Overview:

Here we will have a look at some of the needs, frustrations, opportunities and benefits that our friends in Maintenance and Operations are experiencing in the daily use of their ERP systems. For similar discussions looking at the issues from other teams like Procurement or IT, please see the other chapters in this series.

Over the last 15 years we have noticed increasingly important common issues at our global Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) projects. Since 2003 we have been addressing these issues through development of our Refresh™ software. Refresh is live today in companies using various EAM/ERP systems for example Indus (Ventyx) Passport, Maximo, SAP and others. For the purpose of this discussion we will use SAP as the example where we want to be specific but the reader should keep in mind Refresh is the “missing piece of the puzzle” for Non-SAP ERP systems too.

Doesn’t it sometimes feel like something important is missing from our systems making it hard to get the benefits we expected? Maybe you’ve implemented Inventory management and purchasing systems to control your spares, PM (plant maintenance) for work order and notification management, Project Systems (PS) for engineering project management including new asset introduction and shut planning, and maybe you’ve even implemented Master Data Management, (MDM) in the anticipation that this will help you manage your master data. Even after all of these efforts you may still be suffering from an unintuitive, cluttered and difficult to use system.

“So why don’t we do it?” Normally it’s because when we implemented our ERP system we were under time pressure because of the huge time-related cost of the project. So we just took what was easily transferable from the legacy system. Today there are software tools that can help us to fix this missing data. For example our toolset, Refresh also contains ways to get your BOMs in order using the standard concepts of Owners, Construction Types & Assemblies.

We’ll see more of Refresh™ later on but first let’s look in some detail why it’s so very important to get this data right.

“...I could find it if it was on the BOM…”

As an example, did you know that by far the easiest way to create an order for a part (stock or non-stock) is using the Bill of Material (BOM)? Creating an order from a BOM uses only 45% of the number of mouse clicks when compared to looking up the material in a list. And a lot less time! It’s pretty easy and intuitive – you just click the asset in your plant structure (this counts for Maximo, SAP PM, Passport and all EAM’s we’ve used) and you see an explosion of the materials for this asset. Click it and you’re done!

Just click one – a good Work Order with a BOM

New materials all get a BOM - ERP workflow with Refresh

We’ll see more of Refresh™ later on but first let’s look in some detail why it’s so important to get this data right.

Before vs. after
What happens when we can’t find our materials fast: 

So a good description or an organized BOM can help you find your material fast... but so what? What happens when we can’t find our materials? Often it costs us in ways that are spread over departments, hidden, indirect & very expensive:

Cost 1: We waste our time searching

Ballpark Cost to business: For low estimate of 18% of a technician’s hours per day lost, with assumption of a blue-collar rate of $35/hour. For a small plant with 30 technicians this is a monthly loss of 1200 man hours or $50000/year.

Cost 2: We lose production while we search for one

In many cases this is a rare worst case scenario, but unfortunately too many companies are often stuck in “firefighting” breakdown maintenance. If you ever suffer downtime from missing parts it’s definitely a sign that it’s time to clean up your system and stock. Especially if it happens on a high throughput production bottleneck. And if you are the maintenance manager responsible for this downtime it’s better if the production manager is smaller than you!

Ballpark Cost to business: can be close to the total plant cost per hour (including overheads, excluding materials).

Cost 3: We buy the thing off-contract ourselves

Also called “Maverick” buying and a pet-hate of our purchasing colleagues, this happens far too much. While our purchasing colleagues go to great lengths to select the correct supplier for each material with all the contract negotiations and discounts arranged and in place, it only takes us a few silly moments to try to buy it again as a free text item. This represents a real loss for your company — even more so if we already had stock in-house.

Ballpark Cost to business: lose 20% discount on all off-contract spend (Free text purchases are rampant in MRO).

Cost 4: We ask purchasing to “rush buy” it

We don’t believe it is quite as bad as appalling, but it is often not optimized - chiefly because the job is tough with many line items per day that must be processed. So there’s room for improvement with proven ways to fix this process (explored further in our chapter for procurement). But overall the main problem for Operations is that it takes too long and the “rush” status often means it has a higher cost.

Ballpark Cost to business: +/- 25% of buyer’s time misused.

Cost 5: We use an “alternative”, badly

Here a recent real-life example: One of our Pre-Refreshed customers told us of one of his reasons for properly specifying and mapping even the cheapest of parts to the production line. On his production line making infant formula (breast milk substitute for babies) one of the vibrating sieves had come loose and had to be welded. As is normal in a high product safety environment all machines were shut down, the welding done, and the weld clinically cleaned before ramping up the new batch. The machine was in good shape but the first batch failed the quality check due to the whole lot being flagged for metal contamination in the process control. Even after checking there were no physical inclusions, the second batch also failed and so did the third and fourth. Turns out that the welding electrode was not specified on the BOM of the machine, nor was the material master well specified, so the welder chose an alternative. The alternative unfortunately had minute traces of lead and so any semi-finished product passing over the clean weld was contaminated. In this case a poorly described $5 welding electrode cost four batches of product and a second shut. And it could have been much more serious without such an excellent QM process!

Ballpark Cost to business: It depends, normally not good.

Cost 6: We create it again or stock more “just in case”

Engineers are smart people – people in tune with the systems around them and it doesn’t take long for them to notice if a system isn’t working. Very quickly they react so that this “missing material” doesn’t catch us again. Typical response here is to either add extra stock or even worse duplicate the part in the system and the warehouse under a new material code when it exists already. This code proliferation usually makes it harder to find parts next time.

Ballpark Cost to business: 10% duplicate inventory

Cost 7: We secretly horde parts in “squirrel stores”

Often we add secret stores “outside the radar” of the system. These are sometimes called satellite stores and a pretty common indicator that your system is not ideal. It’s not particularly tough to overbuy spares or include excess project stock on a project WBS or a cost center. Some plants have 20% of their inventory “outside the books”.

Ballpark Cost to business: 10 to 20% duplicate inventory.

Tax/Compliance risk & high chance of loss or obsolescence
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In this chapter we will be looking at one important part of Refresh – the part that is interesting to Production, Maintenance and Operations people. In other chapters on our website we discuss other functions of Refresh more interesting for other teams.

In Production, Maintenance and Operations teams, most Refresh customers use the software mainly to make it easy to identify their MRO (Maintenance, Repair & Operations) materials. There are normally many of these material line items and it’s too tough to classify and describe them all consistently without a specific MRO-focused tool.

Now you can “fix” the data in your ERP system (SAP, Oracle, Maximo). Refresh it, making it easier for you to:
- Find,
- Classify, and
- Consistently Fully Describe, all of the things that you need.

Whether these are stock or non-stock, consumables, spares, equipments, rotatables, insurance items, services or “other”.

Refresh’s global dictionaries and content are the largest in the industry with 5000 fully attributed classes with an average of 12 characteristics per class. Out of the box these are fully mapped back to major ERP tables such as Material, Asset, Functional Location, Equipment Master, PIR, BOM, Class, Characteristic and Unit of Measure. This data powers the ERP system so that information like short texts, long texts, PO texts and spend classes are not only typed but generated in your ERP system.

At some of the world’s largest companies and governments Refresh is bringing quicker benefits today:
- Easy Searching of Parts
- Cleaned-up Inventory
- Lower Capital & Operational spend
- The full part spec, with list prices
- Sharing of big-ticket items
- Better / more fully used ERP system

If you think you may be able to use our tools to unlock value from your systems please contact us.

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Refresh™ Software Functional Discussion Document: What’s in it for Operations and Maintenance?

On this page (3 of 8):
Repeatable Short Descriptions Characteristics/Properties

So we need to find our data quickly. But what can we do to make this possible – what do we need in our systems today to find our materials first time, every time?

1) We need repeatable short descriptions
We need to avoid the old problem of many possible ways of describing the same item in our systems e.g:
- MOTOR AC, 90KW, 3PH, 400V, 160A, 1500RPM
- MTR, ELEC, 3ph, 120hp, 220/400V, 160amp
- ELEC MOTOR, 3-PHASE, 2 POLE, 90KW

If only we had standardized on one way of describing them! Then we could find all of them quickly. Luckily there is a standard way of describing all of our items. It is of course the Noun:Modifier approach. Refresh contains the largest collection of ISO standardised Noun:Modifier classes in the industry and also the largest collection of fully attributed classes with around 60 000 pre-built properties in templates including prioritization/sequence, mandatory/optional and unit of measure. This means you can start using the international standards today without any upfront work trying to create a dictionary from scratch or any wrestling with the raw format of ISO standard – Just use Refresh’s clean standard dictionary:

Perfectly repeatable Motors – courtesy of a Refresh Client

Tips:
- Use an automatic tool don’t make this harder
- Use the ISO8000 Noun:Modifiers in Refresh
- Try not to abbreviate the Noun part
- Generate your descriptions, don’t type them.
- Always use uppercase. Mixed case confuses users & limits search results in most big ERP

2) We need some properties/characteristics/attributes
For some of your items e.g. the more important things that you buy or stock, you may need to collect values for each of its important characteristics e.g. Length = 20mm, Voltage = 220V etc. These will help you to search in detail for suitable replacement parts as well as de-duplicate your current equipment or materials. Although characteristics
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Don’t collect values manually – let Refresh “mine” them

Refresh is the subject of an important patent for the algorithmic searching of attributes from all of your internal structured and unstructured texts as well as key manufacturer catalogues. Even if your data is in bad shape it will help you to automate the collection of key values.

These values can also populate the characteristics in your material or equipment masters, allowing you to finally use the standard classification search & compare in your ERP:

Using the standards you can even get your vendors to do it for you. Some customers do this with Refresh PO texts:

The first challenge is to find all the part numbers in your ERP system that Refresh can also prompt our vendors to help:

Three Cleansed Motors in Refresh showing one template

The second challenge is to populate all of the values. Refresh also automates this in SAP through its algorithms:

Finally use the standard classification search & compare

3) We need manufacturer details in the right place

We need manufacturers’ names and part numbers to be standardized and always in the right place. Whether you use the material master, the purchasing information record, classification or a HERS material type, Refresh can put your part related data in the right fields. Refresh is able to mine part numbers out of all of your structured and unstructured text according to a customizable pattern and then place these part numbers correctly. Manufacturer catalogues are also often used to verify the part numbers.
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4) We need searchable long texts, PO texts inside ERP
If all of your texts – short, long & purchase order etc. were written in the same order this would help you to quickly search and compare materials visually in your system:

Don't look for a part number manually – let Refresh "mine" it

Change Maintenance order 4000000: Component

6) We need automated tools for fast scrubbing
Some of the automating functions of Refresh have been shown in this section but there is much more automation inside the Refresh toolset. This is our main goal – to make it easier and faster for you to achieve your perfect level of data. This automation will help you whether you are cleaning existing materials or trying to properly create a new one. It’s the level of automation inside Refresh that makes it possible for you to do this job in-house.

5) We need better standard tools to search across data
Sometimes we may even need to share across sites or languages. Since your descriptions are generated in the source language, they can be auto-generated in multiple target languages simultaneously. The content in Refresh is very important for this – it is our rule that all Refresh translations are completed & checked by two local technical translators. This content has taken a decade to build.

Don't look for a part number manually – let Refresh "mine" it

Auto-Translation – unlocks sharing across languages

Even with good data, ERP systems lack standard search functions especially when compared to web-type search engines. Refresh includes an optional search engine that reads from your ERP system. This can be useful:
‘Web Search’ in SAP before you create a new one

Easily search your materials - use a smart search help
For example. Let’s say you have to cleanse a bunch of bearings. Refresh is able to propose to you what it “thinks” you are trying to cleanse each time. Let’s say all you have in your systems for the bearing is the text “BEARING 6203” “BEARING 6203” is just enough for Refresh to guess:

Let Refresh guess – sometimes it can do the work for you

If we click once in Refresh to confirm the manufacturer we will happily get much of the information we need in one shot:

Workflow example – Refresh automation with SAP

Of course the usual Refresh data automation is integrated in the workflow meaning that you get all your technical automatic cleaning functions as usual. However, Refresh also automates the correct code from a choice of leading international standards including:

- ECCMA eOTD / NATO / ISO 8000
- UNSPSC
- ECLASS
- INTRASTAT
- HS (Harmonized System)

This means you don’t have to choose the right codes – Refresh will do it for you – all you have to do is type a short description and hit the “Standardize” button. Some companies and governments have purchased Refresh solely because this is the fastest way to adopt these standards. For you it means that Refresh takes the load off of you when you are creating a new material request.

8) We need to mass de-duplicate our systems…

Refresh de-dupe is practical – Fine-tuned over many years

9) …and stop new duplicates from coming in

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Focus on Inventory to get a clean-up project approved

It may be that your current top management isn’t aware of all of the costs of not finding your parts. You should tell them all about it in order to get support in your improvement projects. While you’re at it, it is good to have a background of the issues that bother them most often on the topic so in this section we’ll recap some management theory around one management favorite of all the costs we mentioned previously – the true cost of dirty inventory data. While we’ve seen that Refresh also cleans up your purchasing data, these savings from purchasing are covered in a later section.

In case you’re not sure what management’s goals are (or should be) let’s look at the basic drivers…But first a quick proviso: it is important to remember that the goals of management are changing over time but one thing remains constant - they are always aligned the current manager’s performance KPI’s. It may be that in your company, some of the KPI’s may not yet be perfectly aligned with best practice for the overall company. For example an old favorite KPI is “maintenance cost as a percentage of production cost”. This KPI may actually be meaningless at best and at worst harmful to the modern business as production cost is always related to maintenance cost. It’s better to look at overall production cost alone, move towards a combined production-maintenance team (TPM) and leave the idea of maintenance as an evil cost center in the past. Thankfully after many years of campaigning against this one we are seeing less and less of its use. But do be aware that old KPI’s around materials management may still be lurking around and you should be prepared to gently challenge your colleagues on them.

The real reasons why we need to manage our inventory

How much do you think your collection of equipment and parts “costs” your business? Many Operations people do not know the right answer to this. And don’t bother asking the accountants either - it’s been our experience that often they don’t really know (with the exception of good management accountants). Top management usually has a good gut feeling that inventory needs to be managed wisely. In today’s challenging economy it has become a very hot topic so let’s take some time to understand “where the real money goes”.

Today’s KPI’s in “the boss zone” - KPI #1: Profit

Roughly equals: Income minus Expenses

Financial document: P&L / Income Statement

Impact of materials on this:
- Any material that we consume is added to the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) in the P&L and directly reduces the profit for the year as an expense.
- For any equipment that we depreciate, this depreciation is added to Depreciation/Amortization in the P&L and directly reduces the profit for the year as an expense. (albeit a special kind of expense – not reducing cash).

KPI # 2: Return on capital

Return on capital gives a good indication of how much we money we make given the resources at our disposal. Roughly equals: Profit divided by Capital

Financial document: P&L and Balance Sheet

Impact of materials on this: Anything that we consume comes out of the profit for the year as an expense thus reducing our return on capital. Anything that we purchase to replace it in inventory increases our capital also reducing our return on capital. Overall capital use should of course be minimized and we should focus on “capital employed” which is equal to fixed assets plus working capital. And generally speaking, our Equipments are fixed assets and our materials are working capital.

The credit & liquidity crisis starting in 2007 effectively means that banks and institutions are now less ready to lend capital to companies for investments made from “debt financing” (borrowed money). Also, the slowdown of the general economy due to this reduction in liquidity means less sales are taking place, reducing profits and leaving even less money for investments made from “equity financing” (your own money). Apart from leasing, which has its own problems, debt financing and equity financing are the only ways companies can finance the procurement of assets. We now see a squeeze on all forms of this money.

Government legislation is now being put in place globally to measure banks on their levels of risk-weighted assets, with the obvious future knock-on effect that the banks will try to pass on the risk to borrowers through tougher clauses in the debt contracts (higher risk of loan call) or higher interest (higher cost of capital). This means two simple things for our top management - and us:
- we need to tightly control all of our Capital
- we need to make effective use of our Assets

So what has all that got to do with me and my stuff?

Typically we find 3 different types of supplies that we hold each with different management processes and valuations:

1. Smaller “Free Issue” Materials
   e.g. nuts and bolts. Good practice to immediately consume these low value items against an overall production cost center and have the operators/technicians have them as free issue (you reduce process costs here)
   Accounting treatment: Expensed at purchase

2. Maintenance and Operations Inventory
   e.g. bearings, valves, pipes etc. Good practice to issue these items at an average real stock price to the consuming production cost center (the one on the machine) and have the operators/technicians order them from stock via the PM Work Order.

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These can be subdivided further into ‘normal’ and ‘slower’ moving inventory (insurance items).

Accounting treatment: *Bought using Working Capital* and fully expensed when consumed.

3 Capital Equipment

- e.g. often expensive, large and important equipment that we have on the asset register too.

Accounting treatment: *Bought using Investment Capital* and depreciated annually.

There are also other, less impactful valuation types for example repairable spares sometimes referred to as “rotatables” but these are topics for another discussion.

So we can see from the above that the majority of our inventory and equipment will hit directly our cost of capital and our risk of borrowing. So, purely from a capital point of view we need to manage these better in today’s economy.

The total carrying costs of holding inventory are bigger

We have seen purely from a capital point why we need to refocus on the cash tied up in our inventory working capital.

But how do we quantify the total costs of holding inventory?

Some numbers from *The Supply Management Handbook:*

- Cost of capital: 10% of average inventory value
- Labor costs: 15%
- Storage costs: 10% (some of this can be new Capex)
- Variable costs (telephone, insurance etc.): 5 to 10%
- Tracking costs: 2 to 5%

“a fair average cost for industrial firms is approximately 40%”

Remember these are *annual costs* – every year you hold the inventory costs you 40% of its value! That’s in addition to the money already invested in buying all the inventory in the first place. And it’s the same 40% cost the next year… and so on.

Think about areas you could improve on and then estimate a percentage saving in each area. If your plant is running a lean or SS type initiative Refresh fits very naturally in to the Sort, Simplicity, Shine, Standardize & Sustain philosophies.

There are many examples of how you can make savings through standardization but the inventory should definitely be minimized, freeing up cash for your business. In most cases so should the amount of borrowed Investment capital. There are special cases where e.g. in a high profit environment the tax savings from Capex depreciation in the early years outweigh the total interest cost of borrowing, but buyers beware – this is the case today and not in the future.

Remember that the idea behind depreciation is that the tax savings should be saved internally to provide your own capital slush fund to replace the asset at its end of life. You need to look after your assets!

**After Refresh use inventory common sense methods:**

- Cleaning up your data is the first step towards making your warehouse clean, lean and green. Once you have good de-duplicated data it is easy to follow some common-sense savings practices, like *inventory stratification* for example:
  - Cat 1: *Fast moving* (turnover ~ every 4months)
    - These can be targeted with consignment stock and/or optimum order quantity analysis. Use good MRP settings.
  - Cat 2: *Slow moving* (turnover ~ up to 2 years)
    - Anything longer than 2 years may be moved to category: surplus, checking with engineering first.
  - Cat 3: *Surplus* (the “use up first” stockpile)
    - Use these up first and absolutely minimize this stock
  - Cat 4: *Obsolete* (practically useless)
    - Get rid of it now. Don’t waste much effort trying to get “a deal” on this. It is taking up valuable carrying cost / space.
  - Cat 5: *Project* (extra spares from current Capex projects)
    - Exclude from analysis. If they are “old” transfer to surplus
  - Cat 6: *Insurance* (mandatory insurance items)
    - Exclude from analysis.

Refresh Operations Savings Summary:

**One time savings:**

- Remember to include these at today’s Capex cost:
  - Overall Reduction in Inventory Levels – 22%
  - Overall Reduction in Duplicate Inventory – 8%

**Annual Savings:**

- Remember to include these as savings repeating/year:
  - Annual Total Reduction Inventory Carrying Costs – 40%
  - Reduced Cost of Capital – 10%
  - Reduced Inventory Labour Cost – 15%
  - Reduced Storage Costs – 5%
  - Reduced Variable Costs – 5%
  - Reduced Tracking Costs – 5%
  - Operations staff *Time Savings* – 1.5 hours / person / day
  - Reduction in lost production due to *stoppage* – 5% stops
  - Reduction in lost production due to *quality* – 2% stops
  - Reduced *Maverick Buying* – 20% total requisition spend
  - Reduction in *Purchase Orders* – 25% of total buyer time

There are also some intangible benefits but the tangible ones should give your project an excellent NPV & payback for your management in today’s challenging economy.

**Intangible Savings:**

- Increased Safety Performance
- Increased Environmental Performance
- Easier implementation of initiatives like SS, lean & TPM.
- Better data promotes system and process ownership
- Better, fuller use of IT Systems

Also, have a look at our documented savings for other teams discussed in further detail on our website e.g.: Refresh Savings for Procurement or IT and Compliance.

Contact Fresh for more info / further practical project tips.