

## PRODUCT WORKFLOW STUDY

# From reactive van shortages to technician-specific replenishment planning

A mobile-inventory workflow showing how Corexa can use van stock, job demand, movements and minimum levels to prepare technicians without inflating global stock.

Evidence level stated clearly throughout

**Repository-reviewed**

Capability basis

**Van replenishment**

Primary workflow

**Connected record**

Operating model

**Pilot required**

Outcome standard



## THE CHALLENGE

## Why the existing process breaks down

Technician vans need enough common stock to complete work, but every van cannot carry every part. Replenishment often relies on memory or a technician noticing a shortage after the next job has already been booked.

01

**Van stock is treated as warehouse stock**

Transfers can accidentally increase global quantity instead of moving ownership between locations.

02

**Minimum levels are generic**

Different technicians, territories and machine fleets consume different parts.

03

**Demand is not connected**

Upcoming jobs and awaiting-parts work do not influence replenishment priorities.

04

**Returns are not reconciled**

Unused or removed parts remain in the van record after physical movement.

05

**Duplicate van locations appear**

Technician identity and inventory location are not consistently linked.

06

**Shortages are discovered on site**

The technician cannot complete the repair despite stock existing elsewhere in the business.

**The central risk**

Poor van replenishment increases return visits while inaccurate transfer logic damages trust in the entire inventory ledger.

## THE OPERATING MODEL

# A connected workflow around the machine

Corexa can treat each van as technician inventory, forecast near-term demand, propose transfers from central stock and record every move without creating artificial quantity.

1

**Review position**

Compare physical and recorded van stock for the assigned technician.

2

**Assess demand**

Consider upcoming jobs, part requests and normal consumption.

3

**Create replenishment**

Select quantities to transfer from warehouse or another approved source.

4

**Confirm movement**

Record dispatch and receipt between inventory locations.

5

**Monitor use**

Deduct job parts and refine technician-specific minimum levels.

| COREXA CAPABILITY            | OPERATIONAL CHANGE                                      | WHY IT MATTERS                                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Technician inventory         | Maintains van quantities separately from central stock. | Ownership and availability reflect the actual location.        |
| Transfer workflow            | Moves quantity between source and destination.          | Replenishment does not increase total stock.                   |
| Upcoming-job demand          | Links parts required for active work.                   | Priority stock can be staged before attendance.                |
| Low-stock alerts             | Surfaces items below agreed levels.                     | Routine replenishment becomes visible work.                    |
| Movement history             | Records who moved what, when and why.                   | Discrepancies can be investigated.                             |
| Technician-specific planning | Allows different stocking profiles by role or fleet.    | Van space is used for likely demand rather than generic lists. |

## CREDIBILITY STANDARD

# What is supported - and what is not yet claimed

A credible case study distinguishes repository evidence, real workflow scope and future outcome hypotheses. The evidence level below is deliberately explicit.

## ✓ Repository capability

The repository includes technician\_inventory, van stock, inventory locations, transfers, low-stock alerts, upcoming-job parts and movement history.

## ✓ Connected operating model

The workflow is designed to keep van replenishment connected to the relevant machine, customer, site, job and responsible user.

## ✓ Credible limitation

Demand planning requires reliable historical usage and upcoming job data; suggested levels should be reviewed rather than treated as automatic truth.

## ✓ Pilot requirement

A defined cohort should be measured from baseline through controlled use before any productivity, cost, revenue or satisfaction outcome is published.

Not yet claimed: this case study does not present a measured productivity, revenue, accuracy or customer-satisfaction improvement. A controlled baseline and participant-approved result are required before those claims are published.

### Measurement plan for the publishable version

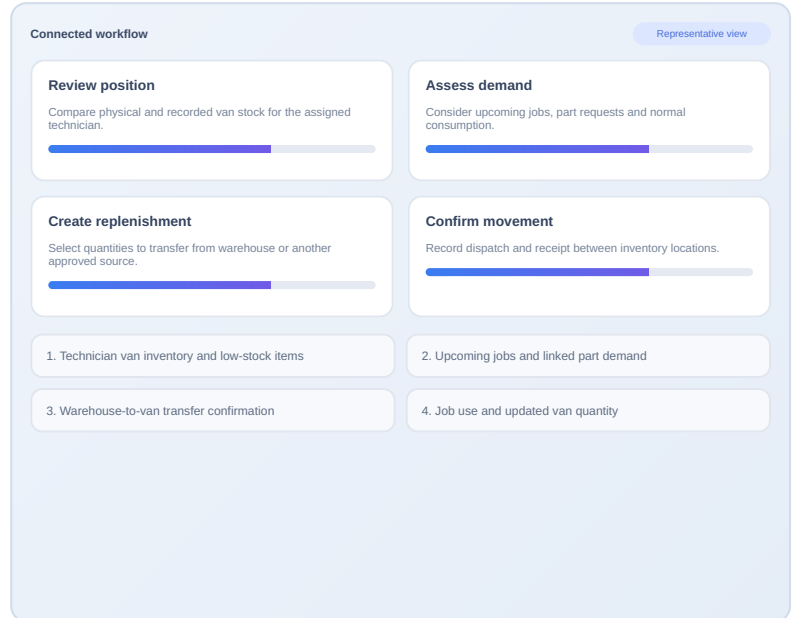
| MEASURE                      | EVIDENCE SOURCE                     | CREDIBLE REPORTING                                                       |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Van stock accuracy           | Physical van audit                  | Recorded versus counted quantity by technician.                          |
| Stockout-on-job rate         | Completion and part-request records | Jobs delayed because required stock was unavailable in the assigned van. |
| Transfer integrity           | Movement ledger                     | Transfers where source reduction equals destination increase.            |
| Replenishment lead time      | Alert and receipt timestamps        | Time from identified need to confirmed van receipt.                      |
| Emergency cross-van transfer | Movement categories                 | Unplanned transfers between technicians.                                 |
| Unused-stock ageing          | Van inventory history               | Value and age of low-use items carried in vans.                          |

*"A well-stocked van is not the van with the most parts; it is the van prepared for the work its technician is likely to perform."*

MAKE THE STORY TANGIBLE

# Show one replenishment decision without changing total stock

Present the technician van position, upcoming demand, proposed warehouse transfer, confirmed receipt and later job consumption. Include before-and-after quantities at both locations.



## Recommended evidence-building sequence

### Phase 1 - Baseline

Select a representative sample and record the current process, delays, errors and missing evidence.

### Phase 2 - Controlled workflow

Apply one agreed Corexa process, ownership rule and completion standard for 8-12 weeks.

### Phase 3 - Verified result

Report system-derived measures, dated screenshots and a participant-approved quotation.

## Build the publishable proof layer

Replace representative views with dated interface screenshots, a defined baseline, system-derived measures and an approved participant quotation.

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Publication note: capability descriptions are based on the Corexa repository supplied in July 2026. Confirm the deployed workflow, permissions, integrations and data quality before presenting a capability as a completed customer outcome.