PENERAPAN *CLASS BASED STORAGE POLICY* DI GUDANG BAHAN PENOLONG PERUSAHAAN *FAST MOVING CONSUMER GOODS* (FMCG)

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ABSTRAK

PT. XYZ adalah perusahaan *fast moving consumer goods* (FMCG) di Indonesia yang memproduksi produk perawatan pribadi seperti sabun, parfum, *skincare*, serta produk olahan kelapa sawit seperti minyak goreng dan margarin. Dalam operasional gudang, PT. XYZ menggunakan metode *First In First Out* (FIFO) untuk pengambilan barang. Namun, kebijakan ini belum diterapkan karena proses penyimpanan barang (*putaway*) masih dilakukan secara acak. Akibatnya, saat proses *picking picker* harus mencari barang yang tersebar tanpa pola yang jelas secara manual, yang memperpanjang waktu perjalanan *picker*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan waktu perjalanan *picker* pada kebijakan penyimpanan aktual (*random storage*) dengan dua usulan kebijakan penyimpanan, yaitu *within pick column* (WS) dan *across pick column* (AP), berdasarkan *class based storage policy*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan penyimpanan aktual menghasilkan waktu perjalanan terlama sebesar 3064,051 detik, kebijakan WS menghasilkan waktu perjalanan sebesar 1594,668 detik, dan kebijakan AP memberikan hasil terbaik dengan waktu perjalanan tercepat sebesar 1268,364 detik. Dengan demikian, penerapan kebijakan penyimpanan terbaik yaitu AP terbukti dapat mengurangi waktu perjalanan picker hingga 1795,687 detik atau 58,6% dari waktu perjalanan kondisi aktual.

Kata Kunci: *Class Based Storage Policy, Storage Assignment, Warehousing, Travel Time.*

IMPLEMENTATION OF CLASS BASED STORAGE POLICY IN RAW MATERIAL AND PACKAGING MATERIAL WAREHOUSE IN FAST MOVING CONSUMER GOODS COMPANY (FMCG)

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ABSTRACT

PT XYZ is a fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) company in Indonesia that produces personal care products such as soap, perfume, skincare, as well as processed palm products such as cooking oil and margarine. In warehouse operations, PT XYZ uses the First In First Out (FIFO) method for picking goods. However, this policy has not been implemented because the process of storing goods (putaway) is still performed randomly. As a result, during the picking process, pickers have to manually search for goods that are scattered without a clear pattern, which extends the picker's travel time. This study aims to compare the picker's travel time in the actual storage policy (random storage) with two proposed storage policies, namely within pick column (WS) and across pick column (AP), based on class-based storage policy. The results showed that the actual storage policy resulted in the longest travel time of 3064.051 seconds, the WS policy resulted in a travel time of 1594.668 seconds, and the AP policy provided the best results with the fastest travel time of 1268.364 seconds. Thus, the application of the best storage policy, AP, is proven to reduce the picker's travel time by 1795.687 seconds or 58.6% of the actual condition travel time.

***Keywords**: Class Based Storage Policy, Storage Assignment, Warehousing, Travel Time.*