## STORES MANAGEMENT

A TRAINING JOB MANUAL by

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A JOINT.VENTURE PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF:

ANGUILLA, ANTIGUA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, BARBADOS, DOMINICA, GRENADA, MONTSERRAT, ST. KITTS NEVIS, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, CANADA, HOLLAND
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## PREFACE

PURPOSE OF TRAINING/JOB MANUAL

Maintaining effective and efficient on-the-job performance should be the aim of not only every supervisor and foreman but also of every worker. Frequently some improvement in performance is noted after training. Over time, however, performance often decreases to, or below the original level. One way to set standards of performance and to suggest methods of attaining the desired performance so that it is clear to the worker, the supervisor or foreman as well as the trainer, is to provide a training/job (T/J) manual which clearly states the desired performance and suggests procedures for the worker to attain this level of performance. The following $T / J$ manual does just this. HOW TO USE THE TRAINING/JOB MANUAL

The materials that follow can be used in a number of delivery systems, depending on the nature of performance that needs to be improved. If the trainees are new to the subject matter, the $T / J$ manual can be used in a formal training system. There are sufficient detailed descriptions of supplies and materials as well as training activities to guide the trainer.

A supervisor, foreman or trainer required to diagnose performance deficiencies, can use the operation Sreakdown sheet as a reference to identify the area of performance deficiency. He can then concentrate training on this particular area by using the appropriate sections of the $T / J$ manual as a guide.

Workers who are eager to move ahead in acquiring new knowledge and skills could use the $T / J$ manual, along with assistance from fellow workers who are knowledgeable in the subject area, to study the material on their own.

The $T / J$ manual is designed to be used on-the-job as a ready reference as needed. In many cases, job-aids can be lifted from the manual and posted directly at the site where the performance is to take place as a constant reminder to the worker of the proper procedure for a task.

WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION

This $T / J$ manual is one of many being developed by the Caribbean Basin Water Management Project to improve the performance of personnel in the water utilities of the Eastern Caribbean. Manuals will be developed in many aspects of water utility operation, maintenance, and administration. For more details on manual availability and other aspects of this project contact:

Eng. Neil F. Carefoot, Manager<br>Caribbean Basin Water Management Projecit<br>PAHO/WHO<br>P.0. Box 508<br>Bridgetown, Barbados

## INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THIS UNIT ALL ABOUT?

This unit concerns the activities of the stores clerk and what must be done to ensure efficient operation of the stores division. Activities include ordering, receiving, storing and accounting for stores, as well as valuing inventories.

WHY DOES THE TRAINEE NEED THIS?

It is important that an adequate quantity of supplies and equipment be on hand at all times since many of the activities of the utility cannot be carried out without them. Having adequate supplies on hand is important not only for emergencies but also for routine operations. Good budgeting and records on available stores are dependent on good record management.

WHAT DOES THE TRAINEE NEED TO KNOW BEFORE BEGINNING?

He or she should hold G.C.E. ordinary level certificates in English Language and Mathematics.

## INTRODUCTION (Cont'd)

## WHAT SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL WILL HELP?

Dictionary of Commerce
Copy of Customs regulations and tariffs
Copy of Port Authority Act
Copy of Port tariff
Dictionary of Commerce
Elements of Commerce, Parts I and 11, by H.L. Carrad
and L. Oliphant; published by Cassell and Company Ltd.,
25 Red Lion Square, London W.C.1, England.

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES?

The trainee will be able to:

1. List the details required in a requisition and detect the shortcomings in requisitions.
2. Prepare a tally sheet.
3. Prepare a list of items to be ordered.
4. Draft a letter of enquiry and understand the letters answering the enquiry.
5. Calculate the cost of the entire order.
6. Prepare an official order.

TRAINING/JOB MANUAL


| ESTIMATED TIME | 30 minutes |
| :--- | :--- |
| PREREQUISITES | Knowledge of stores normally <br> used in department |

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:
(6) The trainee will be able to:
list the details required in a requisition and detect shortcomings in requisitions.
(2) Under the following condition:
given requisition from each department.

- To this standard:
specifications are in accordance with supplier's catalogue or storekeeper's list.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheets: L1:1S:01 through L1:IS:04.
Work Sheet: L1:WS:01.


## GENERAL INFORMATION

The first step in learning about stores and storekeeping is to learn the paperwork. The first of the official documents you will encounter is the requisition. This is an official request for supplies. The requisition is usually a Minute, or informal letter (see L1:IS:02 for description of Minute). The body of the requisition consists of a list of items required by the Division to carry out its operations.

Once the requisition is in your hands, you must note the specifications of the item(s) being ordered.

Specification is the description of an item. It should include the correct name of the item, the catalogue number, and if applicable the colour, shape, edition, part number, and whether it is a manual or electrical apparatus. Incorrect specifications can lead to the wrong item being supplied.

The specifications are then carefully compared with those in the storekeeper's list or supplier's catalogue and any discrepancies noted and discussed with the person who has ordered the item.

A Minute is an informal type of letter - a memorandum. It is entirely official and should form part of the official records of both the sender and recipient.

The Minute is the principle method of communication between:

- Permanent Secretary and Permanent Secretary
- Ministry Headquarters and its divisions
-Head of Division and Head of Division
- Head of Section and Head of Section
- Head of Sections and Head of Divisions

It is issued from office to office, e.g., Permanent Secretary to Supervisor of Infant Education - not from Mr. X to Mrs. Y. The format is simple and the language straightforward.

The format of a Minute is shown in the sample in L1:1S:03. Note that the subject of the Minute is inserted after the reference number, followed by the text. The signature is placed over the official designation of the officer who is sending the Minute, or over the signature of the officer on whose behalf he is authorised to sign it.

All outgoing correspondence should be collected, recorded, and dispatched by the Registry and a copy put in the relevant file.

## EXAMPLE OF A MINUTE

FROM: Director of Sports (Sports \& Games Division)
TO: Storekeeper, Ministry of Sports
DATE: $\quad 7$ th July 1980
NO:
SC. $7 / 5$

SUBJECT: Requisitions - 1980

Your Minute E.C. $28 / 241$ of 25 th June 1980, refers.
I shall be grateful if you would supply the following items:

3 Olympia $22^{\prime \prime}$ carriage typewriters
5 Boxes stencils
10 Reams duplicating paper (white, $7 \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ )
5 Reams typing paper (white, $8 \times 10^{11}$ )
5 Boxes carbon paper (black $103 / 4 \times 8^{11}$ )
4 Packs envelopes (white, $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$, official)
20 Dozen tennis balls
8 Dozen cricket balls
12 Cricket bats

## STOREKEEPER'S LIST

| ITEM | CATALOGUE NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Furniture and Equipment |  |  |
| Book cases | . |  |
| Stacking chairs | MS 67/17 | Ordinary wooden |
| Stacking chairs | MS 67/617 |  |
| Stacking desks | MT 17 |  |
| Chalk board |  | Without stand $4 \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Chalk board |  | Without stand $4 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Teachers' chairs | MS 16 |  |
| Teachers' table |  | $3^{\prime \prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Lumber |  | White pine |
| Lumber |  | Pitch pine |
| Stationery and Supplies |  |  |
| Admission registers | 029-018-002 | $9 \frac{1}{2} \times 87 / 7^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Attendance registers | 029-002-001 | $9 \times 71$ |
| Bass brooms |  |  |
| Bulbs |  |  |
| Carbon paper | 155-004-007 | Black $103 / 8 \times 8{ }^{10}$ |
| Chalk |  |  |
| Correcting fluid |  |  |
| Dettol |  |  |
| Duplicating paper | 035-001-000 | $8 \times 10^{11}$ |
| Duplicating ink |  |  |

STOREKEEPER'S LIST (Cont'd)


| ITEM | CATALOGUE NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stationery and Supplies } \\ & \text { (Cont }{ }^{\text {( })} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Typing paper |  | White $8 \times 10^{11}$ |
| Writing paper | 027- or 7-140 | Wide single lines |
| Wastepaper basket |  |  |
| Soap powder |  |  |
| Vim |  |  |
| Scrap pad |  | 100 leaf |
| Foolscap paper (500) |  | $13 \times 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ single sheets |
| slide or, paper slips | 144-007-001 |  |
| Power Tools |  |  |
| Hand drill. |  | 3.18" capacity, 220 V , 60 cycles, with key |
| Finishing sander |  | $10 \times 4 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Veneer trimmer |  | $3 \times 24^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Lond bed |  | 8' jointer with guard and stand 440 V |
| 3-Phase |  | With pulley and belt |
| Radial arm (saw) |  | $14^{\prime \prime}$ complete with stand |
| 3-Phase |  |  |
| 3-Phase |  | 440 V, 3 H.P., 60 cycles |
| Accessories for power tools |  |  |
| Dado head set |  | 5/8'1 bore |
| Dado head table |  |  |
| Saw blades |  | 5/8'1 bore, $10^{\prime \prime}$ diameter |

Problem: Compare Requisition in L1:IS:03 with Storekeeper's list in L1:IS:04. Note any discrepancies and record them here.

TRAINING/JOB MANUAL Stores Management

LESSON 2


PREPARING THE TALLY SHEET
estimated time
PREREQUISITES
Know how items are categorised in the department

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

(6) The trainee will be able to: prepare a tally sheet.
(3) Under the following condition: given requisitions.

- To this standard: accurately and legibly.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheets: L2:1S:01 through L2:1S:02.
Work Sheet: L2:WS:01.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES


In the Stores Department of the Civil Service, items are grouped under three broad headings: consumable stores, nonconsumable stores, and scrap material (see U2:L6:1S:02). Subgroups may be formed under each of these heads according to the needs of each Division. For example, stationery and stationery supplies are subgroups under consumable stores, and furniture and equipment are subgroups under nonconsumable stores.

A tally sheet is a form devised to reflect the number of objects or items required, delivered, or received. When filling in a tally sheet, be sure to use the correct columns and provide accurate information. Every error in the correct filling out of forms will cause irritating and unnecessary delays in the ordering and delivery of an item.

TALLY SHEET OF STORES ISSUED

| Departments to whom <br> materials are issued | Typewriters | Stencil | Duplicating <br> Paper | Typing <br> Paper | Carbon <br> Paper | Envelopes |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Ministry <br> Headquarters (Admin.) | 4 | 10 boxes | 20 reams | 30 reams | 15 boxes | 12 packs |
| Sports and Games <br> Division <br> Boys Training School | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 10 |

## TALLY SHEET OF STORES ISSUED



LESSON 3


## ESTIMATED TIME

PREREQUISITES

PREPARING AN ORDER FORM

## 45 minutes

Perform mathematical computations

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:
(3) The tralnee will be able to:
prepare a list of items to be ordered.
( C Under the following condition:
given tally sheet and stores ledger.

- To this standard:
without omitting any item.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheets: L3:15:01 through L3:IS:03.
Work Sheet: L3:WS:01.


When deciding what quantities of items should be ordered for resupplying the Stores Department, the following should be considered:

- Issue rate
- Buffer stocks
- Financial constraints
- Repairs (dues in)

The Tally Sheet totals are compared with the balances of the stores on the Stores Ledger (L3:IS:02). When the stores appear to be low, taking into consideration the minimum and maximum holding requirements, new stores are ordered.

Terms Used in Import and Export Trade:

Invoice - a detailed list of goods purchased, showing their nature, quantity, price and conditions of sale and delivery.

Invoice Price - The price of an item as stated in the invoice.

Cash Discount - an allowance made to the buyer for prompt payment, or payment before the rest is due.

Issue Rate: The frequency at which stores are issued from the storeroom.

Buffer Stocks: The amount of stock held to last for the period between the placing of an order and the arrival of the goods.

Financial Constraints: Any financial matter which may reduce the purchasing power of the firm, e.g. increase in price of items after budget.

Repairs (dues in): Item/parts undergoing repairs which can be put back into service.

## STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES

Description of Stores: duplicating paper (white $-8 \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ ) Unit of Issue: reams



NOTE: Official order forms, for use when placing orders with the crown
Agent, are shown as U1:L3:1S:06 and 07



State reference number when o



A Adhesive Transparent Tape
29p per roll $33 \mathrm{mx} 12 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 4571 / 029$
35p per roll $66 \mathrm{~m} \times 12 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 4571 / 037$
41p per roll $66 \mathrm{mx} 15 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 4571 / 061$
$44 p$ per roll $33 \mathrm{~m} \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$ 4571/088
52 p per roll $66 \mathrm{~m} \times 19 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 4571 / 096$
61 p per roll $33 \mathrm{~m} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 4571 / 118$
$68 p$ per roll $66 \mathrm{~m} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 4571 / 126$
£1.36 per roll $66 \mathrm{~m} \times 50 \mathrm{~mm} 4571 / 142$
B Coloured Adhesive Tape $66 \mathrm{~m} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$.
£1.57 per roll Red 5766/125
£1.57 per roll Green 5766/206
£1.57 per roll Blue 5766/214
C Magic Transparent Tape $33 \mathrm{~m} \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$.
£1.01 per roll 5796/903
D Drafting Tape $50 \mathrm{~m} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$.
£1.37 per roll
7007/469
E Masking Tape 19 mm 22.86 m
50p per roll
5796/776
F Continuous Label Tape
Self-adhesive tape with special surface to take pen or pencil markings. Label ${ }^{5} / \mathbf{s}^{\prime \prime} \times$ $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. In 72 yard rolls.
£ 1.83 per roll
4573/013
G Brown Gummed Tape
In rolls of $200 \mathrm{~m} \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
76p per roll
4568/044
H Tape Dispensers
For 36 yd. rolls. Plastic with heavyweighted base and non-slip cushion.
£6.12 each
4569/008
I For 36 and 72 yard rolls. Approved by the Design Centre. Plastic with heavyweighted base and non-slip cushion. $\{5.82$ each

7023/219
State reference number when ordering.



Academy Art Paper
Al size, $23.39^{\prime \prime} \times 33.11^{\prime \prime} .25$ sheets per pkt. f1.69 per pkt. Yellow 0201/138 £1.69 per pkt. Blue 0201/022 £1.69 per pkt. Red 0201/030 £1.69 per pkt. Green 0201/073 £1.69 per pkt. Grey 0201/081 £1.69 per pkt. Black 0201/103 £1.84 :per pkt. Asstd. cols.0201/111

Size $11^{\prime} \because 7 / 2^{\prime \prime}, 100$ sheets per pkt.
77?:tr:st. Asstd.cols.0201/014
Blac:ertoridge Paper
Al s: $33.39^{\prime \prime} \times 33.11^{\prime \prime}$
£1.3. $\quad$ per pkt 25 sheets 0241/032 £4.78 per pkt 100 sheets 0241/040 Size $11^{\prime \prime} \times 71 / 2^{\prime \prime}$.
£1.07 per pkt $\quad 100$ sheets 0241/016
Browil Wrapping Paper $46^{\prime \prime} \times 36^{\prime \prime}$.
£2.22 per pkt 25 sheets 0589/012
Cartridge Paper 150 sizes
Size A1, $594 \times 841 \mathrm{~mm}\left(23.39^{\prime \prime} \times 33.11^{\prime \prime}\right)$. 25 sheets per packet.

| £2.56 per pkt | H. S/Fine | $0569 / 038$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| £2.34 per pkt | S/Fine | $0568 / 031$ |
| £1.93 per pkt | Thick | $0567 / 035$ |

Size A2, $420 \times 594 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $16.54^{\prime \prime} \times 23.39^{\prime \prime}$ ). Thick quality.

| $£ 1.07$ | per 25 sheets | $0563 / 048$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $£ 3.64$ | per 100 sheets | $0563 / 064$ |
| $£ 17.98$ | per 500 sheets | $0563 / 056$ |

Size A3, $297 \times 420 \mathrm{~mm}\left(11.69^{\prime \prime} \times 16.54^{\prime \prime}\right)$, Thick quality.
68p per 25 sheets 0561/029
Size A4, $210 \times 297 \mathrm{~mm}\left(8.27^{\prime \prime} \times 11.69^{\prime \prime}\right.$ ).
f1.14 per 100 Shts S/Fine 0510/068 95p per 100 Shts Thick 0510/076 E5.57 per 500 Shts S/Fine 0510/211 $£ 4.54$ per 500 Shts Thick 0510/238

Colouring Paper
Bulk pack, 10 colours, weighing 15 lbs.
Size of sheet $16^{\prime \prime} \times 21^{\prime \prime}$.
£6.05 per pack
7004/702
Crepe Paper
In folds each 50 cm wide $\times 3 \mathrm{~m}$ long.
Price per fold.


Gummed Glazed Paper Asstd. Colours.
Per 25 sheets. $30^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$.
$£ 5.10$
Per 100 sheets. $20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$.
£2.95
0669/016
3027/082
Per 100 sheets. $15 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$.
f1. 37

Gummed Circles Asstd. cols. Pkts. of 100. £1.99 per pk 3.39 per pkt 20 cm diams $579 / 820$

Gummed Paper Mosaics 15p per pkt

5753/007
Gummed Paper Shapes
15p per pkt
5752/000
Ungummed Glazed Paper Asstd. cols.
£4.38 per 25 shts $30 \times 20^{\prime \prime} 0674 / 079$
$£ 2.89$ per 100 shts $8 \times 8^{\prime \prime} \quad 0674 / 052$
$£ 1.24$ per 100 shts $6 \times 6^{\prime \prime} 0674 / 036$
82p per 100 shts $5 \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ 0674/028
$61 p$ per 100 shts $4 \times 4^{\prime \prime} \quad 0674 / 117$
33p per 100 shts $2 \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ 0674/044
Gold Paper $30^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$.
£1.54 per 10 sheets 3034/003
Lettering Paper
$30^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$. White MF Printing.
f2.73 per 50 sheets
0595/039
Mounting Paper - Strong
Glazed one side, $261 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 161 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. Asstd. cols.
£1.32 per pkt 25 sheets 0225/142
Newsprint Superior quality $30^{\prime \prime} \times 20$ '.
£13.98 per 500 sheets $0586 / 129$ £3.03 per 100 sheets 0586/110
White Wove Standard Quality. $321 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$.
£6.40 per 250 sheets 0553/018
Ostwald Matt Surface Paper
Gummed. Assorted colours.
£2.64 per 100 shts $8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \quad 06751059$
£1.15 per 100 shts 6" $\times 6^{\prime \prime} \quad 0675 / 032$
77p per 100 shts $5^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} 0675 / 024$
57p per 100 shts $4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \quad 0675 / 016$
Silver Paper $30^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$.
f 1.40 per 10 sheets
3035/107

## Sugar Paper

$25^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$. Medium Thickness. Biack.
£14.24 per 500 sheets 0585/025
$£ 1.60$ per 50 sheets 0585/017

Sugar Paper $25^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$, Price per 500 Sheets.
£14.53 Pink
$£ 14.53$ Off White
£14.53 Buff
E14.53 Grey
E14.53 Blue
£14.53 Green
£14.53 Yellow
E15.06 Assorted Col

## Sugar Paper

$25^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$. Medium thic

| $£ 3.08$ | Blue |
| :--- | :--- |
| $£ 3.08$ | Green |
| $£ 3.08$ | Yellow |
| $£ 3.08$ | Buff |
| $£ 3.08$ | Pink |

Sur $30^{\prime \prime}$
Sugar Paper 30'× 22 Superior Quality. Thin £23.23 per 500 sheets £2.62 per 50 sheets

Tissue Paper $30^{\prime \prime} \times 22^{\prime \prime}$,

| £1.58 | White |
| :--- | :--- |
| £. 1.58 | Green |
| $£ 1.58$ | Yellow |
| $£ 1.58$ | Blue |
| $£ 1.58$ | Red |
| $£ 1.58$ | Peach |
| £1.58 | Orange |
| $£ 1.58$ | Heliotrope |
| $£ 1.58$ | Br. |
| £.158 | Gr |
| $£ 1.58$ | Cer.... |
| $£ 1.58$ | Pink |
| $£ 1.58$ | Black |
| $£ 1.71$ | Assorted col |



A Esavian Superrite Blackboard
Light in weight, all edges and corners rounded. Unruled, $48^{\prime \prime} \times 36^{\prime \prime}$
£20.42 each
4265/483
8 Easel
Solid beechwood. 6' high with double back legs. Complete with pegs.
£29.37 each
4247/000
Spare Pegs
76p per pair
4250/001
BLACKBOARD CLEANERS
C Perfect Cleaner
Two layers of thick felt, one faced chamois $£ 1.13$ each

4228/006
D Esavian Cleaners
A continuous strip of felt coiled and fixed edge-on to a polished wooden handle.
fl. 24 each
4230/000
E ESA Felt Cleaners
Thick felt on unpolished wooden handle. 83p each

4229/002
Yellow Dusters 20' $\times 22^{\prime \prime}$
39p each
4793/005
F White Chalks - Cosmic Anti-dust
Specially formulated to eliminate floating
dust particles. Per box of 1 gross .
$£ 1.71$ per box
$4218 / 000$

## Chalk - White

Enamel-coated to protect hands.
$91 p$ per box of 1 gross
4214/005
Crayola - White
Standard school quality chalks.
80p per box of 1 gross 1 gross $4215 / 001$
Crayola Assorted No. 3
£1.09 per box
4223/187
G Cosmic Anti-Dust Assorted
£2.41 per box of 1 gross 4220/188
Cosmic Anti-Dust Yellow
$\mathfrak{£} 2.45$ per box of 1 gross

${ }^{1} \AA$ ESA Markc.uard System


LESSON 4


CORRESPONDING WITH THE SUPPLIER TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

## ESTIMATED TIME

PREREQUISITES Ability to read and write

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

- The trainee will be able to:
draft a letter of enquiry and understand the letters answering the enquiry.
- Under the following condition:
given scratch pad and pencil.
- To this standard:
letters are worded in a manner that will produce the required information.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheets: L4:15:01 through L4:15:07.


OPERATION Corresponding with Supplier

STEPS
(Significant actions which advance the operation towards completion)

1. Study supplier's catalogue.
2. Draft letter of enquiry.
3. Type letter of enquiry.
4. Sign letter.
5. Route letter to registry for recording, dispatch, and filing.

KEY POINTS
(Keys to doing the steps efficiently and accurately)
1.1. Refer to index for name of supplier.
1.2. Record name and address.
2.1. State correct name and full description of item.
2.2. State use of item.
2.3. State terms required.
2.4. State expected date of delivery.
2.5. Request samples (if necessary).
3.1. Use appropriate stationery with correct letter-head.
4.1. Sign on behalf of head of division.
5.1. Note details of subject, to whom sent, and date of dispatch in the outgoing correspondence register.
5.2. Place the copy of the letter in the appropriate file.

| STEPS KEY POINTS |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2.3.Place letter in envelope and <br> seal. <br> Imprint official office stamp <br> on lower left-hand corner of <br> envelope. |

## STEPS IN A PURCHASE

When a purchase is made by first obtaining price quotations from several suppliers, the sequence of events and the documents used will be as follows:

1. In a large organization a requisition will be received in the Purchasing Deaprtment from the Division needing the item.
2. Letters of enquiry are then sent to selected suppliers asking them to quote prices, delivery terms, etc. A letter of enquiry should state:
(a) What the item is for.
(b). The requirements of the item.
(c) Terms required (e.g., "carriage paid").
(d) When delivery is required, if urgent.
3. The suppliers will respond, sending quotations and information that answers the points raised in the enquiry. In certain cases the quotation will be accompanied by a sample of the goods the company can supply at present but which may not be exactly the same as those requested.

## TERMS USED BY BUYERS AND SUPPLIERS

Ready delivery - the goods are in stock and can be dispatched as soon as the order is received.

Prompt delivery - delivery within a few days of receipt of order.

Forward delivery - delivery at some future date.

Carriage forward - although this really indicates that the cost of getting the goods must fall on the buyer, in practice it is usually the same as "free on rail" (see below) because the seller will nearly always put the goods on rail unless he expressly quotes "loco" or "ex warehouse".

Carriage paid - the seller's promise to be responsible for dellvering the goods to the buyer's address or to the nearest station to the buyer. (See next item for example.)

Carriage paid to St. John's Terminal - the supplier will pay for the transport of the goods to the port of Antigua, but the buyer must pay for delivery from the port.

For acceptance within 14 days - inserted so the supplier is not bound by his quotation for too long should he wish to increase his price.

On approval of account - the seller will demand cash from a company whose ability or willingness to pay is in doubt, but will open an account and accept delayed payment when enquiries have been made and the customer's good credit is verified.

Bill of lading - A contract for the carriage of goods.
F.O.R. (f.O.r) - free on rail.
F.O.T. (f.o.t.) - free on train.

These clauses are similar except that in the case of free on rail the placing of the goods on the railway's collecting vehicle is included, whereas in the case of free on train this includes all charges up to the loading of the goods on the railway wagon. Unlike Ex works, the goods are not collected at the seller's doorstep but are delivered by the seller into the custody of the railway (conveyance). The seller must:
(a) Take such steps as are necessary to see that loading takes place in accordance with the railway's regulations.
(b) Provide tarpaulins or other protective coverings (if necessary) for the protection of the goods, although the charges will be placed on the buyer's account.

The buyer must give the seller due notice of the destination of the goods.
F.A.S. (f.a.s.) - free alongside ship (named port).

The seller's responsibility and risk in respect to the goods are discharged at the moment they are placed alongside the ship for
loading. It is then the buyer's responsibility to oversee the actual loading of the goods over the ship's rail. When the ship is berthed in stream, the seller must provide and pay for lighter unless the delivery is "free of lighter".
F.O.B. - free on board (to a named port).

There are two types of F.O.B. contracts in use:
(a) Ordinary F.O.B.
(b) F.O.B. with contract it cleanses providing for additional duties by the seller.

Under the ordinary F.O.B. the seller must arrange for the goods to be delivered over the ship's rail at the point of shipment and must pay all expenses including loading charges up to that point. The buyer then bears all subsequent expenses. The buyer must name an effective ship - one ready and able to accept delivery of the goods at the point of shipment. Failure of the buyer to name a ship, or if he delays in doing so, entitles the seller to damages. If the nominated ship is withdrawn or the nomination fails for some other reason, a substitute ship may be named if this can be done in time.

Under the F.O.B. with contract, the seller sometimes undertakes the additional duty of making arrangements for shipping and insuring the goods. Under this agreement the buyer need not name a ship. However, the seller is then entitled to a commission, except in countries where there is a contrary agreement or trade custom.

Under the ordinary F.O.B., the risk, together with possession and property, are assured by the carrier when he receives the goods.

Under the F.O.B. with contract, the risk is assumed by the carrier on delivery to him, but possession and property are assumed by the seller until the point at which he gives the bill of lading to the buyer. Thus risk, possession, and property are separated under the F.O.B. with contract.

President Water Services
Crystal Springs
Sasa
West Indies
Reference: 123/76/340 (proj. 618)
16 August 1980

Cyprus Business Corporation
4 Ivy Crescent
London SE17 5UP
England
Dear Sir:
We are interested in the following machines which are marketed by your Corporation and would be grateful if we could obtain information regarding brand names, model, price and terms of sale and delivery for the following machines:

1. Adding Machines - (Electrical)
2. Typewriters, manual and electrical - carriage 22"
3. Stencil Duplicator - (Electrical), cost - approximately $£ 260.00$

The Adding Machines are urgently required for use in our accounts department, therefore a prompt reply would be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
J. VILLIAN

For Manager, President Water Services.

## SAMPLE LETTER FROM SUPPLIER

CYPRUS BUSINESS CORPORATION 4 Ivy Crescent London SE17 5UP England

Our ref: GIX/ANTUKLONE 7/02015/1 Your ref: 123/76/340 (pro 61B)

25 August 1980

President Water Services
Crystal Springs
Casa
West Indies
Dear Sir:
ITEMS 6 AND 29
We refer to the above items and your letter dated 16 August 1980 advising that all the adding machines required should be electrically operated. We have pleasure in detailing two offers for your approval.

1. Olympia Business Machines

Adding Machines CA 12
The machines are of West German origin
4 @ £60-£240 ex Works
Packing and delivery at extra cost
2. British Olivetti Limited

Summa Quanta 20 add-listing machine
The machines are of Italian origin
4 @ £89.50 each - $£ 350.00$
Less $20 \%$ discount - $£ 71.60$
$£ 286,40$ F.O.B. UK Port

Delivery for both offers is 2 weeks from receipt of order. We regret that no adding machines are manufactured in the UK.

Payment: 30 days from date of invoice.

M. Hoe

For Cyprus Business Corporation

CYPRUS BUSINESS CORPORATION 4 Ivy Cresent London SEl7 5UP England

Our Ref: GLX/ANTUKLONE 7/02015/4
Your Ref: 123/76/349
Telephone No.: 916205
The Manager
President Water Services
Crystal Springs
Sasa
West Indies

Dear Sir:
Subject: Stencil Duplicator
We submit the following report for your information; item No. 30.
We have been advised by the suppliers Messrs. Todd Ltd. that their cheapest electrically operated duplicator is model 410 at a price of $£ 382.50$ f.o.b. London, inclusive of $10 \%$ discount.

As this price is greatly in excess of your estimate of $£ 208.33$ plus $25 \%$ discretionary allowance, the supplier has also offered a handoperated foolscap stencil duplicator model 145 at $£ 162.00$ f.o.b. London, inclusive of $10 \%$ discount.

Delivery would be 6 weeks from receipt of order. Both machines are of UK origin.

In. view of the above we are holding this item in abeyance pending receipt of further instructions from you.

A. T. Redway
for Cyprus Business Corporation

## DISPATCHING CORRESPONDENCE

Draft is prepared by officer responsible and given to typist. It is typed (usually original and two copies, envelope(s) is also addressed) and sent back to officer who prepared draft for signature - signs on behalf of Permanent Secretary. The signed copies are sent to the dispatch clerk who notes the date of the correspondence subject, to whom the correspondence is addressed and the date of dispatch in the dispatch register. The correspondence is then folded and placed in an envelope and the envelope is sealed and stamped with the official Ministry stamp. It is then placed in the outgoing mails tray from where it is collected by the office attendant and taken to the post office, or delivered direct to the business place to which it is addressed.

In the case of mails going overseas stamps are affixed to the envelope by the clerk responsible for the stamp imprest. The correspondence is then placed into the "outgoing mails" tray to be taken to the post office.

## ROUTING INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE

The mail is brought to the office by the Office Attendant, who delivers it to the Registry Clerk. The Registry Clerk opens the mail, stamps it, puts it on a clipboard, and sends it to the Permanent Secretary. The P.S. reads the mail, indicates the appropriate officer to act on it, and sends the clipboard back to the Registry Clerk. The Clerk then places the correspondence in a file and sends the file to the officer indicated by the P.S.

LESSON 5


ESTIMATED TIME
PREREQUISITES

DETERMINING THE COST OF THE ORDER

1 hour
Familiarity with terms used in quotations, registry procedures

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

( The trainee will be able to:
calculate the cost of the entire order.
(6) Under the following condition:
after studying quotations, examining samples, and discussing offers with the Supervisor of Accounts.

- To this standard:
total cost or estimate adequate to pay for all items required.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheets: L5:IS:01 through L5:1S:04.
Work Sheet: L5:WS:01.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

| TRAINER ACTIVITY | TRAINEE ACTIVITY |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. Explain how to prepare an Information sheet. Refer to L5:IS:01-02. <br> 2. Explain how to calculate the cost of items. Refer to L5:1S:03. | 1. Discuss to clarify points. <br> 2. Discuss to clarify points. |

POSITION Storekeeper TASK Orders Stores

OPERATION Determining the cost of an order

STEPS
(Significant actions which advance the operation towards completion)

KEY POINTS
(Keys to doing the steps efficiently and accurately)

1. Study quotations received from supplier(s).
2. Examine samples (if applicable).
3. Discuss the options with the Supervisor of Accounts.
4. Prepare list of items.
1.1. Interpret terms used.
1.2. Note prices.
1.3. Note terms of delivery and payment.
2.1. Note the quality of the goods.
3.1. Note the advantages of each supplier's offer.
3.2. Consider budgetary constraints.
3.3. Select the item and supplier most advantageous to you.
4.1. Include a description of the item, as well as the quantity required and the price lunit price and total costl.


## CALCULATING COSTS

Cost is the price paid or the consideration given to acquire the goods needed and to pay for their delivery. Costs may include:<br>- Invoice price less cash discount<br>- Freight charges, including in-transit insurance<br>- Buying expenses<br>- Applicable taxes and tariffs

| No. | Item and Description | Quantity <br> Required | Unit Cost | Total Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hand drill $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ capacity, 220V |  |  |  |  |
| 60 cycles with key |  |  |  |  |



PREPARING AN ORDER

ESTIMATED TIME
PREREQUISITES To type or print neatly or elearly

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

(2) The trainee will be able to:
prepare an official order.
(3) Under the following condition:
given the appropriate form, correct name, description and catalogue number of each item, prices and terms of delivery and payment, name and address of supplier.

- To this standard:
accurately and legibly.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheets: L6:IS:01 through L6:IS:03.


## OFERTION BREAKDOHW SHEET

POSITION Storekeeper TASK orders Stores

OPERATION Preparing an order

STEPS
(Significant actions which advance the operation towards completion)

KEY POINTS
(Keys to doing the steps efficiently and accurately)

1. obtain list of items to be ordered.
2. Prepare official order(s).
3. Route order(s) for endorsement.
4. Dispatch order.
1.1. See Lesson 3.
2.1. Prepare in triplicate. use appropriate form.
2.2. Insert correct name, description, and catalogue number of each item.
2.3. Insert name and address of supplier.
2.4. Be sure your company's name and address is on the form.
2.5. State price and terms of delivery.
3.1. Get the order signed by the head of the division.
4.1. Send via appropriate channel. See 14:IS:07.

## PREPARING AN ORDER

Each order must be placed on an official order form. This is to prevent unauthorised buying on the company's account.

If the company has not previously traded with a particular supplier, it will be necessary to supply trade references, etc. in order to open an account with that supplier.

For accounting purposes, the following should be done when placing an order:

- All orders must be numbered for ease of identification and for easy reference on correspondence.
- Every order must be signed by the Chief Buyer or by the Stores Clerk on behalf of the company or utility.
- Catalogue number, price, and delivery conditions must be included, as well as the terms of payment.

Prisco \& Sherman Limited High Street
Atlantis

Telephone: ............. Telegram:
Date:

To:
Sales Manager
Harcot $\varepsilon$ Sons L.td.
West Street
Orange Park
Redona
Dear Sir:
Please supply the following Reg. No. ................................

| Quantity | Cat. No. | Description | Price | Delivery |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 sets | 1234 | 8" Planner <br> blades (3 <br> per set) | $£ 4.00$ | Approx. <br> 1 month |

Your Quotation No. 2417
Terms: $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ monthly account Delivery f.o.b. Atlantis

WHAT IS THIS UNIT ALL ABOUT?

This unit concerns the activities of the storekeeper and what must be done to ensure efficient operation of the stores division. Activities of the storekeeper include ordering, receiving, storing, issuing, and accounting for stores as well as valuing inventories. This unit covers receiving the stores from the supplier, getting them through customs, unpacking them while checking for defects and damages, and finally branding, registering, and storing them.

WHY DOES THE TRAINEE NEED THIS?

It is important that an adequate quantity of supplies and equipment be on hand at all times since many of the activities of the utility cannot be carried on without them. Such supplies and equipment are important not only in cases of emergency but also for routine operations. Good budgeting and records on available stores are dependent on good record management.

WHAT DOES THE TRAINEE NEED TO KNOW BEFORE BEGINNING?
G.C.E. Ordinary level certificate in English Language and Mathematics.

WHAT SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL WILL HELP?
Dictionary of Commerce
Copy of Customs Regulations and Tariffs
Copy of Port Authority Act
Copy of Port Tariff

## WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES?

The trainee will be able to:

1. Define conveyance documents and detect irregularities in the invoice when compared with the order.
2. Prepare customs entry document.
3. Deliver customs entry document, obtain goods, transport goods back to premises.
4. Open containers.
5. Verify the number of articles received, evaluate condition of contents, report damages.
6. Brand or mark items, enter details in stores register, arrange items in stores area.

TRAINING/JOB MANUAL Stores Management

LESSON 1


UNDERSTANOING CONVEYANCE DOCUMENTS

ESTIMATED TIME
20 minutes

PREREQUISITES

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

- The trainee will be able to:
define conveyance documents
(3) Under the following condition:
given a conveyance document.
- To this standard:
accurately.

TRAINING RESOURCES:

| Textbook: | $\frac{\text { Elements of Commerce, Part I }}{\text { by H. L. Carrad and L. Oliphant. }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Information Sheets: L1:IS:01 through LI:IS:03. |  |



DEFINITION OF CONVEYANCE DOCUMENT

The importer receives adivce of shipment from the seller. This is usually accompanied by the Bill of Lading\%, Insurance Policy, Invoice and possibly a Weight Note.

These are the conveyance documents.
$\therefore$ The Bill of Lading contains particulars of the goods and conditions of carriage by sea. It is a contract between the shipper and the ship owner for the carriage by sea of the merchandise to which it relates. It is signed by the master of the ship when the goods are placed on board, acknowledging their receipt.

It is a document of title to the goods and the holder of it, providing everything is in good order, may demand delivery of the goods. The property in the goods may be transferred by endorsement and delivery of the bill.

ADVICE NOTE
MacVenn $\varepsilon$ Company Ltd.
Cloth Factors
West file Street, Glasglow

| Telegrams: Vennco, Glasglow Warehouse: Dockside Street |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Telephone: City 2209 |  |

13 January, 1965.

TO: Messrs. Wilson \& Westward, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SIRS,
We have this day dispatched to you by British Railways (Goods) the following:

1 end (29 yds.) Maclean Scottish Tweed.
1 end ( 30 yds.) Mill D. Saxony.

> Yours faithfully,

MacVenn $\varepsilon$ Co., Ltd.
J.B.

Your Order number B. 174.

## NOTES

(1) Many firms dispense with the Advice Note because their invoicing is always done on the day of dispatch and the invoice serves also as Advice Note. In this case, however, it would be necessary to state the date of dispatch under the terms on the invoice.
(2) Quite often a letter advising dispatch replaces the formal dispatch note, so that there may be opportunity for expressing the hope that the goods will give satisfaction.

# INVOICE <br> MacVenn $\varepsilon$ Company Ltd. <br> Cloth Factors <br> West Nile Street, Glasglow 

Telegrams: Vennco, Glasglow
Telephone: City 2209

## Warehouse: Dockside Street Glasglow

13 January, 1965

SOLD TO:

Messrs. Wilson \& Westward, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Your Order Number B. 174

29 yds. Maclean Scottish Tweed @
31s.6d. a yd. . . . . . . . . 445 : 13 : 6
30 yds. Mill D. Saxony @
32s.6d. a yd.
$t 48: 15: 0$
$t 94: 8: 6$
Part of Order only.
Terms: $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$, two months.
Per British Railways.
E. \& O.E.

NOTES
(1) This invoice should be dispatched at once so that it may be compared with the quotation when the goods are examined on arrival. This is necessary so that any error may immediately be put right.
(2) If the customer's order bears a number, that number should always be put on the invoice to facilitate reference.
(3) E. E O.E. means "Errors and Ommissions Excepted", and indicates that the seller reserves the right to correct any error or omission on the invoice.

LESSON 2


ESTIMATED TIME
PREREQUISITES

PREPARING A CUSTOMS ENTRY DOCUMENT

25 minutes
Ability to read and write. Recognize form used as customs entry document or warrant

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

- The trainee will be able to:
prepare customs entry document.

0. Under the following condition:
given the appropriate 'form.

- To this standard: without omitting any detail.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheet: L2:IS:01.
Work Sheet:
L2:WS:01.

| TRAINER ACTIVITY | TRAINEE ACTIVITY |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. Explain the term "customs entry." | 1. Discuss to clarlfy points. |
| 2.Demonstrate how to complete the <br> customs entry document and <br> explain its use. | 2. Discuss. |
| 3. Distribute blank form (L2:WS:01). | 3. Using the order form in Unit. 1, | Lesson 6, complete L2:WS:01.



## CONSUMPTION TAX

Entry N
.......................................................
,-…--..........--
1 Date of importation
Day $\mid$ Mönth Yer?

$\underset{\substack{\text { Involice } \\ \text { E.annined }}}{ }$
Dote.
avaice


-Na. of Bill of Lading...........................Dated....................................19......

Name of Warchousc or Transh Area


TOTAL NUAIAFR OF PACKAGES IN WORDS


1/ WE enter the above goods as free of Duty and deciare that the quantitics, desiription, value acd other particulars above stated are irue and complete.

1. Coouds normally dutiable which are adminted free of Duty for the following reasch1s or uses are to be
tixked uveskaf in the appropriale box as explained tikked
helow:

TO THE OFFICER AT
(a) Gwods for
Governn:ent.
(b) Grods fur cducational, cult ural, health social, ceriesiansticut, charitabie uses
anmities by Cabinct.
c) Grovd fun the use of any other

Cixerns udmulted mider the Piwilel
(d) Cixeds sdimited under the Piomuer Orthninue and the hutuls Mid 32
Ondinue.
ej Groids inulurted lior pruiessing or nian fracture by inurator regiatred for
Ciniumpion Tax. Goods for use of L'S. Authurities (8) Gooss aiiowed froceniry under Carifta. 33
(h) Gioods alluned free entry under 36

1) Goods alluwed free entry for any ot her
feason.

## Please deliver to

the packages entcred overiens.

37

Goods frac by Tariff and exempa Tax Schedule.

DELIVERING CUSTOMS ENTRY FORM, OBTAINING GOODS, TRANSPORTING TO PREMISES

ESTIMATED TIME
50 minutes
PREREQUISITES
Know location of customs offices Ability to read

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

- The trainee will be able to:
deliver customs entry document, obtain goods, transport goods back to premises.
- Under the following condition:
given completed form, release from customs, and transport vehicle.
- To this standard:
without problems.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheets: L3:IS:01 through L3:IS:05:

1. Explain procedure of submitting completed customs entry document.
2. Explain what is done with warrant at the port.
3. Explain the importance of noting the number of packages received and comparing them with the invoice.
4. Discuss the various means of transporting goods from port to premises.
5. Explain method of arranging transport.
6. Explain importance of observing the loading of goods onto transport vehicle, as well as the unloading process back at the premises.
7. Explain how to locate the office at the port where customs entry form is deposited, and area where goods are received.
8. Arrange for trainees to visit customs at the port and observe process - from submitting customs entry form through loading goods and transporting them to premises.

TRAINEE ACTIVITY

1. Discuss to clarify points.
2. Discuss to clarify points.
3. Discuss to clarify points.
4. Discuss.
5. Suggest forms of transport for various items.
6. Discuss.
7. Review layout of port and procedures to be followed at each point.
8. Visit port. Ask questions on any points not understood as you go along in order to clarify on the spot.

POSITION Storekeeper

TASK Receives Stores

OPERATION Delivering Customs Entry Form, Obtaining Goods, Transporting to
premises

| STEPS |
| :---: |
| (Significant actions which <br> advance the operation <br> towards completion) |
| 1. Receive conveyance documents. |
| . |
| 2. obtain release of bill of |
| lading from shipping company's |
| agents. |

3. Prepare customs entry document.
4. Deliver stamped customs entry document at docks.
5. Obtain goods.
6. Transport goods to premises.
1.1. Advice - notice that goods have been shipped.
1.2. Compare order with invoice.
1.3. Note any irregularities.
1.4. Report differences.
2.1. Should be endorsed to order.
2.2. Pay freight.
3.1. Prepare in triplicate.
3.2. Submit it to customs official.
3.3. Pay duty.
4.1. Wait while custom official checks form against actual goods.
4.2. Goods will be delivered.
5.1. Verify the number of containers or packages by checking against invoice.
6.1. Load goods on transport vehicle at docks.
6.2. Unload goods from transport vehicle at premises.


INSURANCE (see note on reverso)

## CROWN AGENTS CHARGES



Documents are enclosed tc enable the items concerned to be accounted for and takan on charge.

# GROWN AGENTS 

Dsie of Crdor




OFFICIAL ORDER FORM

Give here the cxact abbreviuted marks to appear on packages.

Indent on the Crown Agents for Orersea Governments and Administrations for
required by the
Division.
ADDRESS
GOVERNMIENT OF ANTIGUA.
Requisition
C. A.

Parcel Post Addiess ! The. $\qquad$
The culdress should io that of he Head of the Division.
$\dagger$ If this is not filled in the
$t$ cost nill be charged to the gencral account of the State.

Special Accoum wint the Crown Agents to which
the cost is to be charged !
Any other instructions to the Crown Agents as to the execution of this indent as a whole.

Space for local use only. (Vote chargeable.)
Head of Estimates
Subhead $\qquad$

I hereby certify that the expenditure to cover the above requisition has been duly sanctioned by the General Warrant for the year $19 \ldots$. .(or by Special Warrant No..............) and that there is a sufficient balance under the vote (or Warrant) to meet the cost of this indent, (including freight and charges.)

Estimated C.I.F. cost

Approved,

Permanent Secretary
Ministrv of.......... ..............................................................................

Indent No *

Date. *
C. A. GROUP NO.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nos } \\
& \text { Give here the exact ab- } \\
& \text { breviated marks to ap- }
\end{aligned}
$$ pear on packages.

$\dagger$ To be given in clergy case.
The address should be that of? he Mead of the Division.

+ If this is not filled in the
+ cost will be charged to
+ cost will be charged to the general account of the State.

STATE OF ANTIGUA.
U1:L3:1S:08

1977
rident on the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations for $\qquad$

required by the. $\qquad$ brangyut Division. ADDRESS.

GOVERNMENT OF ANTIGUA.
Requisition
C. A.

Parcel Post Address + The. $\qquad$ Fix?
(f) Antigua, West Indies.

Weight -size, limit, (if any, for individual packages $\qquad$

If necessary that goods be shipped by a fixed date or by a particular vessel enter instructions here and briefly indicate reason for necessity: $\qquad$

Estimated total cost in sterling exclusive of packing and freight 1 th: $\qquad$

Special Accutm with the Crown Agents to which


Any other instructions to the Crown Agents as to the execution of this indent as a whole.
bernithy ar ans
Space for local use only, (Vote chargeable.)

Subhead (4. $\underset{\sim}{s}$ ........

I hereby certify that the expenditure to cover the above requisition has been duly sanctioned by the General Warrant for the year $19{ }_{r r a} \ldots$. (or by Special Warrant No $\qquad$ .) and that there is a sufficient balance under the vote (or Warrant) to meet the cost of this indent, (including freight and charges.)

Estimated C.I.F. cost $8.2\left\{5_{0} 30\right.$ $\qquad$


Head of Division.

Approved,


Permanent Sectdtary
bill of lading

Consignen


 sbove named port of tischar ro.



Maxe of isue
Onte of latese

| LESSON 4 OPENING CONTAINERS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ESTIMATED TIME | 20 minutes |
| PREREQUISITES | Ability to use tools |

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:
(7) The trainee will be able to:
open containers.

- Under the following condition:
given screwdriver and claw hammer.
- To this standard:
without causing damage to contents.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheet: L4:IS:01.


The crate is positioned so the top side faces up. (This is usually indicated on the crate).. If there are metal bands around the crate, remove these with a pair of tinsmith's shears or wire cutters. The screws or nails are then removed from the lid. The claw hammer is then used to pry off the strips of wood that comprise the lid of the crate. The container is then carefully unpacked, removing the items one at a time.


Claw hammer, screwdriver, tinsmith's shears.

LESSON 5


CHECKING CONTENTS OF CONTAINERS AND REPORTING DAMAGES

ESTIMATED TIME
PREREQUISITES

25 minutes
Ability to read and write

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

© The trainee will be able to:
verify the number of articles received, evaluate condition of contents, report damages.
(3) Under the following condition:
given articles, invoice, damage report form.

- To this standard:
quantities on invoice should correspond with physical units; damages noted and recorded accurately.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheets: L5:IS:01 through L5:IS;03.

| TRAINER ACTIVITY | TRAINEE ACTIVITY |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. Explain method and objective of verifying the quantities received. <br> 2. Demonstrate the process of verlfication, how to check for defects, and how to report these defects. Refer to L5:1S:01-03. | 1. Discusi to clarify points. <br> 2. Observe and discuss to clarify points. |

OPERATION BREAKDOM:M SHEET

POSITION Storekeeper TASK Receives Stores
OPERATION Checking Contents of Containers and Reporting Damages

| STEPS <br> (Significant actions which advance the operation towards completion) | KEY POINTS <br> (Keys to doing the steps efficiently and accurately) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. Verify contents of container. | 1.1. Check contents against advice invoice. |
| 2. Examine items for damage on defects. | 2.1. Compare invoice with quotation. |
| 3. Separate damaged or defective articles. | 3.1. Store the damaged or defective article in a safe place pending enquiry. |
| 4. Report the damage. | 4.1. Reports go to the carrier, supplier, and your company's Accounts Division. |

## GENERAL INFORMATION

VERIFYING THE CONTAINER CONTENTS

The contents of a container are verified by checking off the items as they are unpacked (or after they are unpacked) against the invoice. A check mark is made by pen next to the item on the invoice as the articles are counted - if the count and the invoice correspond. If there is a difference, a question mark is placed next to the item on the invoice.

CHECKING FOR DAMAGES AND DEFECTS

As the item is unpacked, it must be examined for damages and defects: cracks, wetness, grease marks, rust, etc. If these are present, the $i$ tem must be put aside and the defect or damage reported.

REPORTING DAMAGES AND DEFECTS

The report of a defect or damage to an item is put on a spe-
cial form. The report should include:

- Name and description of item
- Cost of item
- Invoice number of item
- Catalogue number of item
- Defect or damage noted

The report should be sent to the carrier, the supplier, and your company's Accounts Division.

A report of damaged or defective goods* is prepared at the docks by the person who examines them after they have been landed. If any package is damaged note is made of the fact on the Landing Account.

A Landing Account to the importer includes:
(1) Dock, department and date of account.
(2) Goods, name of person entering the goods.
(3) Ship, master.
(4) Name of port from which the ship sailed.
(5) Date when warehouse rent for goods starts.
(6) Numbers allotted to packages.
(7) Weight of each package.

* Goods exempted from duty.

LESSON 6


ESTIMATED TIME
PREREQUISITES

BRANDING, REGISTERING, AND STORING ITEMS

## 15 minutes

How to use equipment for branding or marking items; ability to read and write

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:
(6) The trainee will be able to:
brand or mark items, enter details in stores register, arrange. items in stores area.

- Under the following condition:
given company stamp, gem markers, or other appropriate equipment; stores ledger; storage facilities.
- To this standard:
all items branded or marked, registered accurately, and stored in the proper area.

TRAINING RESOURCES:
Information Sheets: L6:15:01 through L6:15:03.


## OPERATION BREAKDOWN WORKSHEET

| POSITION: Storekeeper | TASK: Receives Stores |
| :---: | :---: |
| OPERATION: Branding, Registering and Storing Items |  |
| Important STEPS in the operation. |  |
| STEP - a significant action which advances the operation towards completion. | KEY POINTS - the key to doing the steps correctly, efficiently or accurately. |
| HOW HE DOES IT (Step) | POINTERS TO BE OBSERVED IN PERFORMING THE STEP |
| 1. Brands or marks items. | 1. Stamp with ministry stamp or |
| 2. Enters in Stores Ledger. | other mark of identification. |
| 3. Arranges articles in storage area. 2. Record in appropriate ledger. |  |
|  | 3. Type of storage should be suitable |
|  | for item. | for item.

This operation breakdown was made by: $\qquad$

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Whatever system of storage is in operation, the following criteria should be met:
- All items branded or marked
- Goods arranged systematically.
- Access to the storeroom restricted
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BRANDING OR MARKING

All articles should be distinctly marked as soon as they are received to facilitate identification. The marker's number (in a series) may be used for certain instruments and mechanical devices, e.g., typewriters and adding machines. Other articles may be marked with the company's stamp;

## STORAGE ARRANGEMENT

Storage must be suitable, accessible, secure, safe, economical, specifically located, clearly identified, and supervised.

Suitable - Storage must be appropriate to the commodity to prevent damage and deterioration either physical or climatic.

Secure - The storage area must be secure to prevent pilferage.

Safe - No incompatible items should be stored in close proximity; articles should be stored to prevent damage to goods or personnel.


## STORAGE NEEDS

Basically, storage needs include the following:

Fully enclosed stores, e.g., for stationery and office equipment.

Special storages fully enclosed for material requiring special treatment, e.g., refrigerated storage, inflammable stores, explosive stores.

Covered, open-sided stores, e.g., for timber requiring air or drummed electrical cable.

Open storage for items not affected by climatic conditions to any extent, e.g., pipes, steel plates.

RESTRICTION ON ACCESS TO STOREROOM

The following restrictions will assist in the security of stores:

The storeroom should be securely locked when not in use.

- Only the Storekeeper should issue stores.
- Any person who enters the storeroom or stores premises should do so in the immediate company of the storekeeper and remain in his company until the end of his visit.
- No officer other than the storekeeper should hold a key to the storeroom.
- If it is suspected that someone has unlawful access to the storeroom, the lock should be changed immediately.


## CLASSIFICATION OF STORES

Stores may be considered under three headings: nonconsumable, consumable, and scrap material.

Nonconsumable stores consist of property of a permanent nature which has been purchased for use in carrying on the work of the department until the item is worn out or has become obsolete. Examples are motor lorries, tools, office furniture, typewriters, and accounting machines. These items should be recorded in a special register kept for the purpose.

Consumable stores are stores which are purchased for use or consumption in carrying out some job or providing a service, e.g., gasoline, cement, lumber. There are some materials which are not purchased for any particular job but which may be classified as consumable stores, e.g., pens, paper clips, typing paper (stationery).

Scrap material consists of small bits or residues of new material - or an article that has served its estimated useful life as far as the organisation is concerned, e.g., used lumber and pipes. Although scrap material may not be very valuable, a proper record should be kept of these items. This is important because all materials are purchased with funds of the company, and the authority for their ultimate disposal should come from the appropriate source.

| ESCRIPTION OF STORES Foolscap Paper |  |  | UNIT OF ISSUE |  | Peams |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DHTE | NUMBER OF VOUCHER | FROM WHOM RECEIVED OR TO WHOM ISSUED | RECEIPTS | ISSUES | BALANCE |
| -.9.79 | L.P.O.\#78621 | Perkins Variety Store | 300 | -- | 300 |
| 0.9.79 | SIV \#06334 | Old Road Primary School | -- | 15 | 285 |
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