

検証するL4M7勉強資料 & 合格スムーズL4M7絶対合格 | 完璧なL4M7キャリアパス



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>> L4M7勉強資料 <<

CIPS L4M7勉強資料 は 主要材料 & L4M7: CIPS Whole Life Asset Management

It-PassportsのCIPS L4M7問題集は専門家たちが数年間で過去のデータから分析して作成されて、試験にカバーする範囲は広くて、受験生の皆様のお金と時間を節約します。我々L4M7問題集の通過率は高いので、90%の合格率を保証します。あなたは弊社の高品質CIPS L4M7試験資料を利用して、一回に試験に合格します。

CIPS Whole Life Asset Management 認定 L4M7 試験問題 (Q65-Q70):

質問 #65

Which of the following would be an impact of low stock in the supply chain?

- * Warehouse space would all be full with excess stock
- * There may be delays and higher costs to fulfill supply
- * Stock may not be available at times of high demand
- * Lead times would reduce and purchase costs would fall

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

正解: C

質問 # 66

When deciding on the storage facilities and locations, an organisation needs to assess the current situation comprehensively and forecast the future demands. Quantitative analysis is the best method for these activities.

Is this statement true?

- A. Yes, quantitative analysis provides a reality based on numerical values
- B. Yes, quantitative analysis is easy to implement as it is based on 'hard' facts
- C. No, subjective judgements are the best as they compensate for weaknesses of quantitative analysis
- D. No, some intangible information is difficult to collect and measure

正解: D

解説:

Decisions regarding stores and warehouse locations involve a complex range of issues that are unique to each business. Most storage facilities and location decisions are based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Qualitative analysis uses subjective judgment to analyze a situation based on non-quantifiable information, such as potential markets for new products, forecast on possible risks that may happen, etc.

Quantitative analysis (QA) is a technique that uses mathematical and statistical modeling, measurement, and research to understand behavior. Quantitative analysts represent a given reality in terms of a numerical value.

This may include the following:

- Cost analysis for the current premises and future predictions based on current premises
- Cost analysis for routine operations
- Current inventory performance measures: lead times, service levels, rate of stock turn, stock-outs in a given period and stock cover To get a big picture of current situation and future demands, organisation should combine both qualitative and quantitative methods so that useful information is achieved and well-informed decisions are made.

質問 # 67

Which of the following is the minimum aisle width for using standard counterbalanced forklifts?

- A. 5.6 ft - 5.9 ft
- B. 6.9 ft - 7.2 ft
- C. 4.9 ft - 5.2 ft
- D. 10.5 ft - 13.1 ft

正解: D

解説:

Minimum open aisle width for standard counterbalance forklift is 10.5-13.1 ft. You can look at the minimum aisle width for different equipment here, or calculate yourself with an instruction here.

LO 1, AC 1.3

質問 # 68

In a manufacturing facility, which types of inventory have the lowest value?

1. Finished goods
2. Secondary components

3. Work in progress

4. Raw materials

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

正解: B

解説:

Raw materials are basic input materials - they are only processed limitedly or have not been processed at all.

Their values are equal to acquisition cost and are the lowest value of stock held.

Secondary components are the products that are combined with others to produce the finished goods. They are acquired in the processed state. Their value is higher than raw materials, but still at acquisition cost.

Work in progress is the stock part-way through manufacture that has not been finished. It is typically not completed yet, so it doesn't have full value. But the costs of processing already carried out makes it more valuable than materials and components.

Finished goods are completed and ready to be used or sold. Finished goods are the most expensive and need to be stored in good conditions.

Reference: CIPS study guide page 82-83

LO 2, AC 2.1

質問 # 69

Which of the following is another name for scheduled (routine) maintenance?

- A. Predictive maintenance
- B. Run to breakdown
- C. Preventative maintenance
- D. Corrective maintenance

正解: C

解説:

There are different types of maintenance that organizations use to increase the uptime of their assets and utility of their facilities.

Based on an organization's budget, amount of resources, level of combined experience, and maintenance goals, one or more maintenance types are used.

Proactive types of maintenance

Preventive maintenance

Preventive maintenance is the most popular type of proactive maintenance. To start conducting preventive maintenance tasks (PMs), an organization does not need to purchase new technology if it already has a CMMS. This is not the case with predictive maintenance which requires condition monitoring sensors and new software integrations. However, with preventive maintenance, the organization runs the risk of over-scheduling maintenance tasks because tasks are scheduled based on time rather than actual conditions. That said, preventive maintenance achieves 12% to 18% cost savings over reactive maintenance.

Predictive maintenance

Predictive maintenance (PdM) is what savvy maintenance teams aspire to have or are already implementing. The major barrier to PdM is the time it takes to implement rather than the cost of the technology itself. For instance, a vibration sensor that can identify imbalance, misalignment, and resonance issues only costs around \$200. But the time it takes to install, integrate with other maintenance software, and adopt a culture around is not time that all organizations are willing to allocate. For those that do allocate the time, PdM provides an 8% to 12% cost savings over preventive maintenance.

Condition-based maintenance

Condition-based maintenance (CBM) is at the core of predictive maintenance but, on its own, does not rely on technology to determine the condition of an asset like PdM does. For instance, a manager may instruct an operator to monitor the condition of an asset and submit a work request when a specific condition is met. This approach may, or may not be, as reliable as predictive maintenance. An organization that has highly-trained operators may spot hazardous conditions better than an organization using PdM technology that doesn't know what to look for.

Scheduled maintenance

Scheduled maintenance includes work that is scheduled on a calendar for completion. The most common type of scheduled maintenance is calendar-based preventive maintenance tasks. These are scheduled well in advance of completion. For instance, an asset with a monthly PM has twelve instances of scheduled maintenance in a given year. However, just because maintenance is scheduled does not mean it's planned. Planned maintenance implies that a maintenance planner or other type of maintenance worker

has fully planned for parts, materials, skills, and other resources to be available during the scheduled time window.

Planned maintenance

Planned maintenance is work that's prepared for in advance of it taking place. According to an UpKeep survey, it's also the most popular key performance indicator (KPI) to track. A high planned maintenance percentage indicates that a maintenance team will have resources available to complete work for the time/day the work is scheduled for. Having a high planned maintenance percentage also helps boost other maintenance KPIs like schedule compliance. More planned maintenance means more successful completion of scheduled maintenance.

Routine maintenance

Routine maintenance is a form of time-based maintenance and preventive maintenance, though some organizations differentiate between routine maintenance and preventive maintenance. They use the latter for smaller tasks (i.e. cleaning) performed at higher frequencies (hourly, daily) and the former for larger tasks (i.e. inspections) performed at lower frequencies (weekly, monthly, annually). Additionally, routine maintenance is performed by operators, janitors, and other staff member while preventive maintenance is performed by technicians. Non-routine maintenance includes maintenance that is performed reactively or only when needed based on an asset's conditions.

Reactive types of maintenance

Emergency maintenance

Emergency maintenance occurs when an asset requires immediate attention in order to keep a facility operational or safe. This is the most reactive and intrusive type of maintenance as it pulls technicians away from other jobs and lowers schedule compliance. In extreme circumstances, emergency maintenance can set an organization back days depending on the scope of the repair, available parts, and the asset's level of importance. To reduce the amount of emergency maintenance that is both unplanned and unscheduled, organizations adopt various forms of proactive maintenance.

Corrective maintenance

Corrective maintenance is inherently part of emergency maintenance because, when there is an emergency, something needs corrected or fixed. In this way, corrective maintenance is mostly reactive. However, it can also be proactive. If an asset with a condition monitoring sensor detects an issue, a work order is created and a technician is sent to correct it. Similarly, preventive maintenance is considered corrective maintenance if there is an issue to fix. This is rare though as PMs are often conducted when an asset is in good working order.

Other types of maintenance

Deferred maintenance

Deferred maintenance includes repairs and inspections that are put into a backlog due to limited budget and resources. While deferring maintenance saves money up front, the costs of not performing important maintenance compounds at 7% annually. Rising costs come from fines resulting from missed inspections and unscheduled downtime that brings production to a standstill. By far, deferred maintenance and emergency maintenance are the least desired types of maintenance.

Total productive maintenance

Total productive maintenance (TPM) is the broadest type of maintenance that targets more than the assets that need maintained. It also aims to improve employee satisfaction and overall morale in the workplace, specifically in manufacturing plants. TPM does this by increasing overall equipment effectiveness (OEE) and the amount of planned maintenance. More planned work means more workers have the resources they need to do their job, which means higher levels of satisfaction. TPM also leverages machine operators to participate in maintenance and take ownership of their equipment.

Reference:

Types of Maintenance - Upkeep

CIPS study guide page 158-159

LO 3, AC 3.1

質問 # 70

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簡単準備L4M7勉強資料 | 速く認定資格を取るCIPS Whole Life Asset Management L4M7絶対合格

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