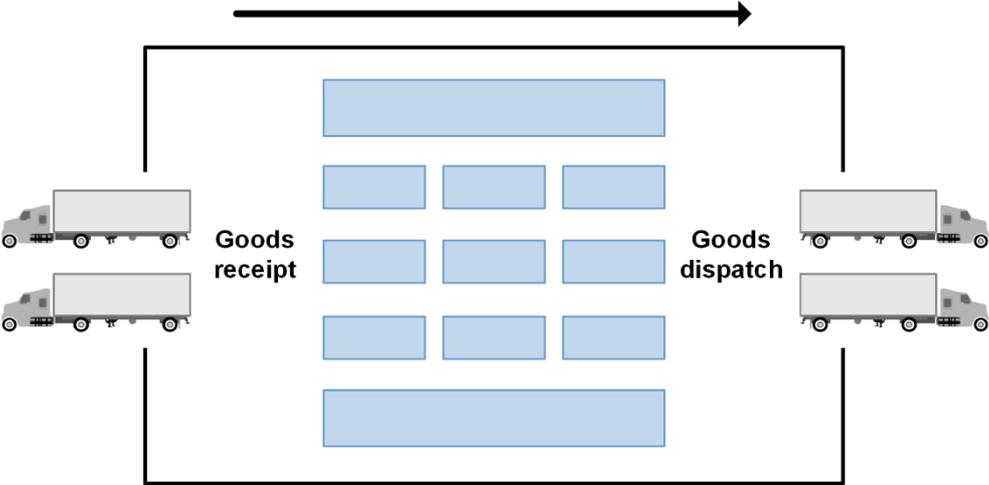


Source: David F. Ross, *Distribution Planning and Control—Managing in the Era of Supply Chain Management*. Used with permission.

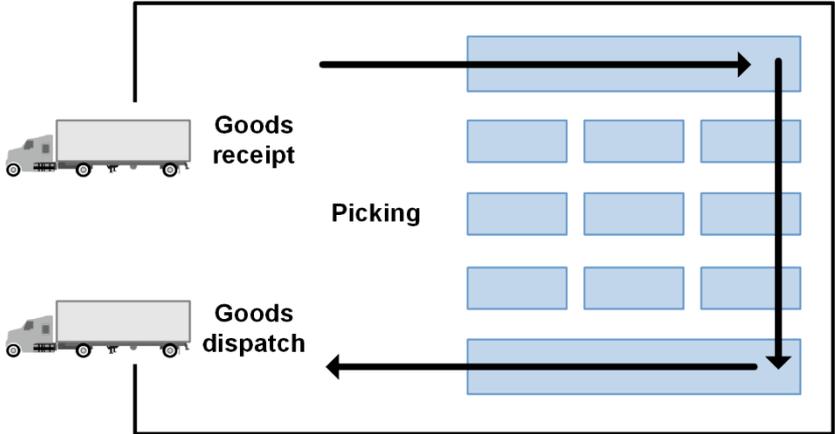
Topic 3: Types of Layouts

Warehouse Layouts

Through-flow



U-flow



Topic 4: Optimizing Space and Capacity

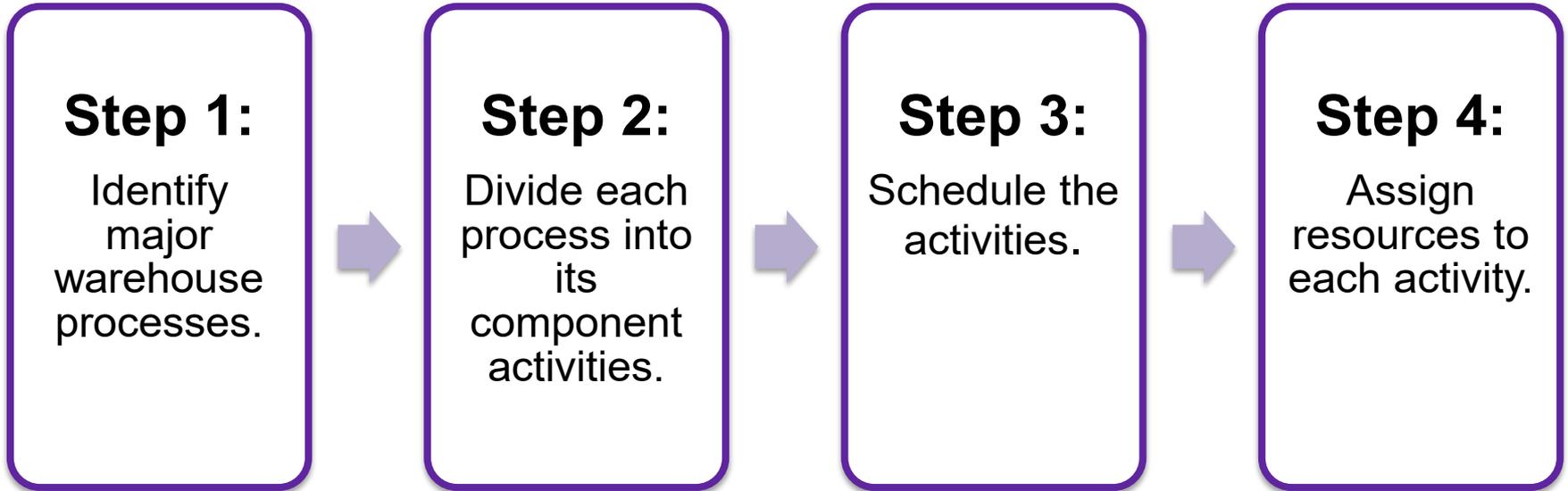
Finding Additional Warehouse Space

Ways to increase capacity without increasing footprint:

- Consolidate stock.
- Move from fixed location to random location.
- Change storage medium or handling equipment.
- Reduce beam heights.
- Use variable height locations.
- Use temporary storage locations.

Topic 4: Optimizing Space and Capacity

Modeling Resource Utilization



Topic 4: Optimizing Space and Capacity

Developing Work Standards

Available Time = Hours of Operation × Number of Workers or Equipment

$$\text{Utilization Rate} = \frac{\text{Hours Actually Worked}}{\text{Available Hours}}$$

$$\text{Efficiency Rate} = \frac{\text{Actual Output}}{\text{Standard Output}}$$

Rated Capacity = Available Time × Utilization Rate × Efficiency Rate

$$\text{Demonstrated Capacity} = \frac{\text{Output for } n \text{ Periods}}{n}$$

Topic 4: Optimizing Space and Capacity

Examples of Waste in Warehouse

Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Driving an empty forklift
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Time spent correcting errors in put-away or picking◆ Delays caused by congestion in receiving and shipping areas
Motion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Inefficient movements, such as staging before put-away◆ Unnecessary steps (e.g., checking paperwork)
Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Too much inventory◆ Inefficient use of storage space (poor use of vertical space, multiple half-empty pallets of the same SKU in different locations)◆ Obsolete or out-of-date stock

Source: Adapted from Toby Gooley, "Lean Your Warehouse Workforce." May 28, 2013, www.dcvelocity.com/articles/20130528-lean-your-warehouse-workforce/.

CLTD

CERTIFIED IN LOGISTICS,
TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

MODULE 7, SECTION D:
MATERIALS HANDLING AND
WAREHOUSE AUTOMATION



Topic 1: Materials Handling and Conveyors

Materials-Handling Principles

1. Plan for materials handling through well-thought-out processes and procedures.
2. Standardize equipment and procedures.
3. Work smarter. Eliminate unnecessary work.
4. Design processes to be ergonomic.
5. Consolidate smaller unit loads into larger units.
6. Maximize the use of space.
7. Apply systems thinking to the materials-handling process.
8. Use automation when possible.
9. Minimize short- and long-term environmental impacts.
10. Evaluate equipment and systems purchases.

Source: Adapted from "The Ten Principles of Material Handling," Material Handling Institute, www.mhia.org.

Topic 1: Materials Handling and Conveyors

Warehouse Equipment and Systems

Conveyor Types

Roller



Bulk



Belt



Source: Intelligated (roller), Omni Metalcraft (bulk), Intelligated (belt). All images used with permission.

Topic 2: Picking Systems

Picking Systems

Pick-to-light
system



Visual picking
system



Sources: Bastian Solutions, LLC, www.bastiansolutions.com/solutions/technology/supply-chain-software/picking-technology/pick-to-light (pick-to-light). Deutsche Post DHL Group (visual picking system). Both images used with permission.

Topic 2: Picking Systems

Picking Systems



Picker-to-goods



Goods-to-picker

Sources: Intelligrated (picker-to-goods), Kardex Remstar (goods-to-picker). Both used with permission.

Topic 2: Picking Systems

Robotic Systems



Layer picker

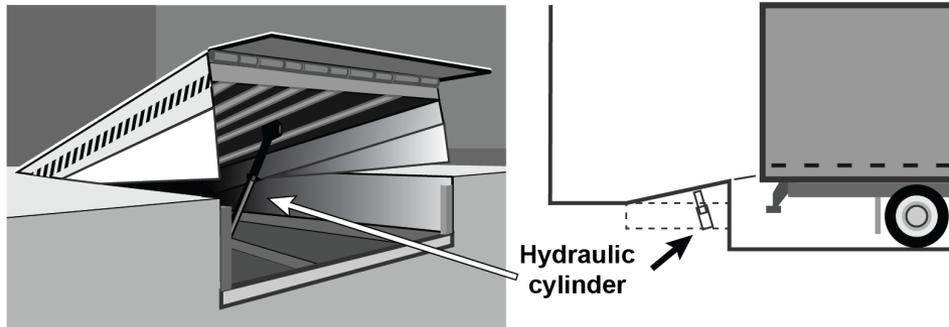


Automated guided vehicle (AGV)

Source: Bastian Solutions, LLC, www.bastiansolutions.com/solutions/technology/industrial-robotics/industrial-robotic-solutions/robotic-palletizing/robotic-mixed-load-palletizer. www.ek-automation.com (AGV). Both images used with permission.

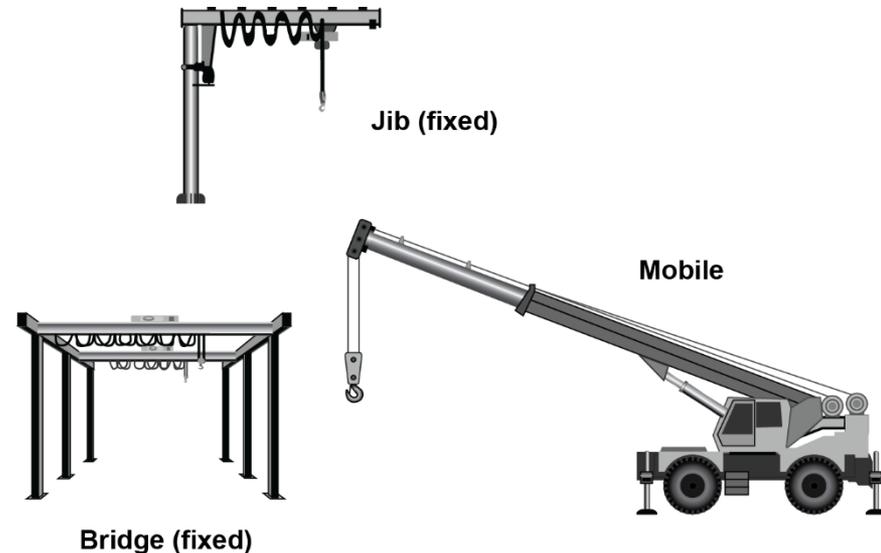
Topic 3: Handling Systems

Handling



Dock equipment

- Dock levelers
- Door systems
- Wheel guides
- Bumpers
- Lighting
- Safety equipment



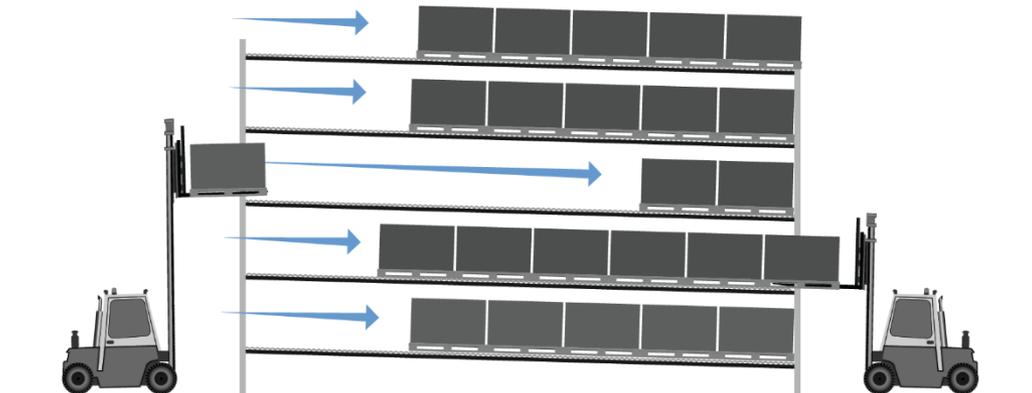
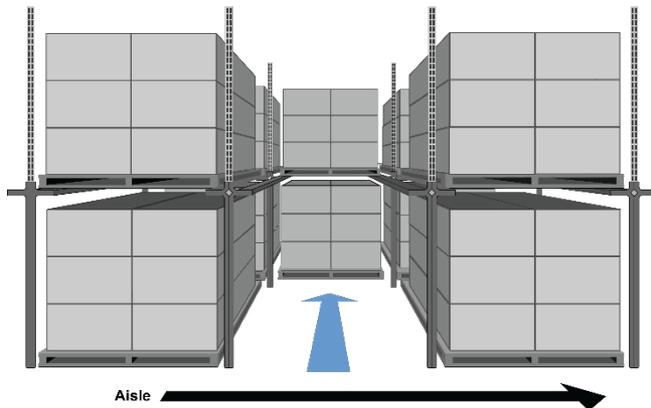
Product-handling equipment

- Boom conveyors
- Forklifts
- Pallet trucks
- Cranes

Topic 4: Storage Systems

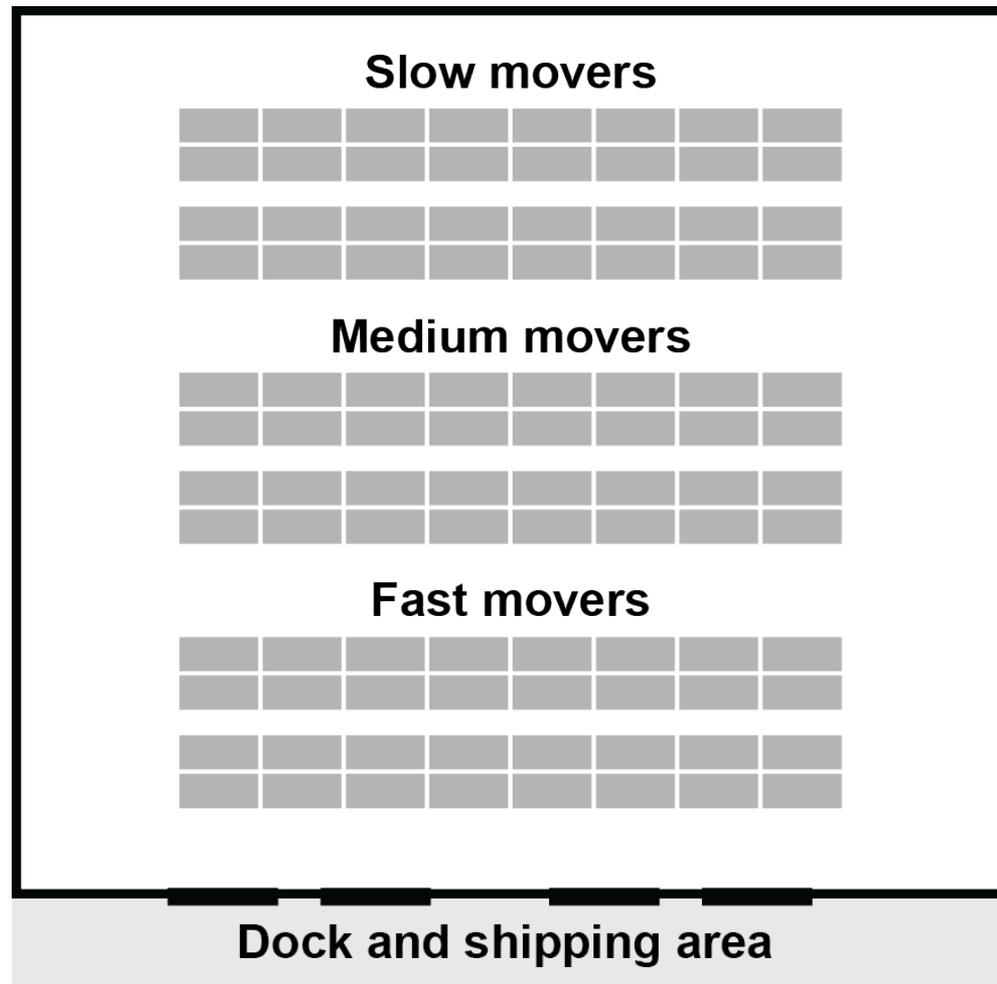
Palleted Storage

- Block stacking
- Drive-in/drive-through racks
- Adjustable pallet racks (APR)
- Powered mobile racks



Topic 5: Slotting Strategy

ABC Slotting



Source: David F. Ross, *Distribution Planning and Control—Managing in the Era of Supply Chain Management*. Used with permission.

Topic 6: Health, Safety, and Security

Warehouse Safety Measures



Topic 6: Health, Safety, and Security

Securing Warehouse Assets and Contents

- Damage and destruction of the facility and its contents from natural and human-made causes
- Vandalism and theft by outsiders and insiders
- Cyber theft and hacking
- Gradual degradation of inventory shelf life

Topic 6: Health, Safety, and Security

C-TPAT's Warehouse Security Measures

Security plan focus areas:

- Physical security
- Standard operating procedures
- Personnel
- Access controls
- Information technology
- Customer evaluation

Topic 7: Warehouse Systems and Automation

Information Systems

Warehouse management systems (WMS)

- Manage orders and inventory
- Organize warehouse work
- Monitor and analyze performance
- Can manage multiple warehouses

Warehouse control systems (WCS)

- Communicate directly with warehouse automated equipment
- Operate in real time
- Provide a single user interface

Topic 7: Warehouse Systems and Automation

Selecting a WMS

Ability to interface or integrate with existing systems

Modularization and scalability

Accessibility from internet

Analysis and reporting capabilities

User-friendliness

Support of best warehouse practices

Support of specialized functionality

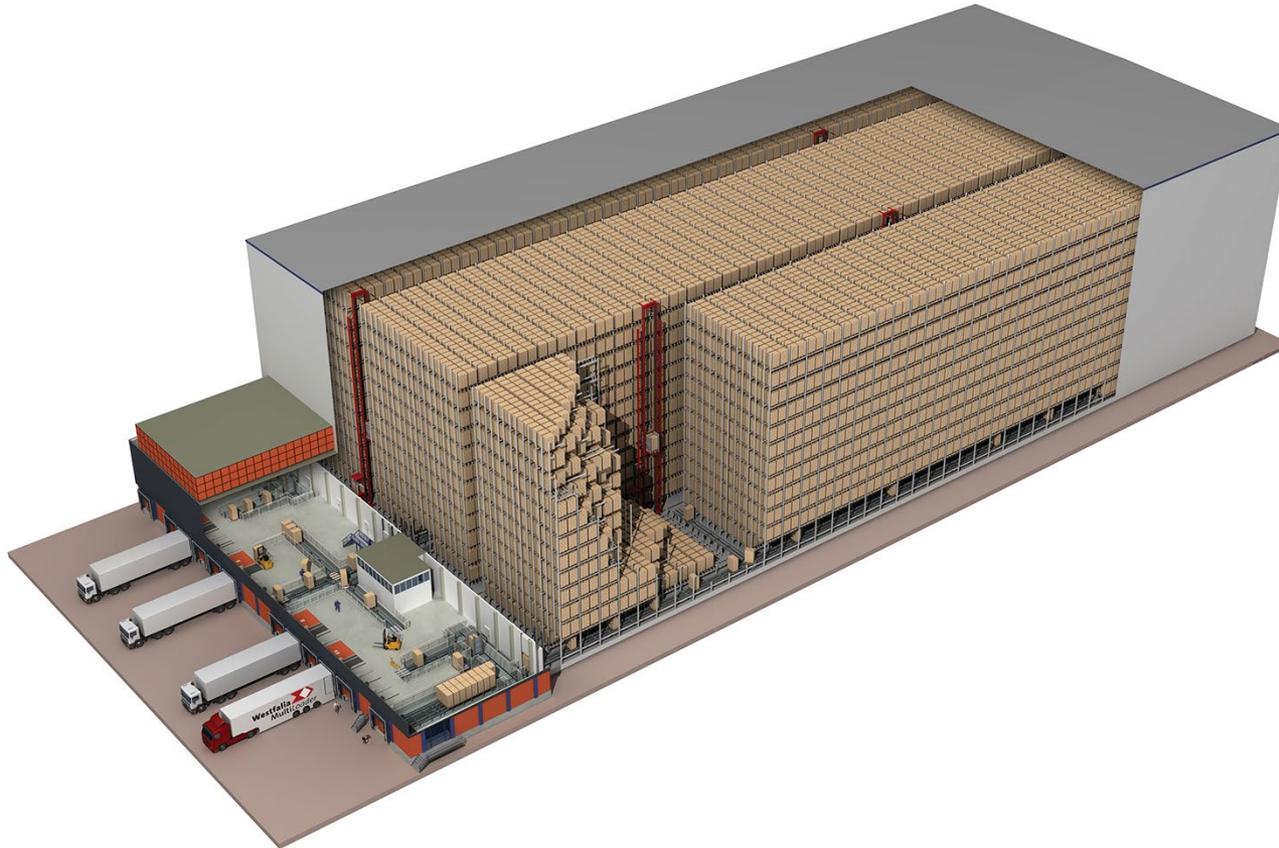
Topic 7: Warehouse Systems and Automation

Yard Management Systems

- Coordinate inbound and outbound shipments
- Account for equipment and goods in yard and warehouse
- Reduce delayed trailer return
- Manage shunting work

Topic 7: Warehouse Systems and Automation

Automated Storage and Retrieval Systems (AS/RS)



CLTD

CERTIFIED IN LOGISTICS,
TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

MODULE 7, SECTION E:
PACKAGING

 APICS

 ASCM

Topic 1: Product and Packaging Fundamentals

Product State

Solids

- Bulk or packaged forms.
- Bulk includes materials too large for pallets and dense raw materials.

Liquids

- Differentiated by viscosity level.
- May be transported by pipeline or in units, such as barrels, drums, or tanks.

Gases

- Gases are compressible.
- Transported in bulk by pipeline or large pressurized tankers.

Topic 1: Product and Packaging Fundamentals

Density

- Refers to the ratio of mass to volume.
- Highly dense products will “weigh out” before they “cube out,” which means that a load will reach the vehicle’s weight limit before it fully fills the container.



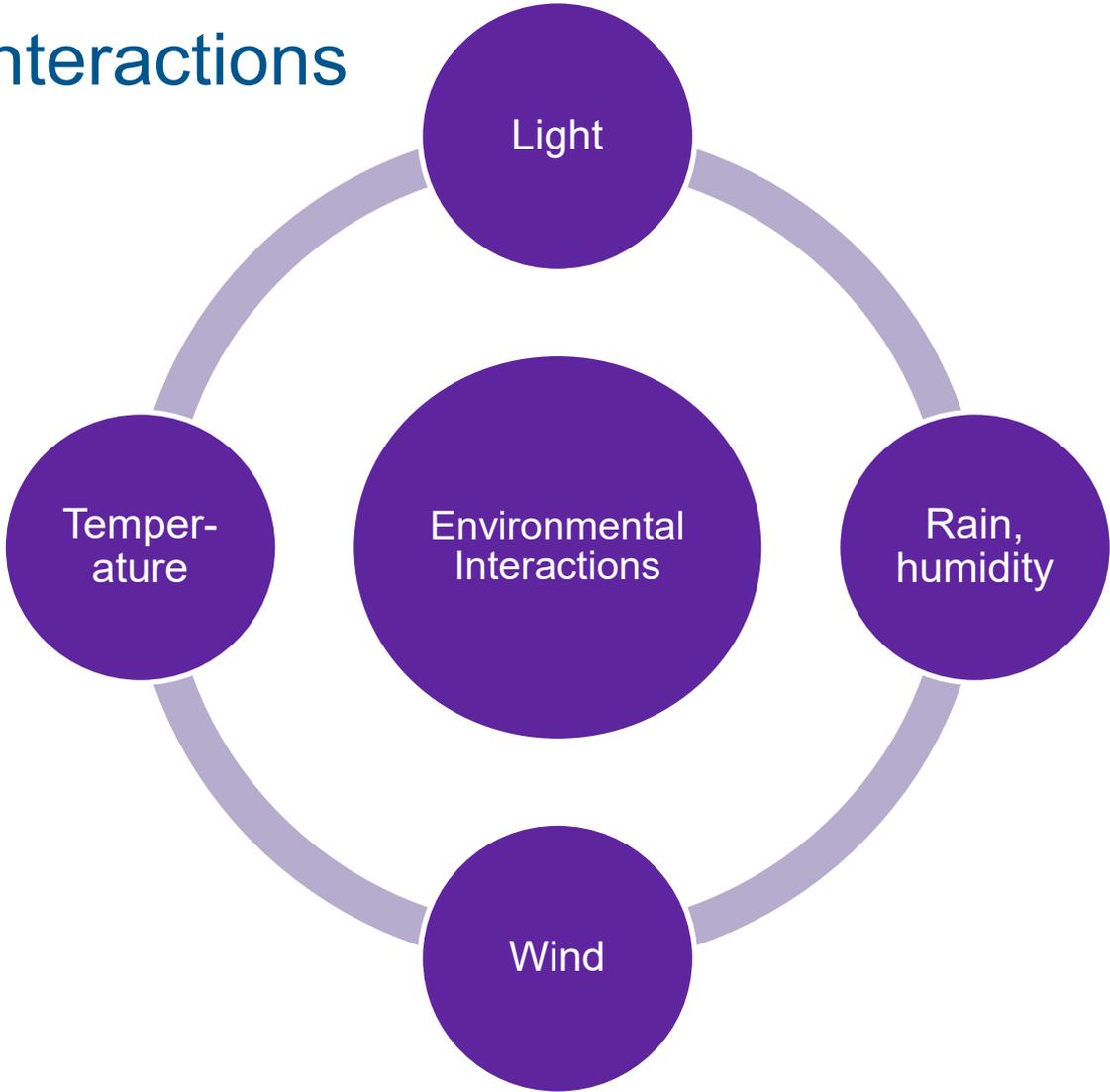
Iron ore will typically **weigh out** a river barge (highly dense).



Coal will typically **cube out** a river barge (less dense).

Topic 1: Product and Packaging Fundamentals

Environmental Interactions



Topic 1: Product and Packaging Fundamentals

Packaging Goals

Consumer
packaging

- What consumers see in stores

Industrial
packaging

- Designed for transportation and logistics

Topic 1: Product and Packaging Fundamentals

Protecting Against Damage from Typical Causes

Impact and vibration

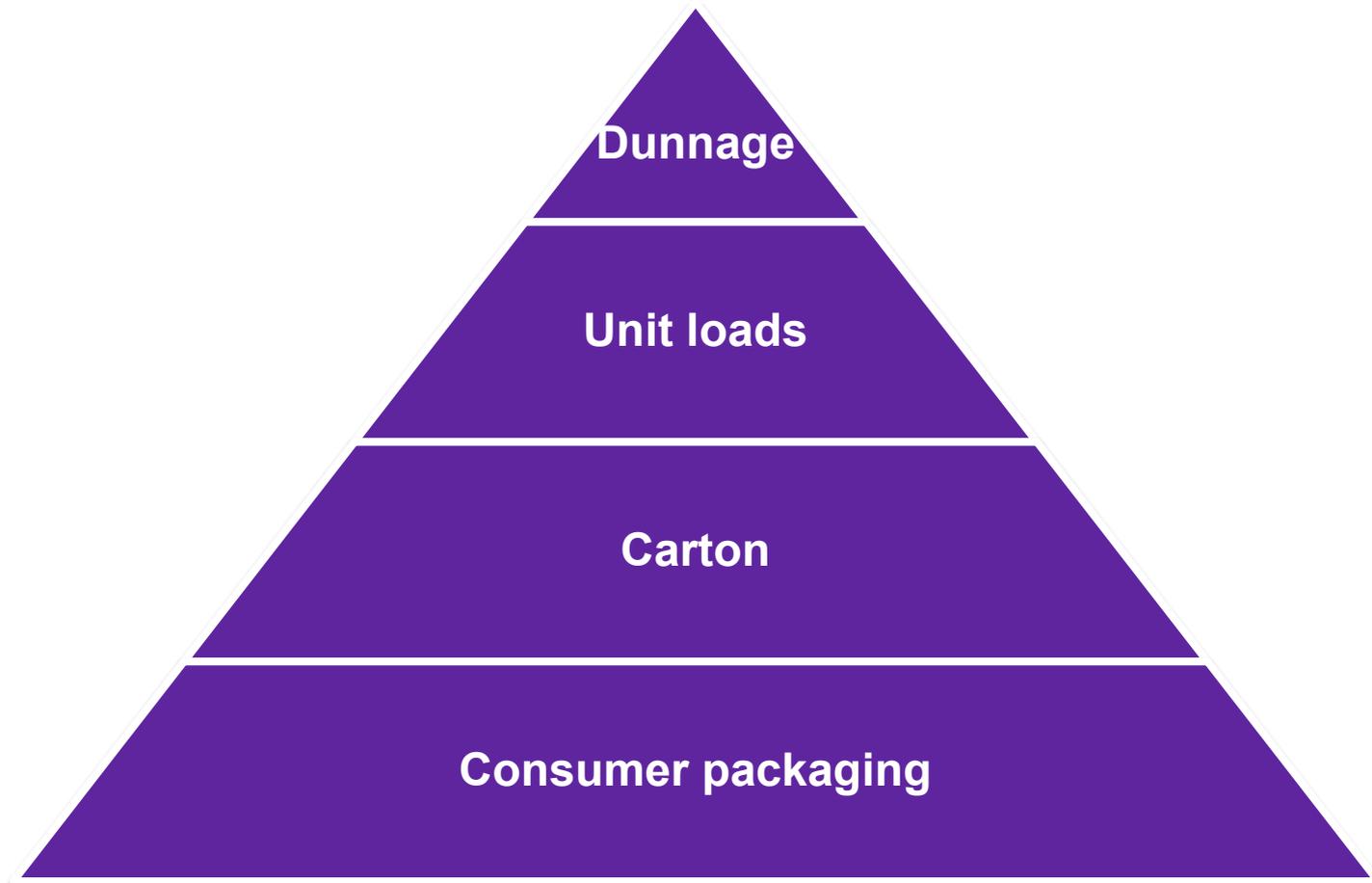
- This is provided by cushioning material, shrink wrap, etc.

Compression and puncture

- This is provided by a sturdy outside box or rigid container, protective corner additions to pallets, shrink wrap, etc.

Topic 1: Product and Packaging Fundamentals

Building Blocks of Packing



Topic 1: Product and Packaging Fundamentals

Sustainable Packaging

- Reusable packaging includes rigid containers like stackable plastic bins, kegs, barrels, or metal containers as well as reusable cushioning material like inflatable dunnage bags.
- Note that reusable packaging may require the use of tracking or a deposit system to ensure the return of rigid containers.

Topic 1: Product and Packaging Fundamentals

Unit Labeling

Bar codes



A machine-readable code that identifies, at minimum, a product manufacturer and stockkeeping unit (SKU)

Examples:

- UPC
- 2D bar code

RFID



- Used to identify and locate units—primarily at case and/or pallet level due to cost issues.
- Electronic tags are smart chips whose signals are automatically picked up by readers/interrogators.

Topic 1: Product and Packaging Fundamentals

RFID Tag Types



Active tag

- Broadcasts information, has power source, can transmit data to reader **at long ranges, most expensive type, for containers or pallets**

Passive tag

- Does not send out data, not self-powered, reader temporarily powers tag, can transmit data at short range, cheap if purchased in bulk

Semipassive tag

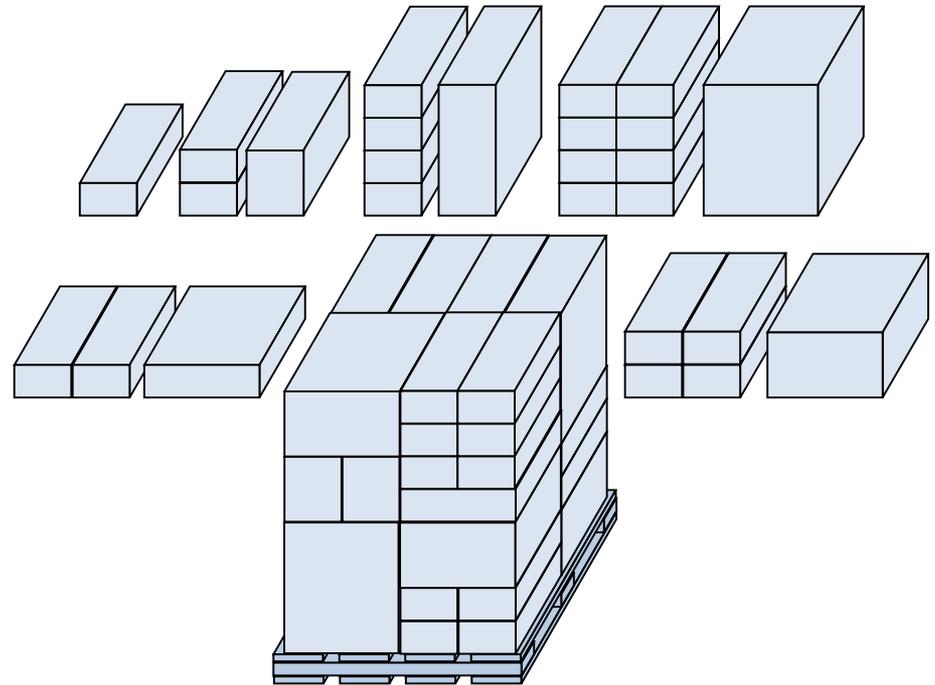
- Tag sends out data, is self-powered, and widens range by harnessing power from reader

Topic 2: Unitization and Unit Loads

Master Cartons

Criteria that affect size of master carton:

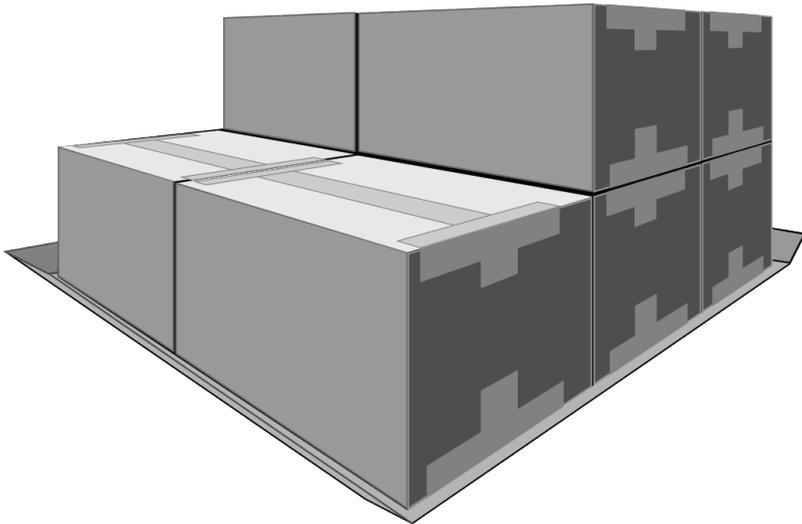
- Ease of handling
- Economies of scale in transportation
- Customer preference
- Packaging efficiency
- Sales velocity



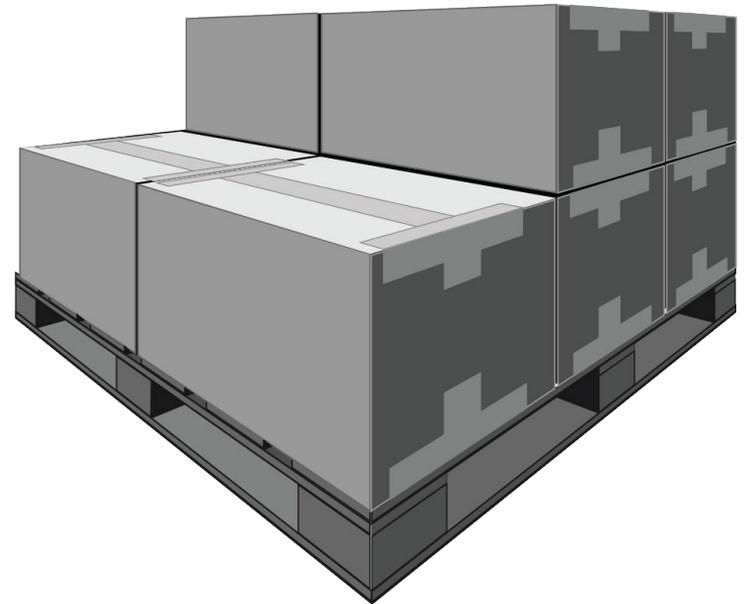
Topic 2: Unitization and Unit Loads

Pallet Types

Slip sheet pallet



Wood pallet



Topic 2: Unitization and Unit Loads

ISO Standard Pallet Sizes

Dimensions (mm) W x L	Dimensions (inches) W x L	Country of Use
800 × 1 200	31.50 × 47.24	Europe (euro pallet)
1 000 × 1 200	39.37 × 47.24	UK and Asia (UK or industrial pallet)
1 067 × 1 067	42.00 × 42.00	Most countries
1 100 × 1 100	43.30 × 43.30	Asia
1 165 × 1 165	45.87 × 45.87	Australia
1 219 × 1 016	48.00 × 40.00	North America