



ALPA LOGISTICS A.E.
TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS SERVICES

Your Quality Logistics Partner

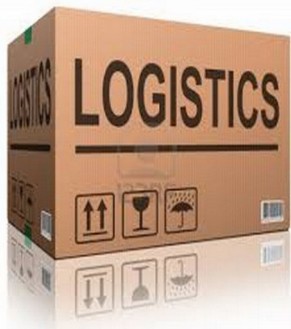
WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT

We use the the module Parmenion Mobile RF technology that uses the Internet using programs in the form of web services. All actions are made in real time without any delay. The RF Coordinator-Administrator (RFCA) is authorized to give instructions to operators (e.g. pickers), to complete receiving operations, to certify Documents, to manage the entire cycle management of the barcode etc. Any action within the warehouse (receiving, picking, replenishment etc) performed on the orders. The RFCA creates and controls the operations (commands). The instructions are clear instructions to the scanner operator, which will accurately identify each task to be carried out.



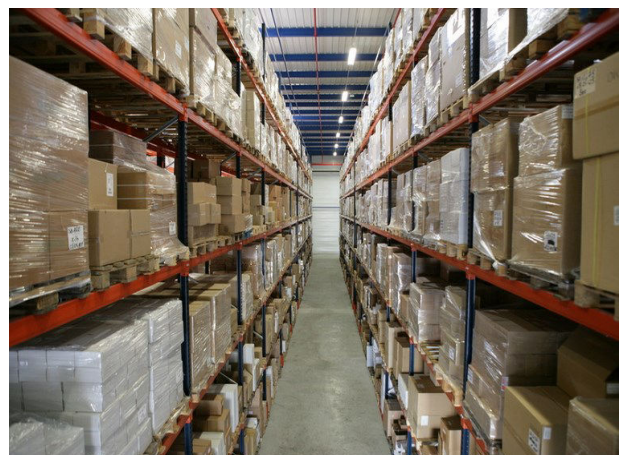
1. Receiving

The receiving is operating at the top of our game so we can see better performance throughout all departments. The RFCA prepares the Import Documents and eliminates the erroneous entry. All receipts palletized and the pallet has a unique code (barcode) and it is unique within the warehouse. Pre-printed labels printed in pairs (two with the same code) to be pasted on the front and back of the pallet. If the species requires an Expiry Date and / or Lot Number and /or Serial Number, the receiving is not completed if the Expired Date and / or Lot Number and / or Serial Number are not entered.



2. Putaway

The Putaway is the second phase after receiving and is the process that the operator takes the pallet off the receiving dock and places it into the most appropriate (selected) location. The scanner operator may at any time to check what is in a location and make every possible control.

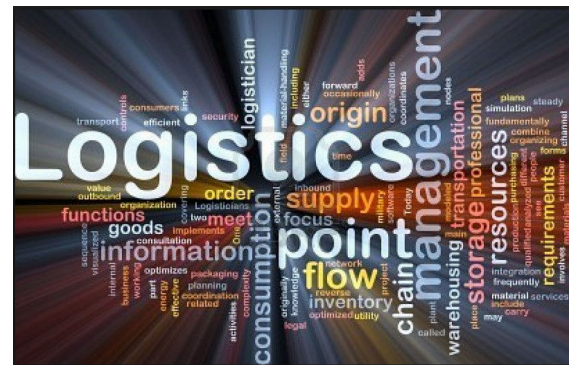


3. Waving

The primary function for us, as 3PL, is to fulfil customer orders. The grouping and releasing of available orders is referred as waving orders. The most critical attributes of an order type are: a. the number of lines, b. number of units, c. pick type, d. shipping method and e. due date. The first step is to look at the number of lines and units within an order (e.g. Single line/single unit orders should be processed separately and picked directly into the final shipping carton). The next step is to look at how the items are to be picked (each line item quantity on an order should be categorized). The final step is to look at how the order will ship and when it is due.

4. Slotting

Slotting is the process of assigning a SKU to the most appropriate pick location because the picking productivity is greatly influenced by the travel or walk time a picker uses to go to each different item's location on an order. When items are improperly located, picking travel time increases and productivity decreases. We have increase picking productivity by determining optimal slotting locations.



5. Replenishment

When the picking is done in the picking area, then the quantity of the picking area is insufficient to complete the total orders. Replenishment is the process of relocating reserve stock to forward pick locations. The replenishment process is to "go down" the quantities of items from the various shelves to accommodate all the quantities contained in the orders. Some times, a kind requires more quantities from a pallet. So, there are pallets that will "go down" but can not go all of them to the picking area. Then we use an intermediate stop, a pre-picking place which we call "Buffer". Buffer position is created for each corridor and pickers do not require a lift operator at any time and so we reduce the production time.



6. Pre-picking

Pre-picking is the process to execute the orders, without having committed quantity and not absorbs the available quantity another order. The orders will be executed are in the state "pre-picking", they create replenishment commands (the transfer of the required quantities in buffer positions) and the same time they pre-bind the quantities for forthcoming requirements.

7. Picking

If the species is in a marked picking location, then picking is done only from this location and thereafter the next available. If the species has no picking location, picking then follow the sequence of positions in which the species is stored. Scanning the barcode at a location during picking confirm that the picker is at the correct location. The RF scanner is connected to the WMS and the picker can be directed to the next location. Picking is the most labour intensive process in our warehouse and for this reason, we, as 3 PL, always be analyzing the most efficient and accurate means to pick product for our customer's orders. We run different ways to pick product (discrete order picking, pick and pass order picking, batch picking, pick to carton) and we select the appropriate method(s) to match to our customer's order profiles. Pick to carton can be used in conjunction with any of the picking processes (eliminates the need to pack product into the shipping carton at the end of the pick process). All of these processes accomplished via paper pick (and sort) lists and the use of RFCA scanner.

8. Packing

The pack station is a flat work surface equipped with a place to store. The packer is placing product into the carton (according the list) and sealing the carton. Pre-printed label (with the name of our customer, the product, the name and the address of the receiver) printed to be pasted on the top of the box.



9. Shipping Dock

Is the last place to make sure that everything is in order for a customer's order. The primary task at the shipping dock is to make sure that all of the orders get there after the pick and pack process are completed.

10. Inventory

The process of inventory is in detail monitored. Statements and divergences between physical and accounting inventory, accurately reflect our warehouse image.

