MFG/PRO®

User Guide
Volume 9
COMPLIANCE

78-0456A
MFG/PRO Version 9.0
Printed in the U.S.A.
March 1999

This document contains proprietary information that is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be photocopied, reproduced, or translated without the prior written consent of QAD Inc. The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.

QAD Inc. provides this material as is and makes no warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. QAD Inc. shall not be liable for errors contained herein or for incidental or consequential damages (including lost profits) in connection with the furnishing, performance, or use of this material whether based on warranty, contract, or other legal theory.

Some states do not allow the exclusion of implied warranties or the limitation or exclusion of liability for incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations and exclusion may not be applicable.

PROGRESS® is a registered trademark of Progress Software Corporation. Windows™ is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

MFG/PRO® is a registered trademark of QAD Inc.
Copyright © 1999 by QAD Inc.
78-0456A

QAD Inc.
6450 Via Real
Carpinteria, California 93013
Phone (805) 684-6614
Fax (805) 684-1890

Contents

ABOUT THIS GUIDE 1

What Is in This Guide? 2

Other 9.0 Documentation 2

Online Help 2

QAD Web Site 2

Conventions 3

Windows Keyboard Commands 3

Character Keyboard Commands 4

CHAPTER 1 USING COMPLIANCE 7

Introduction 8

Site Security 8

Inventory Attributes 9

Batch Control 9

Component Issue Control 9

Lot Control 9

Multi-Lot Inventory Detail 10

Controlled Substances 10

Setting Up Compliance 10

Defining Inventory Attributes 13

Why Are Attributes Important? 14

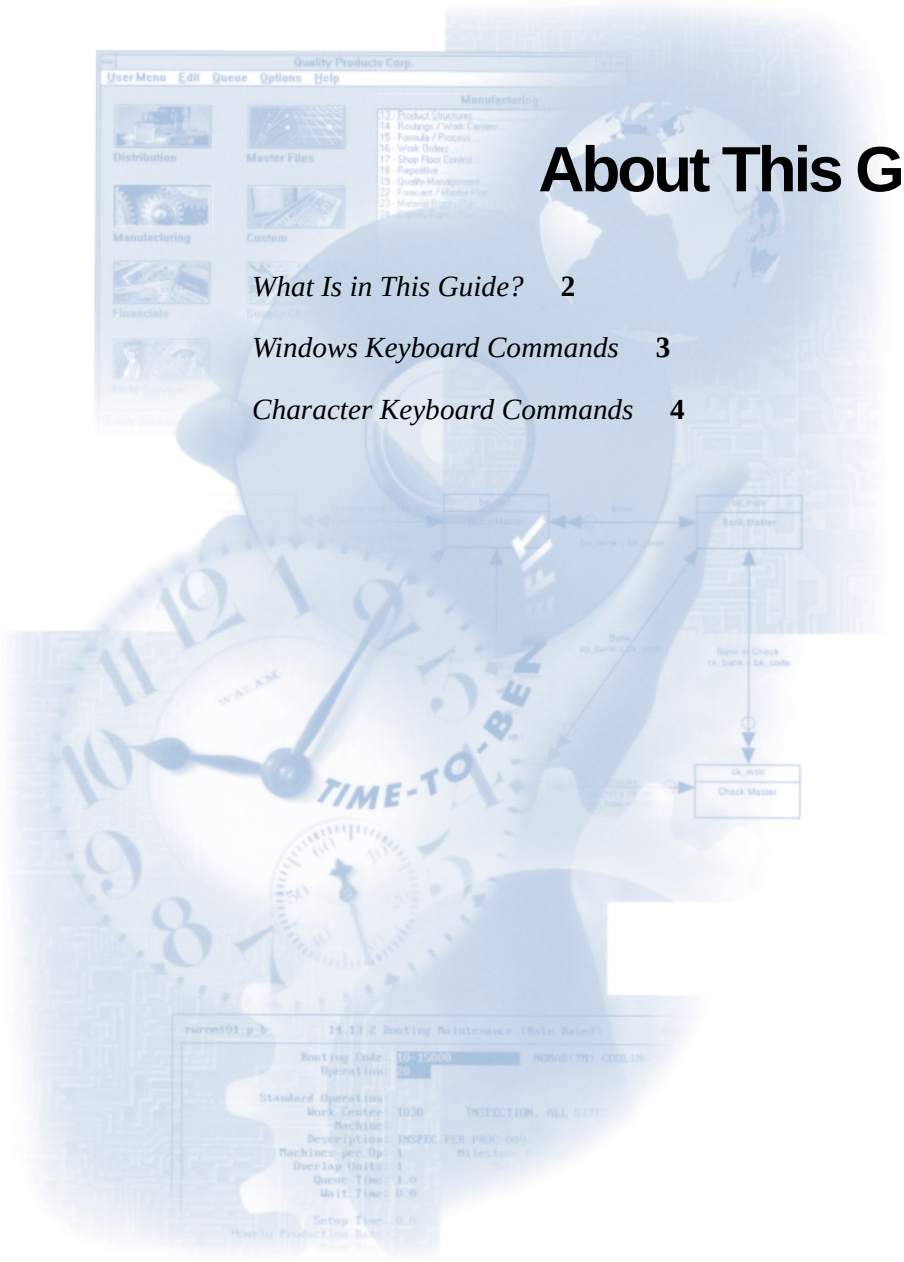
Inventory Attributes Work Flow 16

Attribute Descriptions 16

Inventory Attribute Active Flags 18

Using Work Order Batch Control 21
Batch Control Work Flow 22
Assigning Batch Numbers to Work Orders 22
Changing Inventory Detail Records 23
Using Lot Control 25
Lot Control Work Flow 26
Lot Control Relationships 27
Deciding on Lot Control Level 28
Building the Lot Master File 29
Modifying the Lot Master File 29
Automatic Lot Numbering 30
Single Lot per Receipt 33
Supplier Lot Numbers 34
Expired Inventory Transactions 35
Managing Component Issues 35
Component Issue Control 35
Co-product/By-product Component Issue Control 36
Managing Controlled Substances 36
Entering Country Codes 37
Entering Authority Codes 38
Entering Control Numbers for Customers and Sites 38
Entering Control Numbers for Items 39
Entering General License Information 40
Entering Individual License Information 41

INDEX 43



About This Guide

What Is in This Guide? **2**

Windows Keyboard Commands **3**

Character Keyboard Commands **4**

What Is in This Guide?

This guide covers the features of MFG/PRO Version 9.0 Compliance.

Other 9.0 Documentation

- For an overview of new features and software updates, see the *9.0 Release Bulletin*.
- For software installation instructions, refer to the *9.0 Installation Guides*.
- For instructions on navigating the MFG/PRO environment, refer to the *9.0 User Interface Guide*.
- For information on using MFG/PRO, refer to the *9.0 User Guides*.
- For technical details, refer to the *9.0 File Relationships* and *9.0 Database Definitions.*
- To review MFG/PRO program screens, refer to the *Screen Book, Volumes 1–3*.
- To view documents online in PDF format, see the *9.0 Documents on CD*.

Online Help

MFG/PRO has an extensive online help system. Help is available for most fields found on a screen. Procedure help is available for most programs that update the database. Most inquiries, reports, and browses do not have procedure help.

For information on using the help system, refer to the *9.0 User Interface Guide*.

QAD Web Site

For MFG/PRO users with a QAD Web account, MFG/PRO documentation is available for viewing or downloading at:

http://support.qad.com/documentation/

To obtain a QAD Web account, go to:

http://support.qad.com/

The QAD Web site also has information about training classes and other services that can help you learn about MFG/PRO.

Conventions

MFG/PRO 9.0 is available in several interfaces: Windows, character, Web browser, and an interface for object-oriented programs. To standardize presentation, the documentation uses the following conventions:

- MFG/PRO screen captures reflect the Windows interface.
- References to keyboard commands are generic. For example, choose Go refers to F2 in the Windows interface and to F1 in the character interface. The following tables identify the keyboard commands for the Windows and character interfaces.

Windows Keyboard Commands

Navigation Commands	Keyboard Entry	Description
Go	F2	Moves to next frame.
End	Esc	Exits a frame, program, or menu.
Previous	F9 or up arrow	Retrieves previous record in a key data field.
Next	F10 or down arrow	Retrieves next record in a key data field.
Enter	Enter	Moves to next field within a frame.
Tab	Tab	Moves to next field within a frame.
Back Tab	Shift+Tab	Moves back one field within a frame.
Exit	Alt+X	Closes a program.
Run	Ctrl+R	Starts a program by name.
Save (object)	F12	In a key frame, moves to data entry; in data entry, saves and returns to key frame.
Print (object)	Ctrl+P	Prints browse or maintenance information.

Help Commands	Keyboard Entry	Description
Field Help	F1	Opens help on current field.
Procedure Help	Shift+F1	Opens help on current program.
Browse	Alt+F1	Displays choice of records.
Look-Up Browse	Alt+F2	Displays choice of records.
About	Ctrl+F1	Displays the program name.
Browse Options	F7	Opens the browse options window.
Browse Options Toggle	Alt+F	Turns the browse options on and off.
Browse Graph	Shift+F11	Opens the browse graphing window.
Field Name	Ctrl+F	Displays the field name.

Edit Commands	Keyboard Entry	Description
Delete Record	F5	Deletes an open record.
Cut	Ctrl+X	Cuts a field or selection to clipboard.
Copy	Ctrl+C	Copies a field or selection to clipboard.
Paste	Ctrl+V	Pastes data from the clipboard.

Character Keyboard Commands

Navigation Commands	Keyboard Entry	Control Key Entry	Description
Go	F1	Ctrl+X	Moves to next frame.
End	F4	Ctrl+E	Exits a frame, program, or menu.
User Menu	F6	Ctrl+P	Displays list of user-selected programs.
Previous	F9 or up arrow	Ctrl+K	Retrieves previous record in a key data field and scrolls up in look-up browses.
Next	F10 or down arrow	Ctrl+J	Retrieves next record in a key data field and scrolls down in look-up browses.
Enter	Enter		Moves to next field within a frame.

Navigation Commands	Keyboard Entry	Control Key Entry	Description
Tab	Tab		Moves to next field within a frame.
Back Tab	Shift+Tab	Ctrl+U	Moves back one field within a frame.
Menu Bar (object)	Esc, M		Accesses the menu bar.
Save (object)	F12		In a key frame, moves to data entry; in data entry, saves and returns to key frame.
Print (object)	Ctrl+P		Prints browse or maintenance information.

Help Commands	Keyboard Entry	Control Key Entry	Description
Field Help	F2	Ctrl+W	Opens help on current field.
Procedure Help	F2	Ctrl+W	Opens help on current program.
Look-Up Browse	F2	Ctrl+W	Displays choice of records.
Browse Options	F7		Opens the browse options window.
Browse Options Toggle	Alt+F		Turns the browse options on and off.
Field Name	Ctrl+F	Ctrl+F	Displays the field name.

Edit Commands	Keyboard Entry	Control Key Entry	Description
Insert	F3	Ctrl+T	Enables text insertion.
Delete Record	F5	Ctrl+D	Deletes an open record.
Recall (standard)	F7	Ctrl+R	Recalls last saved value in a field.
Cut	F8		Clears a field.
Copy	F11	Ctrl+B	Copies a field.
Paste	F11	Ctrl+B	Inserts value that you copied.

Edit Commands	Keyboard Entry	Control Key Entry	Description
Multiple Copy (standard)	F12	Ctrl+A	Copies values from one or more fields and pastes them into the same fields of another record.
Clear Date	Shift+?		Clears the value in date fields.

CHAPTER 1

Using Compliance

MFG/PRO's compliance — features enable companies to manage compliance with government regulations such as the FDA Current Good Manufacturing Practices, and with international agreements such as NAFTA and GATT.

Introduction **8**

Setting Up Compliance **10**

Defining Inventory Attributes **13**

Using Work Order Batch Control **21**

Changing Inventory Detail Records **23**

Using Lot Control **25**

Managing Component Issues **35**

Managing Controlled Substances **36**

Introduction

See “Setting Up Compliance” on page 10.

This section includes a brief description of each compliance feature. Once you choose the features you will use, you can begin setup. Features using item data, user information, and other MFG/PRO elements may require setup in additional programs.

Table 1.1
Compliance Menu

Menu	Description	Program
1.22	Compliance Menu	
1.22.1	Lot Master Maintenance	clltmt.p
1.22.2	Lot Master Inquiry	icltmiq.p
1.22.4	Work Order Attribute Maintenance	clatmt.p
1.22.5	Work Order Attribute Browse	clbr001.p
1.22.9	Work Order Batch Browse	clbr002.p
1.22.13	Lot Group Maintenance	cllgmt.p
1.22.14	Lot Group Inquiry	cllgiq.p
1.22.16	Controlled Substances Menu	
1.22.19	Multi-Lot Inventory Detail Update	clltamt.p
1.22.22	Lot Master File Build	clltbd.p
1.22.23	Lot Master Delete/Archive	clltup.p
1.22.24	Compliance Control File	clclpm.p

Site Security

Site security is not part of the compliance module, but is frequently used in conjunction with other compliance features. Site security enables administrators to control user access to sites by individual and group membership. It integrates user maintenance and security control with inventory transactions at the site level. Only authorized users can process transactions for secured sites.

See *User Guide Volume 11: Manager Functions* for details on site security.

Site Security Maintenance (36.3.16) is located on the System Security Menu in the Manager Functions module.

Inventory Attributes

Attribute information can be entered on work orders, increasing control over the tracking of materials through manufacturing and into inventory. With these attributes, you can use batch and other work order processes to meet your business requirements. There are several ways to assign default inventory attributes and change existing attributes such as Assay%, Grade, Expire Date, and Inventory Status.

Especially important is the ability to assign a status during work order or purchase order receipt. This status can be used to override the status normally assigned to a location. Using receipt statuses reduces the need for separate physical locations for regulated business practices.

Batch Control

Batch control enables you to assign a batch number to work orders. Batch numbers can be used for traceability and reporting. You can enter batch numbers as you create work orders or add them to existing work orders through a maintenance window.

Component Issue Control

Compliance features let you restrict items issued to work orders to those listed on the bill of material (BOM) or valid substitutes. There is a similar control for receipts of co-product/by-product items.

Lot Control

You can enforce unique lot numbers, define lot groups for assigning lot numbers, update inventory attributes for multiple lots, restrict receipts to a single lot, generate reports with lot numbers as an index, enter supplier lot numbers, and manage expired inventory.

Multi-Lot Inventory Detail

You can change Inventory Assay%, Grade, Status, and Expire Date attributes based on lot/serial number.

Controlled Substances

You can maintain lists of regulatory agencies, link a regulatory or control number to an address code or site, associate a regulatory or control number to an inventory item, and record general ledger (GL) and individual license information for U.S. exports.

Setting Up Compliance

Compliance features are activated and configured in the Compliance Control File (1.22.24).

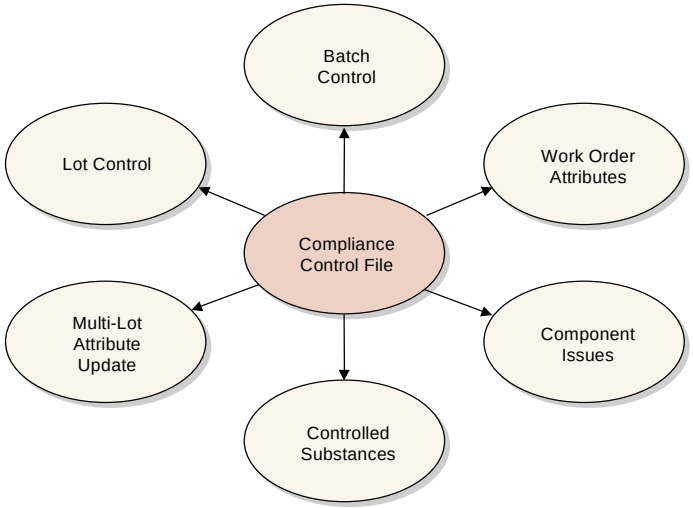


Fig. 1.1 Compliance Features and Compliance Control File

Use the Compliance Control File, illustrated in Figure 1.2, to set up these features.

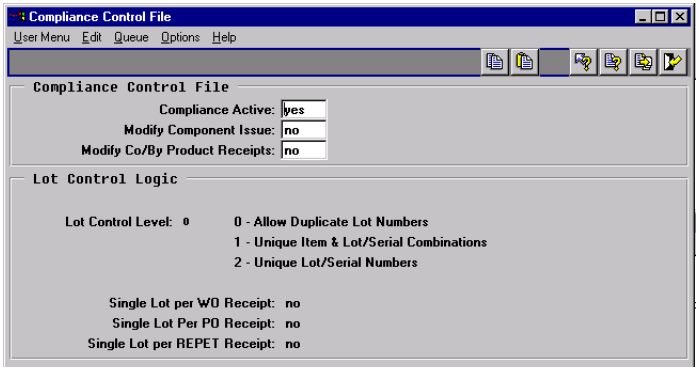


Fig. 1.2 Compliance Control File (1.22.24)

Compliance Active (Y/N). Enter Yes or No depending on which compliance features you want to use:

- No: Only lot control features are active, based on the setting of Lot Control Level.
- Yes: Work order attributes (including batch numbers), expired inventory transactions, and controlled substances are active.

Modify Component Issue. Enter Yes to issue any component to a work order. Enter No to restrict items issued to a work order to those listed on the work order bill of material (BOM) or valid substitute items.

Tip Set up substitute items in Item Substitution Maintenance (13.19).

Modify Co/By-Product Receipts. Enter No to require all receipts to be valid items or substitute items for a co-product or by-product in a joint work order set. Enter Yes to allow any item to be received as an unplanned receipt.

This flag is not required to use co-products and by-products. It provides control for FDA and other compliance agencies only.

Lot Control Level. Enter 0, 1, or 2.

- 0–Allow Duplicate Lot Numbers. Any lot number can be specified for any item number.
- 1–Unique Lot/Serial per Item Number. You cannot assign an item on an order a lot or serial number that is already used by that item on another order. For example, if work order WO1 assigns item A a lot number of 10, no other purchase or work order can assign lot number 10 to item A.
- 2–Unique Lot/Serial Numbers. You cannot assign an item a lot or serial number that is already used by another item in inventory. For example, if item A has a lot number of 10, item B cannot be assigned a lot number of 10. Rework work orders, expense work orders, and distribution orders do not have this restriction.

Single Lot per WO Receipt. Indicate whether work order items can be received to more than one lot.

- If Yes, a new lot number is required for each receipt.
- If No, multiple receipts for an order can use the same lot number, if needed.

This setting determines the default for the Single Lot field of Work Order Receipts (16.11) and Work Order Receipt Backflush (16.12).

Note Lot Level Control must be set to 1 or 2 if you want the Single Lot fields active.

Tip
The setting of PO receipts also affects inventory movement initiated by a Return to Supplier (RTS) in the Service/Support module.

Single Lot per PO Receipt. Indicate whether each purchase order receipt requires a unique lot number

- If Yes, a new lot number is required for each receipt.
- If No, multiple receipts for an order can use the same lot number, if needed.

This setting determines the default for the Single Lot field of Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1).

Single Lot per REPET Receipt. This field is the same as the other Single Lot fields but applies to Repetitive Labor Transaction (18.14), Advanced Repetitive Backflush Transaction (18.22.13), and Advanced Repetitive Move Transaction (18.22.19).

Defining Inventory Attributes

Attributes are critical to managing the flow of inventory in a warehouse. Of the various attributes, status is the most important, since you can restrict transactions based on status. When compliance is active, you have more options for setting and using attributes.

Typically, the status of an item is determined by its location. In a regulated environment, a special status for quarantined items is often created and assigned to a particular location. Quarantined items are held in that location until they are inspected, approved for use, and transferred to a stocking location.

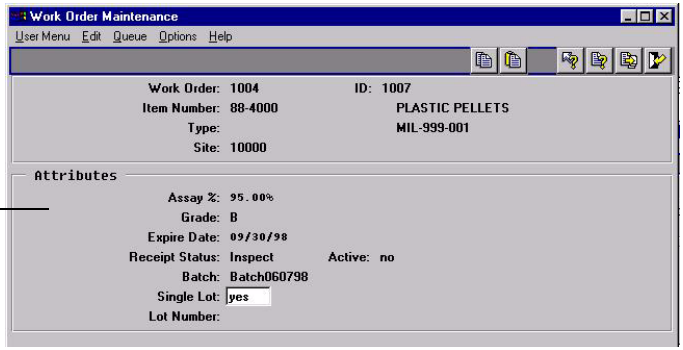
The use of separate physical locations may not be required, however, if items are marked for quarantine with some other method. For example, some companies use a removable label. Inventory statuses can be used to support this business methodology.

To implement this practice in MFG/PRO, you first create a quarantine status in Inventory Status Maintenance (1.1.1). Then specify this status as the active default for purchase order and work order receipts in Item Master Maintenance. When items are received, MFG/PRO assigns each lot a quarantine status, overriding the status of the location. After the lot is inspected and approved, the inventory status can be changed using Multi-Lot Inventory Detail Update (1.22.19). The lot no longer needs to be physically transferred to a different status.

Figure 1.3 illustrates setting inventory attributes in the work order Attributes frame. While batch and lot numbers are not technically attributes, they are located on the same frame so that they can be entered at order creation and updated during work in process.

Tip
You can also set default inventory attributes for purchase orders and repetitive transactions.

Fig. 1.3
Work Order Maintenance (16.1), Attributes Frame



The Attributes frame displays in Work Order Maintenance and Work Order Attribute Maintenance.

Work order attributes are stored in the work order master file. If Compliance Active is Yes, you can assign work order attributes, batch number, and lot number to the items when you receive items into inventory. If Compliance Active is No, you can assign Receipt Status, but other attribute values come from existing inventory detail records. If there are no existing inventory detail records, the system assigns default values from item location or site records.

Why Are Attributes Important?

While attributes are described here primarily for work orders, attributes also relate to purchase orders, repetitive transactions, and advanced repetitive transactions. Attributes you enter on an order eventually are assigned to inventory records during order receipt—whether it is a purchase order, work order, or repetitive transaction. The only difference among order types is where in the order process the attributes are assigned.

See “Inventory Attribute Active Flags” on page 18.

The inventory status attribute can be defined at the item, location, and site level. The following table describes which attributes can be defined for each order type and where in MFG/PRO you can define them.

Table 1.2 Inventory Attributes

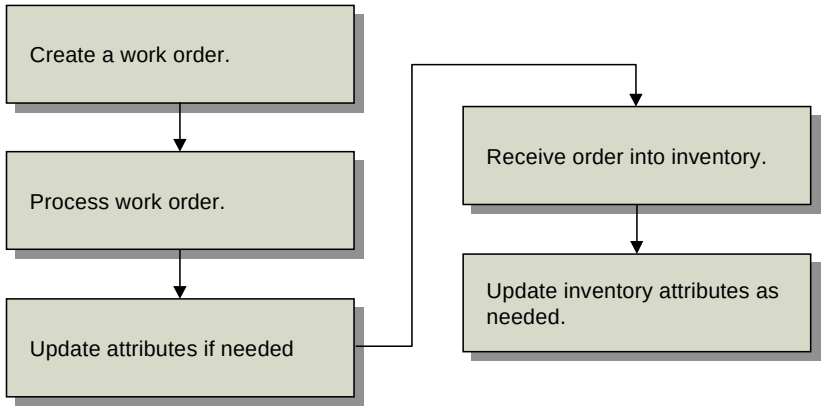
Order or Attribute Type	Menu	Attributes
Work Order	Work Order Maintenance (16.1) Work Order Attribute Maintenance (1.22.4) Work Order Receipts Pop-Up Window (16.11)	Assay% Grade Expire Date Receipt Status/Active
Purchase Order	Purchase Order Receipts Pop-Up Window (5.13.1)	Assay% Grade Expire Date Receipt Status/Active
Repetitive	Repetitive Labor Transaction Pop-Up Window (18.14) Advanced Repetitive Backflush Transaction Pop-Up Window (18.22.13) Advanced Repetitive Move Transaction Pop-Up Window (18.22.19)	Assay% Grade Expire Date Receipt Status/Active
Inventory Status	Item-Site Inventory Data Maintenance (1.4.16) Item Master Maintenance (1.4.1)	PO Rcpt Status WO Rcpt Status
Inventory Status	Location Maintenance (1.1.18) Site Maintenance (1.1.13)	Inventory Status

Note Inventory attributes can only be changed for purchase orders with a blank type. This restriction excludes blanket purchase orders and PO returns.

Inventory Attributes Work Flow

Figure 1.4 shows a typical work flow for setting up inventory attributes.

Fig. 1.4 Inventory Attributes Work Flow



Once compliance has been activated in the Compliance Control File, you can create and process work orders according to your normal procedures. If needed, you can update item attributes directly using Work Order Attribute Maintenance (1.22.4).

Then receive the work order using Work Order Receipt (16.11). After the items have been received, attributes can be modified again as needed using Multi-Lot Inventory Update (1.22.19) or Inventory Detail Maintenance (3.1.1).

Attribute Descriptions

Table 1.3 lists work order attributes. Each attribute is a field in Work Order Attribute Maintenance (1.22.4) and the Attributes frame of Work Order Maintenance (16.1). Attributes, lot number, and batch number also appear in receipt programs and other MFG/PRO windows.

Table 1.3 Attribute Descriptions

Attribute	Description	Usage
Assay%	The presence, absence, or quantity of one or more components, usually expressed in percent.	Formulations may require a minimum assay percentage. These values are reviewed prior to allocating or picking stock from inventory.
Grade	Identifies the quality or physical properties of an inventory quantity. Graded products include raw materials, intermediates, and finished goods.	Formulations may require a minimum grade. These values are reviewed prior to allocating or picking stock from inventory. Grade may determine the price charged for the finished product.
Expire Date	The expiration date for items that eventually spoil, and for pharmaceuticals that lose efficacy over time.	If you try to allocate, ship, or issue expired inventory, you get an error message. If expired inventory is recertified, assign a new expiration date in Inventory Detail or Multi-Lot Attribute Update.
Receipt Status	The default receipt status for the order.	Items may require a status assigned to them upon receipt. For example, dangerous or fragile items may need quarantine or inspection before shipment or component issue. Define status codes in Inventory Status Code Maintenance (1.1.1).
Active	Indicates whether the inventory status code entered in Receipt Status should override status assigned in item, site, and location data.	Use this field to override default settings assigned in item, site, and location data records. See “Inventory Attribute Active Flags” on page 18 for more information.
Batch	An arbitrary number for tracking a quantity scheduled to be produced or in production. See “Using Work Order Batch Control” on page 21 for information on using batch numbers.	You can use batch numbers for tracking a group of lots or a portion of a lot. MFG/PRO does not validate batch number, but you can report on batches with Work Order Batch Inquiry (1.22.9).

Attribute	Description	Usage
Single Lot	Determines whether each receipt from a work order should be assigned to a single lot. This is a default setting you can change at receipt. Single Lot also appears in Purchase Order Maintenance. See “Using Lot Control” on page 25 for details.	For additional control, you can force each receipt to be received into a single lot by setting this flag to Yes. If the order is for a serialized item, this field is automatically set to Yes and cannot be changed. You cannot change this setting under the following conditions: once items have been received against this order (line item for POs), for rework or expense work orders (type R or E), or if the order is part of a joint work order set.
Lot Number	The lot number for this work order. Enter a lot number in this field. See “Using Lot Control” on page 25 for information on using lot numbers.	With Single Lot set to No, you can enter a lot number for this work order. The system validates this field for uniqueness when Lot Level is set to 1 or 2. With the above conditions met, entering a lot number at order reserves that number in the Lot Master file.

Inventory Attribute Active Flags

You can override inventory status and other attribute information for an item during receipt, *except* when the status or other attribute conflicts with existing inventory at a location. When this occurs, an error appears and you have two choices:

- Change the site, location, lot/serial, and reference to identify a different inventory location.
- Change the Active flag on inventory status or other attribute to No. The system then uses the attribute of the inventory location.

Overriding Default Attributes

To override attributes at receipt, set the Set Attributes field to Yes in Work Order Receipt (16.11), Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1), Repetitive Transactions (18.14), or RTS Receipts (11.7.3.13).

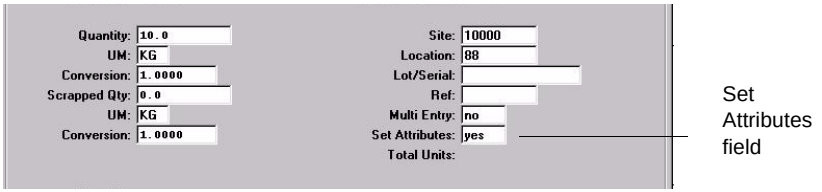


Fig. 1.5
Set Attributes Field

A pop-up window displays the current attribute settings.

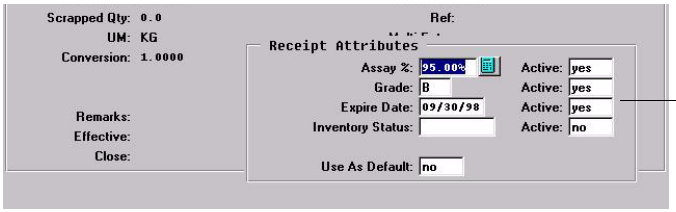


Fig. 1.6
Receipt Attributes Pop-Up

Change attributes as needed and choose Yes in the associated Active field to use your selections.

- Choose Yes in the Use As Default field to assign the entered attributes as defaults for the current order. All future receipts to the same order will have the specified attributes.
- Choose No in all of the Active fields and choose Yes in the Use As Default field to clear the default values. All attribute values are set to blank for this order.
- If inventory exists at a location with attributes that are different from the ones on this order, an error message appears. Choose No in the Active fields of the conflicting attributes to correct the error.

Active Flags and Blank Inventory Status

Active flags enable you to enter a blank for a valid Inventory Status. For example, if the PO Rcpt Status field is blank, the system cannot interpret whether you want to assign a blank status code, or if you want to accept a default setting previously assigned to an item, location, or site. The Active flag solves this problem. If the Status field is blank and the Active

flag is Yes, then a blank status is assigned. Otherwise, if the Status field is blank and the Active flag is No, the system assigns the status based on another default, as described in Table 1.4.

Attribute Order of Precedence

Table 1.4 shows the search order the system uses to determine default inventory attributes. If values have not been defined in any of these programs, the default attribute is blank.

Table 1.4
Attribute Search Order

Order of Precedence	Location of Inventory Status Values	Menu Number	Field Name	Active
1	Inventory Detail Record		Inventory Status	NA
2	Work Order Maintenance Work Order Attribute Maintenance	16.1 1.22.4	Receipt Status Receipt Status	Yes Yes
3	Item-Site Inventory Data Maintenance	1.4.16	PO Rcpt Status WO Rcpt Status	Yes Yes
4	Item Master Maintenance	1.4.1	PO Rcpt Status WO Rcpt Status	Yes Yes
5	Location Maintenance	1.1.18	Inventory Status	NA
6	Site Maintenance	1.1.13	Inventory Status	NA

Example Figure 1.7 illustrates how these rules can be applied. Item A, which has a default inventory status of 5, cannot be received into Location L. This is because all of a location's inventory must share the same status, and Location L already contains inventory defined as status 2. Item A *can* be received into Locations M or N, since neither of these locations yet contains inventory. Upon receiving Item A, the status of Locations M or N must change to 5, since Item A's status is 5, and its Active flag is set to Yes.

If Item A's Active flag was set to No, it could still be received in either Location M or Location N. In this case, Item A's status would change to the default status for the location—3 for Location M, 4 for Location N.

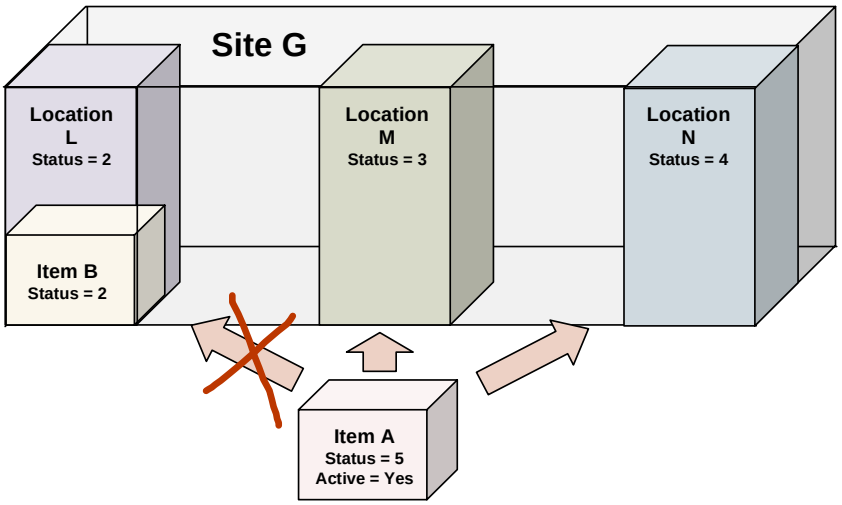


Fig. 1.7
Inventory Status Example

Using Work Order Batch Control

Batch numbers group and categorize work orders. Use batch control to assign batch numbers to work orders for compliance reporting and traceability. You can assign the same batch number to a group of work orders run through a single manufacturing process. You can assign one batch number per work order receipt session.

Tip
If you have multiple batches on a single work order, use a different receipt for each batch.

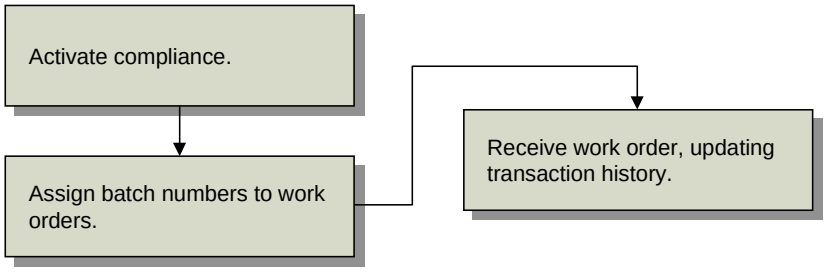
Batch traceability is a single-level function. It identifies work orders associated with a batch number. Lot and serial numbers are used to identify, report on, and trace inventory transactions. A lot number is unique to a given finished product or collection of components that make up a finished product. Use lot traceability to identify work order components. A batch number cannot be used for scheduling, planning, or shop floor reporting.

Example A pharmaceutical manufacturer makes acetaminophen powder in large quantities. Each run results in a batch of acetaminophen powder ready for processing into tablets—a batch with an assigned number that uniquely identifies its origin. This batch is the tablet processing source that is packaged in various sized bottles, each labeled with a lot number. The lot number uniquely identifies the item in inventory, traceable by work order receipt, which in turn uniquely identifies the work order and its batch number.

Batch Control Work Flow

Figure 1.8 shows a typical work flow for setting up and managing batches.

Fig. 1.8
Batch Control Work Flow



Once compliance has been activated, you can assign batch numbers to work orders directly in Work Order Maintenance or use Work Order Attribute Maintenance (1.22.4). When the work order is received, the batch number is stored in the inventory transaction history file for later reporting.

Assigning Batch Numbers to Work Orders

You will probably assign the batch number when you assign work order attributes during work order creation. You can also use Work Order Attribute Maintenance (1.22.4) to assign numbers.

When you receive the items into inventory with Work Order Receipts (16.11), batch numbers are recorded in transaction history. You can review batch numbers using:

- Transaction Detail Inquiry (3.21.1),
- Reports on the Work Order Reports Menu (16.3)
- Reports on the Lot/Serial Number Menu (3.22)

The programs listed in Table 1.5 use or list batch numbers.

Table 1.5 Programs Using Batch Numbers

Menu	Number
Transaction Detail Inquiry	3.21.1
Lot Transactions by Date Browse	3.22.1
Lot Actual Bill Inquiry	3.22.3
Lot Where-Used Inquiry	3.22.4
Work Order Batch Browse	1.22.9
Work Order by Order Report	16.3.1
Work Order by Item Report	16.3.2
Work Order Status Report	16.3.3
Work Order History Report	16.3.6
Work Order Release Print	16.6
Multiple Work Order Release Print	16.7
Work Order Split	16.9

Changing Inventory Detail Records

Use Multi-Lot Inventory Detail Update (1.22.19) to change Assay%, Grade, Status, and Expire Date attributes for one item number and lot number combination or for all lot/serial numbers for an item number.

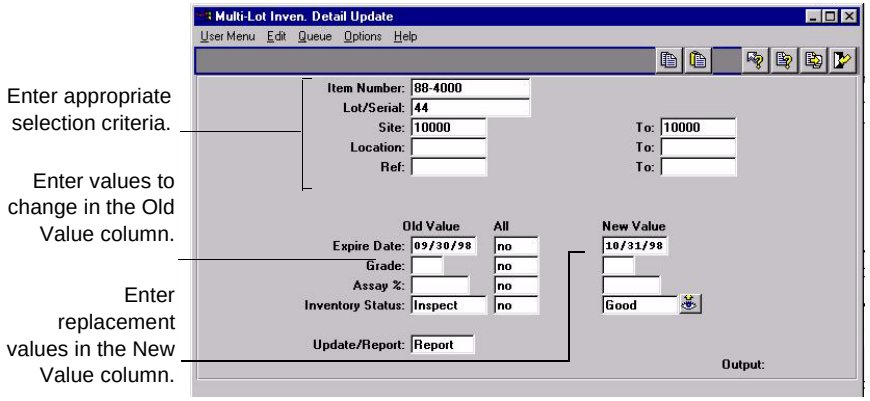
Warning Use this feature with caution. The only way to restore old inventory attribute values is to reassign them using this update. If you change all values for a record type to a new value, you cannot recover the original values.

Assay%, Grade, Expire Date, and Inventory Status can have field security implemented to limit access to any or all of the fields. Use Field Security Maintenance (36.3.4) to enter the names of fields you need to restrict. Users must have explicit authority to access secured fields.

Use the following procedure to update inventory detail records.

1 Choose Multi-Lot Inven. Detail Update (1.22.19) from the Compliance Menu.

Fig. 1.9
Multi-Lot Inven. Detail Update (1.22.19)



2 Enter a value in Item Number. The first lot number appears if inventory exists for this item.

3 Use the lot number that appears, enter a new lot number, or clear Lot/Serial to update all lot numbers for this item.

4 Enter, singly or by range, sites, locations, and references for which you have access privileges.

Note Leaving Lot/Serial, Site, Location, or Ref blank changes every inventory attribute for the specified item.

5 Enter the old value, set the All field, and enter the new value in the lower half of the frame.

Old Value. Enter the value to be changed.

All (Y/N). If Old Value is blank and All is Yes, all values are changed to New Value. If Old Value is blank and All is No, only blank values are changed to the New Value. The field defaults to No. You can change it to Yes only if Old Value is blank.

New Value. Enter the replacement value for the field.

6 Set Update/Report to Report and run the program as a report first to make sure you have entered the correct values.

7 When you are satisfied with the new values and the item, lot, and site data listed on the report, change Update/Report to Update and run the program again.

Using Lot Control

Lot control features can be used even if Compliance Active is No in the Compliance Control File. Table 1.6 lists MFG/PRO lot control features.

Table 1.6 Lot Control Features

Feature	Description
Lot Control Level	Controls enforcement of unique lot numbers. Lot Control Level is a database-level setting. See “Setting Up Compliance” on page 10 and “Deciding on Lot Control Level” on page 28 for more information. If you set Lot Control Level to 0, all lot controls are turned off.
Work Order Attribute Lot Number Field	You can enter the lot number in the Work Order Attributes frame when Single Lot per Receipt is set to No. See “Defining Inventory Attributes” on page 13 for more information.
Lot Groups and Auto Lot Numbering	Define lot groups to automatically assign lot numbers to work orders and purchase orders. See “Automatic Lot Numbering” on page 30 for more information.
Single Lot Receipts	Restrict receipts to a single lot, with separate settings for work orders, purchase orders, and repetitive transactions. See “Single Lot per Receipt” on page 33 for more information.
Expired Inventory Management	Manage expired inventory transactions. See “Expired Inventory Transactions” on page 35 for more information.
Supplier Lot Numbering	Enter supplier lot numbers on purchase order receipts. See “Supplier Lot Numbers” on page 34 for more information.
Reports by Lot Number	Make reports using lot numbers as an index.

When implementing lot control, you should be aware of the following restrictions:

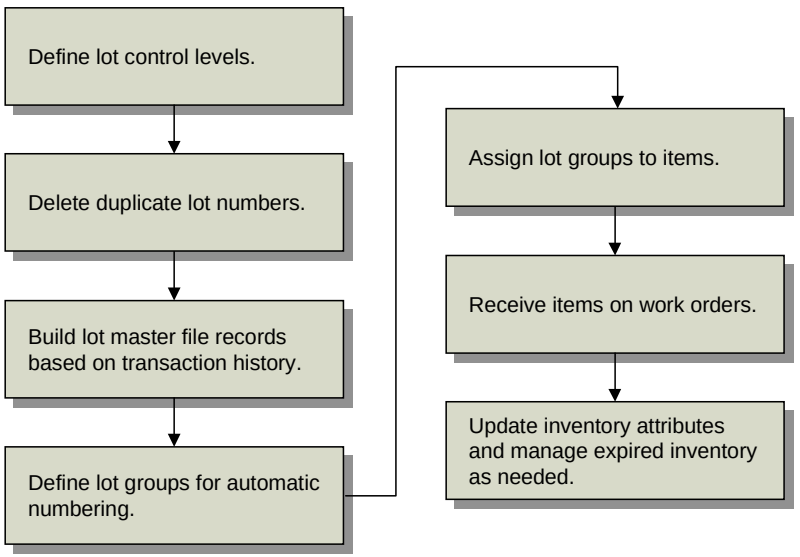
- Lot control cannot enforce lot uniqueness across multiple databases. Multiple-database customers should integrate policies to maintain lot number uniqueness for each database.

- Lot numbers cannot be reused. If you make an error during lot number assignment, delete the record for that lot number in Lot Master Maintenance (1.22.1), and then reassign it.
- The system cannot correct duplicate lot numbers assigned prior to lot control activation. Delete duplicate lot numbers using Lot Master Delete/Archive (1.22.23).

Lot Control Work Flow

Figure 1.10 shows a typical work flow for setting up and managing lots.

Fig. 1.10
Lot Control Work Flow



To implement lot control, define defaults in the Compliance Control File for purchase orders, work orders, and repetitive. Then delete any existing duplicate lot numbers using Lot Master Delete/Archive (1.22.23). Use Lot Master File Build (1.22.22) to create lot master file records for all lots referenced in transaction history.

Then define the lot groups needed to generate automatic numbers using Lot Group Maintenance (1.22.13). When the groups have been established, associate them with the appropriate items using Item Inventory Data Maintenance (1.4.5) or Item Master Maintenance (1.4.1).

When items are received on work orders, purchase orders, or repetitive orders, the system generates lot numbers automatically. You can update inventory attributes and manage expired inventory as needed using Multi-Lot Inventory Update (1.22.19) or Inventory Detail Maintenance (3.1.1).

Lot Control Relationships

The settings described in Figure 1.11, along with the auto-lot settings in Item Maintenance (1.4.1), affect lot numbering on several levels.

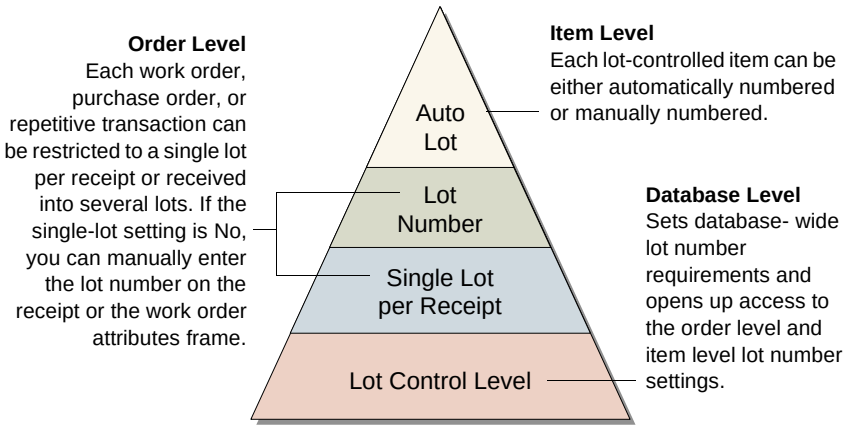


Fig. 1.11
Lot Control Hierarchy

Lot Control Level

This database-level setting is the most straightforward to employ. If you want to use single lot per receipt settings, Lot Control Level must be 1 or 2. If you do not want to use either of these features, you can still use Lot Control Level to control lot number uniqueness within each item (level 1) or across all items in inventory (level 2).

Single Lot per Receipt and Lot Number Field

If you select level 1 or level 2 lot control, then you can use single-lot settings. You can have a different single-lot setting for work orders, purchase orders, and repetitive transactions. Further, the single-lot setting can be changed for each order at the time of receipt. The lot number field

Tip
Regardless of these settings, you can always manually enter the lot number on receipts.

in the Work Order Attributes frame can be used if single-lot setting per work order receipt is set to No.

Auto Lot Numbering

Automatic lot numbering works with any lot level setting. Since automatic lot numbering is set for each item, you can choose to have some items auto numbered and some not.

Deciding on Lot Control Level

Table 1.7 shows five different ways of combining lot control features.

Table 1.7
Lot Control Settings

Example	Lot Control Level	Single Lot	Lot No.	Auto Lot No.	Effect
1	0	–	–	Y	When Lot Control Level is 0, none of the lot control features work.
2	1	Y	–	Y	Items with the same item number cannot have the same lot number; orders are restricted to a single lot by default, the lot number field in work order attributes is inaccessible, and the item is auto numbered.
3	2	Y	–	Y	Lot numbers across all items must be unique. The remainder is the same as example 2.
4	1	N	+	Y	Items with the same item number cannot have the same lot number; orders are not restricted to a single lot by default, the lot number field in work order attributes *is* accessible, and the item is auto numbered.
5	2	N	+	N	Lot numbers across all items must be unique, and the item is not auto numbered. Remainder is the same as example 4.

Building the Lot Master File

You must run Lot Master File Build (1.22.22) whenever:

- Lot Control Level is changed from 0 to either 1 or 2.
- Archived records are loaded back into the Inventory Transaction History file.

Lot Master File Build creates lot master file records based on inventory transaction history. These records represent a historical list of all lot and serial numbers used in MFG/PRO. Whenever you assign a new lot or serial number and Lot Control Level is 1 or 2, the system automatically updates the lot master file.

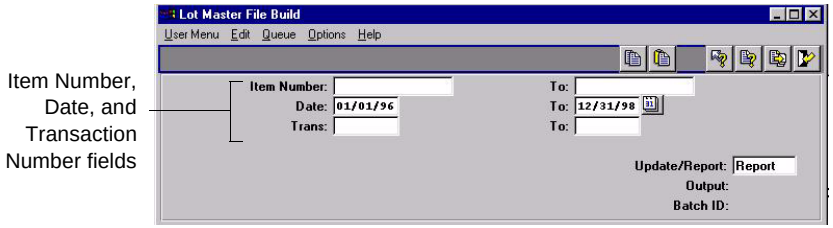


Fig. 1.12
Lot Master File Build (1.22.22)

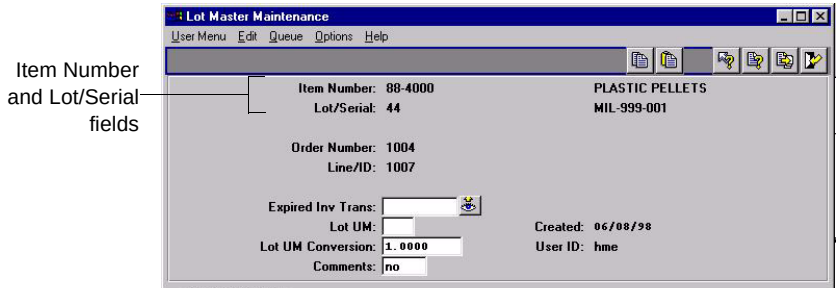
You can enter any combination of item number, date, and transaction ID ranges. Before updating the database, set Update/Report to Report to generate a listing of changes that will be made. Review the listing to verify that it is correct. Then rerun the program with Update/Report set to Update.

Modifying the Lot Master File

Use Lot Master Maintenance (1.22.1) to manually add, modify, or delete lot master records. Adding records is not recommended, since the records created with this program are not associated with an order, limiting the traceability.

This function is typically used to add additional data. Many user-defined fields are provided to support custom reporting requirements.

Fig. 1.13
Lot Master Maintenance (1.22.1)



Specify an item number and lot/serial number. When you press Go, the system displays the order number and line or ID that created the lot or serial number. The date the record was created and the ID of the user creating the record also display.

You can update the following fields:

Expired Inv Trans. An inventory transaction type allowed for executing transactions on expired inventory for this item and lot number.

Lot UM. An alternate unit of measure for this specific lot. This field is for reference only.

Lot UM Conversion. A factor for converting the Lot UM to the item unit of measure. This field is for reference only.

Automatic Lot Numbering

Use Lot Group Maintenance (1.22.13) to create lot groups defining the format for automatic lot numbering. You can restrict lot groups to individual sites or they can apply to all sites. Assign lot groups to items in Item Master Maintenance (1.4.1), Item Inventory Data Maintenance (1.4.5), or Item Master Copy (1.4.12).

If a lot group record is altered or removed after lot numbers have been generated, the continuity of lot numbers will be broken. Additionally, automatically generated lot numbers are not recycled if they are not used at the time they are assigned. It is possible for gaps to appear in the sequencing of auto lot numbers if a manually assigned number is used to replace an automatic lot number.

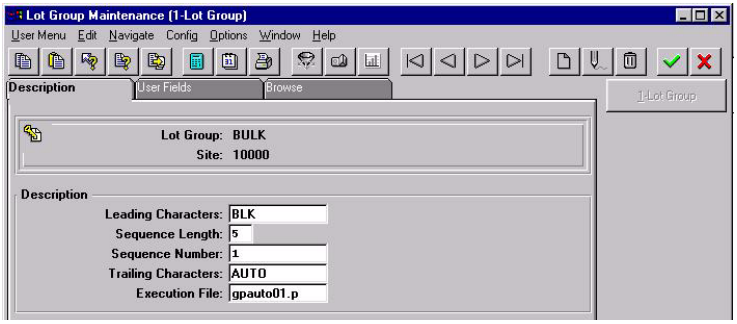


Fig. 1.14
Lot Group Maintenance (1.22.13)

Lot Group. Assign a name to the automatic lot numbering format. Name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters.

Site. Enter a value if you want this lot group to be used at one site only. Leave blank if the lot group can be applied to any site.

Leading Characters. Enter up to 12 characters to be placed at the beginning of the lot number. Can be left blank.

Sequence Length. Enter a number between 5 and 10. This is the length of the numeric portion of the automatic lot numbers.

Sequence Number. The default is 1. Enter the first number to be used in automatic lot numbering. The lot number consists of this number, plus leading and trailing characters.

The smallest number available for assignment is 00001 and the largest is 9999999999. If you are using a six-digit sequence length, you may want to start automatic lot numbers with 100000 instead of 1. This number increments by 1 when numbers are assigned.

Trailing Characters. Enter up to 12 characters to be placed at the end of the lot number. Can be left blank.

Execution File. The program to execute when assigning automatic lot numbers. The default is `gpauto01.p`, the standard program supplied with MFG/PRO. You can create custom programs to assign lot numbers based on your own requirements.

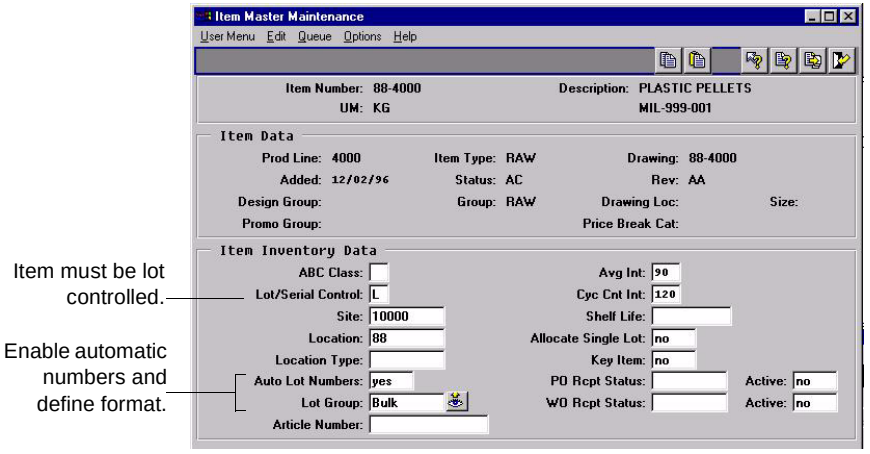
Tip
The lot number, including leading characters, sequence number, and trailing characters, can be up to 18 characters long.

Assigning Lot Groups to Items

Use one of the item maintenance programs to set up items for automatic lot numbering.

- Item Master Maintenance (1.4.1)
- Item Inventory Data Maintenance (1.4.5)
- Item Master Copy (1.4.12)

Fig. 1.15
Item Master Maintenance (1.4.1)



Three fields affect automatic lot numbers:

Lot/Serial Control. Automatic lot numbering only works with lot-controlled items (set to L). It does not work with serial number-controlled items.

Auto Lot Numbers. Yes activates automatic lot numbering for this item if L is selected in Lot/Serial Control.

Lot Group. An optional lot group format. If Lot Group is blank, Lot/Serial Control is L, and Auto Lot Numbers is Yes, work orders are assigned a lot number equal to the Work Order ID.

See “Automatic Lot Numbering” on page 30.

Creating Automatic Lot Numbers

When receipts are created for purchase orders and work orders that contain items set up for automatic lot numbering, the system generates a lot number according to the Lot Group format assigned to the item. The lot number cannot be changed. The following programs assign automatic lot numbers.

- Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1)
- RTS Receipts (11.7.3.13)
- Work Order Receipt (16.11)
- Work Order Receipt Backflush (16.12)
- Repetitive Labor Transaction (18.14)
- Advanced Repetitive Backflush Transaction (18.22.13)
- Advanced Repetitive Move Transaction (18.22.19)

Note Rework and expense work orders cannot be assigned automatic lot numbers.

Single Lot per Receipt

Receipts can be restricted to a single lot number on work orders, purchase orders, and repetitive orders, based on three settings in the Compliance Control File (1.22.24).

- Single Lot Per WO Receipt (work order receipt)
- Single Lot Per PO Receipt (purchase order receipt)
- Single Lot Per REPET Receipt (repetitive receipt)

If you choose Yes, each receipt requires a new lot number. Choose No to allow the same lot number to be used for multiple receipts. The single lot restriction works the same way for all three order types, so you can adapt the settings to your needs.

Tip
The single lot restriction can also be selected during order receipt, regardless of the setting in the Compliance Control File.

Note Lot Control Level must be 1 or 2 to use single lot receipts.

During order entry you can modify the default value of Single Lot in any of the following programs.

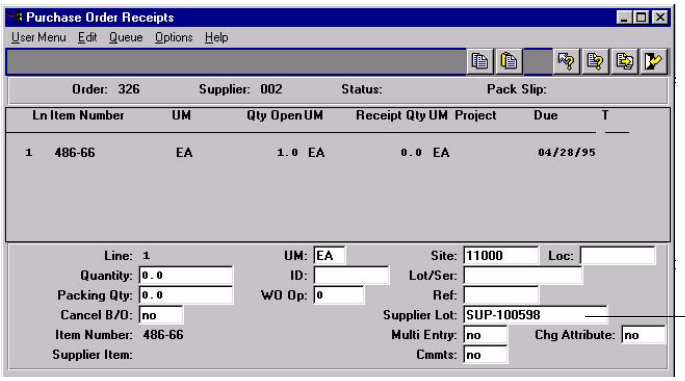
- Purchase Order Maintenance (5.7)
- Blanket Order Maintenance (5.3.1)

- Work Order Maintenance (16.1)
- Work Order Attribute Maintenance (1.22.4)
- Repetitive Labor Transaction (18.14)
- Backflush Transaction (18.22.13)
- Move Transaction (18.22.19)

Supplier Lot Numbers

The Supplier Lot field is a reference field for inputting supplier lot numbers in Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1).

Fig. 1.16
Purchase Order Receipts (5.13.1)



Multiple Supplier Lot Numbers

One supplier lot number can be assigned for each lot received. For example, if you have two supplier lot numbers, you cannot receive both into one lot number. There are two ways to work around this.

- Receive each supplier lot number to a different location. Then you can assign the same internal lot number to each.
- Receive the first supplier lot and complete the receipt transaction; then perform a second receipt.

To review and report on supplier lot numbers, use the Supplier Lot field of the following inquiries.

- Transactions Detail Inquiry (3.21.1)
- Lot Transactions by Date Browse (3.22.1)
- Lot Actual Bill Inquiry (3.22.3)

- Lot Where-Used Inquiry (3.22.4)

Expired Inventory Transactions

When lot-controlled items expire, you may want to remove them from inventory. In MFG/PRO, expired inventory cannot be sold or issued for manufacturing. However, for lot-controlled items, you can specify a transaction type that can occur for any expired items in a lot.

Tip
Inventory is expired if it has an expiration date before today.

Lot Control Level must be 1 or 2 before you can use expired inventory features.

See “Setting Up Compliance” on page 10.

Example If you enter ISS-UNP (Unplanned Issue), the system lets you make an unplanned issue transaction, even though inventory has expired. This is true only for the item number and lot number identified on this Lot Master record.

Use the Expired Inv Trans field in Lot Master Maintenance (1.22.1) to specify this transaction type.

See “Modifying the Lot Master File” on page 29.

Managing Component Issues

Compliance provides options for restricting component items issued to work orders to those on the bill of material (BOM) or defined as valid substitutes. You can implement a similar control for receipts of co-product/by-product items.

See “Setting Up Compliance” on page 10.

Component Issue Control

Use the Modify Component Issues field in the Compliance Control File (1.22.24) to control issues to work orders. Set this field to No to require that all items issues are on the work order BOM or are valid substitute items. Choose Yes to allow any item to be issued to the work order.

Valid substitute items are defined in Item Substitution Maintenance (13.19). When Modify Component Issues is No, issues are allowed for those items with valid substitutes.

Co-product/By-product Component Issue Control

Tip
Items entered on the work order bill through Work Order Bill Maintenance (16.13.1) can be issued to a work order regardless of flag settings.

Use the Modify Co/By-Product Receipts field in the Compliance Control File to control receipts for co-products/by-products. Set this field to No to require all receipts to be valid items or substitute items for a co-product or by-product in a joint work order set. Choose Yes to allow any item to be received as an unplanned receipt.

Managing Controlled Substances

There is no interaction of controlled substance fields, files, or programs with other MFG/PRO modules.

The functions on the Controlled Substance menu, listed in Table 1.8, are used to record Health Industry Numbers (HIN), National Drug Codes (NDC), Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCN), Harmonized Tariff Codes, Regional Value Content (RVC) values, and Preference Criteria Codes for controlled substances, import/export, and international agreement compliance.

Table 1.8
Controlled Substances Menu (1.22.16)

Menu #	Description	Program
1.22.16	Controlled Substances Menu	
1.22.16.1	Controlled Authority Maintenance	clctamt.p
1.22.16.2	Controlled Authority Inquiry	clctaiq.p
1.22.16.4	Controlled Customer Maintenance	clctcmt.p
1.22.16.5	Controlled Customer Browse	clbr003.p
1.22.16.7	Controlled Site Maintenance	clctsmt.p
1.22.16.8	Controlled Site Browse	clbr004.p
1.22.16.10	Controlled Item Maintenance	clctpmt.p
1.22.16.11	Controlled Item Report	clctprp.p
1.22.16.13	General License Maintenance	clglimt.p
1.22.16.14	General License Report	clglirp.p
1.22.16.16	Individual License Maintenance	clilimt.p
1.22.16.17	Individual License Master Report	clilirp.p

Figure 1.17 shows a typical work flow for setting up and managing controlled substances.

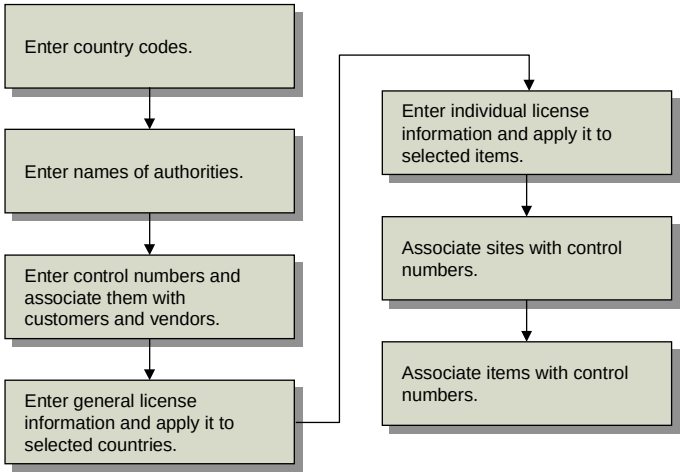


Fig. 1.17 Controlled Substances Work Flow

Entering Country Codes

Use Choose Country Code Maintenance (2.13.3.1) to define country codes, including information about a country's membership in international organizations and their DEA status. You can also categorize countries by assigning each one to a country group using a coding system—such as the U.S. Export Administration codes.

Tip Country codes can also be entered in Intrastat Country Code Maintenance (2.22.1.10).

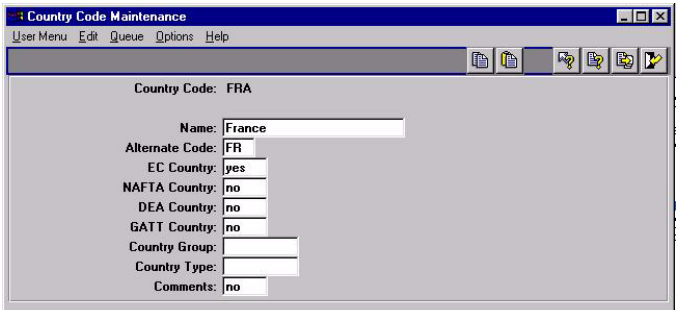


Fig. 1.18 Country Code Maintenance (2.13.3.1)

Country Code. Enter up to three alphanumeric characters identifying a country.

Name. Enter the complete name of the country.

Alternate Code. If needed, specify an alternate code for creating subset country codes or for additional sorting on reports.

EC Country, NAFTA Country, DEA Country, GATT Country. For each organization this country belongs to, enter Yes in the appropriate field.

Country Group, Country Type. If needed, enter a group and type for further categorizing countries.

Entering Authority Codes

Enter authorities in Controlled Authority Maintenance (1.22.16.1). These authorities are assigned, along with country codes, to customers, sites, and items.

Fig. 1.19 Controlled Authority Maintenance (1.22.16.1)

Authority. Enter a descriptive acronym or short name, up to eight characters long. For example, enter DEA for Drug Enforcement Administration or WHO for World Health Organization.

Name. Enter the full name for the authority.

Type, Group. Enter values to further categorize authorities on reports.

Entering Control Numbers for Customers and Sites

Use Controlled Customer Maintenance (1.22.16.4) to associate control numbers with customers and vendors. Use Controlled Site Maintenance (1.22.16.7) to associate control numbers with sites. These two programs are the same except that you enter an address code in the first and a site code in the second.

These programs can be used to store many types of codes, such as codes associating a DEA number with a customer, foreign tax identification numbers, or other numbers associated with customers, suppliers, or sites.

Fig. 1.20 Controlled Customer Maintenance (1.22.16.4)

Enter the country code, authority, and address or leave Country code blank if this record applies to all countries. Then specify the control number associated with the address. In Figure 1.20, the control number could be the customer's export license number.

Entering Control Numbers for Items

Use Controlled Item Maintenance (1.22.16.10) to associate control numbers with items.

This programs can be used to store many types of codes, such as codes associating a DEA number with a customer, foreign tax identification numbers, or other numbers associated with customers, suppliers, or sites.

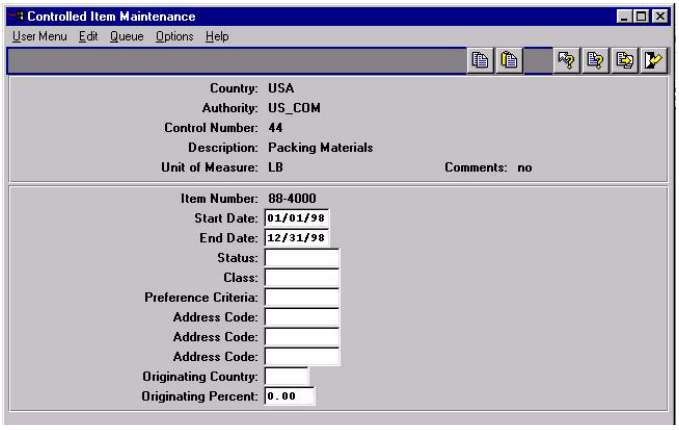


Fig. 1.21 Controlled Item Maintenance (1.22.16.10)

Enter the country code and authority or leave Country blank if this record applies to all countries. Then specify the control number associated with one or more items.

Every product that is exported from the United States requires an Export Control Classification Number (ECCN). These are defined in the U.S. Commerce Control List.

Other fields apply to common control requirements or can be used as needed.

Status. Enter a user-defined status. If your company requires Harmonized Codes for NAFTA, use this field to enter a Producer Status.

Class. Enter a user-defined class. If your company requires National Drug Code (NDC) numbers, use this field to enter drug classes, such as class 1, 2, or 3. If your company is NAFTA compliant, use this field to enter a Regional Value Content (RVC) value.

Preference Criteria. Enter a user-defined preference criteria. If your company is NAFTA compliant, use this field to enter appropriate codes.

Address Code. Enter up to three addresses associated with the item, such as the primary ship-from site or primary exporter.

Originating Country . Enter the code for the country where this item is usually manufactured.

Originating Percent. Enter the percentage of the item that is usually manufactured in the Originating Country.

Entering General License Information

Enter general license information using General License Maintenance (1.22.16.13). General licenses are typically import and export licenses that apply to a country or a group of countries. You can associate licenses with a control number.

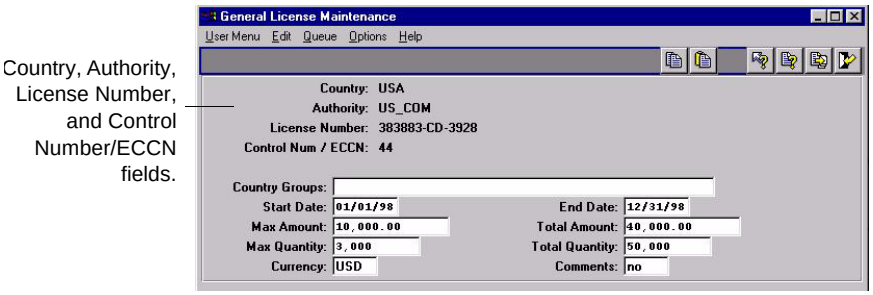


Fig. 1.22
General License Maintenance (1.22.16.13)

Enter the country code, authority code, and license number. Leave Country blank if this license applies to all countries. Enter the control number or ECCN number, defined in Controlled Item Maintenance.

If needed, enter country groups, start and end dates, maximum per shipment values, annual shipment values, and currency for this item.

Tip
The start and end dates determine the effective dates of the license.

Entering Individual License Information

Enter individual license information using Individual License Maintenance (1.22.16.16). Individual licenses are typically import and export licenses that apply to individual items.

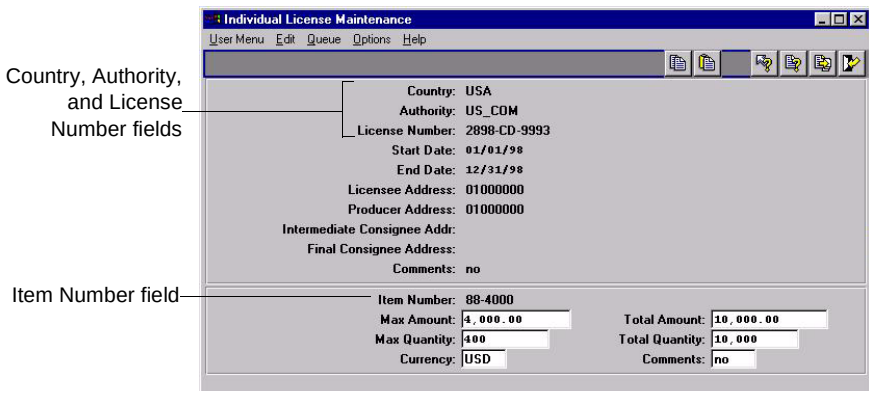


Fig. 1.23
Individual License Maintenance (1.22.16.16)

Enter the country code, authority code, and license number. Leave Country blank if this license applies to all countries. Specify the start and end dates for the license and the address codes.

Licensee. The company granted the license.

Producer. The manufacturer of the product under license. Use this field if the license applies to a single item.

Intermediate Consignee. An intermediate distribution point.

Final Consignee. A distribution point that is the final destination.

Enter an item number if this license is for one item. Specify maximum per shipment values, annual shipment values, and currency for this item.

Index

Numerics

1.22.1 29
1.22.4 16
1.22.13 30, 31
1.22.16.1 38
1.22.16.4 38
1.22.16.7 38
1.22.16.9 39
1.22.16.13 40
1.22.16.16 41
1.22.19 24
1.22.22 29
1.22.23 26
1.22.24 10

A

activating
  compliance 11
advanced repetitive
  compliance effect 12, 33
  transactions
    inventory attributes 14, 19
assay% 15
  changing 23
  definition 17
attributes. *See* inventory attributes
authority codes 38
auto lot numbering 28, 30
  effects of 30
  gaps in sequence of 30
  lot groups 32, 33

B

backflush
  compliance 12
  receiving to single lots 12
Backflush Transaction
  automatic lot numbers 33
batch numbers
  assigning to work orders 22
  benefits 9
  concept 21
  effects of using 21
  example 21
  work flow 22
building
  Lot Master File 29

C

compliance 8–42
  automatic lot numbers 30
  Compliance Control File 10
  controlled substances 36
  inventory attributes 13
  lot control features 25
  setting up 10
  work order batch control 13
Compliance Control File 10
  Compliance Active field 11
component issue control
  benefits 9
  restricting to BOM 35
control file
  Compliance 10
Controlled Authority Maintenance 38
Controlled Customer Maintenance 38
Controlled Item Maintenance 39
Controlled Site Maintenance 38
controlled substances
  benefits 10
  interaction with MFG/PRO 36
  work flow 36
co-products/by-products
  compliance 11
  modifying receipts 11
Country Code Maintenance

compliance 37
country codes
defining for compliance 37

D
default
inventory status 18
delete/archive
lot masters 26

E
expire date
changing 23
defined 17
inventory 15
expired
inventory
management 25
transactions 35
Export Control Classification Numbers 36

F
formulas
and assay% 17
and grade 17

G
General License Maintenance 40
general licenses
defining 40
GMP. *See* U.S. FDA Good Manufacturing Practices
grade 15
changing 23
defined 17

H
Harmonized Tariff Codes 36
Health Industry Numbers 36

I
Individual License Maintenance 41
individual licenses
defining 41
inventory attributes 14
changing 23
compliance 9, 13
field security 23
search order 20
status 14
inventory status
blank 19
changing 18, 23
compliance effect 14
PO Receipt Status 15
WO Receipt Status 15
inventory transactions
expired 35
Item Inventory Data Maintenance
auto lot numbering 30
Item Master Copy
auto lot numbering 30
Item Master Maintenance
auto lot numbers 30
lot groups 32

L
Lot Actual Bill Inquiry
batch number display 23
lot control
benefits 9
building Lot Master File 29
compliance features 25
database level 27
deciding on level 28
effects of turning off 25
item level 27
levels 12, 25
order level 27
work flow 26
Lot Control Level field 12
Lot Group Maintenance 30
lot groups
assigning to items 32
creating 30
Lot Master Delete/Archive 26
Lot Master File
building 29
modifying 29
Lot Master Maintenance 29
expired inventory transaction 35
lot numbers
assigned prior to activating Compliance 26
auto lot numbering 25, 30
compliance 12
expired inventory 35
Lot Level Control field 18
multiple-database 25
reusing 26
supplier 25, 34
Lot Transactions by Date Inquiry
batch number display 23
Lot Where-Used Inquiry
batch number display 23

M

Move Transaction
  automatic lot numbers 33
Multi-Lot Inven. Detail Update 23

N

National Drug Codes 36
numbers
  auto lot 25

P

Preference Criteria Codes 36
product structures
  restricting component issues to 35
Purchase Order Receipts
  attributes 19
  auto lot numbering 33
purchase orders 14
  compliance 12
  single lot per receipt 12

R

receipts
  status 15
receipts status
  defined 17
Regional Value Content 36
repetitive
  receipts
    compliance 12
    single lot per receipt 12
  transactions
    inventory attributes 14, 19
Repetitive Labor Transaction
  auto lot numbering 33
restricting component issues 35

S

single lot
  per PO receipt 12
  per receipts 18, 25
site security
  compliance 8
Site Security Maintenance
  and compliance 8
status
  inventory 14
substitute items
  restricting issues to 35
suppliers
  lot numbers 25, 34

T

Transaction Detail Inquiry
  batch numbers 23
transaction types
  expired inventory 35

W

Work Order Attribute Maintenance 13
Work Order Batch Inquiry
  batch number display 23
Work Order Bill Maintenance
  restricting component issue 36
Work Order Maintenance
  inventory attributes 13
Work Order Receipt
  attributes 19
  auto lot numbering 33
work orders
  and component issues 35
  compliance 12
  inventory attributes 13
  single lot per receipt 12