

# CLTD

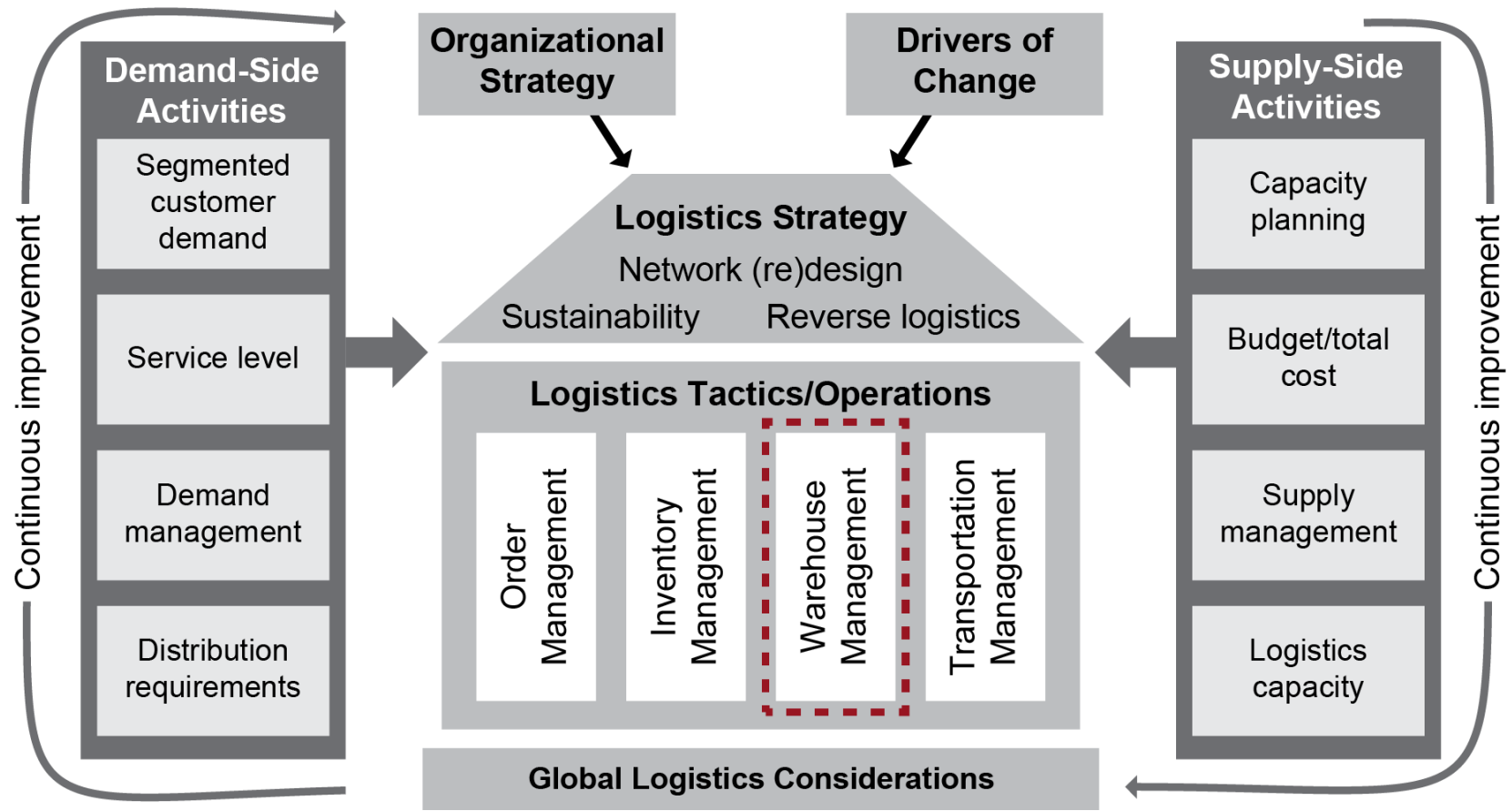
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## MODULE 7: WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT



# Module 7: Warehouse Management

## Module 7 Overview



# CLTD

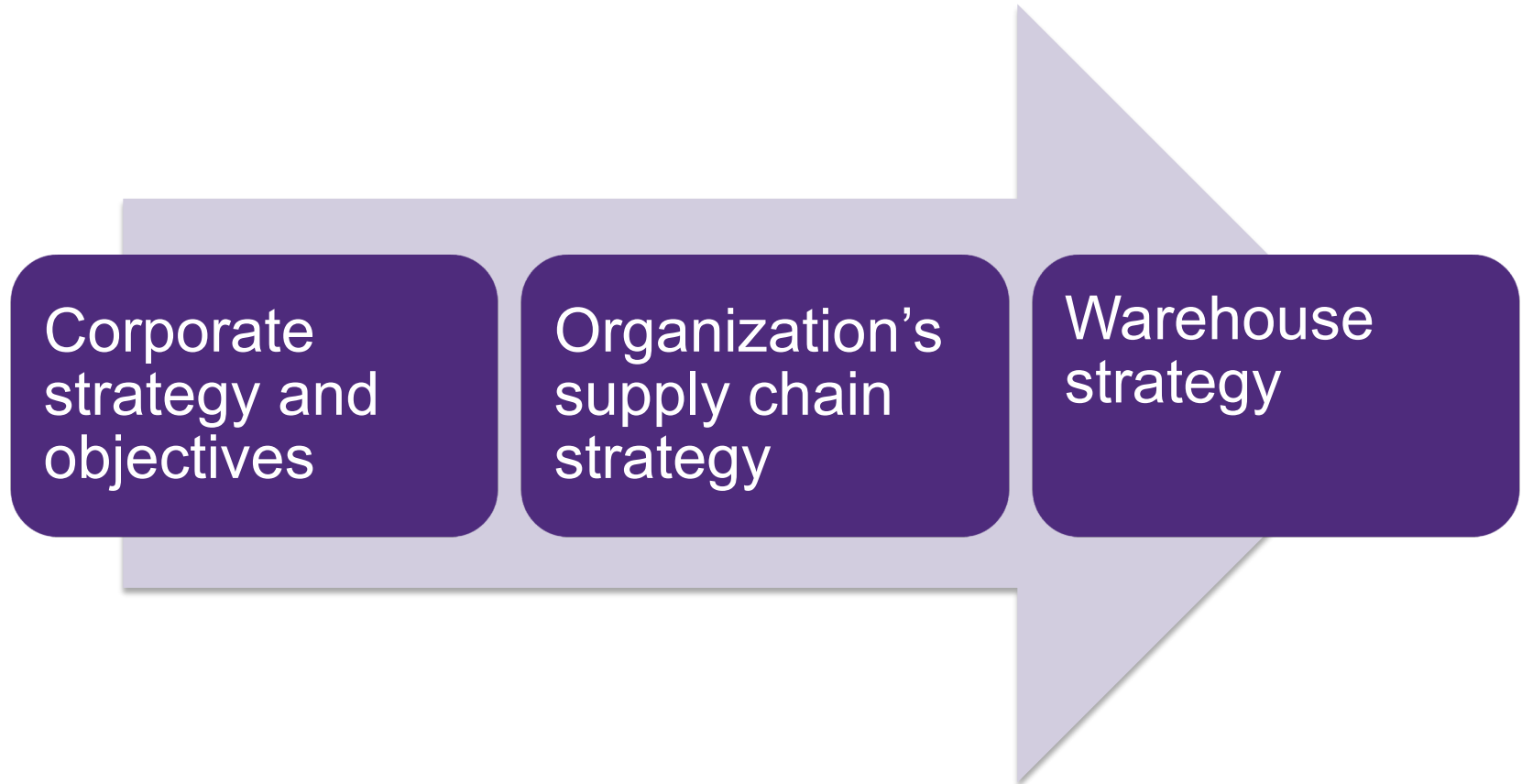
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## MODULE 7, SECTION A: WAREHOUSE STRATEGY AND TACTICS



# Topic 1: Warehouse Strategy

## Alignment



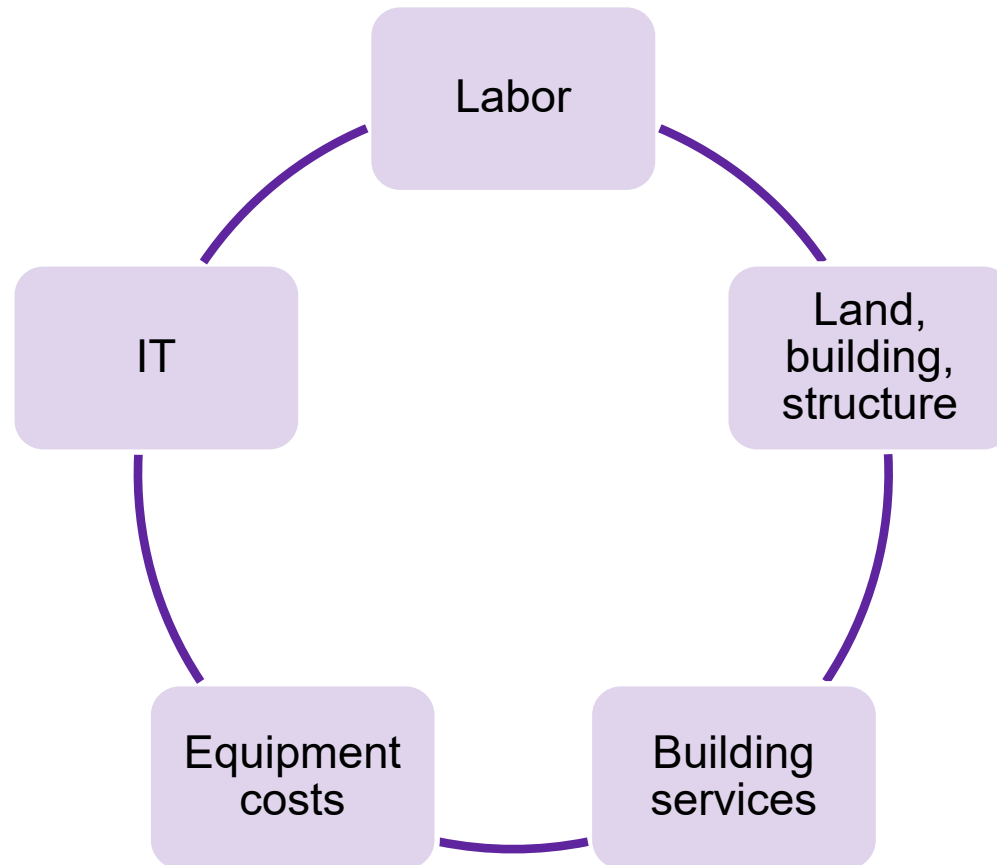
# Topic 1: Warehouse Strategy

## 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?

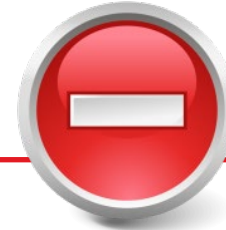


# Topic 2: Warehouse Ownership Types

## Private Warehouses



- Greater control over operations
- Economic advantages
- Flexible asset



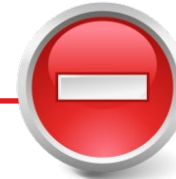
- Consume capital from more strategic opportunities
- Inflexible asset
- Increased carrying costs
- Increased exposure to risks

# 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

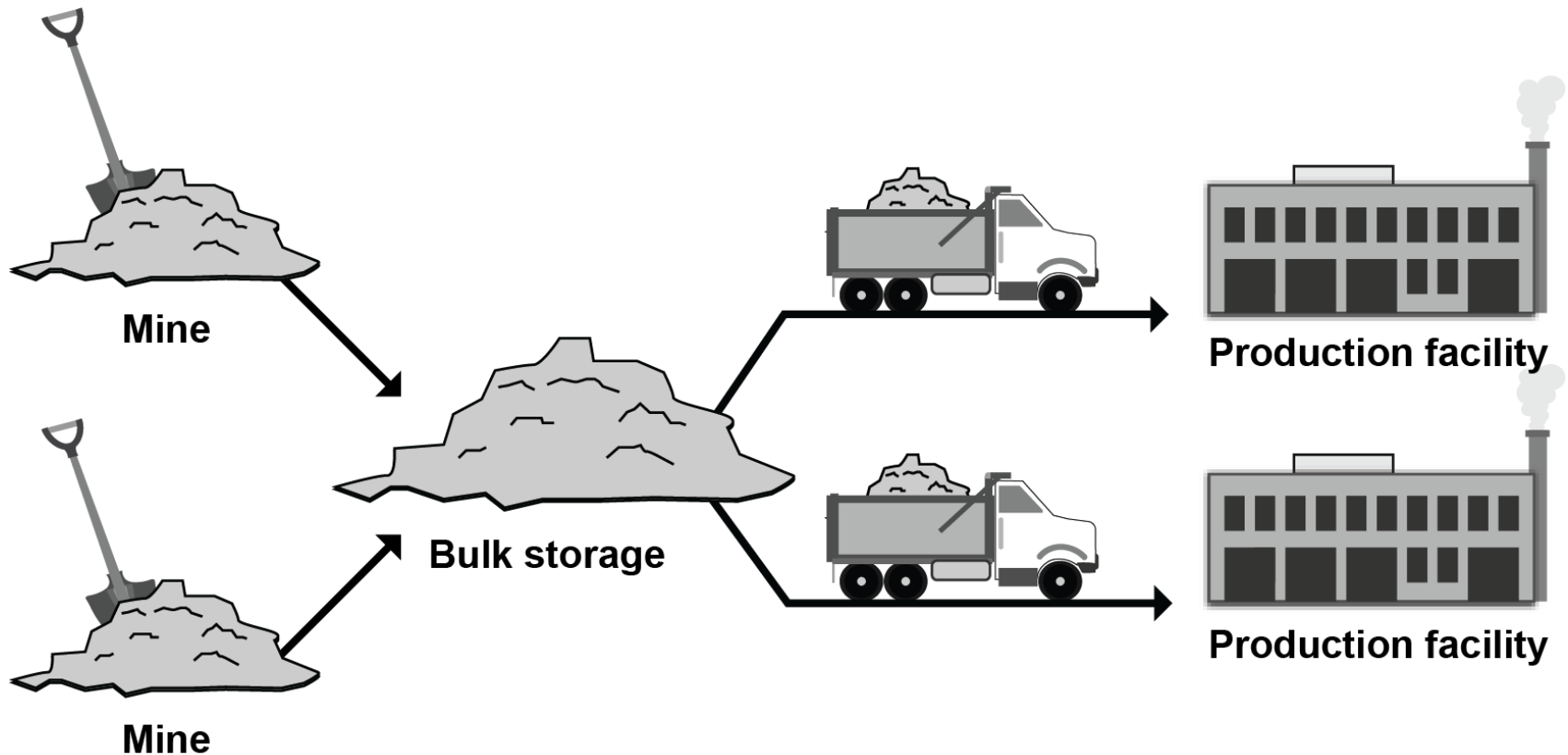
## Warehouse Decision Factors

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.

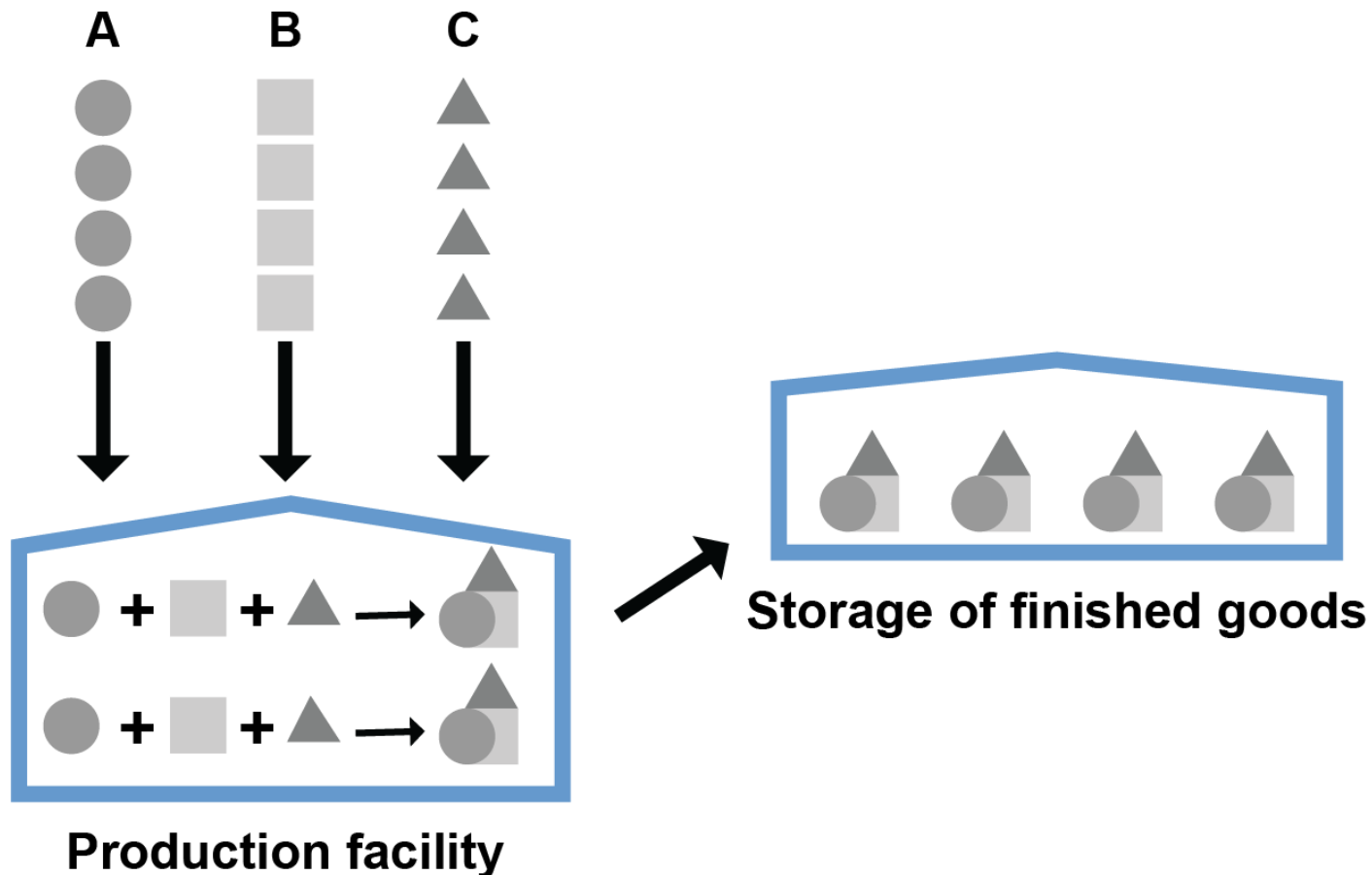
# Topic 3: Warehouse Functions and Specialized Services

## Storing Raw Materials



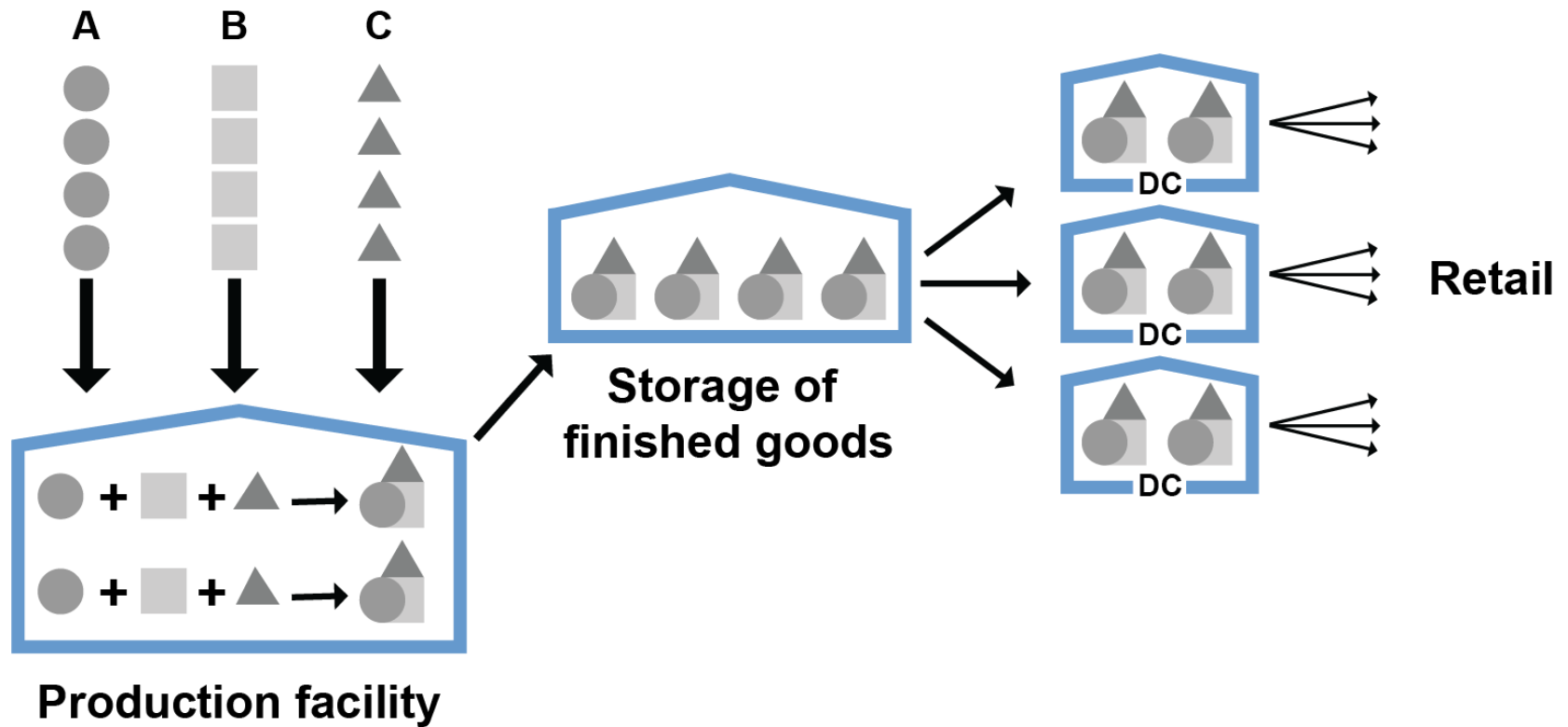
# Topic 3: Warehouse Functions and Specialized Services

## Warehousing Role at Production/Assembly Facilities



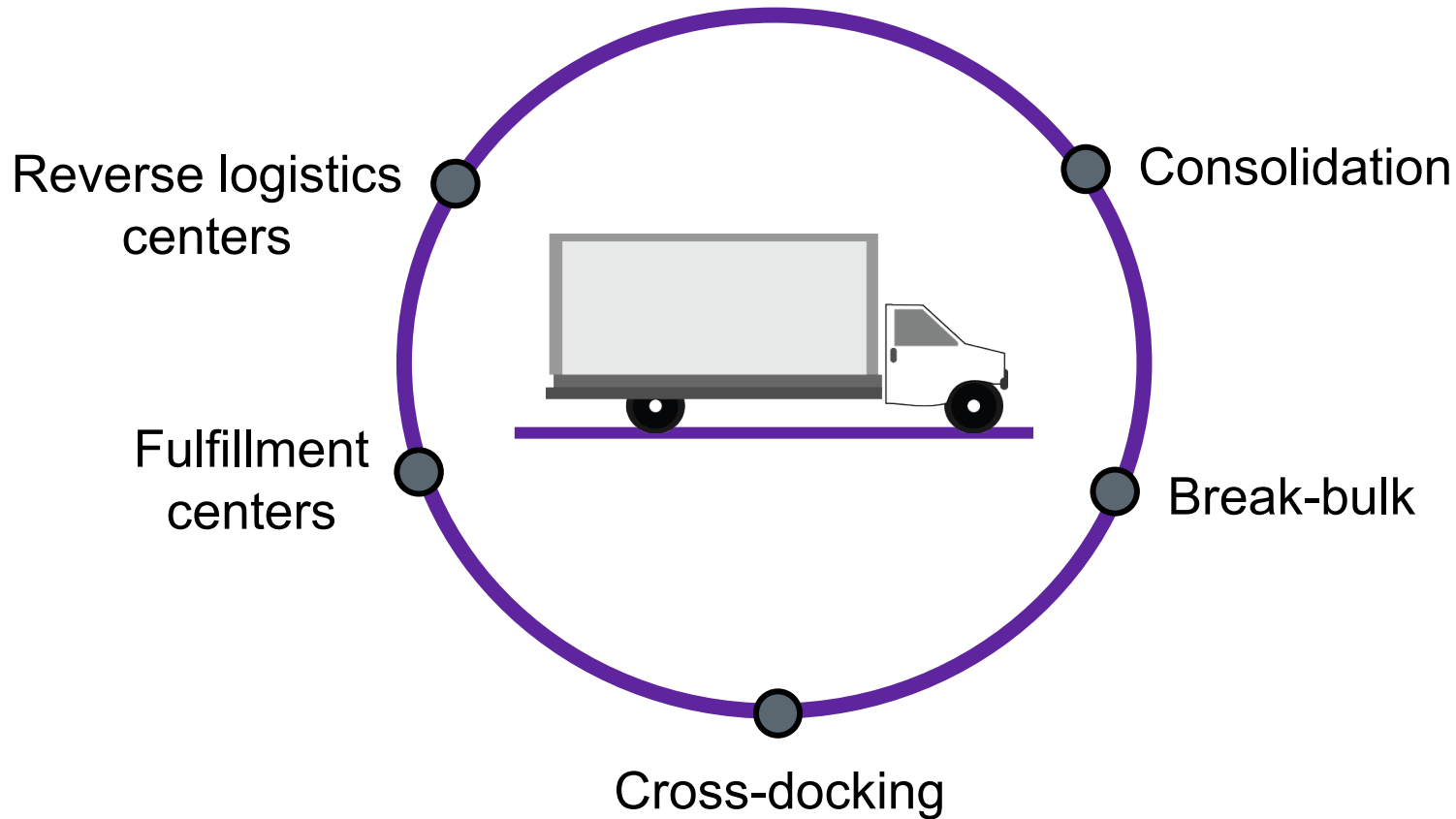
# Topic 3: Warehouse Functions and Specialized Services

## Managing Flow through the Distribution Channel



# Topic 3: Warehouse Functions and Specialized Services

## Warehouse Roles in Distribution Channel



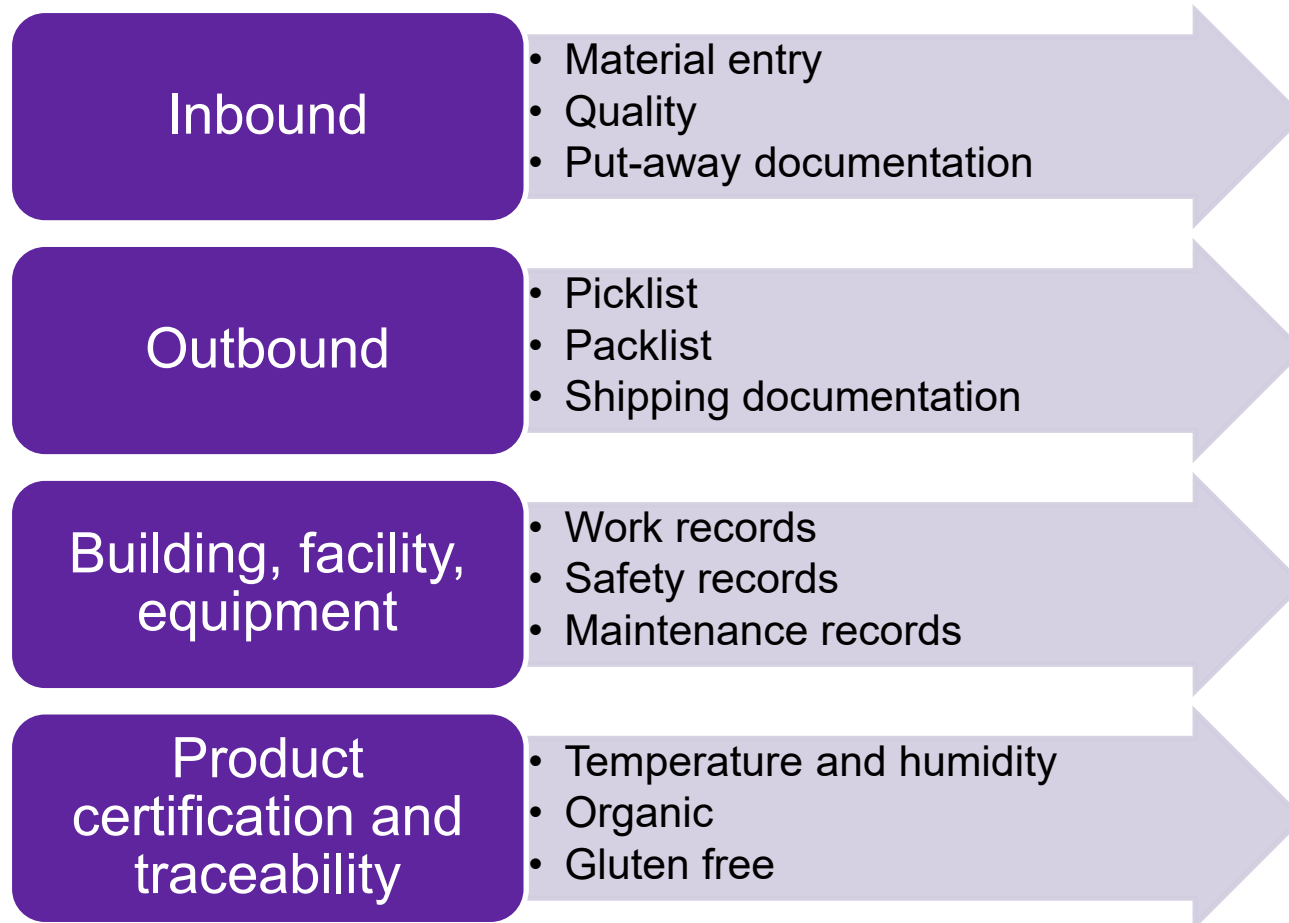


# Topic 3: Warehouse Functions and Specialized Services

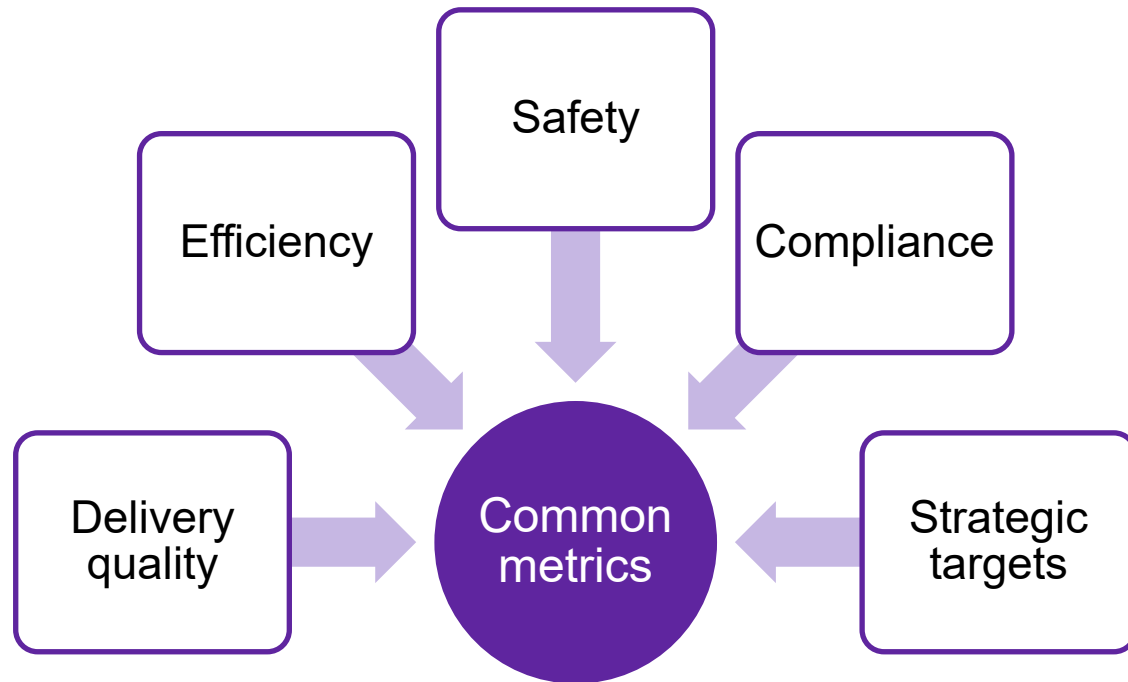
## Specialized Warehouses

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

## Warehouse Documentation



## Selecting the Right Metrics



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

## Warehouse Performance Metrics



# Topic 4: Warehouse Documentation and Performance Management

## Balanced Scorecard Approach to Warehouse Audits

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

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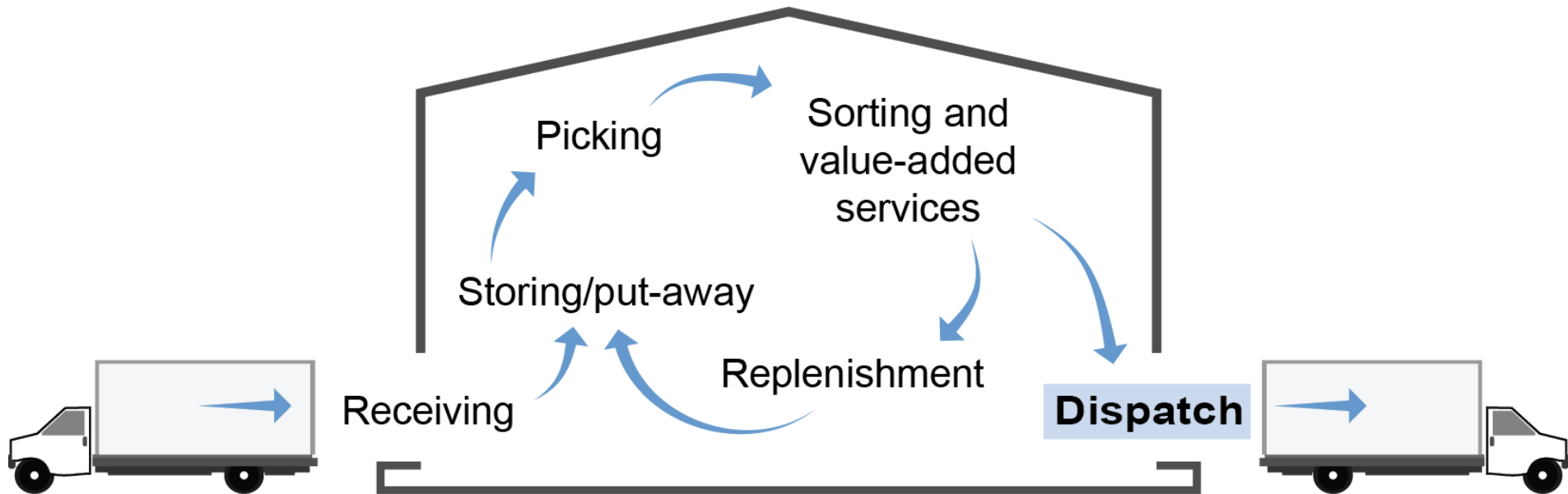
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## MODULE 7, SECTION B: WAREHOUSE PROCESSES



# Section B: Warehouse Processes

## Warehouse Processes



# Topic 1: Receiving

## Receiving

Requires coordination within the warehouse and advance planning

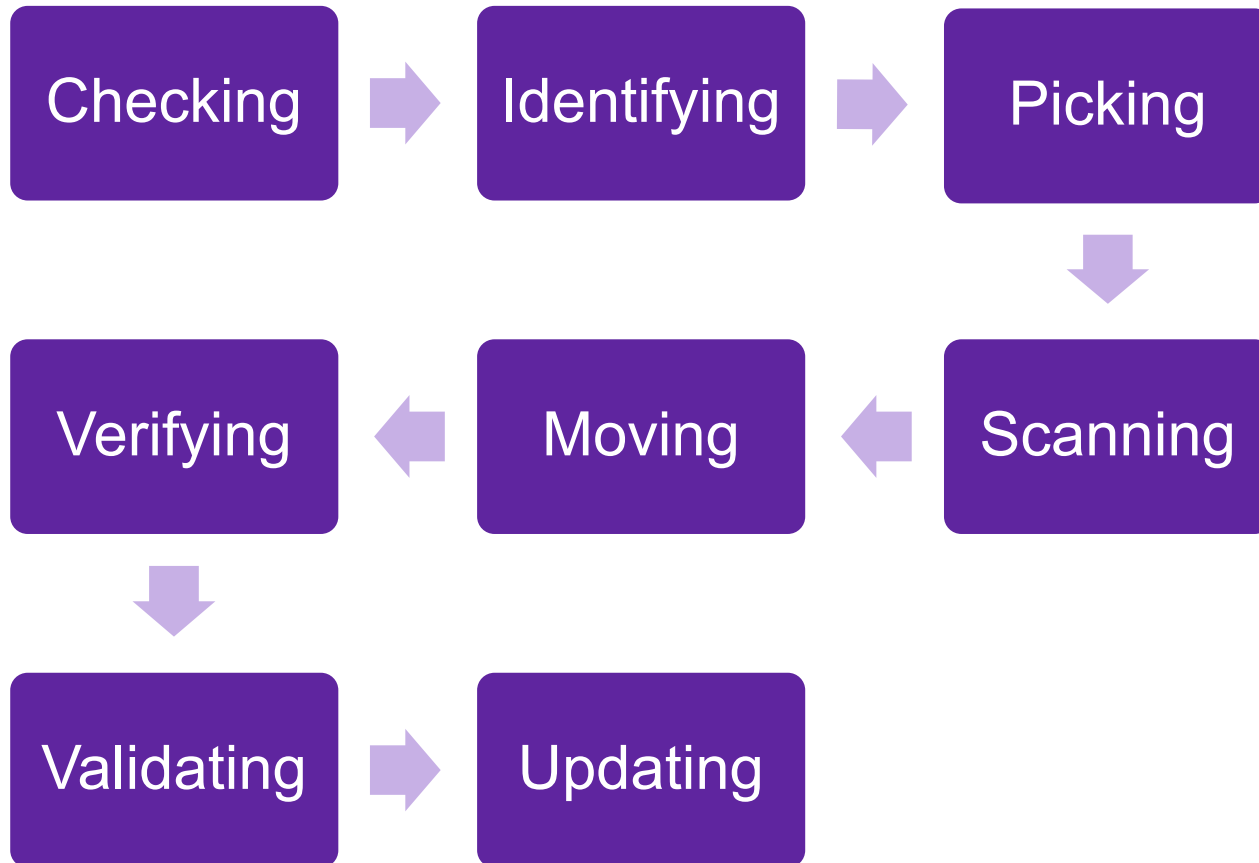
### Pre-receipt conditions

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



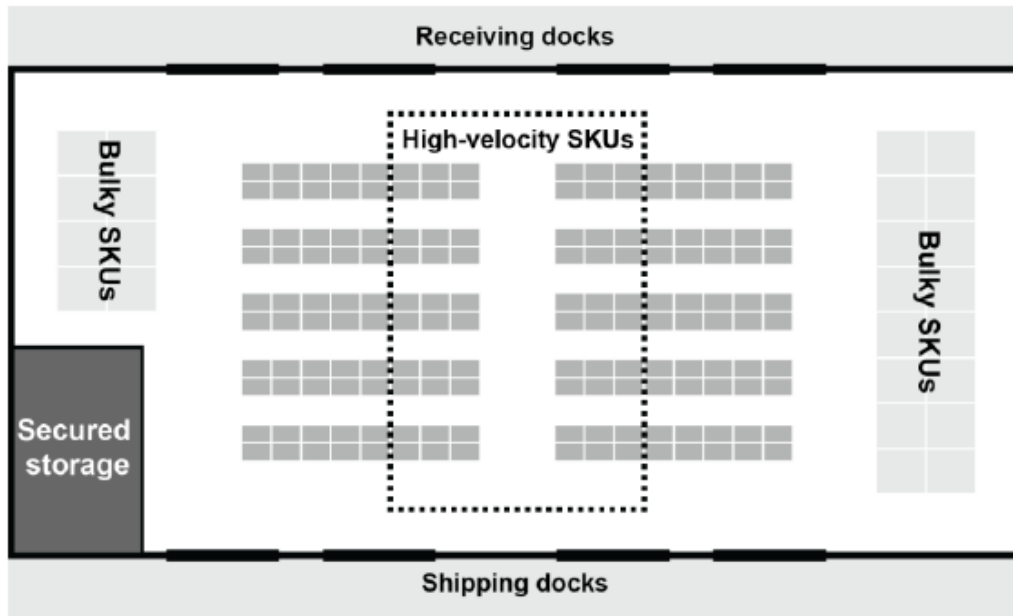
# Topic 2: Storage

## Storage Process



# Topic 2: Storage

## Factors Affecting Storage Performance



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

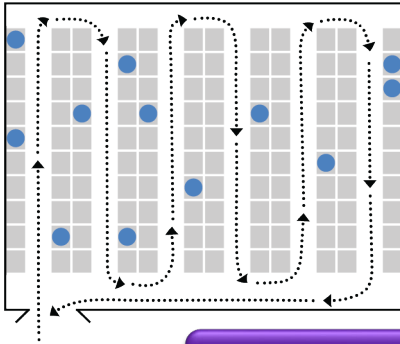
# Topic 3: Picking

## Picking

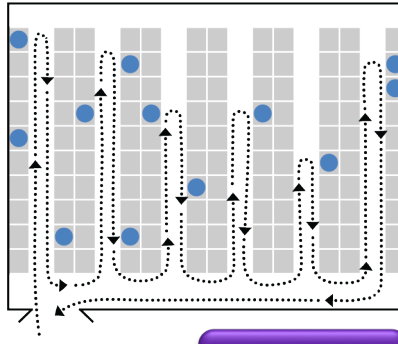
System	Order increments	Level of automation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Part-to-picker</li><li>• Picker-to-part</li><li>• Tool: Picking list</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Eaches”</li><li>• Cases</li><li>• Pallets</li><li>• Unit loads</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By hand</li><li>• Automated equipment</li></ul>

# Topic 3: Picking

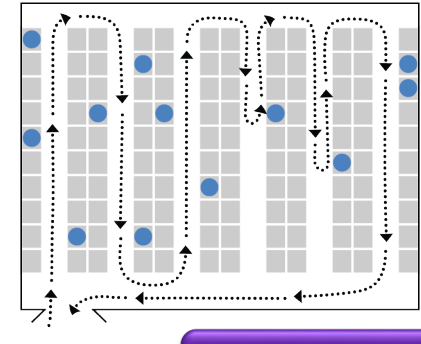
## Routing Strategy



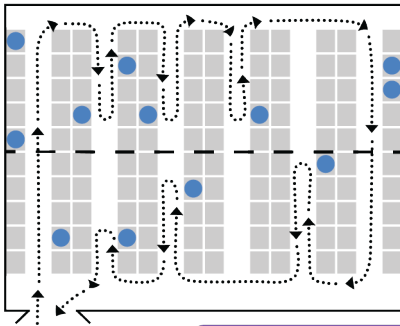
S-shape



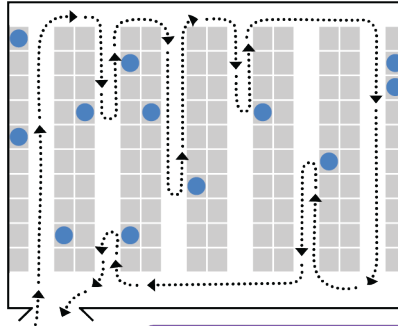
Return



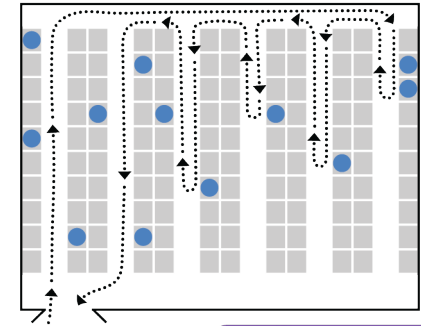
Combined



Midpoint



Largest gap



Optimal

# 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.

# Topic 4: Sorting/Packing and Value-Added Services

## 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

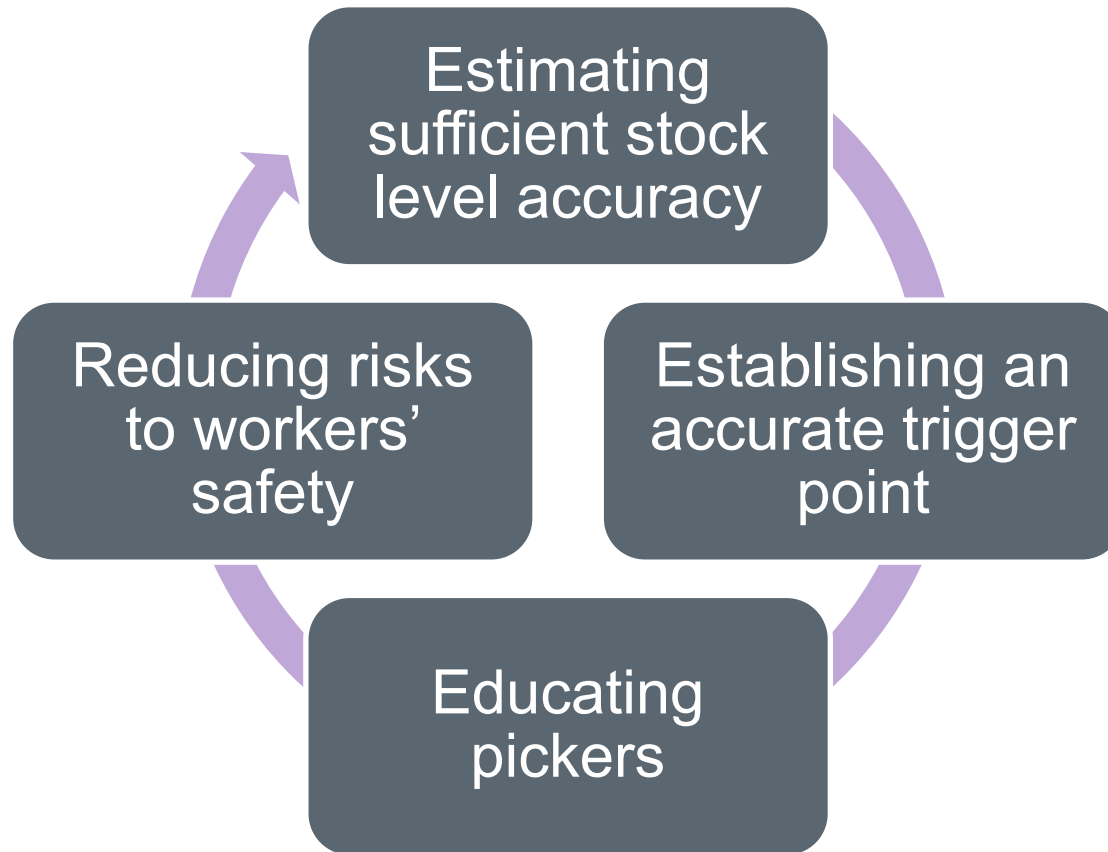
E-fulfillment

Information  
and reporting



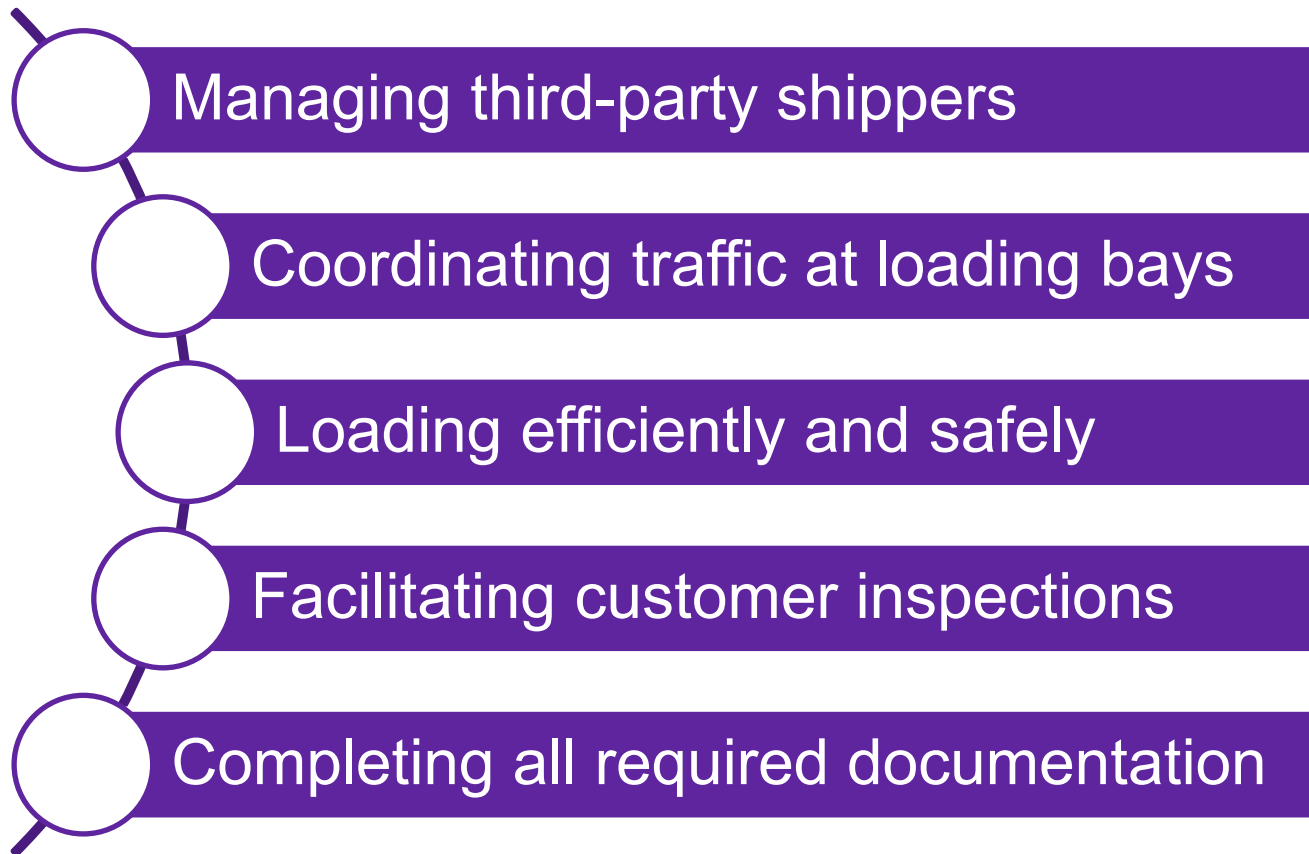
# Topic 5: Replenishment and Dispatch

## Keys to Replenishment



# Topic 5: Replenishment and Dispatch

## Loading Crew Challenges



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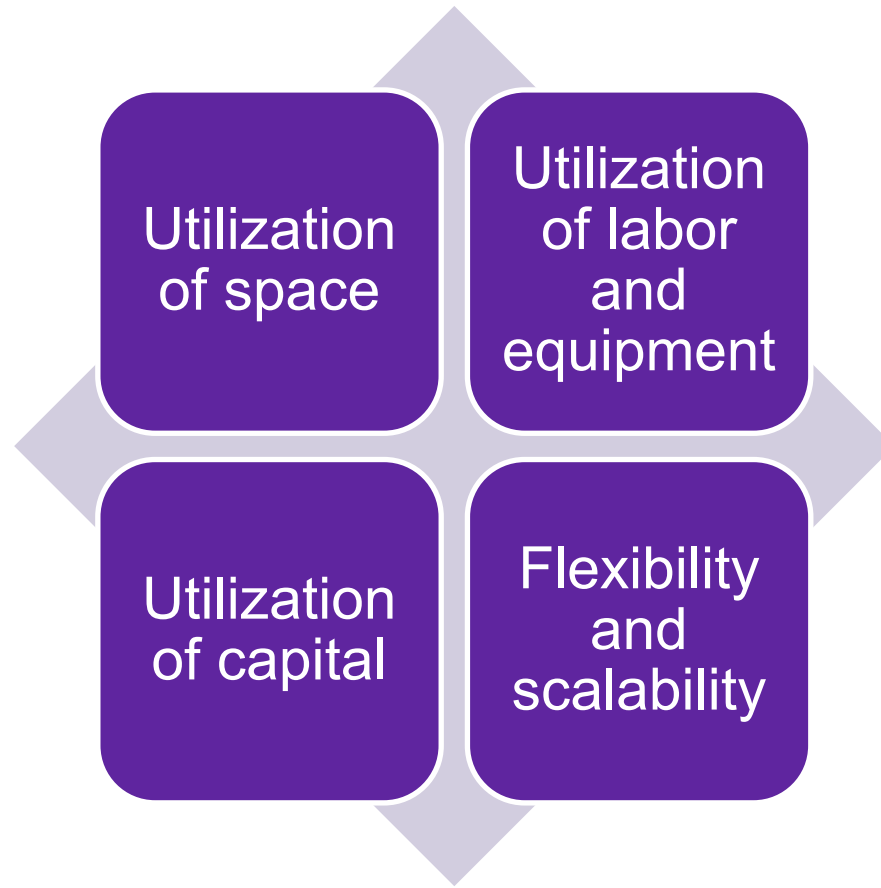
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## MODULE 7, SECTION C: WAREHOUSE LAYOUT



# Topic 1: Warehouse Design Principles and Process

## Warehouse Layout Principles



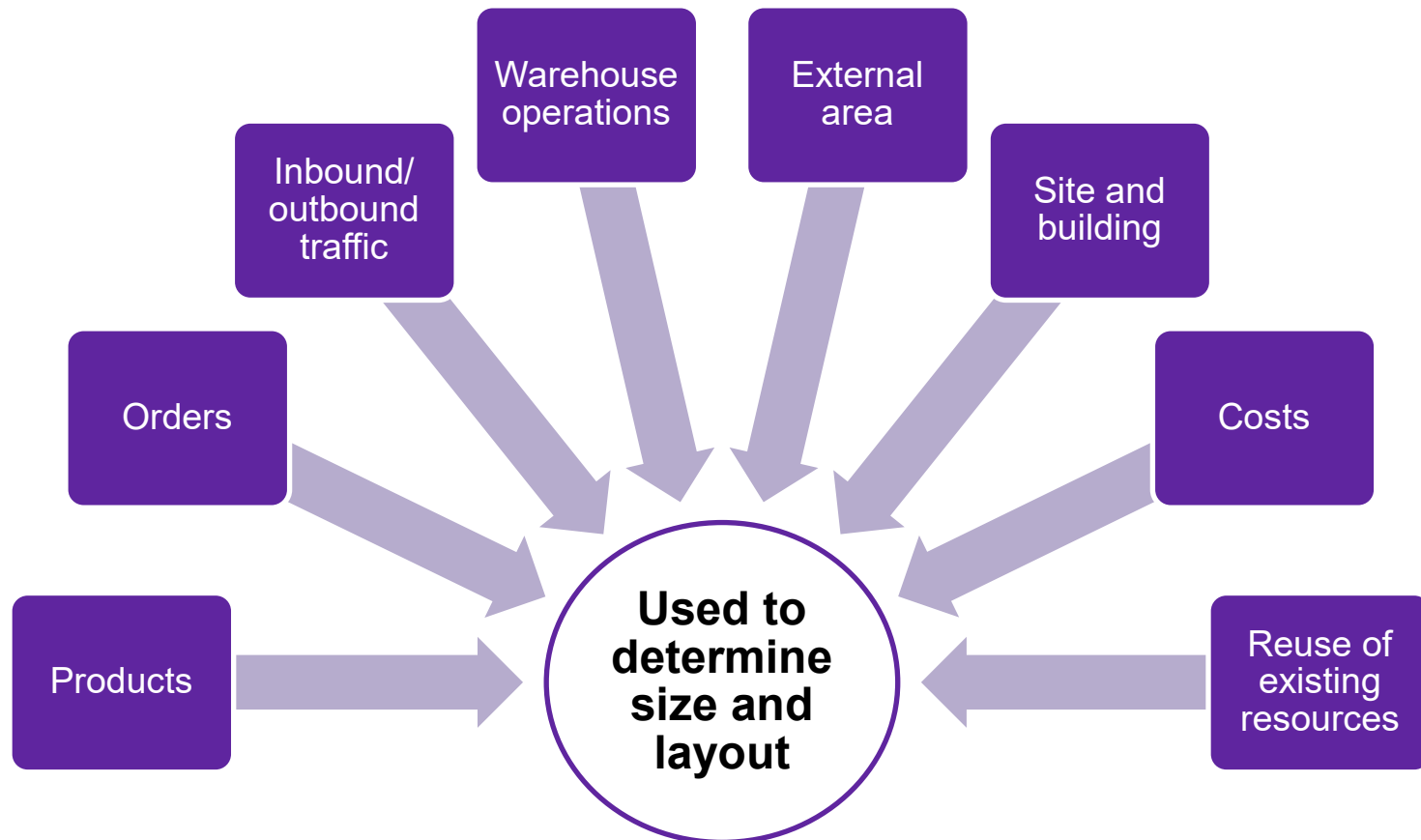
# Topic 1: Warehouse Design Principles and Process

## 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.

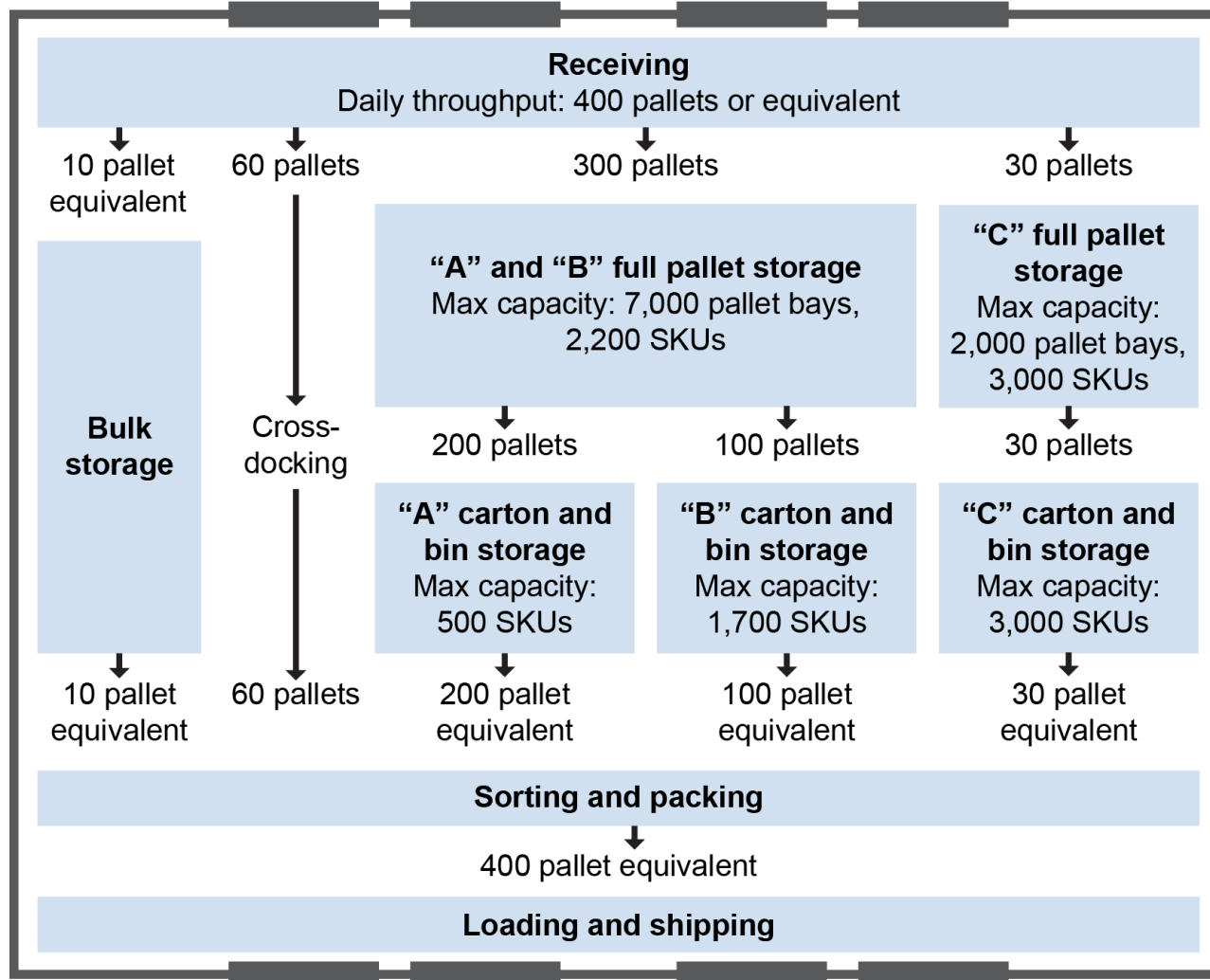
# Topic 1: Warehouse Design Principles and Process

## 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

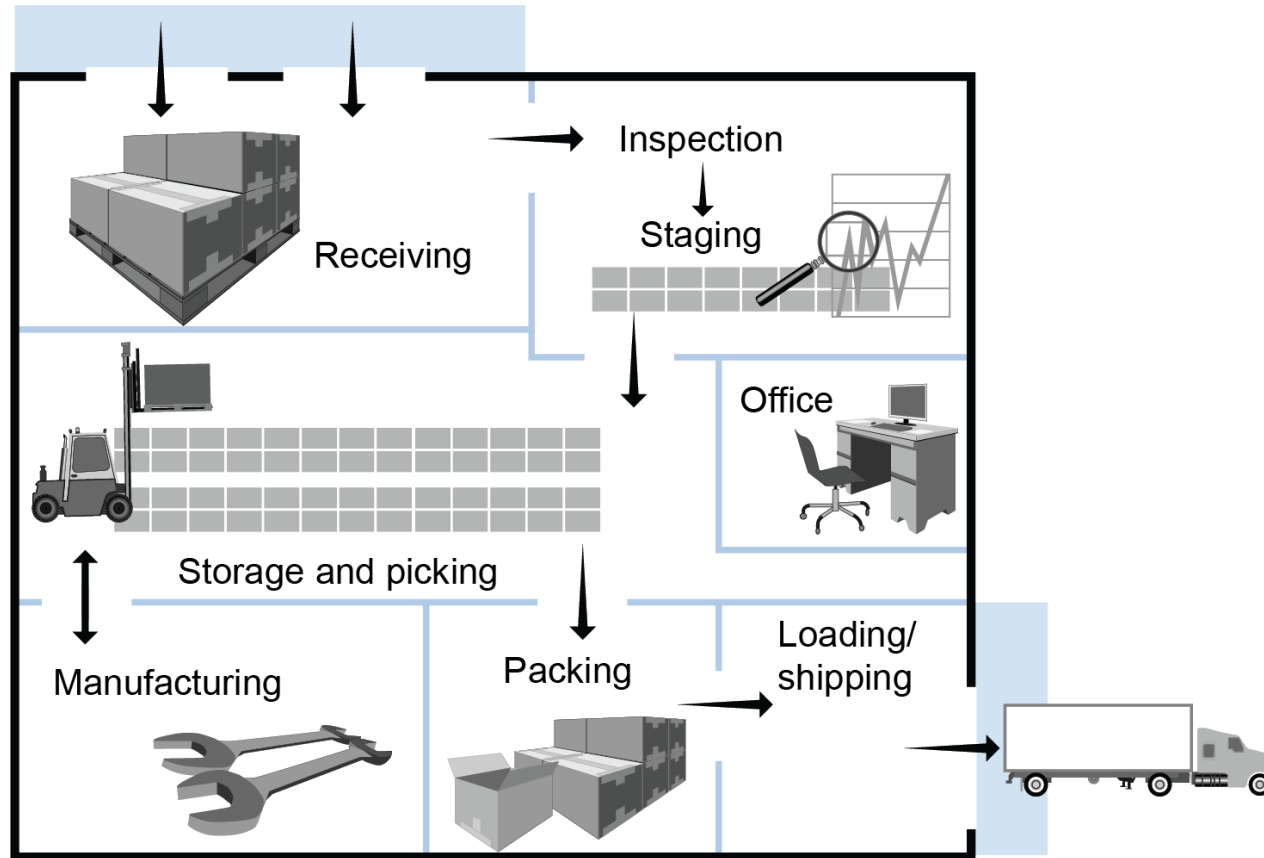
### External layout needs

- 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.

# Topic 2: Facility Size

## 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

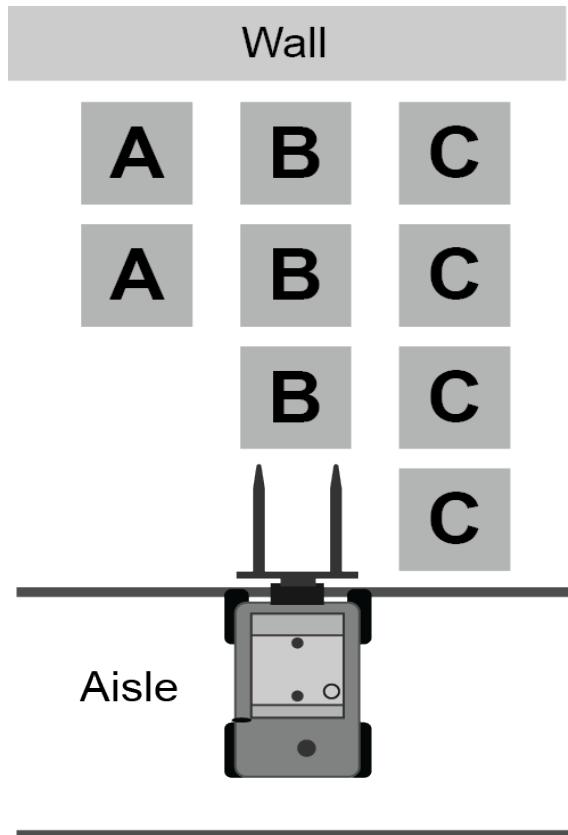
## Calculating Storage Space

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.

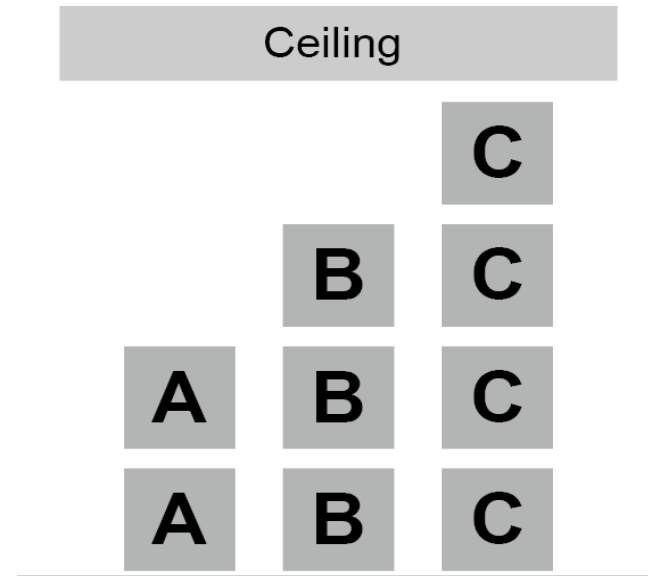
# Topic 2: Facility Size

## Honeycombing

### Horizontal Honeycombing



### Vertical Honeycombing

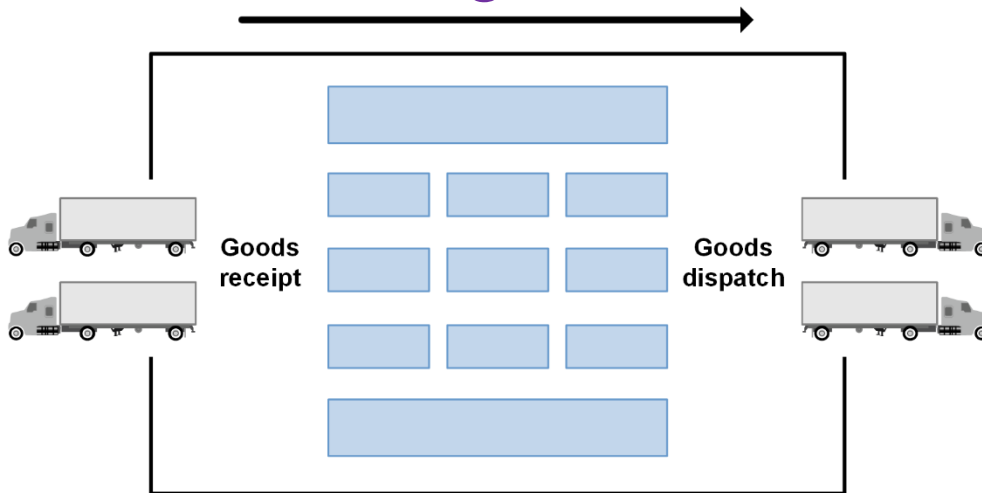


Source: David F. Ross, *Distribution Planning and Control—Managing in the Era of Supply Chain Management*. Used with permission.

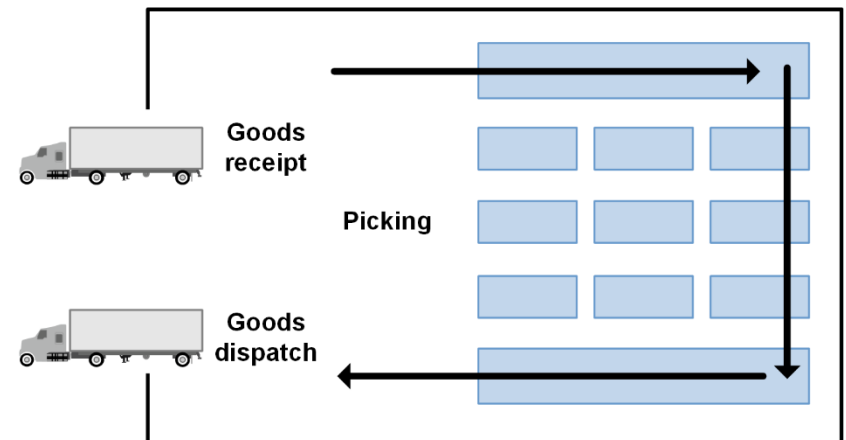
# Topic 3: Types of Layouts

## Warehouse Layouts

### Through-flow



### U-flow



# Topic 4: Optimizing Space and Capacity

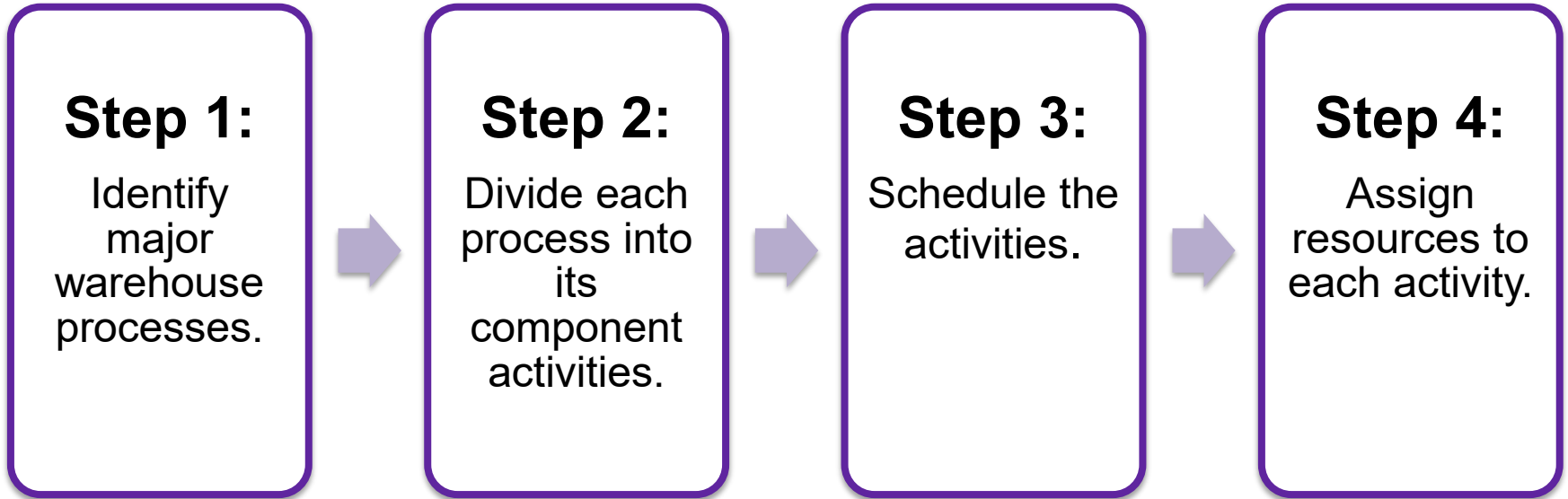
## Finding Additional Warehouse Space

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

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

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

Rated Capacity = Available Time × Utilization Rate × Efficiency Rate

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

# Topic 4: Optimizing Space and Capacity

## Examples of Waste in Warehouse

<b>Equipment</b>	◆ Driving an empty forklift
<b>Time</b>	◆ Time spent correcting errors in put-away or picking ◆ Delays caused by congestion in receiving and shipping areas
<b>Motion</b>	◆ Inefficient movements, such as staging before put-away ◆ Unnecessary steps (e.g., checking paperwork)
<b>Space</b>	◆ 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/](http://www.dcvelocity.com/articles/20130528-lean-your-warehouse-workforce/).

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## 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](http://www.mhia.org).

# Topic 1: Materials Handling and Conveyors

## Warehouse Equipment and Systems

### Conveyor Types

**Roller**



**Bulk**



**Belt**



Source: Intelligrated (roller), Omni Metalcraft (bulk), Intelligrated (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](http://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



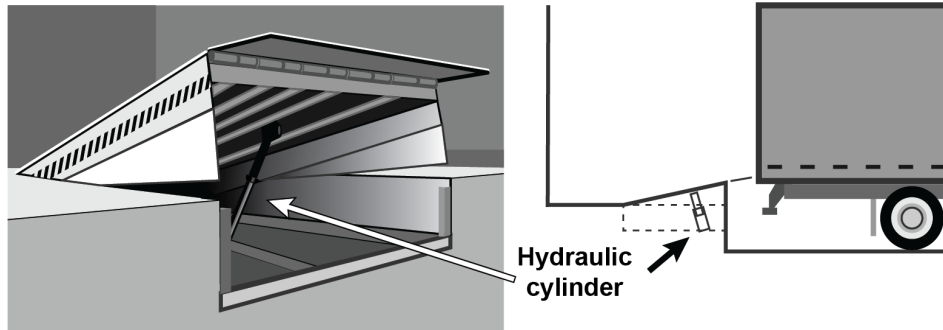
Automated guided vehicle (AGV)

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



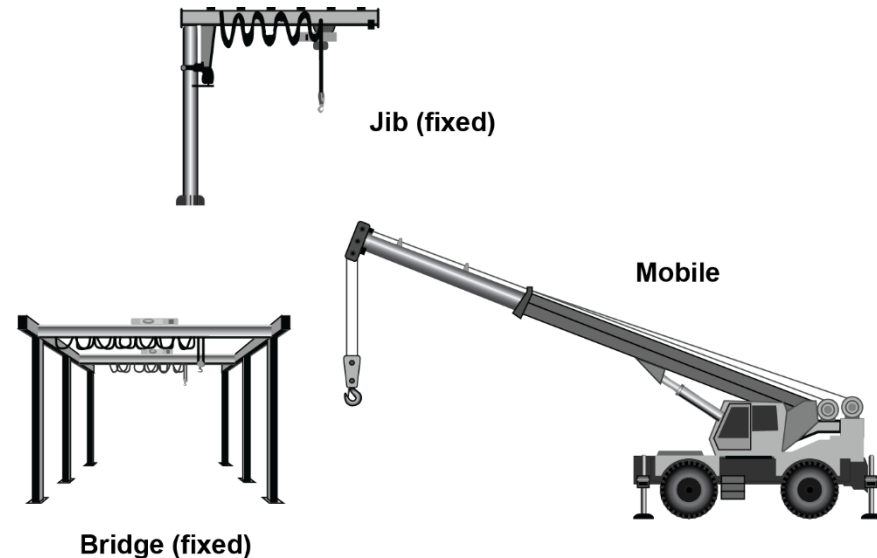
# Topic 3: Handling Systems

## Handling



### Dock equipment

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



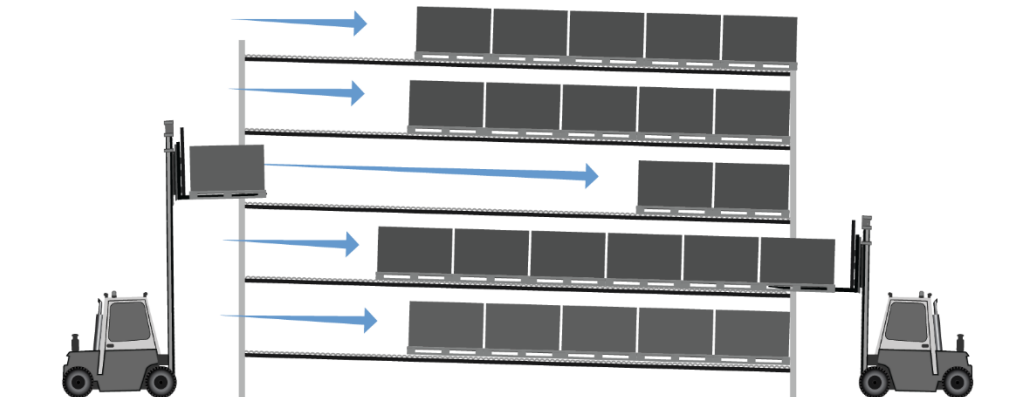
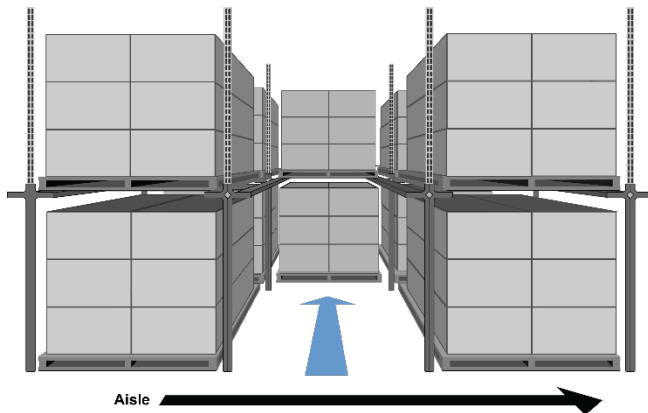
### Product-handling equipment

- Boom conveyors
- Forklifts
- Pallet trucks
- Cranes

# Topic 4: Storage Systems

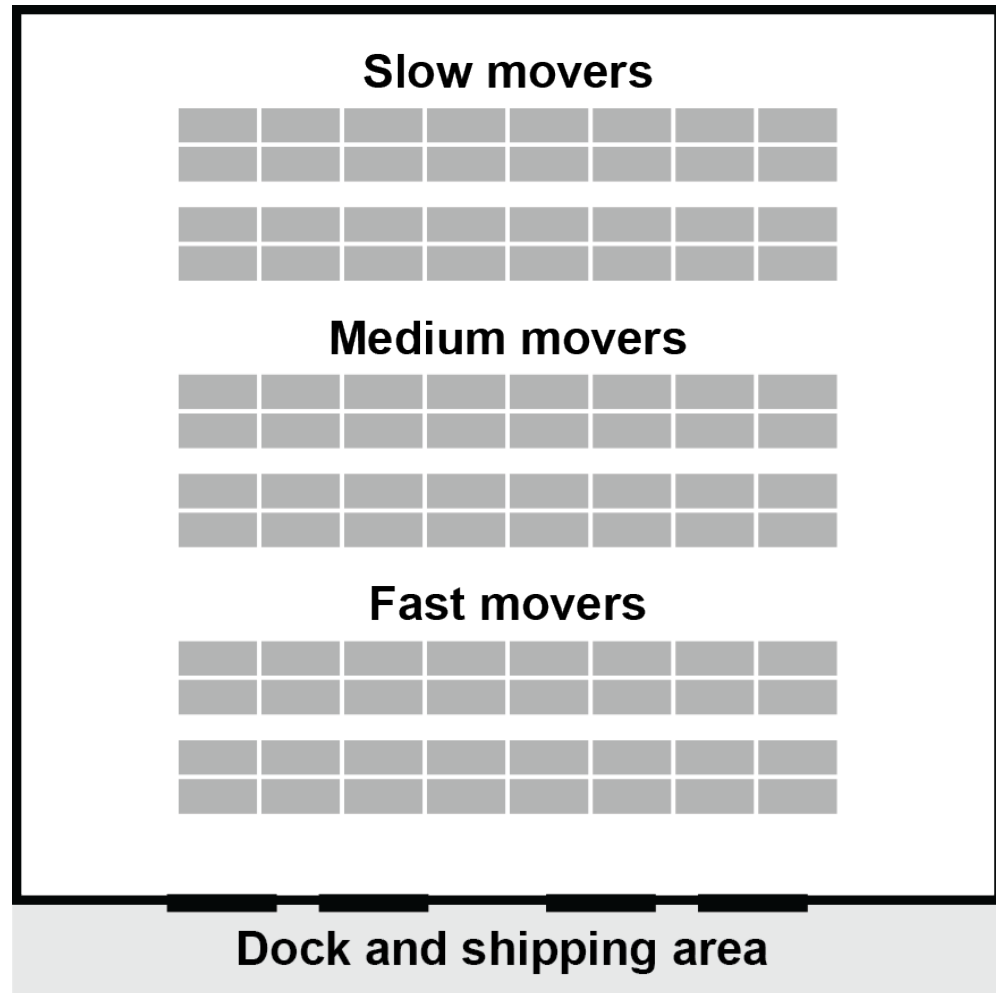
## Palleted Storage

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



# Topic 5: Slotting Strategy

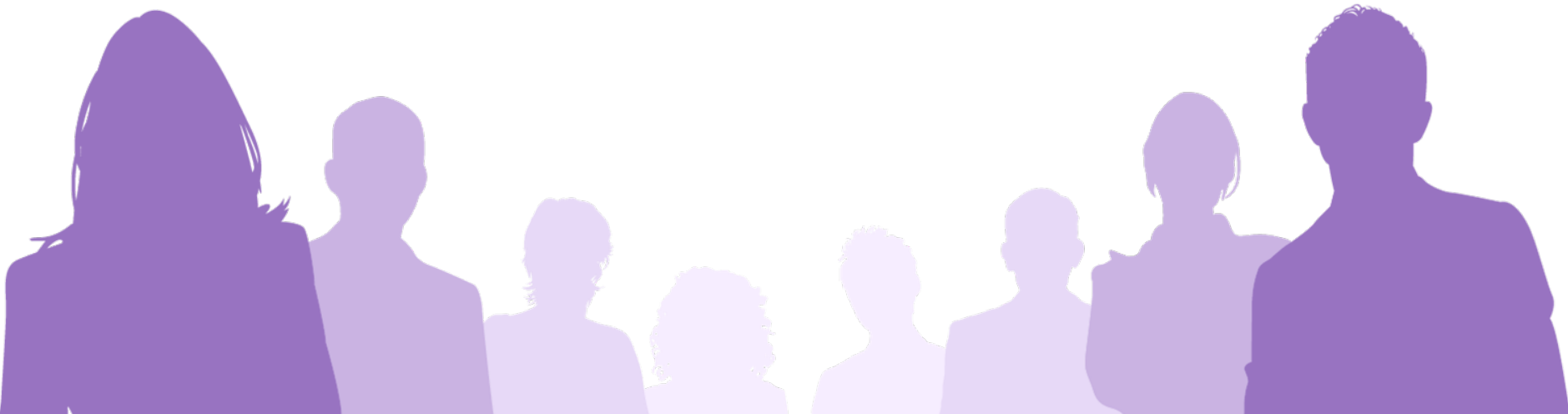
## ABC Slotting



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



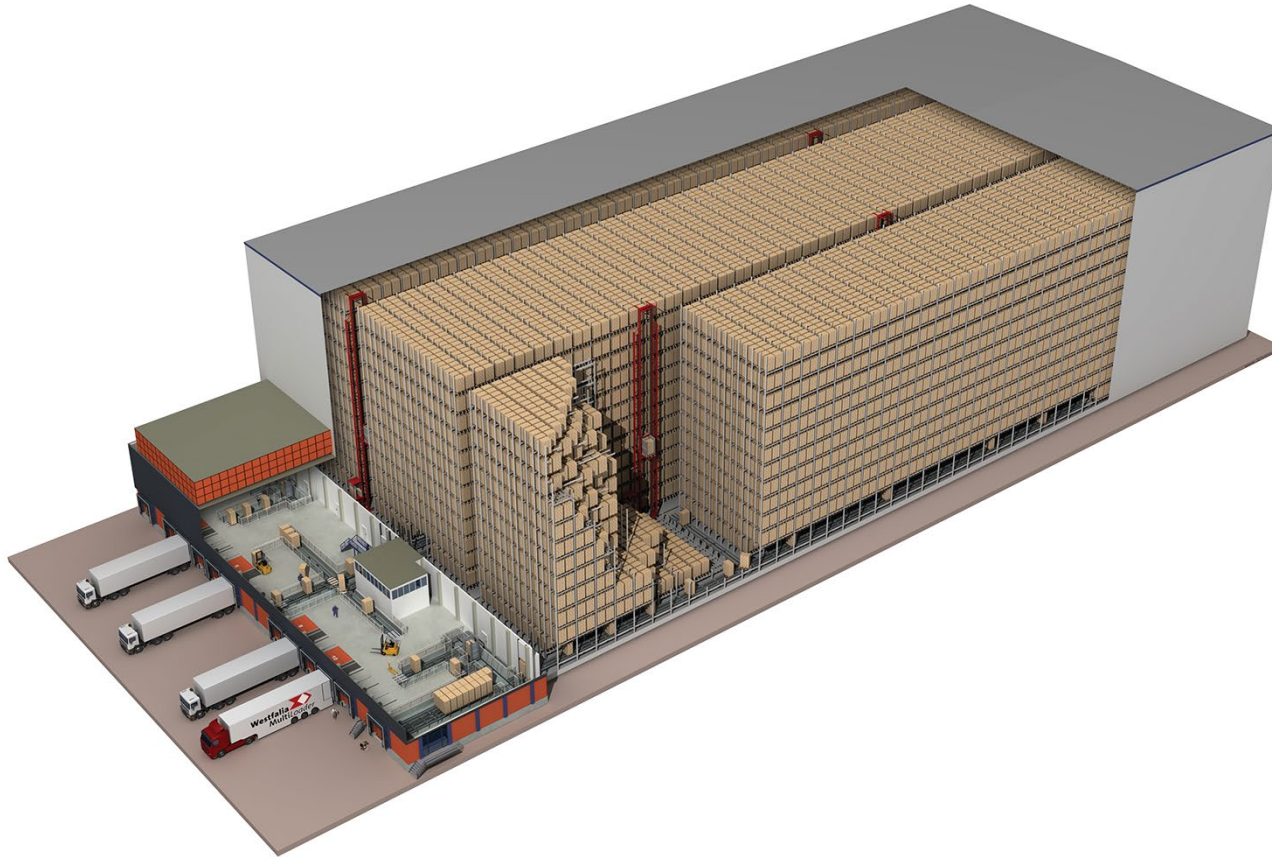
# Topic 7: Warehouse Systems and Automation

## 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)



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## MODULE 7, SECTION E: PACKAGING



# 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.



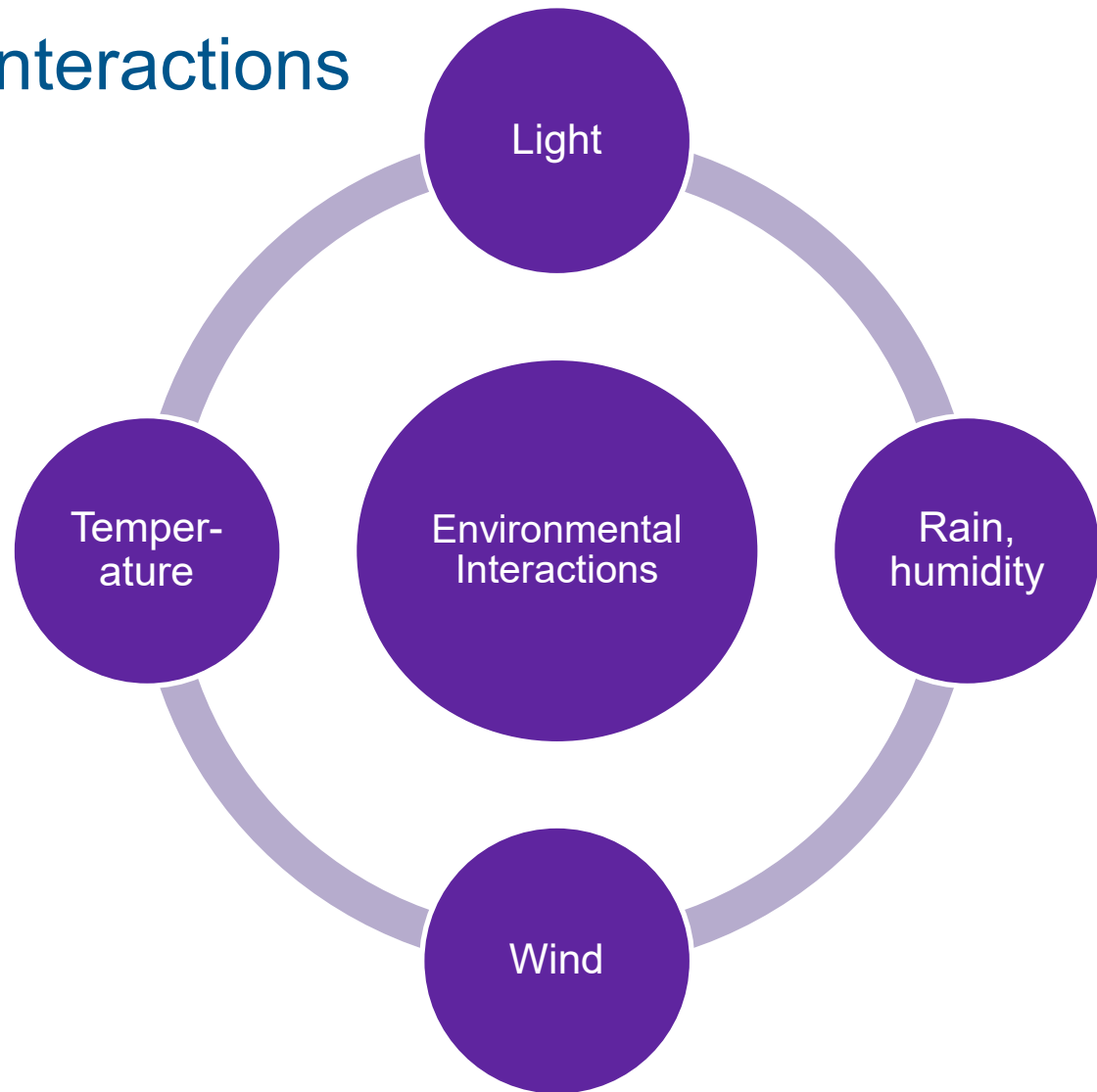
Iron ore will typically **weigh out** a river barge (highly dense).



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.

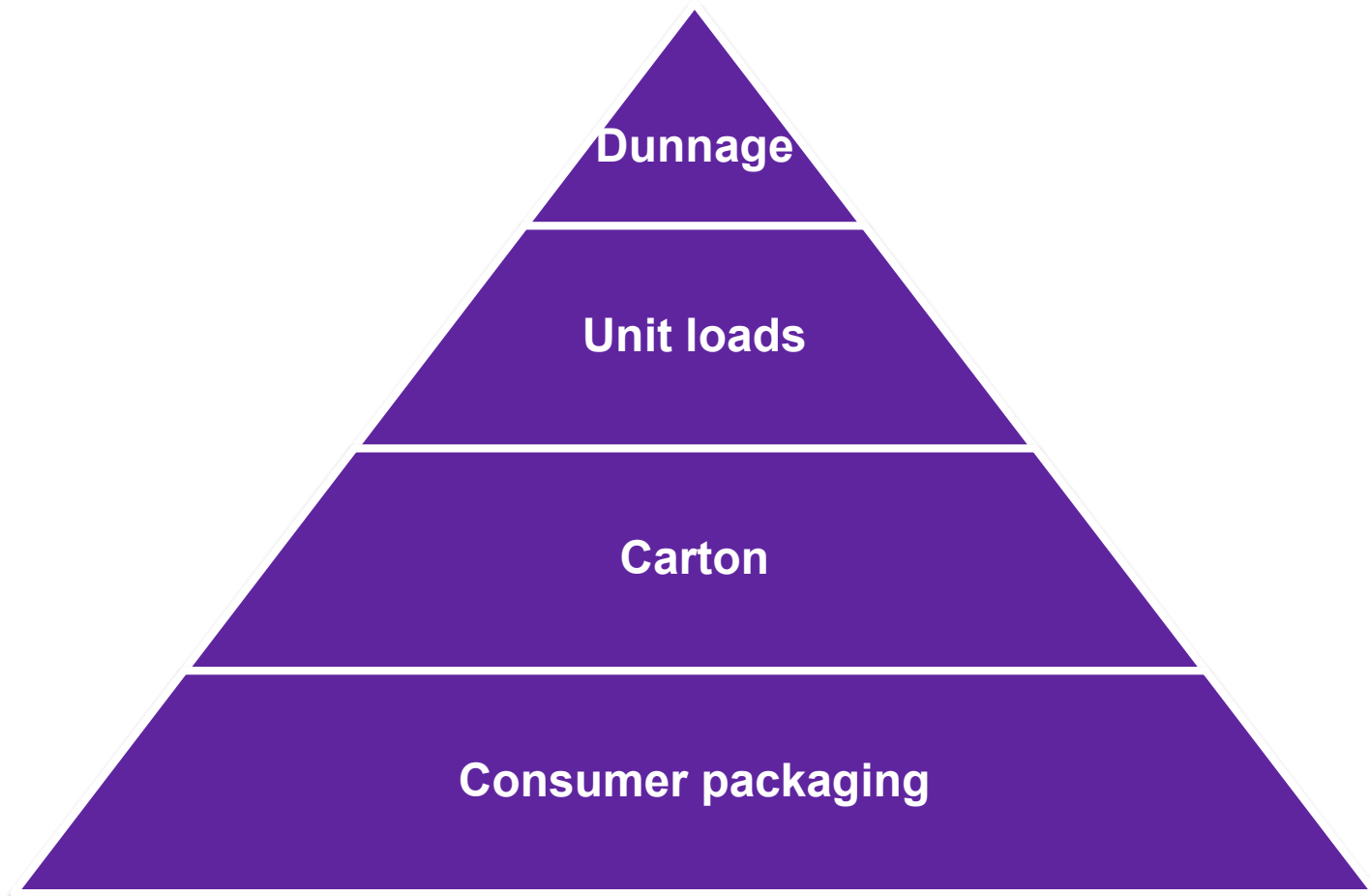
### Compression and puncture

- 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

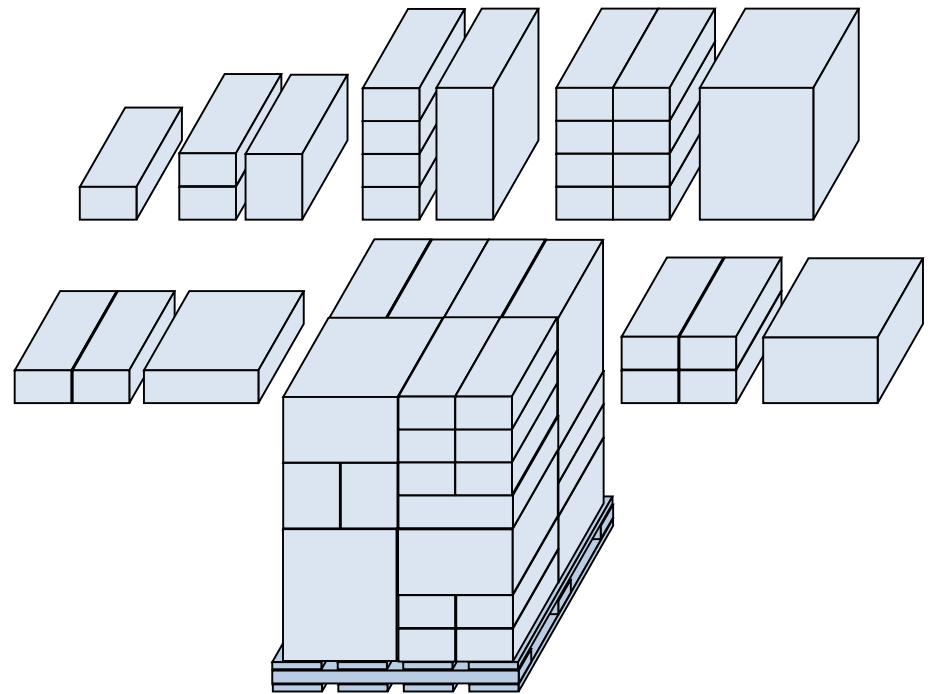
- Tag sends out data, is self-powered, and widens range by harnessing power from reader

# Topic 2: Unitization and Unit Loads

## Master Cartons

Criteria that affect size of master carton:

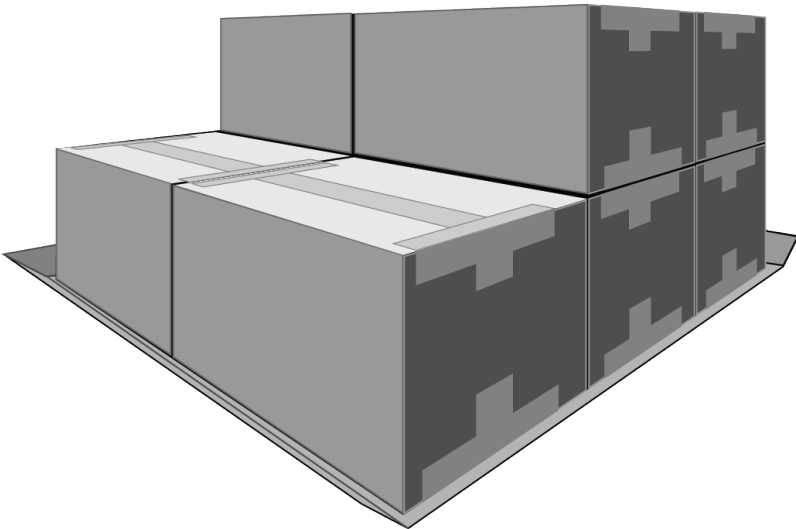
- Ease of handling
- Economies of scale in transportation
- Customer preference
- Packaging efficiency
- Sales velocity



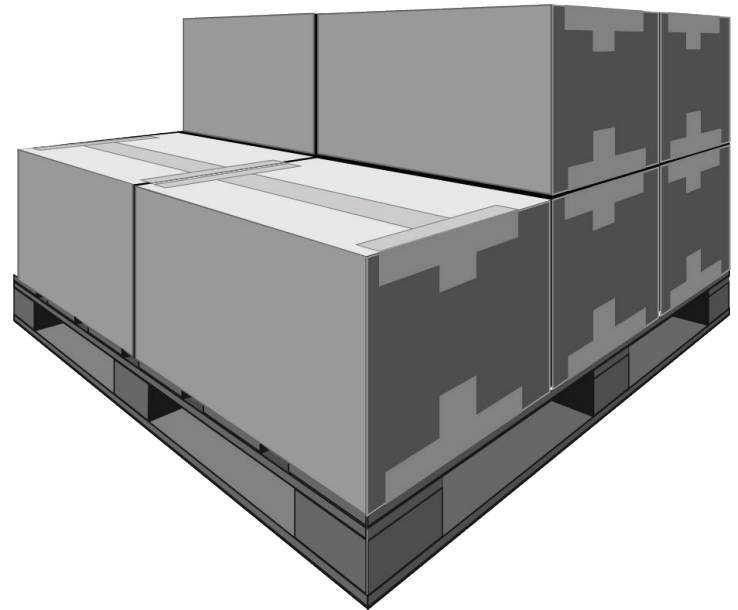
# Topic 2: Unitization and Unit Loads

## 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
<b>800 × 1 200</b>	31.50 × 47.24	Europe (euro pallet)
<b>1 000 × 1 200</b>	39.37 × 47.24	UK and Asia (UK or industrial pallet)
<b>1 067 × 1 067</b>	42.00 × 42.00	Most countries
<b>1 100 × 1 100</b>	43.30 × 43.30	Asia
<b>1 165 × 1 165</b>	45.87 × 45.87	Australia
<b>1 219 × 1 016</b>	48.00 × 40.00	North America