

ELECTRICAL STOREROOM SELF EVALUATION

Bryan Taylor

Titanium Creative

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PROGRAM SUMMARY

Goals and Metrics			
Total SKUs	Total electrical inventory	Total Suppliers	Estimated purchases with non-electrical distributors (%)
54	\$30k to \$75k	3 or more	10% or more

Items included in the storeroom program
Currently observed goals and metrics
None.

IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITIES TO ACT ON

1. Conduct a storeroom assessment. Storeroom organization should be reviewed every 3 years and can typically be improved within two weeks. After 5 years, storeroom efficiency erodes significantly if organization and waste are not promptly assessed.
2. Systems change due to requirements of demand, upgrades, new installations, and other factors. Conduct a Criticality Assessment and to define support requirements of the storeroom, and periodically update the assessment. At five years or more there can be significant change, requiring a more extensive assessment such as an Installed Base Evaluation (IBE).
3. Many domestic power and control system components are reaching end of life. Increasing compliance requirements for issues such as arc flash often require upgrades. Critical components should be evaluated for both lifecycle and compliance driven change. The storeroom is a very efficient point of inspection for multiyear migration planning. Components not evaluated in the last five years could result in much higher replacement cost or compliance/safety concerns.

AREAS TO EXPLORE FOR OPPORTUNITY

- a. There may be an opportunity to act in the following areas. A brief phone call with us could reveal additional potential and options you may want to consider.
- b. Incomplete labels reduce access speed and generate errors. There are multiple data points to include on labels depending on your CMMS or inventory system.
- c. Most storerooms serve high speed and often stressful environments. Higher efficiency can be achieved with low cost, simple systems that can be easily implemented.
- d. Documented processes for modification of inventoried items, replenishment parameters, and processing returns provide means for supplier management and will increase efficiency.
- e. A defined expectation to evaluate and adjust replenishment parameters is a necessary control of suppliers and will help optimize levels.
- f. Usage, suggested product, upgrades, and cost savings opportunities should be identified and reported by suppliers as part of periodic performance review.
- g. Suppliers of critical components should have proof of capability required to support you through emergencies.

RELATED READING:

- 5 days after a storeroom assessment...
- The storeroom performance report - getting the most from a supplier experience.
- How failure analysis can improve storeroom effectiveness.
- The motor that failed of the shelf - why operational readiness matters.

[Download the whitepaper](#)

[Contact EECO for a free storeroom assessment](#)

SELF-EVALUATION DETAIL

ORGANIZATION
How recently has the storeroom been assessed for consolidation, waste, space utilization and organization?
More than 5 years
After 5 years, storeroom efficiency erodes significantly if organization and waste are not properly assessed.
Is there a formal bin system of organization in place?
Yes
Do labels correctly reflect bin IDs, relative part and CMMS required data?
No
Incomplete errors reduce access speed and generate errors. There are multiple data points to include on labels depending on your CMMS or inventory system.
Is system of scanning and tracking in place, such as bar code?
No
Most storerooms serve high speed and often stressful environments. Higher efficiency can be achieved with low cost, simple systems that can be easily implemented.

STOREROOM MANAGEMENT AND INVENTORY CONTROL
Are there documented processes to modify items in inventory, update replenishment parameters and process returns?
No
Documented processes for modification of inventoried items, replenishment parameters, and processing returns provide means for supplier management and will increase efficiency.
How often are replenishment parameters (ie min max) recalculated?
Not sure
A defined expectation to evaluate and adjust replenishment parameters is a necessary control of suppliers and will help optimize levels.
How often do you receive inventory reports and recommendations from your storeroom suppliers?
Not sure
Usage, suggested product, upgrades, and cost savings opportunities should be identified and reported by suppliers as part of periodic performance review.
Are stockouts documented or otherwise captured for corrective action?
No
A stock out is essentially a system failure, and the root cause should be investigated and used for improvement.
If your storeroom includes repaired motors, is a formal repair standard in place and is it documented?
Not sure
Do you have a program in place to repair or recycle power electronics?
No
Many electronic devices, such as PLC I/O and VFDs, can be repaired, reducing cost and landfill waste.
Do you make use of failure analysis information from your repair vendors?
No
The use of failure analysis provides more insight for corrective action which will increase reliability and overall equipment effectiveness.

CRITICAL SUPPORT AND OPERATIONAL READINESS
How recently have you assessed your most critical systems (motors, power, automation)?
3-5 years
Systems change due to requirements of demand, upgrades, new installations, and other factors. Conduct a criticality assessment and to define support requirements of the storeroom, and periodically update the assessment.
Have you identified critical components required to keep these systems running?
Not sure
At five years or more there can be significant change, requiring a more extensive assessment such as an Installed Base Evaluation (IBE).
Have your designated suppliers for critical components been qualified for emergency support?
Not sure
How recently have you assessed obsolescence or other risks driven by change in requirements?
More than 5 years
Components not evaluated in the last five years could result in much higher replacement cost or compliance/safety concerns.
Is there a plan in place to assure operational readiness for motors in storage, and is there documented history of health?
No
Motors should be routinely assessed to assure they are operable when placed in service. Testing and repair records should be immediately assessable to installation personnel.



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