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MSSC CLT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• The Logistics Environment: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers the standard operational setting, including the various facilities, equipment, and regulatory factors that affect daily logistics tasks.
Topic 2	• Evaluation of Transportation Modes (Truck, Air, Rail, Water): This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the ability to compare and select the most appropriate transportation methods based on factors like cost, speed, and the nature of the freight being moved.
Topic 3	• Safe Material Handling and Equipment Operation: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers the proper methods for safely moving materials and the correct operation of common handling equipment like forklifts and pallet jacks.

Topic 4	• Inventory Control: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the methods used to track stock levels, perform cycle counts, and reconcile inventory discrepancies to maintain high accuracy and prevent shortages or overstock.
Topic 5	• Measuring Weight & Volume: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the technical computations needed to correctly size packages and calculate accurate weight and cubic volume for shipping costs and load planning.
Topic 6	• The 4.0 Technologies: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers emerging technologies like automation, the Internet of Things (IoT), and data analytics that are changing how modern supply chains operate in the current industrial revolution.
Topic 7	• Work Communication: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers the ability to effectively share information, follow verbal and written instructions, and clearly document tasks in a logistics environment.
Topic 8	• Packaging and Shipping: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the necessary techniques for securing goods safely for transit, selecting the right containers, and correctly labeling them for outbound transportation.
Topic 9	• Dispatch and Tracking Operations: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the procedures for organizing shipments, coordinating carriers, and monitoring the progress of goods in transit until they reach their destination.
Topic 10	• Product Receiving: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the technical procedures for inspecting, verifying, documenting, and correctly transferring incoming shipments of goods into storage facilities.
Topic 11	• Order Processing: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the steps required to accurately manage and fulfill customer requests, including picking and preparing the correct items for dispatch.

MSSC Certified Logistics Technician (CLT) 4.0 Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
The common tool to perform a cycle count using the UPC label or similar labels is

- A. handheld bar code scanner
- B. physical inventory tags
- C. material handling equipment-mounted data terminal
- D. wedge counter

Answer: A

Explanation:
The handheld bar code scanner is the standard device used in cycle counting and verification processes. CLT "Inventory Control" identifies cycle counting as a periodic counting method used to maintain continuous inventory accuracy. Bar code scanners allow operators to quickly identify and record item numbers, quantities, and locations by scanning Universal Product Code (UPC) or SKU labels. Data is transmitted to the WMS for reconciliation against system records. This method reduces human error, minimizes disruption, and provides real-time updates compared to traditional physical inventory counts. CLT highlights the efficiency, precision, and auditability of barcode-assisted counts as a best practice for modern warehouse operations.

NEW QUESTION # 69
Secure areas under U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) supervision that are generally considered outside CBP territory upon activation are

- A. Foreign Trade Zones (FTZ)
- B. Container Security Initiative (CSI)
- C. Free and Secure Trade (FAST)
- D. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Answer: A

Explanation:
Foreign Trade Zones (FTZs) are secured, designated areas within the United States that are treated, for customs purposes, as outside U.S. territory. According to CLT 4.0, goods entering an FTZ can be stored, assembled, or processed without immediate payment of customs duties. Duties are assessed only when goods leave the zone for domestic consumption, reducing cash-flow and tariff burdens. FTZs support international logistics efficiency by encouraging domestic manufacturing and re-exporting activities. CLT emphasizes FTZ operations as part of global trade compliance and customs procedures, distinguishing them from programs like FAST (a trusted shipper initiative) or CSI (a port security initiative).

NEW QUESTION # 70

HAZMATs that are not stored or transported in bulk must be individually labeled. Which of the following is NOT a basic labeling requirement?

- A. cannot be covered by any other marking
- B. includes the material symbol at the top of the label
- C. must be clearly visible
- D. must be written with a black Sharpie marker

Answer: D

Explanation:
CLT aligns with DOT/OSHA rules: hazardous materials packages require durable, clearly visible, and unobstructed markings/labels that communicate hazard class, proper shipping name/UN ID (as applicable), and pictograms/symbols per standards. There is no requirement specifying a particular marker brand or handwriting; labels must meet durability/legibility specifications, not be covered or obscured, and display the correct hazard symboling.
Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 71

The document prepared by the shipper and signed by the consignee when the freight is received at its destination is called a

- A. Bill of Lading
- B. Carrier Requisition
- C. Purchase Order
- D. Packing List

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Bill of Lading serves as the central contract of carriage between shipper and carrier, as defined in the CLT "Dispatch and Tracking" module. It documents shipment details-such as shipper, consignee, commodity, weight, and handling instructions-and must be signed upon receipt. The consignee's signature confirms acceptance, completing the shipment lifecycle. It simultaneously acts as a receipt for goods, evidence of a contract, and a title document. The packing list itemizes contents; the purchase order initiates procurement; the carrier requisition is not an official transport form. Thus, the Bill of Lading uniquely meets all required delivery confirmation criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Which of the following can improve order picking accuracy and productivity without implementing advanced technology?

- A. Pick-to-light systems
- B. Pick task simplification
- C. Bar codes
- D. Voice technology

Answer: B

Explanation:
Pick task simplification is a key principle in CLT's "Order Processing" section that improves performance using process design rather than new technology. Simplifying tasks can involve standardizing pick paths, organizing items by frequency of use (ABC slotting), or minimizing travel distance through efficient layout design. These low-cost improvements yield significant gains in accuracy and throughput. Unlike technology-driven methods such as barcoding, voice, or light-directed picking, simplification focuses on reducing cognitive load and motion waste. CLT emphasizes lean principles-eliminating unnecessary steps and improving ergonomics-to create a more efficient, error-resistant workflow. Facilities that standardize labeling, bin locations, and sequence picking logically achieve higher accuracy with lower training requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 73

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