## Economical and Ecological Material Handling





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#### Elevating Green, Lowering Costs

- In the 2011 Energy Efficiency Indicator (EEI) survey from the Institute for Building Efficiency, 66 percent of commercial building executives and managers in the United States and Canada said energy management was extremely or very important to their organizations, up from 52 percent in 2010.
- Closer to the material handling world, energy efficiency is a key component toward greening the supply chain.
  - Choosing trucks designed to use the least energy per pallet moved.
  - Deploying the mix of truck models with features that best fits the application.
  - Creating warehouse layouts that minimize travel.
  - Optimizing battery performance and service life.





#### Industry Trends to Reduce Costs

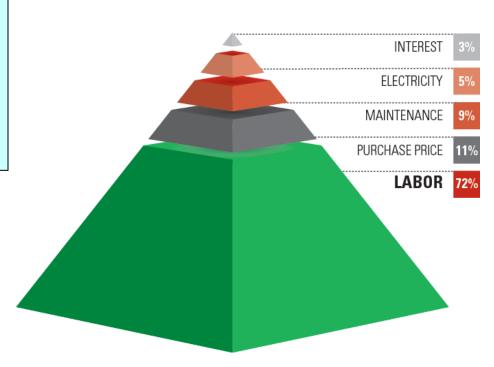
- Upgraded lighting for electrical savings.
- Sensors in aisles, offices, washrooms.
- Heating and cooling building during off hours.
- Upgraded WMS and business systems.
- Battery charging technologies to reduce energy costs.
- Outsourcing maintenance, loading and unloading and other services.
- Fleet maintenance tracking tools.
- Fleet optimization management tools.
- Real time battery monitoring tools.
- Re-evaluating order picking procedures.





#### Cost of a Lift Truck Over its Life

Only 11% of the total cost of a lift truck is the purchase price.



The operator maintenance and electricity account for remaining 89%.





#### Cost Drivers – Aging Fleet

- The average lift truck has an estimated economic life of 10,000-14,000 hours.
- This is equivalent to 300,000 over-the-road miles.
- 50% of the trucks in service are beyond their economic life cycle.
- The average lift truck is over ten years old.
- Average time for a lift truck to acquire 10,000 hours is five years.
- Nearly half of all forklifts use/have obsolete technology.





#### Cost Drivers – Underutilization

- On average, companies have 10%-20% more trucks than needed.
- Short-term rentals often are used to supplement shortages created by excessive downtime.
- Lift truck fleets typically consist of a diverse mixture of brands, requiring an extensive inventory of parts to support them.
- In-house maintenance challenges include keeping up with changing technology.





#### Cost Drivers – No Strategy

- An independent survey of 500 companies revealed:
  - Only 6% knew the cost per hour of the trucks in their fleet.
  - Only 25% had an information system to track parts and labor
  - Most companies do not have scheduled or preventative maintenance programs for their lift truck fleets.





#### Cost Drivers – Conclusion

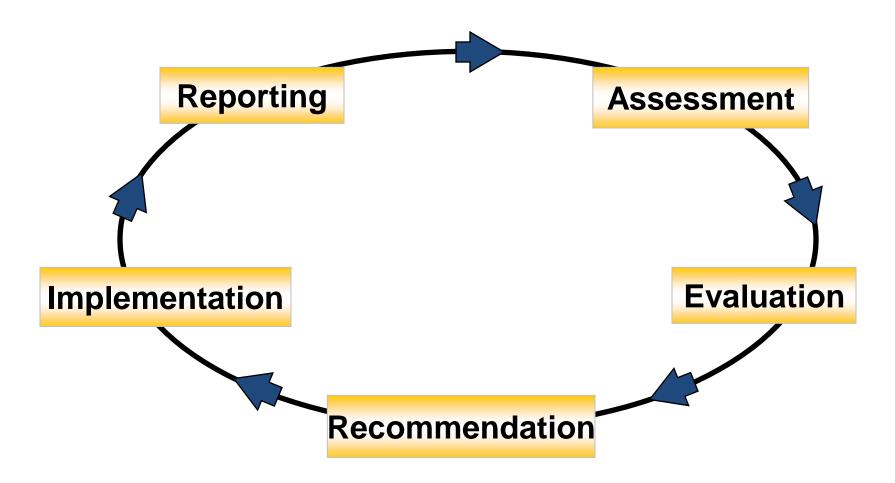
As the assets age, the cost of operation increases:

- Repair expenses increase
- Downtime increases
- Productivity decreases





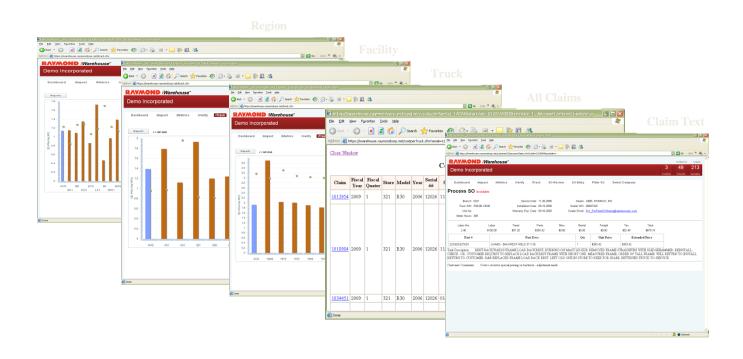
## Fleet Strategy







#### Reporting Cost Per Hour

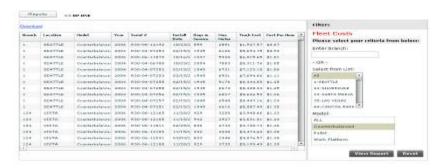


<u>Cost Per Hour (CPH)</u> and utilization reports can be run on demand by truck model and by date range. As shown above, the user can drill down into the information by region, facility, truck, claims and claim text.





#### **Cost Reports**



Fleet Cost Reports



12-month Rolling Cost Reports

<u>Cost Reports</u>: Different fleet cost reports can be run on demand by truck model, by location to display costs by truck, hours, CPH, cost by facility, etc. This provides the user with valuable information in regard to individual trucks, usage, trends by facility etc.



## **Quarterly Customer Reports**



Summary by Facility



Truck Type by Facility





## **Consolidated Invoicing**

On a typical 50-truck fleet, in one year you will spend over \$50,000 in creating purchase orders and processing invoices (20 invoices/truck @\$50 each).





#### Fleet Tracking

#### Allows you to:

- ✓ Redirect resources into your core business
- ✓ Reduce fleet size by eliminating unnecessary trucks
- ✓ Reduce maintenance expenditures
- ✓ Minimize capital investments

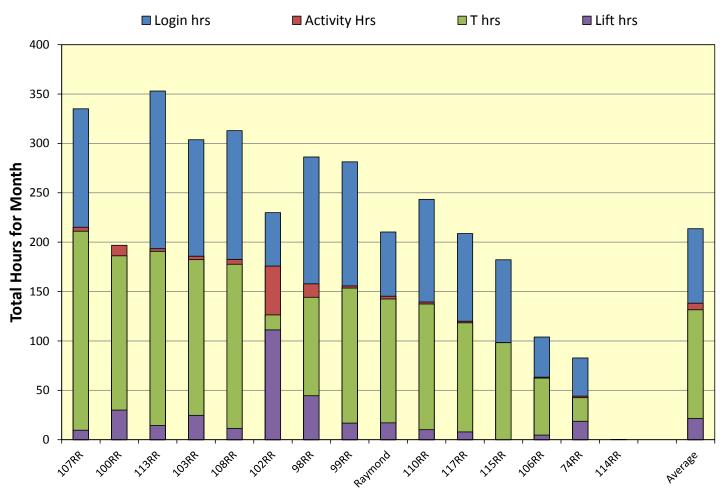
- ✓ Lower administrative costs
- ✓ Increase utilization and productivity
- ✓ Redeploy underutilized equipment
- Consolidate invoicing and payment transactions
- ✓ Manage fleet costs





## **Equipment Usage Summaries**

#### **Reach Truck Usage for Month of October 2011**

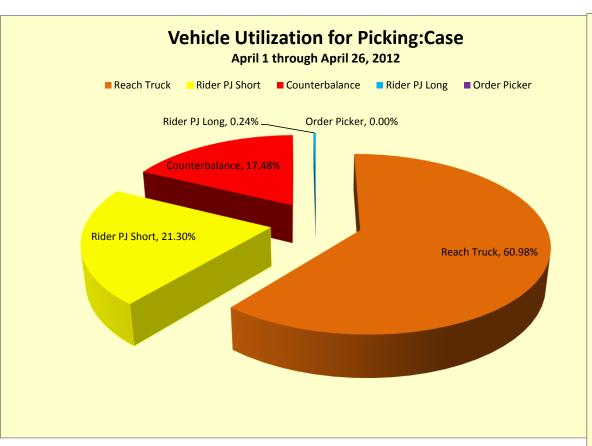


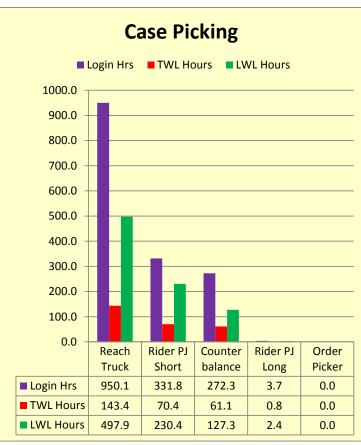




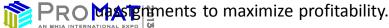
## Analysis of Case Picking Vehicle Usage

Example from April: Reach trucks were utilized over 60% of the time while case picking was being performed





Case Picking vehicle activity was 33.39% of all vehicle activity for the period April 1 through April 26, 2012. In depth view of activity by vehicle type provides insight into best practices to manage labor/vehicle use.



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## Daily Reports of Driver Performance

07/18/08/28 07/18 13:35

07/18/07/21 07/18 15:00

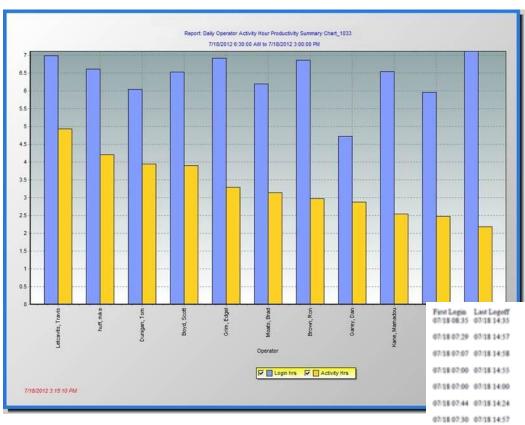
07/18/07:00 07/18 14:52

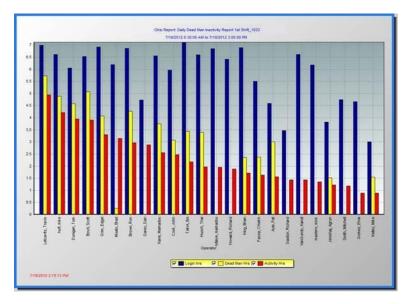
07/18/07:00 07/18 14:14

07/18/07/25 07/18 14:58

6.636

4.213





Dead Man Travel TWL TRVL'S TWL S Login Activity 4.590 1.556 3.007 1.401 1.402 31% 30.5% 6.529 3.903 5.073 3.850 2.082 31.9% 6.561 2.968 4.269 2.928 1.759 25.6% 5.959 2.469 3.076 2.455 2.064 34.6% 3.890 6.047 3.950 4.576 2.591 42.8% 5.506 1.632 2.368 1.598 1.051 19.1% 4.723 2.871 0.000 2.871 2.233 47.3% 3.460 1.434 0.000 1.434 0.584 16.8% 4.662 0.882 0.000 0.882 0.852 18,3% 6.917 3.292 1.438 6.414 1.874 1.782

4.334

Drivers are required to enter correct job codes to receive credit for work performed. This enables management to view the total vehicle activity by job type.





3.312

#### Pareto Chart – Total Vehicle Hours

Pareto Chart - Vehicle Activity, by Job Type March 1 - July 15, 2012 Travel Lift with Average Percent Number Login with Load Load Vehicle of Total Hours of Lifts Job Type Hours Hours Speed Usage Picking: Case 5369.3 5.06 9397.6 1669.4 10515 30.7% Picking: Bulk (Full Pallet) 2657.5 5.37 16.0% 4881.6 848.0 1039 Gray Market: Putaway 2538.1 440.3 1406.2 10490 6.44 8.3% Inbound: Putaway 1718.8 582.6 833.3 16767 5.63 5.6% Picking: Replenish 1689.2 431.2 744.8 726 5.43 5.5% Outbound: LTL 219.9 490.8 7522 5.76 3.5% 1082.7 Admin: Inventory 1043.3 257.9 573.0 13876 6.46 3.4% Inbound: Unload 969.9 466.5 691.7 38418 5.90 3.2% Picking: Parcel 846.9 141.6 534.3 49415 5.59 2.8% 2.7% Admin 837.8 156.4 339.1 25832 5.36 2.3% Outbound: FTL 719.1 147.6 364.2 6205 5.45 138.0 302.2 2.2% Gray Market: Pallet Move 663.8 1376 5.60 VALO: Putaway 219.1 343.6 8939 5.81 2.1% 646.8 590.1 178.8 252.9 14829 5.82 1.9% VMI: Picking Admin: Housekeeping 586.9 138.8 364.4 3354 5.91 1.9% VALO: Replenish 545.5 201.9 300.1 21448 5.46 1.8% VMI: Putaway 386.0 133.2 180.3 4814 5.36 1.3% Admin: Special Projects 343.3 97.1 212.0 552 6.49 1.1% Outbound: DMO 325.8 80.7 177.5 67639 5.53 1.1% Inbound: VMI 225.3 66.0 94.1 133893 5.73 0.7% Outbound: Paperwork 132.7 38.5 52.9 13270 5.63 0.4% Outbound: Audit 123.1 8.1 25.1 38808 6.19 0.4% Outbound: Intl/Canada 28.1 54.8 2181 6.56 0.4% 113.9 27.6 VALO: Line Retrieval 62.4 19.6 20052 6.04 0.2% 20.1 0.2% Admin: Audit 58.0 11.1 16299 6.09 8.7 24.8 15660 5.51 0.1% Admin: RF Issue 45.2 Outbound: Parcel Ship 27.0 4.7 13.8 9267 5.90 0.1% Totals 6733.5 16450.3 553186 100% 30600.6

A total of 30,600 vehicle hours were utilized between March 1 and July 15 on the four classes of MHE at this location.

- Reach Trucks
- Counterbalance trucks
- Pallet jack riders
- Orderpickers

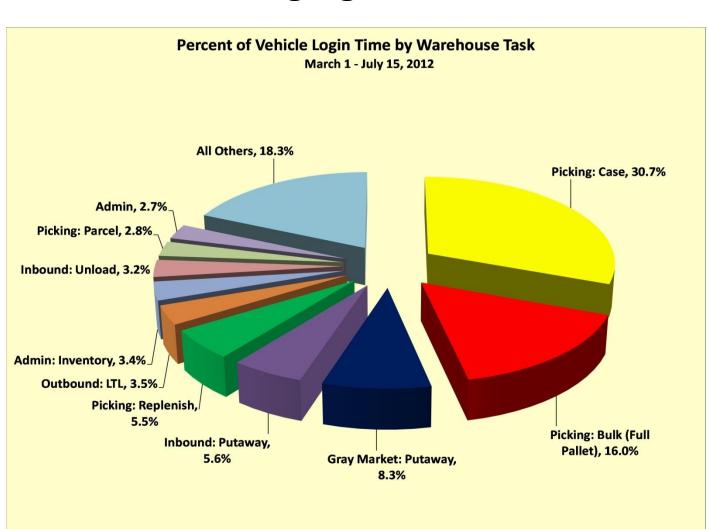
This chart shows the detail of usage and average vehicle speed for each job type.



81.7%



## Leveraging Vehicle Hour Information



Fleet management systems track actual vehicle speed and distance traveled as each task performs.

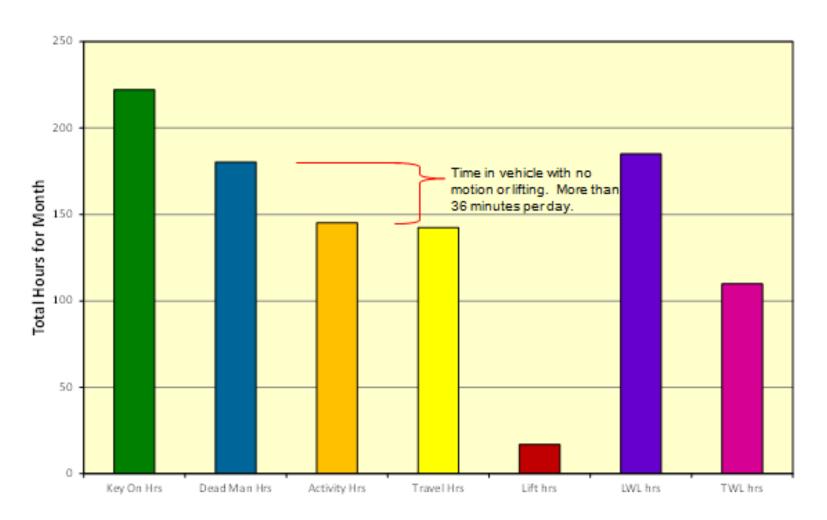
Leveraging this information provides more accurate task costs by vehicle type, in order to maximize the use of the right equipment for the right job.

As an example, we can use this information in order to determine a better mix of equipment for case picking, which accounts for almost 31% of all vehicle usage.





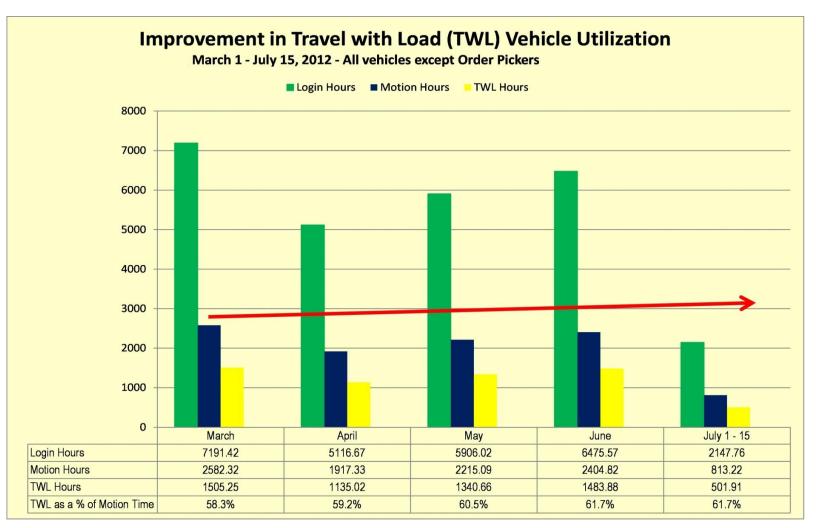
#### Daily Unproductive Time/Operation







#### Management View of Utilization



The red arrow tracks the month-to-month improvement in travel with load (TWL) as a percentage of motion time (the amount of time the vehicle is traveling or lifting).

This metric measures the amount of time a vehicle is actually moving product.

There has been a

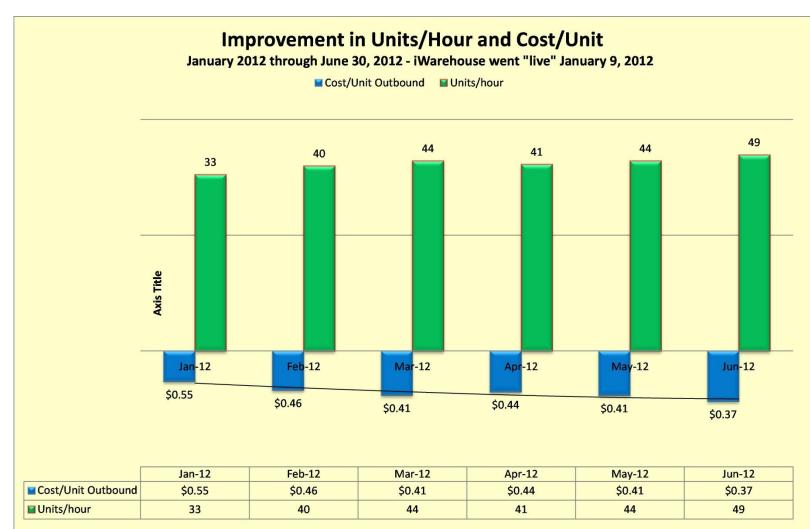
5.9%

increase (from 58.3% to 61.7%) in TWL since a warehouse optimization system was implemented.





## Management View of Cost/Unit



In 2012, the warehouse optimization system has already contributed to a 33% reduction in cost per case.





## Compliance and Operator Inspection Checklists

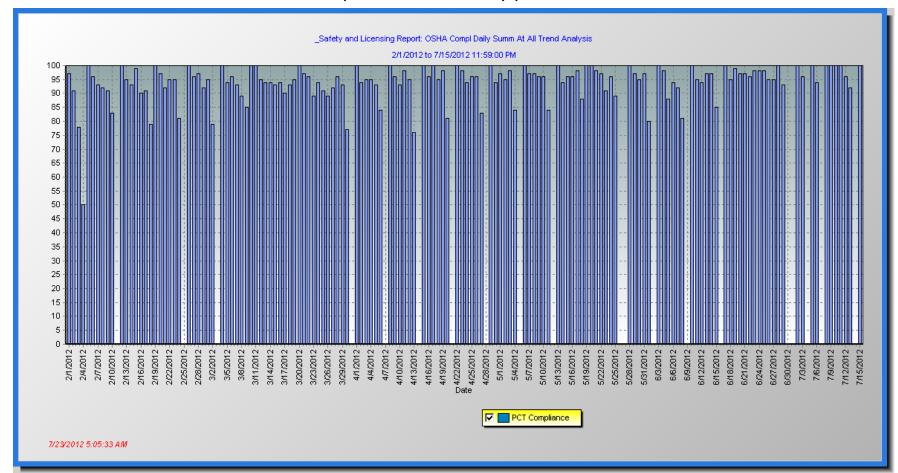
- Only authorized operators with up-to-date certifications (licensing) are allowed to operate equipment.
- Pre-use inspection compliance is enforced with readily available online reporting when needed.
- Lockout/tagout is automated when a critical issue is identified on a vehicle.
- Maintenance personnel are automatically notified of all issues identified on a vehicle.
- Traceability is captured for any lockout/tagout events with respect to who identified an issue and who released the vehicle back into service.





#### **OSHA** Compliance is Automated

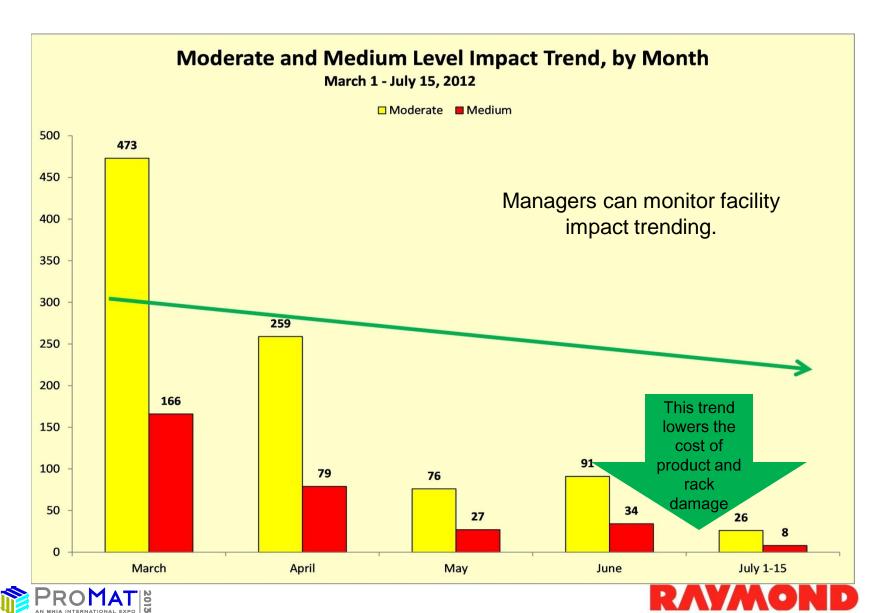
All OSHA paperwork is now 100% automated. Manager's auditing is enhanced, ensuring better compliance with facility protocols.







#### Result of impact tracking is an 80% reduction in impacts.



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#### Wireless Capture of Vehicle Usage

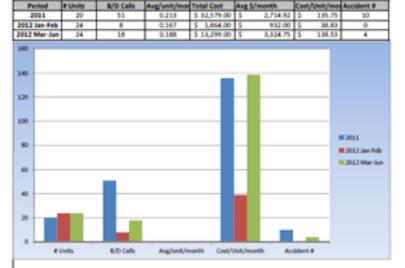


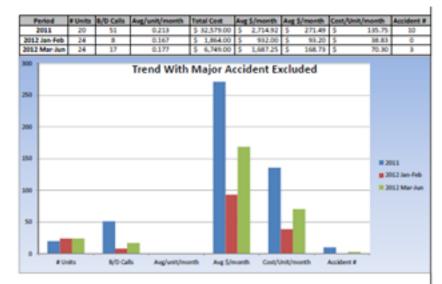
Automatically capturing and reporting actual vehicle usage enables the managers to transition to usage-based scheduled maintenance, as opposed to calendar-based, thereby significantly reducing the actual number of maintenance events required and reducing overall facility maintenance costs.





#### Maintenance Cost Trending





#### Comments and Recommendations

- 1) Overall cost trend up over previous year with all Out Of Contract cost considered
- 2) One Accident/Damage occurance represents 43% of overall cost for 2012. With this incident excluded all trends are down
- 3) Breakdown Average trend down over previous year: Review root-cause of Break-downs between Scheduled Maintenances
- 4) Wheel/Tire cost represents 23% of 2012 cost which is slightly up from 17% in 2011
  - a, reviewing wheel compounds to determine how to reduce cost
  - b. Steer tire on 4250 and Load wheels on the Reach truck





# Economic and Ecological Benefits Through Design

- Eco-Performance is a philosophy in design solutions for maximum economic and ecological benefits.
- Eco-Performance allows customers to reduce downtime, energy costs and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions while increasing pallet moves.

Product	Percentage run-time longer per charge	Productivity improvement
Reach	21%	9%
Pallet Trucks	33%	6%
Stand-up Counterbalanced	17%	9%

<sup>\*</sup>The Comparative Data Report by the United States Auto Club Properties Inc. (USAC) test results are based on a 2011 study





#### Measuring Lift Truck Efficiencies







## **Battery Monitoring Systems Overview**

- Field-installed option available on 24-, 36- and 48-volt vehicles.
- UL E and EE rating.

 Designed to work in freezer and ambient warehouse conditions, and battery wash downs.





## Information Obtained with Battery Monitoring Systems

- Transmit real-time truck/battery information.
  - Battery identification
  - Battery state of charge (BSOC)
  - Ampere-hours consumed by the truck
  - Ampere-hours returned to the battery from regenerative processes
  - Cell temperature (option)
  - Cell water status (option)
- Ampere-hours obtained during the last charge.
- Automated email service alerts to your maintenance staff or a local service provider.
- Captured information is viewable on any computer through a secure portal.





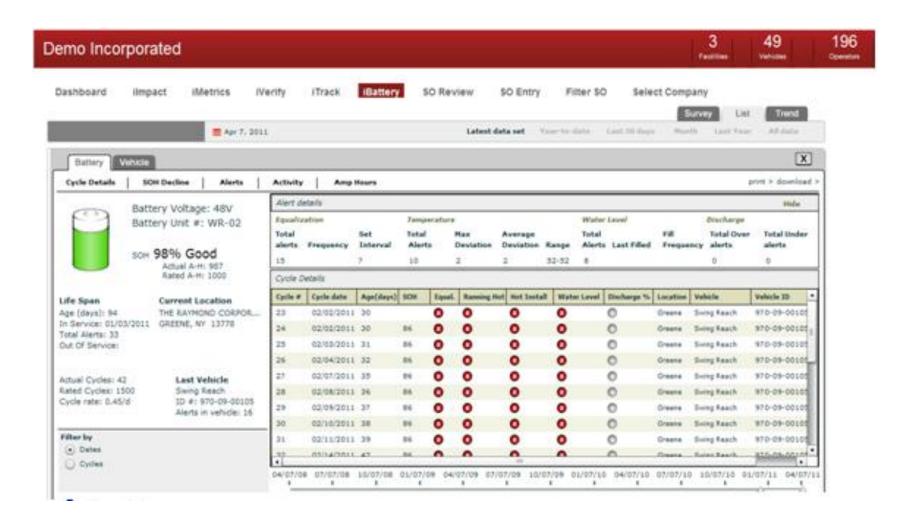
#### Dashboard Examples







#### Dashboard Examples









#### Thank you for attending. For more information, please contact:

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