



PINCO ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
JANUARY 18, 2018
10:00AM
PINCO SERVICE CENTER
3019 16TH STREET
BAKERSFIELD, CA. 93301

AGENDA MINUTES Meeting Start 10:10AM

1. SIGN-IN:

2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Adoption of the January 18, 2018 Advisory Committee Meeting Agenda as presented.

MOTION BCSD SECONDED: PANAMA VOTE: YES X NO _____

3. ADOPTION: ADVISORY COMMITTEE MINUTES OF DECEMBER 14, 2017

MOTION: DELANO ELEM SECONDED: ARVIN VOTE: YES X NO _____

Correction made to BCSD and Delano Elementary as mentioned in Minutes.

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS FROM THE FLOOR:

Public Business from the Floor – Agendized Items and Non-Agendized Items: The public is invited to address items on the PINCO Agenda or any item that is within PINCO’s jurisdiction as constituted. Without taking action or entering into a dialog with the public, PINCO Board members may briefly respond to statements made or ask clarifying questions about topics not on the PINCO agenda. Individual speakers are limited to three (3) minutes each with the total time for public input on each item limited to fifteen (15) minutes. All persons requesting to make comments are asked to complete a public speaking form prior to the meeting. You will be asked to provide your full name, who or what you are representing and the topic as an item identified on the agenda or as a non-Agendized item.

5. ACTION: REINSTATEMENT OF GREENFIELD UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

Background: On September 27, 2017, the Greenfield Union School District Board of Education requested to withdraw from PINCO which was subsequently accepted by PINCO. Upon reconsideration, the Greenfield Union School District rescinded this request at its January 10, 2018 Board Meeting.

PINCO’s Executive Committee accepted Greenfield Union School District’s request at its January 11, 2018 meeting.

Review of PINCO’s J.P.A. does not provide language to address reinstatement of a Member District in a withdrawal/rescission as an active Member District; the Executive Committee determined it necessary to reinstate Greenfield Union School District under J.P.A. language as a new Member District. Upon review and discussion of information germane to the Member District’s participation and contribution to PINCO, the Lead Agency recommends PINCO’s Advisory Committee approve this action and direct the Lead Agency to advance this recommendation of **reinstatement** to the Antelope Valley Union High School District for ratification February 7, 2018.

MOTION: TAFT SECONDED: BEARDSLEY VOTE: YES X NO _____

6. CONDIMENT RFQ

Per direction of PINCO’s Advisory Committee, Lead Agency contacted qualified vendors to respond with quote(s) on the condiments and granola items listed in the PINCO Buying Guide. Of five requests made, the Lead Agency determined Sysco Foods of Ventura and School Lunch Products Inc. to be have pricing/terms per Best Value Scoring; US Foods, Jordano’s Food Service and Valley Food Service of Visalia all declined the opportunity to participate in the RFQ process. Lead Agency is in process of formalizing agreement(s); PINCO Staff will work with new vendors to ensure a seamless for Member Districts in purchasing/receiving product through this transition period.

INFORMATION ONLY

7. 2017 PINCO FOOD SHOW

With fairground and event expenses paid, PINCO had a net profit of \$30,953.02 from the 2017 PINCO Food Show. As per past practice, monies will be deposited into the PINCO Marketing Fund for use in facility &/or equipment upgrades as determined by PINCO's Executive and Advisory Committees.

INFORMATION ONLY

8. 2018-2019 BID REPORT

PINCO Bid Sub-committee to report out on its January 5, 2018 meeting and provide 2018-2019 RFP Schedule.

INFORMATION ONLY

9. WAREHOUSE REPORT

Report on freezer floor repair.
Report and update on December 14, 2017 walk-through including office flooring and furniture, lounge and pallet racking systems for dry storage.

10. REPORTS FROM PINCO SUB-COMMITTEES

Commodity Facilities/Transportation	Food Show JPA/Policy	Futures Sunshine
Commodity- Meeting upcoming 1-25-18		
Sunshine- new protocol for gifts and raising funds		
Futures- Furniture Shopping		

11. REPORTS FROM ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS/LEAD AGENCY

12. UPCOMING MEETING DATES:

**2017-2018
PINCO Executive Committee**

March 8, 2018 April 5, 2018 May 10, 2018 June 7, 2018	PINCO Administrative Offices, Lancaster PINCO Administrative Offices, Lancaster PINCO Administrative Offices, Lancaster PINCO Administrative Offices, Lancaster	2018-2019 RFP Re-Cap General Business General Business, Budget Year In Review/Goals
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**2017-2018
PINCO Advisory Committee**

March 15, 2018 April 12, 2018 May 24, 2018 June 14, 2018	PINCO Service Center, Bakersfield PINCO Service Center, Bakersfield PINCO Service Center, Bakersfield PINCO Service Center, Bakersfield	Bid Awards 2018-2019 Buying Guide Budget/Calendar Year-End General Session
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13. ADJOURN: MOTION: PANAMA SECONDED: PALMDALE

Meeting Ended: 11:50AM

**PINCO ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
 PINCO SERVICE CENTER
 JANUARY 18, 2018
 SIGN IN SHEET**

MEMBER DISTRICT	REPRESENTATIVE
ACTON-AQUA DULCE USD	D. Gruenker
ALISAL USD	
AVUHSD	[Signature]
ARVIN USD	[Signature]
BAKERSFIELD CITY SD	Brenda Colina, Janette Caselman
BEARDLSEY SD	R. Ahlerna
BIG PINE SD	
BISHOP UESD	
DELANO ELEM SD	
DELANO HS DISTRICT	[Signature]
EARLIMART SD	
EASTSIDE USD	[Signature]
EDISON SD	Barbara Dean
EL TEJON USD	
FAIRFAX SD	[Signature]
GREENFIELD USD	[Signature]
KEPPEL USD	
KERN COUNTY SUPT	[Signature]
KERNVILLE USD	[Signature]
LAMONT SD	[Signature]
LANCASTER SD	[Signature]
LONE PINE SD	
LOST HILLS SD	R-R
MC FARLAND SD	
MOJAVE SD	
NORRIS SD	Kevin Beetzand
PALMDALE SD	[Signature]
PANAMA-BUENA VISTA SD	[Signature]
RICHLAND SD	[Signature]
SOUTH FORK USD	Shayna Burns
STANDARD SD	[Signature]
TAFT CITY SD	[Signature]
TEHACHAPI USD	[Signature]
VINELAND SD	
WASCO ELEM SD	
WASCO UHSD	
WESTSIDE USD	[Signature]
WILLIAM S. HART UHSD	
WILSONA SD	[Signature]

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Pallet racking

Pallet rack is a material handling storage aid system designed to store materials on pallets (or "skids"). Although there are many varieties of pallet racking, all types allow for the storage of palletized materials in horizontal rows with multiple levels. Forklift trucks are usually an integral part of any pallet rack system as they are usually required to place the loaded pallets onto the racks for storage. Since the Second World War, pallet racks have become an essential and ubiquitous element of most modern warehouses, manufacturing facilities, retail centers, and other storage and distribution facilities.



Pallet racking made from Dexion slotted angle

All types of pallet racking increase storage density of the stored goods. Costs associated with the racking increases with increasing storage density.

Contents

- Selective pallet racking systems**
- Other common types**
- Safety considerations**
- References**



Selective pallet rack

Selective pallet racking systems

Selective pallet racking is a common pallet racking system in use today. Selective pallet racking systems typically come in one of two configurations: a **roll formed**, or clip-in configuration, and a **structural bolt-together** configuration.

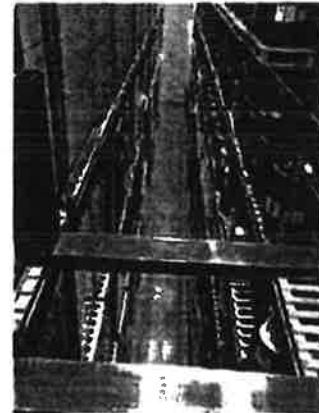
1. **Roll formed selective rack** is most commonly manufactured in a "teardrop" style (so named as the holes on the column of the upright are shaped like a teardrop). Pallets then rest on the horizontal load beams that are held in place by mounting clips. Because the clips on teardrop configurations can be quickly moved, the shelves can be easily adjusted to different heights to accommodate various load sizes. This is convenient for a warehouse that needs to store a wide variety of product sizes.
2. **Structural pallet rack systems** are very similar to roll formed pallet rack systems except the horizontal load beams are attached to the uprights with bolts and have much greater weight-bearing capacity. The bolt fixings make this a form of adjustable shelving - racks can be constructed, reconfigured, and dismantled and reused as necessary.

Structural pallet racking can be designed into the structure of the building itself, so that the upright columns are simultaneously used to support the roof of the storage facility, in which case the structural pallet rack uprights replace the storage building's vertical support I-beams. This system is a rack supported building.

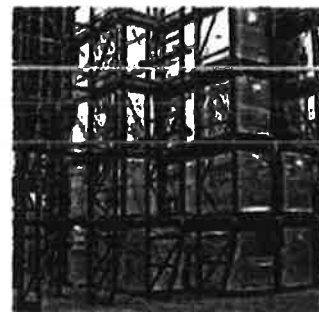
Selective pallet rack systems provide easy accessibility to all products at all times - important if the inventory is rapidly depleted and restocked (called quick turnover). A selective pallet rack system is commonly used in a "big-box" distribution application, as well as in retail store inventory rooms, cold storage applications, wholesale stores, etc.

Common components of selective rack include the following:

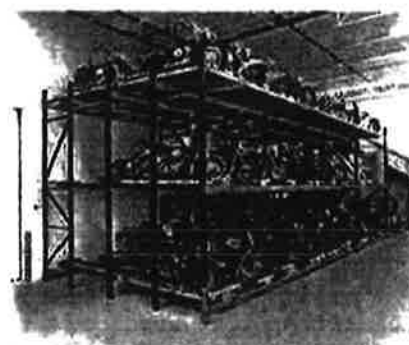
1. **Load beams** (also called step beams or box beams).
 - Most **step beams** are roll formed members with a 1/8" step along the top inside edge. This step is used to hold any load support components such as pallet supports or wire decks.
 - **Box beams** have no inset step, instead have four flat sides like a box. All load beams typically mount onto an upright frame column with integral rivets or hooks. Some systems utilize an extra clip or bolt to lock the beam to the upright.
 - **Structural beams** are hot formed structural C shapes with connecting clips at either end. Structural load beams are generally used with structural uprights but can be used with standard roll formed uprights. Structural load beams offer heavier weight capacities than step beams or box beams.
2. **Upright frames** (also called upright columns or uprights) vary in size and design depending on load requirements, and styles. The most common upright column is produced by roll forming flat coil stock steel into a modified "C" shape with returns. This style is often referred to as open-back roll-formed columns. Holes or slots are punched during manufacturing up and down the column at standard intervals so that the load beams can be mounted into the upright columns. Upright frames can also be constructed utilizing structural C shapes for columns. Structural uprights have an increased weight capacity over roll formed uprights.
3. **Diagonal braces** and **horizontal braces**, commonly referred to as upright frame lacing is usually welded between two upright columns to form selective upright frames. The lacing may be bolted to the columns in some cases.
4. **Pallet supports** are roll formed channels that are placed front to back between the load beams to support pallets.
5. **Timber decking** comes in two forms: close boarded and slatted. Close boarded decking provides a solid 'floor' to a level of racking while slatted is formed by rows of timber and acts as a permanent pallet.
6. **Wire decking** is commonly used as a safety measure on selective pallet rack to prevent pallets or the products stored on them from falling through the rack structure. Wire mesh decking comes in various thicknesses and mesh dimensions. Wire mesh construction also allows for easy identification of



"Very narrow aisle" pallet racks. Picture taken from a "man-up" truck

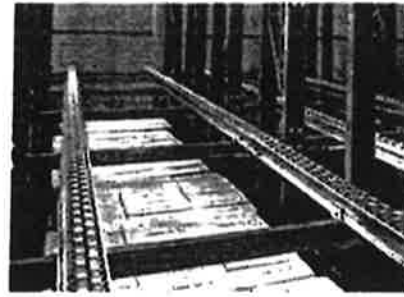


Drive-in pallet rack system



Push back system designed to store pallets of motorcycles

shelf contents and prevents dirt and other debris from accumulating on the shelves because of the holes in the mesh. Most wire mesh decking has U-shaped channel supports, also known as struts, to support the load. With this **waterfall decking**, the wire mesh extends across the top and down the front of the beam to provide more support, and is more desirable in the marketplace. **Reverse waterfall decking** can provide containment of a loose product to prevent the product from falling behind the rack system. **Lay-in decking** rests inside the step of the beam, and wire mesh does not waterfall over the beam. Some types of decking are manufactured with solid metal instead of wire mesh. Even though the solid decking provides a greater distributed weight capacity, it is discouraged by fire inspectors because sprinkler systems cannot spray through the shelves to levels below.



Pallet flow lane showing rollers

7. **Footplates**, also known as footpads or baseplates, are at the base of columns and serve as anchors to give the rack more stability: anchor bolts are inserted through the baseplate's holes to attach the column to the concrete floor. Footplates are made of thicker steel and in some geographic locations, they must be of a certain size and seismic rating. Footpads increase the pallet rack's overall stability and weight-bearing capacity.
8. **Shims** are used when the uprights are resting on uneven floors; the shims, equal in size to the base of the uprights, are installed beneath the uprights to level the rack.
9. **Row spacers** are sometimes used if uprights are arranged in back-to-back rows; the spacers are mounted between adjacent columns to ensure that the rows are kept straight and to give the pallet racks even more strength and steadiness.
10. **Wall ties** may be used for further support if the uprights are arranged in a row along a wall.
11. **Column protectors**, also known as post protectors, are protective shields that can be installed around the base of an upright to minimize damage where forklifts might hit the upright. Damage to the base of a column can weaken the entire frame and could cause it to collapse. Column protectors are made of various materials such as polyethylene, ductile iron casting, and other durable materials.
12. **Guard rails** are installed to increase protection for upright columns and for human safety when platforms or steps are attached to pallet racks.

Very narrow aisle otherwise known as **VNA**, is the use of selective pallet racking in a tighter configuration to provide maximum space utilization within a storage facility. These systems typically operate in conjunction with wire-guided or rail-guided reach-truck systems. A wire-guided system consists of a wire embedded in the concrete floor that provides tracking for the reach-truck. A rail-guided system consists of angle iron bolted to the floor down the length of each row. Typically, the angle iron is 4" by 3" and 1/4" - 3/8" inches thick. A distinct advantage of a narrow aisle pallet racking (<http://www.pdindustrial.co.uk/narrow-aisle-pallet-racking/>) is fast picking without large aisles which results in improved use of space. When there is limited space, a compact storage method is ideal. Fully adjustable system flexibility and space saving aisles can be manipulated as one to give the greatest amount of pallet storage locations.

Other common types

Many types of pallet storage racks are available with different designs to fulfill specific functions or create specific advantages. To create the ideal pallet racking system, several considerations should be taken into account:

- Desired storage density
- Floor space and building height
- Placement of building doors and columns

- Inventory accessibility
- Inventory rotation
- Item/load size and weight
- Optimal storage design
- Cost of materials and installation

Some of the most common types of pallet rack systems used include:

1. **Drive-In^[1] and drive-through** (sometimes spelled Drive-thru) are storage rack configurations that allow the forklift to drive directly into the lane of stacked rows (called a bay). The difference between a drive-in and a drive-thru pallet rack system is simply whether the bays have an entry at only one end, or at both ends. Drive-in rack systems use a common entry and exit, while drive-thru systems have entry points at either end of the bay. Because a drive-in racking system has only one entrance, it uses what is called a LIFO (last in, first out) storage method. With only one entrance, the last pallet put into a row is necessarily the first one to be taken out. A drive-thru storage system, with two different entry points, can also use a FIFO (first in, first out) storage method. With a FIFO system, pallets are loaded in one end and are pushed back to the other end, where they are then at the front of the row on the opposite side. The first pallet put into such a row is the first one taken out at the other end. This system is advantageous for material with an expiration date or wherever shelf life is a major concern.
2. **Push-back pallet rack systems** are designed around the principle of organizing space by depth rather than width. This depth arrangement greatly reduces aisle space and increases storage density. In this configuration, each bay can be up to six pallets deep; each pallet stored on wheeled carts that fit onto rails.^[2] The rails are slightly angled toward the load/unload side of the rack in order to take advantage of gravity, saving enormous amounts of energy for moving heavy pallets. When a forklift sets the pallet onto the cart, it drives forward and causes the pallet to bump the next pallet, causing the entire row of pallets to roll backwards. When removing a pallet from the front position the remaining pallets immediately stage themselves forward so that the next available pallet can be accessed. Push back rack is a LIFO (last in, first out) storage system.^[3]
3. **Pallet flow systems** are high density pallet storage systems that utilize depth to increase capacity. This system uses a slightly inclined rail with rollers that allow pallets to move easily along the sloped plane. These systems are also called gravity flow

or dynamic flow systems. The pallet flow system often has complex motion and braking systems to control the speed of the moving pallet. Pallet flow racking systems are either a FIFO (first in, first out) or a LIFO (last in, first out) storage system. If the system is loaded from the back and unloaded from the front, it is FIFO; if the system is loaded and unloaded from the front it is a LIFO system.

1. **Compact mobilized pallet racks** also known as motorized mobile pallet racks or mobile industrial rack system,^[4] are designed to maximize the use of warehouse storage space. Mobilized compact pallet racks can reduce your pallet storage area in half, or double the capacity of your pallet rack storage in the same floorspace area. Mobilized pallet racks save space by converting static access aisles into productive storage space. The mobilized compact rack storage system mounts rows of pallet racks onto heavy-duty rolling carriages and places them on floor tracks. Rows of pallet racks (up to 96' long) move sideways along the floor tracks creating a movable floating access aisle. Typical warehouse storage facilities may have dozens of static access aisles but only one or two forklifts capable of accessing stored materials. Mobilizing pallet racks reduce the number of access aisles to match the velocity requirements of your storage area. Rows of pallet racks are moved by pushing a button or by remote control, which opens access aisles when and where they are needed.

Mobilized pallet racks have helped many organizations reduce or eliminate new building construction costs, auxiliary warehouses, building expansions, and decrease ongoing operational costs (lighting, energy, insurance) by maximizing the use of their storage floor space.

Some disadvantages of high density pallet storage systems are; less access to all stock at any given moment (although if the stored product is all the same, it should not matter), and the expense of such systems. Selective pallet rack systems are considerably less expensive per pallet position than their higher density counterparts. In most medium to large facilities, however, high density pallet rack systems are essential, since they provide the efficiency of time and high cost facility space is better optimized.

Identifying the brand of racking systems is important to order compatible shelving or resell the racks. It is possible to differentiate between the many pallet rack brands by looking at the shape of the vertical beams, increments of height adjustment and the shape of the holes on the vertical beams.

Safety considerations

Because of the size and weight of pallets, important safety factors have to be considered at all times:

1. Pay attention to any loose components in the pallet rack system, and take the time to report any damage in the pallet rack frame; such frame damage could cause the pallets to fall.
2. It is the owner's legal responsibility to communicate this important warning to all who are around storage racks:
"Never climb on racks during or after assembly. Storage racks are not designed to be stepped on or climbed on. A slip or fall may result in serious injury."
It is especially important to have highly visible warning signs if the pallet rack system is used in retail environments, such as wholesale centers, where the public is present.
3. Use only quality pallets that are not damaged. To save money, or perhaps from neglectful management, some warehouses use pallets until they become faulty and dangerous. Regular inspection of pallets for broken or fractured planks or stringers, protruding nails, and missing support blocks is essential. Damaged pallets can cause loading and unloading problems; for example, loose stringers can get hung up on the pallet racks, which can cause loads to fall from high positions. Also, faulty pallets can cause obstruction problems in flow systems by jamming certain pallet rack designs.
4. Always ensure that the proper motorized equipment is being used for the application.
5. Do not obstruct the end of aisles by staging pallets in these areas. Doing so can cause severe and potentially fatal injuries and accidents.
6. Never overload or exceed the recommended load specifications for a racking system. Overloading may cause a catastrophic failure of your storage rack system.
7. Rack audits (safety checks) should be performed on a regular basis by a qualified inspector familiar with RMI design and safety standards to make sure all aspects of system are up to 100% operational safety.
8. Food products must follow FDA regulations and use approved pallet racks. Your location may also require different equipment configurations.

References

1. U.S. Patent 3,391,795 (<https://www.google.com/patents/US3391795>), Finlayson, T.J. 07/9/1968 "Drive in pallet rack"
2. U.S. Patent 4,715,765 (<https://www.google.com/patents/US4715765>), Agnoff, Charles 12/29/1987, "Gravity Flow Storage System" Fig. 1 Shows Pallet on track and cart system.
3. How does a pushback rack system work? (<https://advancestorageproducts.com/blog/how-does-a-pushback-rack-system-work>)
4. U.S. Patent 20,100,200,528A1 (<https://www.google.com/patents/US20100200528A1>), Tourdot, Matthew A 09/18/2007 "Mobile Industrial Rack System" Patent refers to this product.

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