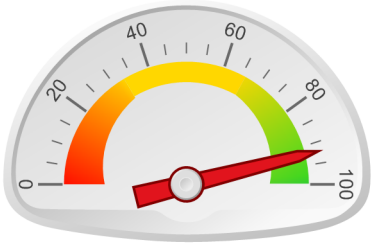
Exact Health Check

Macola ES Health Check Report
Customer: XXXX
Database: 001
Date: Wednesday, June 09, 2010

Analysis Suggestions:	64
Validation Warnings:	4



Data Integrity Health

Table of Contents

System Overview

System Usage Overview for last 365 days

Finance	
GL Accounts	163
Transactions	322
Sales	
Customers	9
Sales orders	1
Purchasing	
Suppliers	59
Purchase orders	2
Inventory Management	
Items	96
Inventory transactions	2
Production	
Production orders	0
Production	
Shop orders	0

Financial Analysis

Size of Key Financial Tables

Amutak	308 rows
Amutas	2,231 rows
Bank Transactions	366 rows
General Ledger	7,930 rows

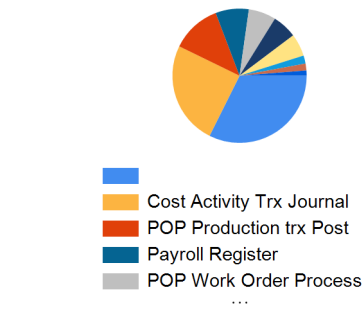
Number of vendor invoices (vouchers) entered in last 365 days 1

The number of vendor invoices entered in the last year represents a significant amount of time spent by a payables representative which can be reduced through improved data entry methods, auto-distribution functionalities, and overall, better sourcing with strategic vendors.

GL Entries by Journal for the last 365 days

Package ID	Records
	2,513
Cost Activity Trx Journal	1,928
POP Production trx Post	931
Payroll Register	621
POP Work Order Process	514
Order Entry Sales Journal	457
General Journal	420
AR Service Journal	151
Bank Journal	128
IM Trx Processing	98

This table and chart gives you perspective on where the journal entries in your system are originating from.

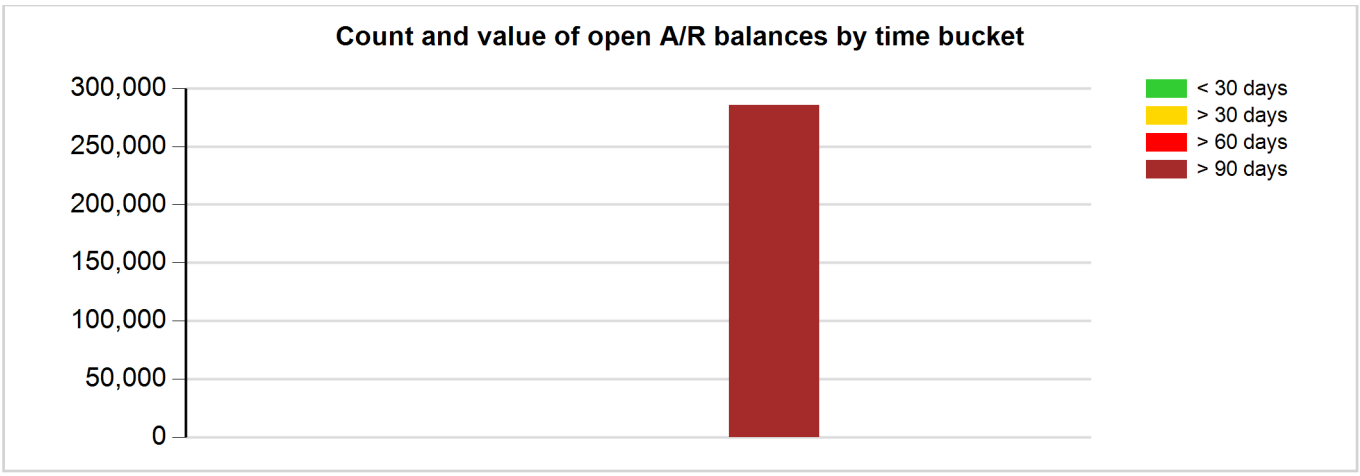


Invalid G/L Accounts in any of the financial tables that do not exist in account master: 0

OK

G/L Master accounts not in use 25

OK


Count and value of open A/R balances by time bucket
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
< 30 days
> 30 days
> 60 days
> 90 days

Inventory Analysis

Costing method used Standard Cost

The use of a costing method in Macola can have both a financial and operational impact on day-to-day reporting for your company. Analysis should be done to determine if this method is the right one for your business. Many factors go into determining whether you would be best served to valuate inventory, for instance, on a standard cost basis versus average cost basis - two commonly supported methods by GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Standards). Depending on your operations, need for computing fully loaded costs, and the velocity at which your products are bought, manufactured and sold, you could benefit from changes to your costing methods. Further analysis can be provided to support a potential change.

No. of Periods used for calculating and maintaining MTD values 12

The number of periods you have selected allow you to keep track of up to 24 monthly buckets of business critical data and make it available from both standard screens in Macola, as well as to be extracted through your choice of external reporting methods. Key month-to-date and year-to-date business critical elements include quantity sold, usage quantity, quantity scrapped, quantity returned, sales dollars, and cost of goods sold dollars. If not maintained properly, your business is at risk of having inaccurate data in these fields. Both timely month end processes along with accurate data inputs provide you a better chance of having good data here. Further analysis can be provided to improve your processes and potentially clean up your data to support all 24 periods.

Use of Multiple Bins to support random storage methods of stocking inventory Y

The use of multiple bins involves notifying the software that your inventory for a particular stock keeping unit (SKU) is stored in various places within the same warehouse location. If this is the case, you are using random storage methods of holding inventory. If your approach includes using specific areas to storing the item in your warehouse without exceptions, then you are using a fixed storage method. Considerations should be made based on your choice of storage methods, with multiple bins tied to random storage methods. Further consulting can be provided to explain some of the benefits and drawbacks of each storage method based on both system requirements and on productivity of your employees.

Use of Audit Trails in Inventory Management Y

The use of audit trails in Macola can provide meaningful insight into reasons why inventory related issues are occurring in your database. Audit trails provide record level detail on times and dates when information was entered, modified or deleted. Windows authenticated and Macola user names are also extracted to provide insight into which employees are responsible for types of maintenance or transaction entries. Standard reports in Macola provide this insight, however further analysis can be provided by an Exact Consulting Professional. Purging of audit files should also be considered.

Use of Projects / Jobs in Inventory Management Y

The use of projects / jobs in Macola allow your business to capture inventory transactions based on a higher level grouping of activity. For instance, projects might be used to capture internal or external campaigns run by your company to support groupings of activity. Internal projects might include annual cycle counting campaigns, special manufacturing projects, or something as simple as digitalizing the creation of a typical job folder. External campaigns might include special sales events or trade show activity. Incorporating the use of projects into the Exact Synergy solution also allows you to track all non-transactional activity, such as workflow and documents. Further analysis can be provided by an Exact Consulting Professional.

Count of items created in the last year 0

In the last 365 days, your business has created new items. For the new purchased items, considerations should be made to identify if duplicate or like items have been created where existing items could have been used instead. Potentially, the entry of these new items could create excess inventory situations, slow moving inventory determinations, and potentially cost increases to new or existing bills of material. All three of these situations can have a direct impact on deteriorating operating expenses and top line gross profit reductions.

Frequency and value of inventory cost adjustments

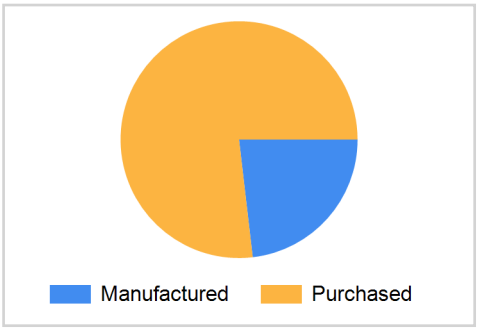
Count	0
Value	

In the past 365 days, cost adjustments transactions have been entered by your personnel. These cost adjustments could have been as a result of an automated process, such as a standard cost roll or costed bill of material update. On the other hand, these adjustments could have been done manually by your employees. In either case, a root cause analysis should be performed to determine the reason for this corrective action and the frequency for why it is occurring. Procedurally, improvements in corresponding inventory related packages should be identified and implemented to reduce the need to make these inventory cost adjustments.

Item Master Counts, Breakout of Purchased to Manufactured items

Total Items	Manufactured	Purchased	% Mfg
95	22	73	23.2%

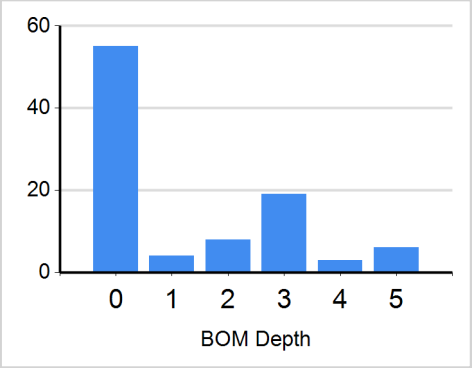
This query displays the total count of active items in your database and breaks out the SKUs by purchased versus manufactured orientation. If nothing else, this query should demonstrate that you might have a larger percentage of items in one class versus another. If your percentage is larger in the purchased area, you might be in a position to further analyze if duplications exist or if you have the ability to standardize components used in both the distribution and production environment. If your items are heavily dependent on manufactured items, you might find benefit in analyzing bills of material to decide if bill flattening can take place to simplify reporting. You can also consider the utilization of kits for end item configurations where the only real difference is packaging requirements, etc.



Low Level Code Counts for Active Items

Low Level Code	Count
0	55
1	4
2	8
3	19
4	3
5	6

Low Level Codes exist in Macola to identify the lowest level in any bill of material where a particular item appears. Items at the zero low level code are considered parent items and usually have independent demand calculated from either/or customer orders and forecasts. If your system has a large number of items showing up a very deep levels of bill structures, you might want to consider further analysis to reduce the levels of your bill structures by flattening or consolidating levels together. This will have an impact on system performance, data cleanliness, and overall productivity improvements resulting in fewer internal costs.



Analysis of Items based on purchased or manufactured orientation, along with production methods used

Purchased / Manufactured	Method	Count
M	OE	3
M	PP	13
M	SF	6
P	OE	73

This analysis breaks down how you source, make and sell your items from your company and determines the methods you have chosen to use to conduct these transactions. For instance, items classified as manufactured have the option of being produced either in a kit format (OE), quick turn manufacturing (POP) or produced through work center based manufacturing (SFC). All of these methods have distinct benefits, however what is right for your business should be determined and implemented accordingly. Further analysis with an Exact Consultant can be done to provide the benefits of each, depending on what is right for your business.

Analysis of Items with forced demand

Forced demand	Count
	13
P	9

Items in Macola can be flagged as forced demand, meaning the items can be entered on customer orders and will automatically generate a corresponding production or shop order based on the customer order entered. The benefits are that it saves data processing time and can add real value if your business operates in a traditional job shop or make-to-order environment. The key, however, is that this flag is used in conjunction with your manufacturing business model, as improper use of the flag can cause integrity issues in downstream planning aspects of your business. For instance, it is not likely recommended to use forced demand items where traditional material requirements planning (MRP) methods of scheduling is typically used. Further analysis with an Exact Consultant can be done to provide the benefits of each, depending on what is right for your business.

Analysis of Order Policy Code Usage for Active Items

Order Policy Code	Count
	48
L	27
P	15
R	5

The Order Policy Code in Macola allows your business to define commonly accepted planning methods to items that you manufacture and purchase. These methods work in conjunction with the material requirements planning (MRP) regeneration process for optimized planning of inventory. In order for an item to be planned by MRP, you must have at least one value selected and the field cannot have a blank or null value. Methods include lot-for-lot, fixed order, period order and reorder point policies. Further analysis with an Exact Consultant can be done to provide the benefits of each, depending on what combination of codes are right for your business.

Location	Count

Inventory Valuation by Location

Location	Valuation
CA	7,417,293
MA	7,082,213
MAR	0
MAI	0

The following analysis shows the top five inventory locations in your system with their associated inventory valuation based on quantity on hand and your selected inventory valuation method in Macola. Maintaining high levels of on hand inventory can tie up cash if the inventory is not cycling through quick enough. Also, the maintenance of high levels of inventory can also increase the risk of obsolesence and may also create additional expense in the form of inventory carrying costs. Usually defined as a percentage of inventory dollar values, it may include costs like taxes, insurance, obsolescence, spoilage or space occupied. These costs can vary from 10-35% of the inventory valuation. Further analysis with an Exact Consultant can be done to provide additional reporting tools, such as months on hand inventory, inventory turns and slow moving inventory reports.

Inventory Valuation by Inventory Classification

Class	Valuation
A	14,489,834
C	9,672

The following analysis shows the breakout of your inventory valuations by inventory classification. ABC Classification methods typically are used by businesses to break out their inventory based on either annual dollar volume or by other criteria. The A group typically represents 10-20% of items that make up between 50-70% of the projected dollar volume. The B group usually represents about 20% of your items and about 20% of dollar volume. The C group represents 60-70% of the inventory items making up about 10-30% of your dollar volume. Proper use of these values to identify inventory can help in determining the best cycle counting strategies, and can help your company apply looser controls to the lower valued items compared to the higher valued items. Further analysis with an Exact Consultant can be done to provide automated update tools, like the Exact Event Manager, in consistently updating your ABC classifications based on real-time usage and dollar value calculations.

Item Counts at Zero Cost by Location

Location	Items
MA	4
CA	3
MAR	1
MAI	1

The following analysis shows the top five inventory locations in your system with a count of quantity on hand where the items involved have a zero cost for inventory valuation purposes in Macola. Although it is sometimes by design where inventory might be held at no cost (consider consignment based items), it is more likely that these items are inaccurately being held on hand at a false inventory valuation. These instances can have an overall impact on data integrity, and can cause inaccurate stock status representations for financial reporting, securing additional outside funds (based on inventory being leveraged) and can cause grossly inaccurate cost of sales reporting, which directly impacts both top and bottom line financial reporting. Further analysis with an Exact Consultant can be done to provide proactive reporting tools via the Exact Event Manager, along with recommended actions based on transactional history.

Items in item master, not in location table 0

This count has identified item numbers in your system without having a corresponding record in your item/location maintenance table. This count can create additional data integrity problems in all inventory related modules and can inhibit performance in transactional processes. An analysis of these items should be done to determine their relevancy and based on this, items should either be corrected or deleted from your system.

Locations in use, not defined in master 0

Locations were identified in your item master and item/location tables which do not have a logical master file associated. This discrepancy can cause disruptive processing in all related inventory modules. Analysis of these locations should determine whether or not they should exist. Based on this analysis, locations should either be added to support their existence or should be corrected.

BOM parents and components not in item master 0

This count has identified instances where component item numbers in your bills of materials do not have corresponding master file records. Having this situation has a proven, negative impact on processing performance in both manufacturing planning and execution modules. Corrective action should be taken to remove these instances to ensure data integrity.

Count of items with negative quantity 0

The instances of negative inventory quantity on hand represents the inability to maintain a real-time, perpetual inventory of your quantity on hand for various items. The number of instances of negative inventory can have an undervaluation impact on the entire inventory valuation. Root cause analysis should be performed and negative inventory should be cycle counted with the documentation of the associated reason so that future analysis can be done to stratify the causes of negative inventory, uncovering a pattern for future preventative measures.

Quantity on Hand v/s Projected Monthly Usage by Quantity

Item	Location	Quantity	Valuation	Months On Hand
BOLT	MA	10,450	101	847
STEM	MA	4,891	38,984	406
BIKEMP	MA	1,116	1,167,060	91
BCABLE	MA	1,096	2,190	91
PPCRANKSET	MA	1,020	96,900	85
CABLEHOUSE	MA	1,017	10,170	84
CASS9	MA	1,016	40,640	84
BIKEPP	MA	1,015	912,485	84
CLEANER	MA	1,010	4,040	84
HBTAPEO	MA	1,010	1,010	84

The above table shows the top10 items that may have an excessive amount of inventory as compared to the projected monthly used for items with more than 6 months of projected use sorted by the number of months on hand. This may indicate some items that are either consuming valuable storage space or may no longer be used. Further investigation should be conducted to look into the status of these items.

Quantity on Hand v/s Projected Monthly Usage by Value

Item	Location	Quantity	Valuation	Months On Hand
BIKEMP	MA	1,116	1,167,060	91
BIKEPS	CA	1,000	1,060,000	83
BIKEMP	CA	997	1,055,760	83
BIKEPP	CA	995	1,053,640	82
BIKEPS	MA	992	1,051,520	82
BIKEAS	MA	1,023	1,036,680	81
BIKEAS	CA	973	1,031,380	81
BIKEPP	MA	1,015	912,485	84
SFRAMEASSY	CA	1,000	400,000	83
PFRAMEASSY	CA	1,000	250,000	83

The above table shows the top 10 items that may have an excessive amount of inventory as compared to the projected monthly used for items with more than 6 months of projected use sorted by value. This may indicate some items that may no longer be used or that represent and a high carrying cost. Further investigation should be conducted to look into the status of these items.

Production Analysis

Open POP Orders with no activity in last 30 days: 4

Open production orders with long periods of idle time since the last activity transaction can indicate improper maintenance. Analysis should be performed to determine the validity of these open orders as they could have an impact on system performance and potentially inaccurate allocations of components and scheduled receipts of manufactured items.

Late POP Orders 8

Based on this analysis, your shop or production orders have an impact on the accuracy of when products will be complete. A review of open orders should be done and due dates should be modified to reflect current priority and status. These adjustments will have a positive operational and customer service impact.

Count of orphaned POP Orders older than 60 days 8

Open POP orders older than 60 days can have impact on system performance, work in process valuation, and potentially inaccurate allocations and scheduled receipts. A review of these shop orders in unreleased, released, and started status should be done to prevent these possible effects.

Late POP Orders 8

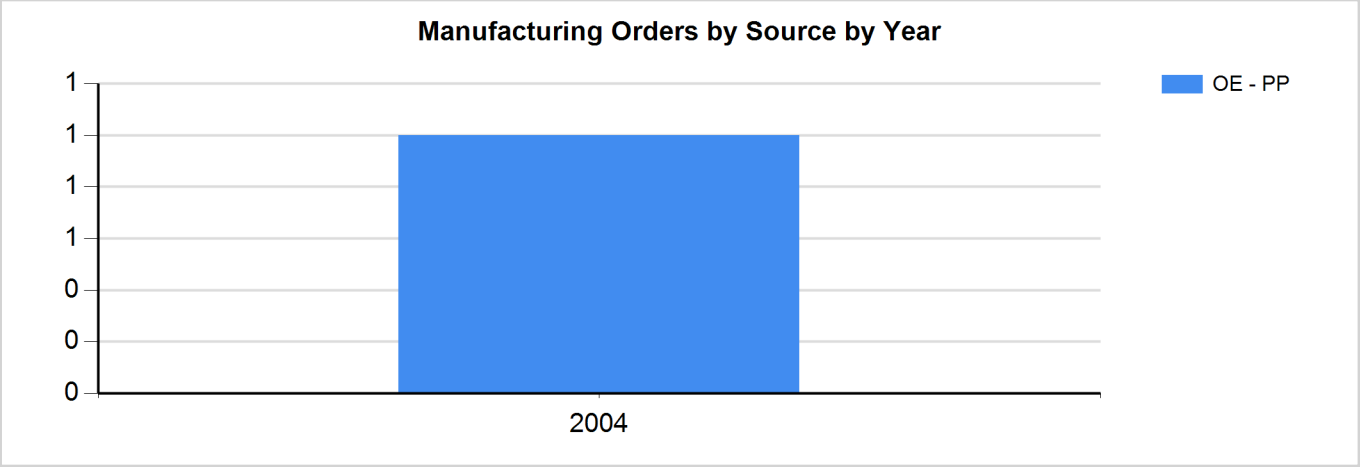
Based on this analysis, your shop or production orders have an impact on the accuracy of when products will be complete. A review of open orders should be done and due dates should be modified to reflect current priority and status. These adjustments will have a positive operational and customer service impact.

Count of production or POP orders entered in last 365 days 0

Based on this analysis, a large amount of shop or production orders created in the last year has an impact on administrative costs, scheduling changes, and overall operational inefficiencies. Analysis should be performed to either flatten bills of materials or to produce more economically efficient runs. Estimate the total transactional cost of creating, releasing, scheduling, reporting and closing production orders and multiply times the transaction count to see the full impact on managing these orders.

Open POP Orders with no activity in last 30 days: 4

Open production orders with long periods of idle time since the last activity transaction can indicate improper maintenance. Analysis should be performed to determine the validity of these open orders as they could have an impact on system performance and potentially inaccurate allocations of components and scheduled receipts of manufactured items.



Purchasing Analysis

Vendors with no activity in last 365 days 96.6%

Based on this analysis, this percentage of your vendors have been inactive in the last 365 days. Further analysis might be helpful in determining if these vendors still need to be engaged or if future activity with those vendors can be condensed into other vendors with which you already do business.

Count of POs entered in last 365 days 1

Based on this analysis, a large amount of purchase orders created in the last year has an impact on administrative costs, scheduling changes, and overall operational inefficiencies. Analysis should be performed to either consolidate purchases through better planning, or through more creative methods of purchasing via supplier agreements. Examples of these arrangements include min-max purchasing, vendor managed inventory approaches and the possible use of blanket order releases.

Open POs older than 60 days 39

Open purchase orders with long periods of idle time since the last activity transaction can indicate improper maintenance. Analysis should be performed to determine the validity of these open orders as they could have an impact on system performance and potentially inaccurate scheduled receipts of components in past due timeframes. Other impacts include inaccurate netting of scheduled receipts in the MRP regeneration process.

Purchase Orders with no receipts in the last 60 days 27

Open purchase orders that have had no activity in the last 60 days can have an impact on system performance, inaccurate vendor commitments, and potentially outdated scheduled receipts. A review of these purchase orders in unreleased, released, and printed status should be done to prevent these possible effects. Other impacts include inaccurate netting of scheduled receipts in the MRP regeneration process.

Top 5 items on frequency of purchases in last 365 days with count of PO/LI instances

Item	Orders
BCABLE	1

The top 5 stocked and controlled items purchased in the last year, along with the number of instances in which purchase orders and line items created, can have a direct impact on operational inefficiency, higher unit costs, and a larger likelihood for transactional errors. Improvements in ordering methods, better relationships with key suppliers and simplification of purchase order processes can have significant impacts on operational improvements, potentially reduced unit costs, increased inventory turns, reduced stock-out situations and improved on-time delivery percentages.

Proper usage of PO Promise Dates	Missing Promise Date	Percent
	0	0.0%

Count of Purchase order line items that do not have the promise date entered.

Count of open and historical POs buying non-inventory items in last 365 days 0

	A large number of purchase orders for non-inventory items, such as MRO items, office supplies and service related agreements, can have a potential impact on creating out-of-balance situations between inventory stock status valuations and corresponding general ledger balance relationships. A secondary focus is on the added number of steps involved in this process, such as performing receipts where they may be unnecessary. Modified, common approaches should be considered to improve data accuracy, optimized processes and productivity improvements for all involved in the purchasing process. The use of workflow managed solutions such as Exact Synergy, to control the purchasing process for non-inventory items, can demonstrate a much more efficient and effective process for ordering such items and services.

Sales Analysis

Customers with no activity in last 365 days 88.9%

Above is the percentage of your customers that have not ordered from you in the last 365 days. Further analysis would be helpful in capturing potential revenue opportunities that you may not be realizing right now. If this percentage is considerably high, you are at risk of relying too much on a smaller group of key customers to generate business, where losing any of these customers can have a significant revenue impact on your business.

Open OE Orders

Order Count	11
Gross Value	107,416
Net Value	98,502

A count of all open orders and their associated value

Open orders older than 60 days and 120 days

Open 60 days	1
Open 120 days	13

Aging on unclosed RMAs 2

To maintain a proper statistic it is important to properly enter and track RMAs using the follow up dates.

Sales orders below cost 0

Although there may be legitimate reasons for having unprofitable orders entered in your system, having a count of orders with sales revenue below costs may indicate that you have data entry errors or simply out-of-date pricing scenarios. A detailed analysis should be done to validate if your business is losing margin due to inaccurately entered orders or untimely maintenance of pricing information.

Unfilled backorders older than 30 days 2

Having a value in this query may indicate customers who are not being serviced in a timely manner and who might be waiting for promised backorders to be shipped. Backorders also have an impact on material requirements planning results in that they continue to show as open, gross requirements in the plan. If these orders are not maintained properly, they may incorrectly be proposing that both manufactured and purchased teams in your organization go out and fulfill demand that is inaccurately being stated.

Credit memos entered and value

Count	1
Value	1,457

The numbers above represent a count and dollar value of all credit memos entered in the last 365 days, demonstrating the impact and number of occurrences. Root cause analysis should be done to further analyze the typical reasons why credits have to be issued and the indirect relationship that they may have on outstanding receivables. Improvements in order accuracy, correct pricing and accurate items ordered and shipped can help reduce such occurrences.

= exact

Frequency of changes and modifications	Actions	Avg. per Order
Adds	0	0.0
Changes	0	0.0
Deletes	0	0.0

The numbers above represent an audit on the count of times that an order has to be entered, modified and deleted by your account management staff. A high average indicates that there could be excess administrative cost involved and potential training or process improvement opportunities will exist.

Percent of orders shipping complete

Total Orders	0	
With Back Orders	0	0.0%

This calculation shows the number of orders that were entered, shipped and invoiced without backorders compared to the total orders processed. This metric will help identify when you are able to completely fulfill an order for your customer versus having to provide additional shipments for the same order.

Order to cash cycle time

Average Days to Pay	135
Maximum	491

This calculation shows the number of days from the time that an item is entered on a customer order to the time when that same order commitment is paid by your customer. Proper analysis of this metric allows your organization to more effectively manage your days sales outstanding in a more timely manner relative to cash flow optimization.

	Current			Previous 365	
Customer #	Sales	Margin %	% Of Total Sales	Sales	Margin %

	Current				Previous 365		
Item	Sales	Units	Margin %	% Of Total	Sales	Units	Margin %

Gross sales margin % for past 365 days 0.0%

This is the gross margin percentage for all sales for the past 365 days. More critical than the actual percentage is to be sure that this number is not a surprise and that it falls within your target based on your business plan. Having a business plan that includes this number as a factor can help you ensure that costs are properly managed and continuously monitored.

Sales User	Adds	Changes	Deletes	Total

System Analysis

Database recovery model FULL

This database is optimally set to the maximum recover model, meaning that it will generate a proper transaction log to ensure that all activities within the database are stored and could be recovered in the event of a database fault.

Database Compatibility Level 90

For optimal performance the database compatibility level should be set to the highest level allowed. This will enable the newest performance and optimization routines to be enabled.

SQL Agent Jobs that have failed in the last 30 days 0

Indicates the number of SQL Agent jobs that have failed in the last 30 days. All failures should be investigates as they may cause more serious issues if not resolved. In addition, failed jobs may be an indication of more significant configuration issues.

		Time To Backup (minutes)			
Backup Type	**Count**	**Min**	**Max**	**Average**	**Average Size**

Use of database statistics to improve performance

Count	1,475
Max Age	1699 days
Average Age	109 days

It appears that your database statistics are out of date and thus may not be allowing SQL Server to perform at peak performance. It is recommended that you add a job to your current SQL Server Maintenance plan to update your statistics.

Statistics play a critical role in the performance of the database by allowing the server to understand which fields and indexes will provide the fastest way to filter, sort, and seek the desired records from tables. While table and indexes are continuously kept up to date, statistics need to be periodically rebuilt. As the statistics update process does take some time to complete it should only be performed periodically as part of a weekly or bi-monthly maintenance plan.

Check for presence of database triggers

Insert Triggers	0
Update Triggers	0
Delete Trigger	6

Database triggers can have a negative impact on system performance and cause unexpected and unwanted behavior.

Top 20 largest space consuming table

Table Name	Rows (1000s)	Size	% of Total
gbkmut	7	32,864 KB	18.1%
DDColumns	30	16,544 KB	9.1%
syrptfil_sql	17	5,776 KB	3.2%
EbcPropRelations	26	5,080 KB	2.8%
EbcProps	13	4,824 KB	2.7%
amutas	2	4,576 KB	2.5%
intnr	9	4,216 KB	2.3%
DDIndexColumns	5	4,072 KB	2.2%
mcdisfil_sql	1	3,840 KB	2.1%
iminvtrx_sql	1	3,288 KB	1.8%
AddressPostCodes	13	3,232 KB	1.8%
imdisfil_sql	2	2,856 KB	1.6%
pwfunc	1	1,872 KB	1.0%
DDReferenceColumns	1	1,832 KB	1.0%
sysmessg_sql	8	1,744 KB	1.0%
syevent_sql	2	1,424 KB	0.8%
DDTests	2	1,368 KB	0.8%
sysmnu	2	1,272 KB	0.7%
DDIndexes	1	1,120 KB	0.6%
BasePwfunc	1	1,104 KB	0.6%

The size of individual tables within the database can have an impact on performance, backup time, and the ability to properly manage server resources. While it is important to retain history, some tables can be archived, compressed, or purged to help reduce the overall space of the database. Here is a list of the top 20 largest tables in your system. It is important to understand why these tables are the largest in your system and if their size is the result of normal operation or from the lack of a proper archiving strategy.

Validations

Audit Record Validations	
Open Order Header Records Missing Add Audit Record	1 ✗
Historical Order Header Records Missing Add Audit Record	0 ✓
Open Order Line Item Records Missing Add Audit Record	1 ✗
Historical Order Line Records Missing Add Audit Record	0 ✓
Purchase Order Headers missing Add Audit Record	2 ✗

Non-empty Work Files	
sfwrk999_sql	1 ✗

Non-empty work files may indicate that a process did not complete successfully and may cause unwanted behavior in future processes. These file should be cleared when there are no active users or processes.

General Validations	
Price code records with invalid item code - Type 6	0 ✓
Price code records with invalid item code - Type 1 & 3	0 ✓
Orders with future order date	0 ✓
Price code records with invalid customer - Type 1 & 2	0 ✓
Price code records with invalid customer - Type 5	0 ✓
Invalid Product Category in Material Cost Type Record	0 ✓
Cost structure records with invalid item numbers	0 ✓
Production cost records with invalid VAC code	0 ✓
Shop Floor Orders with invalid order types	0 ✓
Bill of Materials with null effective date	46 ✗
Indicates there are records in the bill of material (bmprdstr_sql) table with a null effective date. These records should be corrected with a valid date.	
Invalid location code in PO Ship To Codes	0 ✓
Serial lot records with invalid bin numbers	0 ✓
Serial lot where quantity on hand does not match between location and serial lot	0 ✓
Incomplete orders with selection code 'I'	0 ✓
Shop Floor detail records with invalid start dates	0 ✓
Invalid Labor Grades	0 ✓
Invalid Incentive code used in employee	0 ✓
Purchase Orders with Invalid Vendor Numbers	0 ✓
Invalid Home Department and Work Center	0 ✓
Invalid GL Accounts in Product Category - COG	0 ✓
Invalid GL Accounts in Production Category - Sales	0 ✓
Invalid GL Accounts in Product Category - Returns	0 ✓

Production Orders with Invalid Location Codes	0 ✔
Orphaned Amutak records that may have failed to post	1 ✖
Potential out of ballance transactions	1 ✖
Please use the steps from document #14.672.185 to identify out of ballance transactions.	
Bank transactions with invalid statement numbers but valid line numbers	0 ✔
Cost Units with Invalid GL Accounts	0 ✔
Customer records missing Centralization Account	1 ✖
Cost Centers with Invalid GL Accounts	0 ✔
Item UOM ratio mismatch - Mfg UOM may be invalid	0 ✔
Items with NULL or blank descriptions	0 ✔
Item UOM ratio mismatch -Purchase UOM may be invalid	0 ✔
Invalid items numbers on Product Load Profile	0 ✔
Master Schedule forecast orders with invalid item numbers	0 ✔
Invalid Location codes in Serial Lot Master	0 ✔
Invalid Items in the Bin Master	0 ✔
Invalid Location codes in Bin Master	0 ✔
Invalid Items in Serial Lot Master	0 ✔
Invalid GL Accounts in Material Cost Type Record - Receiving	0 ✔
Invalid GL Accounts in Material Cost Type Record - Issue	0 ✔
Invalid Location codes in product accounting	0 ✔
Location Quantities On Hand out of balance with Bin Quantities	0 ✔
Orphaned lines in Purchase Order Line History Table	0 ✔
Unknown customer number in OE Header Table	0 ✔
Customer Types in OE Price Table that do not exist in customer master	0 ✔
Orphaned lines in Purchase Order Line Table	0 ✔
Invalid Locations in Material Cost Type Record	0 ✔
Invalid GL Account in Material Cost Type Record - WIP	0 ✔
Invalid GL Accounts in Material Cost Type Record	0 ✔
Invalid Material Cost Type in Location	0 ✔
OE Lines with missing header record	0 ✔