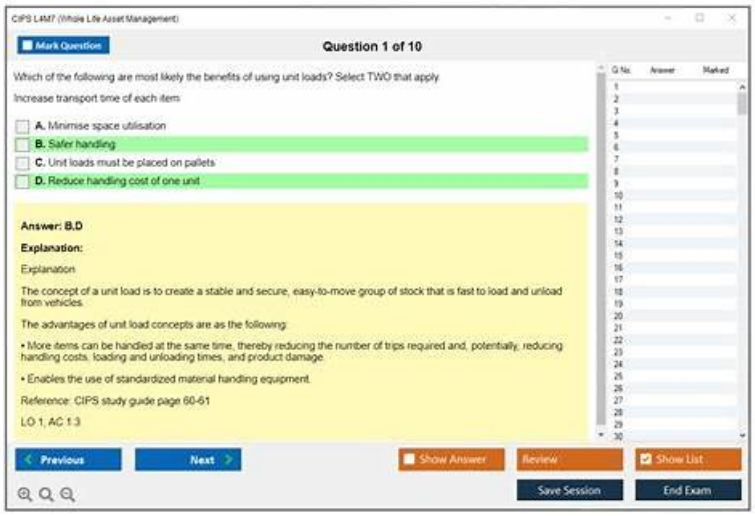
Realistic L4M7 Latest Exam Experience & Leader in Qualification Exams & Authoritative L4M7: CIPS Whole Life Asset Management



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CIPS L4M7 Exam is ideal for professionals who have a background in asset management or related fields such as engineering or facilities management. It is also suitable for professionals who are looking to transition into asset management from other industries. L4M7 exam is designed to cater to a wide range of professionals, regardless of their industry background.

The CIPS Whole Life Asset Management certification program is ideal for asset management professionals, including engineers, project managers, procurement professionals, and facilities managers. It is also suitable for individuals who are responsible for managing assets in industries such as transportation, utilities, manufacturing, and construction.

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CIPS L4M7 exam is suitable for procurement professionals who are looking to advance their careers in asset management. It is also ideal for those who are responsible for managing assets within their organizations, including facilities managers, asset managers, and inventory managers. L4M7 Exam is designed to help candidates acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to effectively manage assets and ensure their long-term value.

CIPS Whole Life Asset Management Sample Questions (Q219-Q224):

NEW QUESTION # 219
Which of the following can replace pallets as bases for unit loads but they require push pull acces-sories to retrieve or discharge unit load?

- A. Skids
- B. Slip sheets
- C. Shrink wraps
- D. Post pallets

Answer: B

Explanation:
The system of slip sheet load handling involves the use of a thin sheet of material, the slip sheet, as a base on which items are assembled as a unit load for handling, storage, and transport. The slip sheet is used in conjunction with a pallet, if desired, at certain stages in the distribution cycle. If all lift trucks in the cycle are equipped with the proper attachment, an appropriate slip sheet is the only material handling base required. Slip sheet requires special push pull accessories and usually use thin and wide forks.
Skids are generally described as single-deck pallets and do not have bottom flatted layer which makes them less bulky and cheaper than conventional pallets but also less universal in their use.
Shrink wrap, also referred to as shrink film or shrink wrap, is a versatile polymer material used for the packaging of finished goods. Heat is applied to the film - by either a conveyor heat tunnel or an electric or gas heat gun - which catalyzes the film to shrink tightly around the item placed within. This process results in a clear, durable barrier of protection around the product.
Post pallets have a simple metal structure with four uprights and substantial feat to take the load. These may be free standing, but many are designed for the feet to interlock with the posts of another post pallet so that the stack can be created.
Reference:
LO 1, AC 1.3

NEW QUESTION # 220
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 4 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 3 only

Answer: A

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 # 221
Do all types of warehouses require access to daylight to reduce the cost of electricity?

- A. No, because some types of stock are sensitive to sunlight
- B. Yes, because sunlight sterilises inventories in damp conditions
- C. No, because only ventilation can help to reduce the humidity in the warehouse
- D. Yes, because organisation's need for artificial lighting and heating will reduce

Answer: A

Explanation:
The design of a building should consider the advantages of natural light as this can reduce the cost of artificial lighting and improve the environmental performance of the building. Daylight entering the building can also help reduce heating costs. Unfortunately some stocks react badly to direct sunlight, and some stock reacts badly to extreme of temperature or may require a specific temperature for storage. Some stock may require a warmer temperature than the ambient temperature and other stocks may require cooler temperature. For example, fabric and garment are sensitive to direct sunlight as ultraviolet light catalyses a reaction between the water present in all fabrics and atmospheric oxygen to create hydrogen peroxide. This is a bleaching agent and breaks down the chemical bonds that give dyes their colour.
Reference:
LO 1, AC 1.1

NEW QUESTION # 222
Jack is the inventory manager of XYZ Ltd. a retail chain business operating in ten locations nationally. Jack is contemplating changing the inventory systems from barcoding to radio frequency identification otherwise referred to as RFID.
However, it Is unclear to Jack what the challenges this new system might present Which one of the following is a disadvantage of an RFID system?

- A. It only operates on clear barcodes and not ones that are faded or damaged
- B. It is labour intensive as it requires a direct line-of-sight to the product tags
- C. It can cause reader collision from two simultaneous tags in the same area
- D. It can only be used on bulky metal products held in storage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 223
One of the classifications of inventory is referred to as 'indirect supplies.' Which of the following items are examples of indirect

supplies in a water bottling plant?
* Lubricants for maintenance of production machines
* Computer cartridges for the procurement office
* Reams of printed labels to stick on water bottles
* Blue-colored plastic caps to seal the water bottles

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Indirect supplies support operations but are not part of the finished product. For a bottling plant, items like lubricants for machine maintenance and office supplies are indirect supplies, as they aid in operation but do not enter the final product. Managing these supplies in whole-life asset management is critical for cost efficiency and operational support.

NEW QUESTION # 224
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