Possible Leakage Areas — Review Checklist

World Group Solutions — Loss Prevention Intelligence

Company: World Group Solutions LLC
Prepared for: sujoybardhan@worldgroupsolutions.com
Source file: WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv
Rows analyzed: 100,000
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YOUR REPORT ID

CEF6PCV5TD

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☐ **1. Inventory shrinkage** [Inventory]

Shrink/loss/missing fields indicate theft, error, or admin loss.

DO NOTHING -> $154K-$768K hits your P&L this month.

And every month after - $1.8M-$9.2M carried forward to year-end P&L if left unfixed.

Calculated from: Net shrink / variance recorded (inventory_variance_units + inventory_variance_value + labor_productivity_variance_pct) = $9,213,105

Industry benchmark: 1.4–1.8% of sales (NRF National Retail Security Survey 2023)

FOUND IN YOUR DATA: 99,959 of 100,000 rows (100.0%) have a non-zero shrink / variance value

Measured in your file: $9.2M - Net shrink / variance recorded (inventory_variance_units + inventory_variance_value + labor_productivity_variance_pct)

- inventory_variance_units: checked on every row
- inventory_variance_value: checked on every row
- labor_productivity_variance_pct: checked on every row

Where to look in WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv (header = row 1):

Row 2: K2 [col 11/K inventory_variance_units] = 2 | M2 [col 13/M inventory_variance_value] = 78.08 | AB2 [col 28/AB labor_productivity_variance_pct] = 5.63

Row 3: K3 [col 11/K inventory_variance_units] = -1 | M3 [col 13/M inventory_variance_value] = 24.52 | AB3 [col 28/AB labor_productivity_variance_pct] = -10.28

Row 4: K4 [col 11/K inventory_variance_units] = 0 | M4 [col 13/M inventory_variance_value] = 0 | AB4 [col 28/AB labor_productivity_variance_pct] = -71.91

Row 5: K5 [col 11/K inventory_variance_units] = 2 | M5 [col 13/M inventory_variance_value] = 135.1 | AB5 [col 28/AB labor_productivity_variance_pct] = -1.83

Row 6: K6 [col 11/K inventory_variance_units] = 0 | M6 [col 13/M inventory_variance_value] = 0 | AB6 [col 28/AB labor_productivity_variance_pct] = -21.63

Columns: inventory_variance_units, inventory_variance_value, labor_productivity_variance_pct

2. Labor cost overrun [Labor]

Overtime, hours, or labor cost columns suggest staffing leakage.

DO NOTHING -> $598-$3K hits your P&L this month.

And every month after - $7K-$36K carried forward to year-end P&L if left unfixed.

Calculated from: overtime hours or overtime pay recorded in your CSV (overtime_hours) = $35,887

Industry benchmark: 3–7% of payroll lost to overtime/scheduling drift (APQC)

FOUND IN YOUR DATA: 15,956 of 100,000 rows (16.0%) show overtime hours or overtime pay

Measured in your file: $36K - overtime hours or overtime pay recorded in your CSV (overtime_hours)

- overtime_hours: 15,956 rows totalling $35,887

Where to look in WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv (header = row 1):

Row 6: AC6 [col 29/AC overtime_hours] = 3.5

Row 12: AC12 [col 29/AC overtime_hours] = 2.1

Row 16: AC16 [col 29/AC overtime_hours] = 2.1

Row 25: AC25 [col 29/AC overtime_hours] = 1.1

Row 27: AC27 [col 29/AC overtime_hours] = 1

Columns: shift, labor_hours, units_per_labor_hour, labor_productivity_variance_pct, overtime_hours, labor_cost

3. Quality / defect leakage [Quality]

Scrap, rework, and rejects detected from defect-related columns.

Industry benchmark: 1–4% of revenue (Cost of Quality, ASQ)

FOUND IN YOUR DATA: 8,888 of 100,000 rows (8.9%) show defects / scrap / rework

- rework_cost: 8,888 rows, total units 552,434

Where to look in WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv (header = row 1):

Row 18: W18 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 38.59

Row 23: W23 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 154.12

Row 38: W38 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 137.54

Row 43: W43 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 19.18

Row 55: W55 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 179.45

Columns: rework_cost

4. Returns / refund leakage [Returns]

Return or refund columns can hide fraud and policy abuse.

Industry benchmark: 10–14% of returns are fraudulent (Appriss Retail 2023)

FOUND IN YOUR DATA: Row-level scan of return_flag, return_units, return_cost across 100,000 rows

- return_flag: 5,522 non-zero rows, total 5,522
- return_units: 5,522 non-zero rows, total 22,040
- return_cost: 5,522 non-zero rows, total 721,350

Where to look in WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv (header = row 1):

Row 18: AJ18 [col 36/AJ return_flag] = 1 | AK18 [col 37/AK return_units] = 4 | AN18 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 235.04

Row 20: AJ20 [col 36/AJ return_flag] = 1 | AK20 [col 37/AK return_units] = 6 | AN20 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 151.06

Row 40: AJ40 [col 36/AJ return_flag] = 1 | AK40 [col 37/AK return_units] = 7 | AN40 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 121.71

Row 88: AJ88 [col 36/AJ return_flag] = 1 | AK88 [col 37/AK return_units] = 3 | AN88 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 126.36

Row 116: AJ116 [col 36/AJ return_flag] = 1 | AK116 [col 37/AK return_units] = 2 | AN116 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 32.06

Columns: return_flag, return_units, return_cost

5. Freight / landed-cost leakage [Freight]

Shipping, freight, or landed-cost fields can erode unit margin.

Industry benchmark: 5–12% of freight spend recoverable (CSCMP State of Logistics)

FOUND IN YOUR DATA: Row-level scan of shipping_error_flag across 100,000 rows

- shipping_error_flag: 2,137 non-zero rows, total 2,137

Where to look in WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv (header = row 1):

Row 23: T23 [col 20/T shipping_error_flag] = 1

Row 55: T55 [col 20/T shipping_error_flag] = 1

Row 76: T76 [col 20/T shipping_error_flag] = 1

Row 96: T96 [col 20/T shipping_error_flag] = 1

Row 214: T214 [col 20/T shipping_error_flag] = 1

Columns: shipping_error_flag

6. Inventory carrying & obsolescence [Inventory]

Stock-on-hand or aging fields indicate slow-mover / obsolete risk.

Industry benchmark: 20–30%/yr carrying cost on slow movers (APICS)

FOUND IN YOUR DATA: 20,301 of 100,000 rows (20.3%) have aging_stock_value over 90 — slow-mover / obsolescence risk

- Threshold used: aging_stock_value > 90 days (APICS slow-mover convention)

Where to look in WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv (header = row 1):

Row 3: O3 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 17213.04
Row 7: O7 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 205390.51
Row 8: O8 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 24884.59
Row 10: O10 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 15693.84
Row 12: O12 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 21956.1

Columns: sku_id, inventory_variance_units, inventory_variance_value, inventory_age_days, aging_stock_value, dock_to_stock_hours

7. Pricing leakage (price vs. cost) [Pricing]

Both price and cost fields present — margin can be measured per line.

Industry benchmark: 1–3% of revenue from pricing leakage (Bain Pricing)

FOUND IN YOUR DATA: Row-level scan of unit_cost, rework_cost, labor_cost, detention_cost, return_cost, damage_cost across 100,0 rows

- unit_cost: 100,000 non-zero rows, total 3,974,641
- rework_cost: 8,888 non-zero rows, total 552,434
- labor_cost: 100,000 non-zero rows, total 7,770,648
- detention_cost: 11,106 non-zero rows, total 1,133,526

Where to look in WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv (header = row 1):

Row 2: L2 [col 12/L unit_cost] = 39.04 | W2 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 0 | AD2 [col 30/AD labor_cost] = 89.83 | AI2 [col 35/AI detention_cost] = 0 | AN2 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 0 | AO2 [col 41/AO damage_cost] = 0
Row 3: L3 [col 12/L unit_cost] = 24.52 | W3 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 0 | AD3 [col 30/AD labor_cost] = 12.53 | AI3 [col 35/AI detention_cost] = 76.42 | AN3 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 0 | AO3 [col 41/AO damage_cost] = 0
Row 4: L4 [col 12/L unit_cost] = 26.43 | W4 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 0 | AD4 [col 30/AD labor_cost] = 28.15 | AI4 [col 35/AI detention_cost] = 0 | AN4 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 0 | AO4 [col 41/AO damage_cost] = 0
Row 5: L5 [col 12/L unit_cost] = 67.55 | W5 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 0 | AD5 [col 30/AD labor_cost] = 7.03 | AI5 [col 35/AI detention_cost] = 81.81 | AN5 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 0 | AO5 [col 41/AO damage_cost] = 0
Row 6: L6 [col 12/L unit_cost] = 40.81 | W6 [col 23/W rework_cost] = 0 | AD6 [col 30/AD labor_cost] = 215.6 | AI6 [col 35/AI detention_cost] = 0 | AN6 [col 40/AN return_cost] = 0 | AO6 [col 41/AO damage_cost] = 0

Columns: unit_cost, rework_cost, labor_cost, detention_cost, return_cost, damage_cost

8. DSO / collection leakage [Cash]

Invoice, due-date, or payment-term fields suggest collection risk.

Industry benchmark: Each 10 days of DSO ties up ~2.7% of revenue

FOUND IN YOUR DATA: 20,351 of 100,000 rows (20.4%) are more than 30 days overdue on aging_stock_value

- Threshold used: aging_stock_value > 30 days

Where to look in WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv (header = row 1):

Row 3: O3 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 17213.04
Row 7: O7 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 205390.51
Row 8: O8 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 24884.59
Row 10: O10 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 15693.84
Row 12: O12 [col 15/O aging_stock_value] = 21956.1

Columns: aging_stock_value

9. Supplier concentration / quality

[Supplier]

Supplier or vendor fields enable rank-by-defect or rank-by-spend.

Industry benchmark: Single-source supplier risk: 3–8% COGS exposure

NO SIGNAL IN YOUR ROWS: Top 5 suppliers = 3.7% — below the 40% concentration risk threshold

- SUP-046: 745 rows (0.7%)
- SUP-007: 744 rows (0.7%)
- SUP-136: 733 rows (0.7%)
- SUP-003: 723 rows (0.7%)

Where to look in WGS_Warehousing_100000.csv (header = row 1):

Row 24: H24 [col 8/H supplier_id] = SUP-046
Row 25: H25 [col 8/H supplier_id] = SUP-007
Row 51: H51 [col 8/H supplier_id] = SUP-046
Row 67: H67 [col 8/H supplier_id] = SUP-136
Row 68: H68 [col 8/H supplier_id] = SUP-136

Columns: supplier_id

10. Period-over-period trend drift

[Trend]

Date/time column lets us compare recent vs. prior periods.

Industry benchmark: Period-over-period drift often hides 0.5–2% margin loss

NO SIGNAL IN YOUR ROWS: Columns matched but the rows show no measurable activity

Columns: event_date