Certificate in Automated Storage and Retrieval System for Warehouses

Energy Efficiency and Sustainability

AASRP stands for Automated Storage and Retrieval System, it refers to a computer-controlled system for automatically placing and retrieving stored items from specific storage locations, efficiently managing inventory and optimizing warehouse space.
Aisle is a passageway between rows of storage locations in a warehouse, widely used to facilitate the movement of equipment and personnel.
AMR stands for Autonomous Mobile Robot, it is a type of robot designed to navigate and perform tasks without human intervention, commonly used in warehouses for tasks such as picking and replenishment.
Barcode refers to a symbol consisting of a series of parallel lines of varying widths, used to represent data such as inventory numbers and prices.
Battery Management System is a system that manages and monitors the health and performance of batteries used in electric vehicles and equipment, optimizing their lifespan and efficiency.
Building Management System is a computer-based system that monitors and controls building systems such as lighting, heating, and cooling, optimizing energy efficiency and comfort.
Carbon Footprint refers to the amount of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, emitted into the atmosphere as a result of human activities, such as energy consumption and transportation.
Cold Storage refers to a type of storage facility that is designed to maintain a low temperature, typically used for perishable goods such as food and pharmaceuticals.
Containerization is the process of packing goods into containers, streamlining transportation and storage operations, reducing costs and increasing efficiency.
Conveyor System is a type of material handling system that uses conveyors to move goods and products throughout a warehouse or manufacturing facility, improving productivity and reducing labor costs.
Cross-Docking is a logistics strategy that involves the transfer of goods from one vehicle to another, reducing the need for storage and minimizing handling costs.
DC stands for Distribution Center, it refers to a facility that receives, stores, and distributes goods and products to customers or retailers, strategically located to minimize transportation costs and times.
Demand Response refers to a program that incentivizes customers to reduce or shift their energy consumption during peak periods, helping to balance the grid and reduce strain on energy resources.
Energy Audit is a process of evaluating a building or facility to determine its energy efficiency and identify opportunities for improvement, providing recommendations for energy-saving measures.
Energy Efficiency refers to the use of technology and strategies to reduce the amount of energy required to power a building or process, minimizing waste and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Energy Management System is a computer-based system that monitors and controls energy usage in a building or facility, optimizing energy efficiency and reducing costs.
Energy Storage refers to the process of storing energy for later use, reducing the need for peak power and minimizing strain on the grid, commonly used in renewable energy systems.
Facility Management refers to the process of managing and maintaining a building or facility, including tasks such as cleaning, security, and maintenance, ensuring a safe and healthy environment for occupants.

Forklift is a type of equipment used for lifting and moving heavy objects, commonly used in warehouses and manufacturing facilities, improving productivity and reducing labor costs.
Global Warming refers to the gradual increase in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere, caused by the buildup of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane, resulting in climate change and extreme weather events.
Green Building refers to a type of building that is designed and constructed to be environmentally friendly and sustainable, featuring energy-efficient systems and materials, reducing waste and minimizing environmental impact.
Hazardous Materials are substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment, requiring special handling and storage procedures to minimize risk.
Inventory Management refers to the process of managing and controlling a company's inventory, including tasks such as ordering, stocking, and tracking products, optimizing inventory levels and reducing costs.
ISO 14001 is an international standard for environmental management systems, providing a framework for organizations to manage and reduce their environmental impact, improving compliance and reducing risk.
Just-In-Time refers to a production strategy that involves producing and delivering products just in time to meet customer demand, reducing inventory levels and minimizing waste.
Kanban is a visual system for managing work and inventory, using cards or signals to indicate when products or materials are needed, improving efficiency and reducing waste.
Layout refers to the physical arrangement of a warehouse or facility, including the location of equipment, storage areas, and work stations, affecting productivity and efficiency.
LEED stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, it is a rating system for green buildings, providing a framework for designing and constructing sustainable and energy-efficient buildings, reducing environmental impact and improving occupant health.
Logistics refers to the process of planning, coordinating, and executing the transportation and storage of goods, from point of origin to point of consumption, optimizing supply chain operations and reducing costs.
Material Handling refers to the process of moving, storing, and controlling materials and products within a warehouse or manufacturing facility, improving efficiency and reducing costs.
Metrics refers to the measures used to evaluate the performance of a system or process, including key performance indicators such as throughput, inventory levels, and cost, providing insights for improvement and optimization.
OSHA stands for Occupational Safety and Health Administration, it is a regulatory agency responsible for setting and enforcing standards for workplace safety and health, protecting workers from hazards and preventing injuries and illnesses.
Pallet is a flat structure used to support and transport goods, commonly made of wood or plastic, facilitating handling and storage operations.
Pick-To-Light is a type of picking system that uses lights to indicate the location of items to be picked, improving accuracy and reducing errors.
Quality Control refers to the process of monitoring and controlling the quality of products or services, ensuring that they meet standards and requirements, reducing defects and improving customer satisfaction.
Radio Frequency Identification is a technology that uses radio waves to identify and track objects, commonly used in inventory management and supply chain management, improving accuracy and

reducing costs.
Receiving refers to the process of accepting and processing shipments of goods or materials, including inspection and storage, ensuring that products are handled and stored properly.
Recycling refers to the process of collecting and processing materials that would otherwise be discarded as waste, transforming them into new products or materials, reducing waste and conserving resources.
Renewable Energy refers to energy that is generated from natural resources that can be replenished over time, such as solar, wind, and hydro power, reducing dependence on fossil fuels and mitigating climate change.
Reverse Logistics refers to the process of planning, coordinating, and executing the return of products from customers to manufacturers or suppliers, reducing waste and minimizing environmental impact.
Robotics refers to the use of robots to perform tasks that would otherwise be performed by humans, improving efficiency and reducing costs, commonly used in manufacturing and logistics applications.
SCM stands for Supply Chain Management, it refers to the process of managing and coordinating the flow of goods, services, and information from raw materials to end customers, optimizing supply chain operations and reducing costs.
Sustainability refers to the ability to maintain or support a process without depleting natural resources, reducing waste and minimizing environmental impact, ensuring a healthy and thriving planet for future generations.
TMS stands for Transportation Management System, it refers to a software application that manages and coordinates transportation operations, including routing, scheduling, and tracking, optimizing transportation costs and improving customer satisfaction.
Total Productive Maintenance is a methodology that focuses on maintaining and improving the overall efficiency of equipment and processes, reducing downtime and increasing productivity.
Value Stream Mapping is a methodology used to analyze and improve the flow of materials and information within a process or system, identifying waste and inefficiencies and providing opportunities for improvement.
Vendor-Managed Inventory is a type of inventory management where the supplier is responsible for managing the inventory of their products at the customer's location, reducing inventory levels and improving supply chain efficiency.
Warehouse Management System is a software application that manages and coordinates warehouse operations, including receiving, storage, and shipping, optimizing warehouse efficiency and reducing costs.
Waste Reduction refers to the process of minimizing or eliminating waste generated by a process or system, reducing environmental impact and conserving natural resources, improving sustainability and reducing costs.
Workflow refers to the series of tasks and activities that are involved in a process or system, defining the steps and procedures that must be followed to complete a task or achieve a goal, improving efficiency and reducing errors.
WMS stands for Warehouse Management System, it refers to a software application that manages and coordinates warehouse operations, including receiving, storage, and shipping, optimizing warehouse efficiency and reducing costs.
Zero Waste refers to a goal or philosophy that aims to eliminate all waste generated by a process or system, reducing environmental impact and conserving natural resources, improving sustainability and reducing

costs.