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CIPS L4M7 (CIPS Whole Life Asset Management) Exam is a professional certification program designed for individuals who aspire to become asset management professionals. L4M7 exam is an intermediate-level certification that covers a wide range of topics related to asset management, including the creation, operation, maintenance, and disposal of assets over their entire lifecycle. L4M7 Exam is recognized as a benchmark for competency in asset management by leading organizations across the world.

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Our L4M7 Study Materials are convenient for the clients to learn and they save a lot of time and energy for the clients. After the clients pay successfully for the L4M7 study materials they can immediately receive our products in the form of mails in 5-10 minutes and then click on the links to use our software to learn. The clients only need 20-30 hours to learn and then they can attend the test. For those in-service office staff and the students who have to focus on their learning this is a good new because they have to commit

themselves to the jobs and the learning and don't have enough time to prepare for the test.

CIPS L4M7 certification exam covers a range of topics, including the principles of whole-life asset management, asset management strategies, the role of technology in asset management, and the importance of sustainability in asset management. L4M7 exam is designed to test a candidate's understanding and application of these topics in real-world situations. Successful completion of the CIPS L4M7 certification exam demonstrates that a candidate has the knowledge and skills necessary to manage assets effectively, efficiently, and sustainably throughout their entire life cycle.

CIPS L4M7 exam is a challenging and comprehensive test that requires a deep understanding of asset management principles and practices. As such, candidates must have a solid understanding of asset management principles and practices to pass the exam. L4M7 Exam is ideal for professionals who work in the field of asset management, including asset managers, maintenance managers, and project managers. It is also suitable for individuals who are looking to start a career in asset management or to enhance their existing skills and knowledge in this field. Passing the CIPS L4M7 exam is a significant achievement that can help professionals to advance their careers and to demonstrate their expertise in asset management.

CIPS Whole Life Asset Management Sample Questions (Q282-Q287):

NEW QUESTION # 282
What is the stock turn for a store holding products to the value of £250,000 with annual sales of these products amounting to £1,000,000?

- A. 0
- B. 0.4
- C. 1
- D. 0.25

Answer: C

Explanation:
Calculating Inventory Turnover (Stock Turn)
As with a typical turnover ratio, inventory turnover details how much inventory is sold over a period. To calculate the inventory turnover ratio, cost of goods (COGS) is divided by the average inventory for the same period.1 Cost of Goods Sold ÷ Average Inventory or Sales ÷ Inventory In this exercise, the stock turn equal to sales divided by inventory, or 1,000,000:250,000 = 4.
Reference: CIPS study guide page 131
LO 2, AC 2.3

NEW QUESTION # 283
Jones Warehouse Services Limited has been using a manual handling system to move items throughout its warehouse. This setup is slow, uses more labor resources than automated systems, and recently, several errors and inaccuracies were uncovered in an audit. The company wants to introduce a system that minimizes human errors, lowers workplace risks, and reduces labor costs. Which of the following is a fast and efficient mechanical handling system for transporting a variety of different materials within a warehouse?

- A. Dollies
- B. Trolley
- C. Conveyor
- D. Reach truck

Answer: C

Explanation:
A conveyor system is an efficient and reliable method for transporting items within a warehouse. It reduces reliance on manual labor, lowering error rates and enhancing safety by minimizing the physical handling of goods. Conveyors can also be customized to transport various materials, improving productivity and ensuring consistent movement of goods. This aligns with whole-life asset management principles, which focus on efficiency, cost reduction, and risk mitigation across the asset's lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 284
Company XYZ is a candy manufacturer. Company XYZ makes a batch of 1,000 Christmas candy canes that are no longer edible after December 31. Company XYZ is able to sell 750 canes of the batch, but the other
250 are sitting in the warehouse. December 31 comes, and these candy canes is no longer sell-able. The batch of 250 candy canes

belongs to which type of inventory?

- A. Stockout
- B. Redundant inventory
- C. Buffer stock
- D. Obsolete inventory

Answer: D

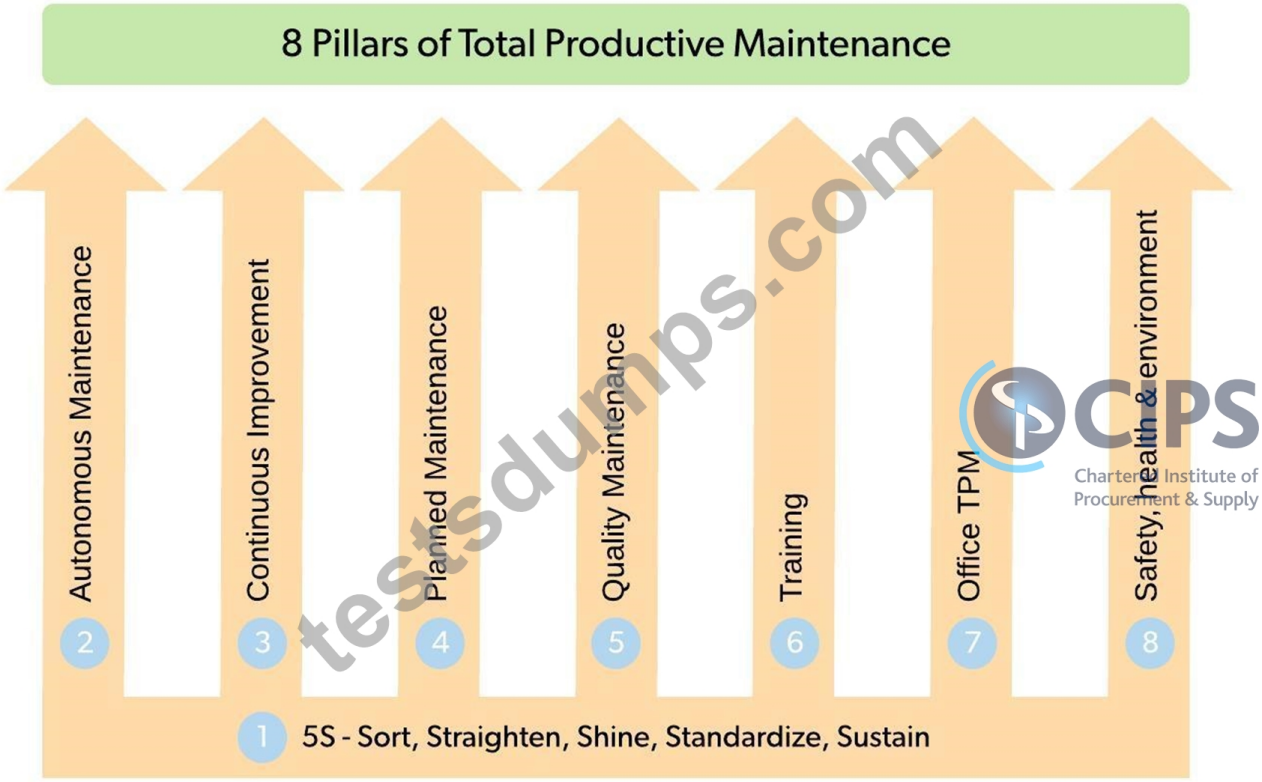
Explanation:
Obsolescent stock is stock, usually finished goods, which is in good condition and satisfactory working but for which demand is irreversibly falling towards zero. Once this demand reaches zero the stock can be considered 'obsolete'. It cannot be used or sold in its current state. Food ingredients (like candy canes) which are out of date are another example.
Reference: CIPS study guide page 86-88
LO 2, AC 2.1

NEW QUESTION # 285
Which of the following are the key elements of total productive maintenance?
1. Reactive maintenance
2. Quality maintenance
3. Deferred maintenance
4. Autonomous maintenance

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1 and 2 only

Answer: C

Explanation:
Total productive maintenance (TPM) is an innovative concept in the manufacturing industry that evolved from the idea of preventive maintenance to adopt practices of productive maintenance, maintenance prevention, and reliability Engineering. What we now refer to as TPM, has become an ingenious approach to achieve overall equipment effectiveness by involving the workforce behind the machines (i.e. the operators).
8 pillars of TPM



1) 5S - Sort, straighten, shine, standardize, and sustain
Just like a physical structure starts with a grounded framework, building a strong TPM process requires a strong foundation in the form of the principles of 5S. This is a workplace organization method that is simplified into 5 basic steps:
Sort tools, equipment, and materials to identify which of these can be discarded Straighten and set things in proper order to reduce unnecessary motion and efficiently travel be-tween working groups and locations Shine refers to performing necessary housekeeping to clean up the work area Standardize and schedule activities to systematically form the habits to keep the workplace orga-nized Sustain the process and principles for long-term applications The 5S approach provides a systematic approach to cleaning the workplace, thereby uncovering underlying problems and challenges.
2) Autonomous maintenance
Maintenance tasks and caring for equipment should start with the people using the equipment. The empowerment of operators to work on small maintenance tasks effectively allows the maintenance teams to focus on more specialized assignments.
3) Continuous improvement
Also known as the Japanese term Kaizen, Continuous Improvement promotes the attitude of pro-gressing towards zero losses and zero defects. Through small but continual tweaks to processes, the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the organization is developed.
4) Planned maintenance
Planned maintenance activities are essential to the prevention of equipment breakdown. Planned maintenance is performed by periodically evaluating the condition of equipment to proactively prevent deterioration and mechanical failures.
5) Quality maintenance
To ensure the satisfaction of the customer, manufacturing processes aim for zero-defect production. Standards for superior quality, and checks on whether the standards are being met, should be in place. The goal of quality maintenance is to identify any possible causes of deviations from zero-defect production.
6) Training
The idea of TPM is that everyone does their part to contribute to the overall productivity of the production process. In order to achieve optimum performance, and to build each member's competence, proper training is required to equip each one with the theoretical and practical know-how of working with machines and equipment.
7) Office TPM
A key role that is often overlooked is the administrative department that works behind the scenes. Like the rest of the production teams and processes, the management and administrative functions are also subject to productivity improvement. Tins includes identifying and eliminating losses, and contributing to the overall performance of the plant.
8) Safety, health, and environment
The last of the eight pillars focuses on creating a safe workplace. The essence of this pillar is real-ized when actively applied to each of the other pillars. The successful implementation of this pillar will contribute to a secure and hazard-free workplace.
Reference:

Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) - Upkeep
CIPS study guide page 163
LO 3, AC 3.1

NEW QUESTION # 286
A warehouse manager is evaluating the use of Automated Guided Vehicles (AGVs) within a non-repetitive task environment. After reviewing their use, the manager decided to invest in a number of AGVs. Was this decision correct?

- A. Yes, as it will increase stock picking accuracy and productivity
- B. No, as they are only suitable for use in repetitive task environments
- C. No, as it commits the organization to a large capital cost
- D. Yes, as it will reduce the costs of labor by replacing a human worker

Answer: B

Explanation:
Automated Guided Vehicles (AGVs) are best suited for environments with repetitive tasks, such as fixed routes in production lines. In non-repetitive tasks, their efficiency and effectiveness decrease. Whole-life asset management prioritizes choosing automation that aligns with operational needs, ensuring cost-effectiveness and suitability for the given tasks.

NEW QUESTION # 287
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