HYDRIAN

A Comprehensive Guide to Inventory Optimization: Strategies to Overcome Stockouts, Long Lead Times, and Price Pressures



Table of Contents

Introduction 4

Chapter 1: Identifying Weaknesses in Your Inventory Strategy 4

- The Trade-Off Between Inventory Investment and Service Levels 4
- Common Inventory Inefficiencies 5
  - Excess Safety Stock 5
  - Inefficient Purchasing Practices 5
  - Poor Stock Management and Rotation 5
- External Pressures: The Impact of Tariffs and Market Volatility 6
- Key Takeaways 6

Chapter 2: Optimizing Safety Stock Without Wasting Capital 6

- The Hidden Cost of Holding Too Much Safety Stock 6
- How to Reduce Safety Stock Without Increasing Risk 7
  - Improve Forecast Accuracy 7
  - Ensure Lead Time Accuracy 7
  - Segment Products by Demand Variability 7
  - Leverage Technology for Smarter Safety Stock Management 8
- Key Takeaways 8

Chapter 3: Smarter Purchasing Practices for Better Inventory Control 8

- How to Optimize Purchasing Decisions 8
  - Increase Order Frequency and Reduce Order Size 8
  - Negotiate with Suppliers for More Flexible MOQs 9
  - Rethink Stocking Low-Volume Items 9
- The Role of Purchasing Automation and AI 9
- Key Takeaways 9

Chapter 4: Reducing Obsolescence and Improving Stock Management 10

- How to Reduce Dead Stock and Improve Turnover 10
  - Use Inter-Facility Transfers to Balance Inventory 10
  - Implement Vendor Stock Rotation Programs 10
  - Act Quickly on Slow-Moving Inventory 11
  - Prioritize Shelf-Life Management for Perishable Products 11
- Key Takeaways 11

Chapter 5: Measuring Stockout Costs and Making Data-Driven Decisions 12

- The True Cost of a Stockout 12
- How to Measure Stockout Costs Accurately 12
  - Calculate Spill Rate 12
  - Analyze Backorder Rates and Customer Responses 13
  - Account for Customer Churn and Retention Impact 13

Table of Contents

Using Data to Improve Inventory Decision-Making 13
Set Inventory Levels Based on Financial Impact, Not Just Fill Rate Goals 13
Identify Seasonal and Demand-Driven Stock Risks 13
Reevaluate Supplier Reliability and Replenishment Speed 14
Key Takeaways 14

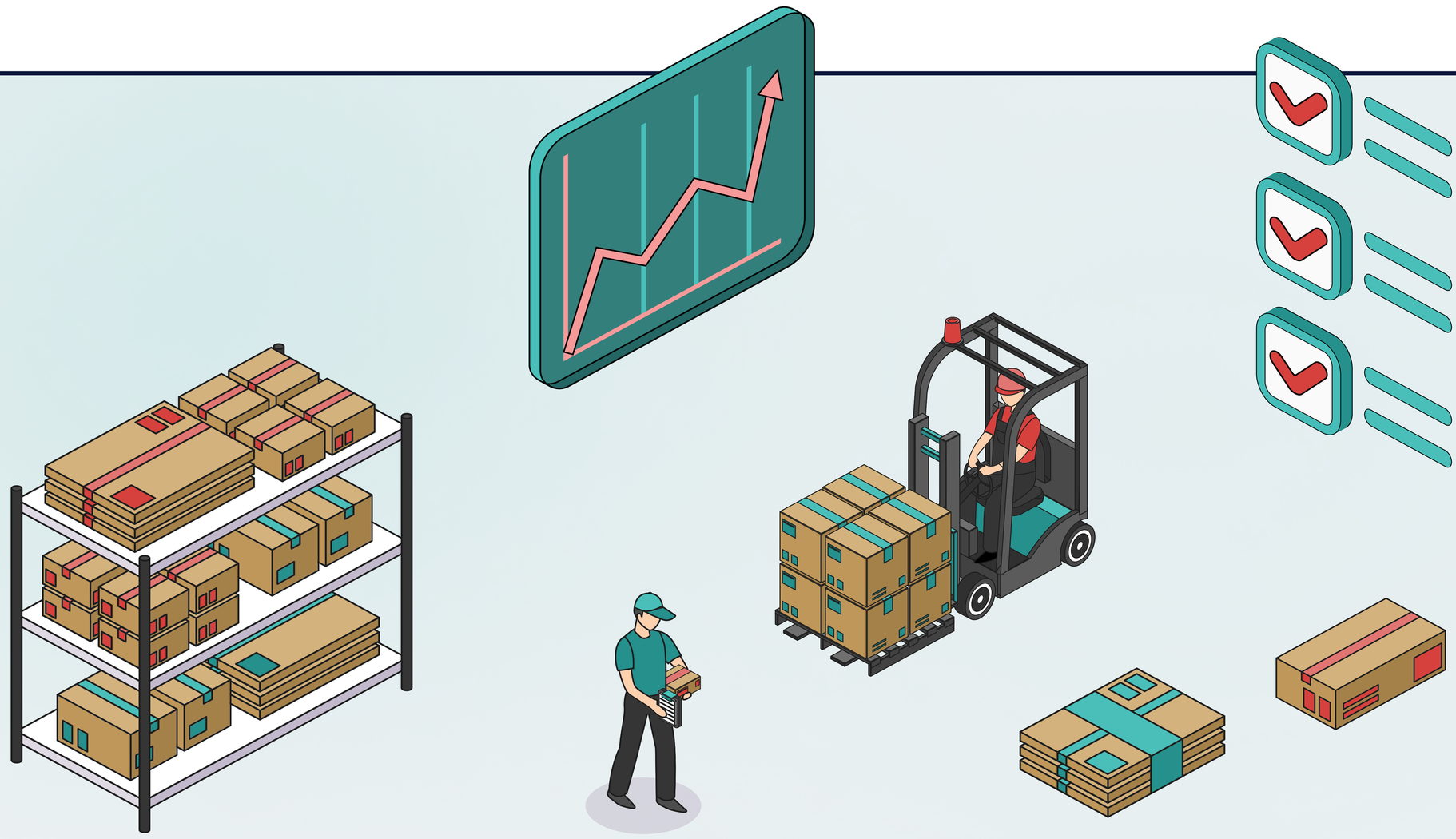
Chapter 6: Smarter SKU Optimization for Increased Efficiency 14

Why SKU Overload Hurts Inventory Performance 14
How to Optimize SKU Decisions 15
Evaluate SKU Performance Metrics 15
When to Dropship Instead of Stock 15
Identifying SKUs to Discontinue 15
Use Data to Continuously Improve SKU Strategy 16
Key Takeaways 16

Chapter 7: Preparing for Future Supply Chain Disruptions 17

Why Supply Chain Disruptions Are Getting Worse 17
How to Build a More Resilient Supply Chain 17
Use Advanced Purchasing Strategies to Hedge Against Risk 17
Increase Safety Stock for Critical Inventory 17
Expand Supplier Networks to Reduce Dependency 18
Leverage Forecasting Tools to Predict Disruptions 18
Develop Clear Communication Protocols for Supply Chain Disruptions 18
Key Takeaways 19

Transforming Inventory Management into a Competitive Advantage 19



Introduction

Traditional inventory management strategies often fall short in today's fast-moving market. Shifting demand, supplier constraints, and pricing volatility require a more data-driven, proactive approach—one that helps distributors minimize risk, optimize stock levels, and improve profitability.

This guide is designed for operations leaders, supply chain managers, and purchasing executives who need clear, actionable strategies to take control of their inventory. Each chapter breaks down a critical aspect of inventory optimization, from identifying inefficiencies and improving forecasting to smarter purchasing and SKU management.

Whether you're struggling with excess stock, forecasting errors, or supplier constraints, this guide will help you turn inventory management into a competitive advantage.

Chapter 1: Identifying Weaknesses in Your Inventory Strategy

Inventory management isn't just about keeping shelves stocked. It's about striking the right balance between availability, cost, and efficiency. Many distributors struggle with this balance, leading to excess inventory, stockouts, and missed revenue opportunities.

Before making improvements, it's critical to diagnose the root causes of inventory inefficiencies.

The Trade-Off Between Inventory Investment and Service Levels

A common challenge in inventory management is deciding how much stock to carry to meet customer demand while keeping costs under control.

A balanced approach requires considering:

- The spill rate, which quantifies lost revenue when products are out of stock
- The cost of holding inventory compared to the cost of lost sales
- The impact of forecast inaccuracies on purchasing and replenishment decisions

By measuring these factors, businesses can make more informed decisions about stock levels and reduce the risk of over- or under-investing in inventory.

Common Inventory Inefficiencies

Without a structured approach to inventory management, businesses often accumulate excess stock, make inefficient purchasing decisions, or fail to adjust to external market pressures. These inefficiencies not only increase costs but also reduce overall supply chain flexibility.

Excess Safety Stock

Excess safety stock is often the result of outdated forecasting methods or a fear of stockouts. Businesses that struggle with demand variability tend to overcompensate by holding more inventory than necessary. While this approach reduces the risk of stockouts, it also ties up capital in unsold products and increases carrying costs.

Inefficient Purchasing Practices

Many distributors rely on large bulk orders to meet supplier minimum order quantities (MOQs), even when actual demand doesn't justify such high inventory levels. This approach leads to inventory swings between overstock and stockouts, making it difficult to maintain a steady flow of goods.

Low order frequency further compounds the issue, as businesses may delay reordering until inventory levels drop too low. Additionally, poor negotiation with suppliers on MOQ flexibility and tiered pricing forces companies into unfavorable purchasing terms.

Poor Stock Management and Rotation

Deadstock accumulation is a major issue for businesses that fail to rationalize their SKU offerings. Without regular inventory reviews, companies often continue holding slow-moving products that should be discontinued or reallocated.

Another common issue is poor stock rotation, where older inventory sits untouched while newer stock is used first. This is especially problematic for products with expiration dates or limited shelf life, such as batteries, fluids, and perishable components.



External Pressures: The Impact of Tariffs and Market Volatility

Even with well-structured internal inventory processes, external factors such as tariffs and market fluctuations can disrupt inventory strategies. Import tariffs and geopolitical risks can significantly raise costs, making bulk purchasing less effective. Companies that rely heavily on imported goods may face sudden cost increases or supply chain delays due to regulatory changes.

Price volatility presents another challenge, as holding excess stock on fluctuating-priced items can either generate savings or lead to financial losses if market conditions shift unexpectedly.

With a clear understanding of where inventory inefficiencies exist, the next step is improving safety stock levels to reduce risk while maintaining strong fill rates.

Key Takeaways

- Balancing inventory investment with service levels is essential for efficiency and profitability
- Excess stock, poor purchasing decisions, and obsolete inventory drain cash flow and create waste
- Supplier relationships and purchasing strategies should align with real demand, not arbitrary order minimums
- External factors like tariffs and price fluctuations require proactive planning, not reactive adjustments



Chapter 2: Optimizing Safety Stock Without Wasting Capital

Safety stock is a necessary buffer against uncertainty, ensuring products are available when customers need them. But for many distributors, it becomes an expensive safety net.

The goal isn’t to eliminate safety stock but to strike the right balance between availability and efficiency.

The Hidden Cost of Holding Too Much Safety Stock

Many companies rely on outdated safety stock formulas or apply the same approach across all SKUs. This often leads to:

- Over-purchasing based on worst-case scenarios rather than actual demand trends
- High storage costs and cash flow constraints due to excessive inventory
- Increased risk of obsolescence, especially for products with a shelf life

For example, a distributor of industrial supplies may stockpile slow-moving parts to ensure availability. But if demand remains low, those parts sit on the shelf for months or years, losing value and tying up capital that could be used elsewhere.

How to Reduce Safety Stock Without Increasing Risk

The key to optimizing safety stock is improving demand visibility and supplier reliability. Instead of relying on assumptions, distributors can refine their approach in four key areas.

Improve Forecast Accuracy

Aligning demand planning with sales, marketing, and supply chain teams helps ensure forecasts reflect real-world conditions. Historical data should be reviewed regularly to adjust for seasonal trends, promotions, and external factors. AI-driven forecasting tools can further improve accuracy by identifying patterns that may not be obvious with traditional methods.

Ensure Lead Time Accuracy

If supplier lead times are inconsistent, companies tend to overcompensate with additional safety stock. To reduce this uncertainty:

- Regularly track and update supplier lead times in ERP systems
- Conduct supplier performance reviews to monitor on-time delivery rates
- Build stronger relationships with vendors to improve communication and reliability

Segment Products by Demand Variability

Not all SKUs require the same level of safety stock. Businesses should categorize products based on demand patterns and criticality.

- High-demand, predictable SKUs require minimal buffer stock
- Slow-moving or highly variable products may need more safety stock to avoid stockouts
- Critical parts with long lead times should be prioritized to prevent operational disruptions

Leverage Technology for Smarter Safety Stock Management

Modern inventory systems and predictive analytics provide real-time insights that help distributors adjust safety stock dynamically. These tools reduce reliance on outdated spreadsheets and manual calculations, ensuring that inventory decisions are based on data rather than assumptions.

Key Takeaways

- Safety stock should be strategically managed rather than applied as a blanket rule
- Forecast accuracy, supplier reliability, and demand segmentation all play a role in determining the right safety stock levels
- Leveraging technology and refining inventory processes can help reduce carrying costs while maintaining strong service levels



Chapter 3: Smarter Purchasing Practices for Better Inventory Control

Optimizing inventory isn't just about how much stock to hold—it's also about how and when to buy.

Smarter purchasing practices focus on aligning procurement with actual demand, reducing unnecessary stock while ensuring products are available when needed.

How to Optimize Purchasing Decisions

Smarter procurement requires a shift from supplier-driven purchasing to demand-driven purchasing, ensuring that inventory aligns with real customer needs rather than arbitrary supplier constraints.

Increase Order Frequency and Reduce Order Size

Many companies place large, infrequent orders to avoid dealing with suppliers more often. This approach often leads to excess stock and higher carrying costs. Instead, businesses can:

- Lower min/max levels to encourage smaller, more frequent purchases
- Optimize replenishment cycles to align with actual demand patterns
- Reduce cash flow constraints by avoiding large upfront inventory investments

Negotiate with Suppliers for More Flexible MOQs

MOQs are often designed to benefit suppliers, not buyers. Distributors should work with vendors to adjust order quantities to better match demand. Strategies include:

- Requesting lower MOQs in exchange for more frequent orders
- Exploring tiered pricing models that balance cost savings with inventory needs
- Shifting to alternative suppliers with more flexible purchasing terms

Rethink Stocking Low-Volume Items

Low-demand products with high MOQs can be a major source of excess inventory. In some cases, these items may be better suited for dropshipping or just-in-time (JIT) ordering rather than being stocked in-house.

A distributor carrying thousands of SKUs should regularly assess whether every product justifies taking up warehouse space. If an item has inconsistent demand, high carrying costs, or slow turnover, alternative fulfillment strategies should be considered.

The Role of Purchasing Automation and AI

Technology can help streamline procurement decisions by analyzing past purchasing patterns, predicting demand fluctuations, and recommending optimal order quantities. AI-driven purchasing tools can:

- Identify inefficiencies in order timing and frequency
- Suggest ideal order sizes based on demand forecasts and supplier lead times
- Reduce manual decision-making and human error in procurement

Key Takeaways

- Purchasing decisions should be driven by demand, not supplier constraints
- Smaller, more frequent orders reduce excess inventory and improve cash flow
- Negotiating with suppliers can lead to more flexible MOQs and better pricing terms
- Technology and automation play a key role in optimizing procurement decisions



Chapter 4: Reducing Obsolescence and Improving Stock Management

Obsolete stock ties up working capital, clogs warehouse capacity, and eventually leads to markdowns or write-offs. Reducing obsolescence requires a proactive strategy. By identifying at-risk inventory early and using targeted stock management tactics, businesses can minimize waste and maximize turnover.

Obsolete inventory builds up for several reasons:

- **Poor Demand Forecasting**
  Over-purchasing based on worst-case scenarios rather than actual demand trends
- **Lack of Stock Rotation**
  Causes older inventory to remain on shelves while newer stock moves first
- **Slow Response to Declining Sales**
  Allows underperforming SKUs to linger in inventory
- **No Liquidation Strategy**
  Means excess stock stays in the system longer than necessary

A distributor of industrial parts, for example, may continue stocking specialty components for customers who have since moved on to newer alternatives. Without regular SKU reviews, these parts pile up, eventually becoming unsellable.

How to Reduce Dead Stock and Improve Turnover

Preventing obsolescence starts with inventory visibility and proactive stock rotation. Businesses that actively monitor slow-moving SKUs and adjust their inventory strategies can significantly reduce losses.

Use Inter-Facility Transfers to Balance Inventory

Not all locations experience the same demand patterns. Instead of letting slow-moving stock sit idle in one facility, distributors should regularly review opportunities to shift inventory between locations.

- Conduct quarterly inventory audits to identify stock imbalances
- Move excess stock from low-demand locations to regions with higher turnover
- Use sales data to predict where specific SKUs are most needed

Implement Vendor Stock Rotation Programs

For products supplied by manufacturers with return policies, businesses should take advantage of vendor-managed inventory programs. These agreements allow distributors to return or exchange slow-moving stock for higher-demand items.

- Negotiate supplier agreements that include periodic stock rotations
- Work with vendors to adjust purchase orders based on real-time sales trends
- Set clear guidelines for returnable stock to minimize risk

Act Quickly on Slow-Moving Inventory

Businesses should establish thresholds for identifying slow-moving SKUs and have a plan for handling them.

- Rebalance stock to different locations where demand is higher
- Offer promotions or discounts to accelerate sell-through before items become unsellable
- Liquidate excess inventory through secondary markets, bulk sales, or supplier buyback programs

Prioritize Shelf-Life Management for Perishable Products

Certain inventory categories, such as batteries, fluids, rubber components, and electronics, degrade over time. Without proper tracking, businesses risk losing money due to expiration or performance degradation.

- Use FIFO (First In, First Out) inventory rotation to ensure older stock is used first
- Track expiration dates in ERP systems to prevent stock from becoming unsellable
- Establish markdown strategies for products approaching end-of-life

With a stronger approach to stock management, businesses can reduce dead stock and improve overall inventory turnover.

Key Takeaways

- Inventory obsolescence happens when businesses fail to monitor slow-moving stock or rotate inventory effectively
- Inter-facility transfers help balance stock levels across multiple locations, preventing buildup in low-demand areas
- Vendor stock rotation programs can minimize risk by allowing returns or exchanges of slow-moving items
- Businesses should act quickly on aging inventory through rebalancing, promotions, and liquidation strategies



Chapter 5: Measuring Stockout Costs and Making Data-Driven Decisions

Running out of stock is a direct hit to revenue, customer trust, and long-term business growth. Many companies focus on fill rates as their primary inventory metric, but fill rates alone don't tell the whole story. A product might be available 98% of the time, but if it's out of stock during peak demand, the financial impact can be much greater than that number suggests.

The True Cost of a Stockout

When a product is out of stock, the impact can be felt in several ways:

- Lost revenue from customers who would have purchased but went elsewhere
- Increased cancellations and returns if customers substitute with the wrong product
- Higher customer acquisition costs when buyers lose trust and require additional incentives to return
- Operational inefficiencies due to frequent backorders and emergency restocking

For example, a distributor serving automotive repair shops may experience a stockout on a critical replacement part. A repair shop that depends on fast turnaround times will likely source the part from a competitor rather than wait for restocking. Not only is the immediate sale lost, but the distributor may lose future business as well.

How to Measure Stockout Costs Accurately

Many businesses underestimate the impact of stockouts because they rely only on fill rates. A more effective approach involves tracking key metrics that quantify the revenue impact of inventory shortages.

Calculate Spill Rate

Spill rate measures the revenue lost when an item is out of stock at the moment a customer needs it. This is calculated by comparing sales patterns during in-stock versus out-of-stock periods.

To calculate spill rate:

- Track historical sales of a product during normal availability
- Compare to sales when the product is stocked out
- Measure the difference to estimate lost revenue opportunities



Analyze Backorder Rates and Customer Responses

Backorders don’t always guarantee that a customer will wait for the product. Businesses should track how many customers follow through with backorders versus how many cancel or go elsewhere.

- High backorder-to-cancellation ratios indicate strong customer willingness to wait
- Low ratios suggest customers are unwilling to wait and are likely switching to competitors

Account for Customer Churn and Retention Impact

Stockouts can erode long-term customer loyalty. Businesses should track how frequently stockout incidents lead to lost repeat business.

- Monitor whether customers who experience stockouts return to make future purchases
- Identify whether recurring stockouts contribute to declining average order frequency

Using Data to Improve Inventory Decision-Making

Understanding stockout costs is only valuable if businesses use that data to drive better inventory planning. Several key adjustments can help minimize lost revenue:

Set Inventory Levels Based on Financial Impact, Not Just Fill Rate Goals

Businesses should prioritize inventory for products that drive the most revenue loss when unavailable.

- Focus on high-demand SKUs with low customer tolerance for stockouts
- Lower safety stock on low-impact products where stockouts have minimal financial consequences

Identify Seasonal and Demand-Driven Stock Risks

Many stockouts occur because companies don’t anticipate demand spikes. Historical sales data and predictive analytics can help prevent shortages.

- Use seasonal forecasting to prepare for peak sales periods
- Adjust purchasing and replenishment cycles based on demand trends

Reevaluate Supplier Reliability and Replenishment Speed

Slow supplier response times contribute to extended stockouts. Businesses should track supplier performance and adjust safety stock levels accordingly.

- Increase safety stock for slow-delivering suppliers to prevent disruptions
- Negotiate faster restocking terms or secondary supplier agreements for critical items

By making inventory decisions based on real financial impact rather than guesswork, businesses can reduce stockouts while keeping working capital under control.

Key Takeaways

- Stockouts cause more than just immediate lost sales—they can lead to long-term revenue losses, higher customer churn, and operational inefficiencies
- Tracking spill rate, backorder rates, and customer retention impact provides a clearer picture of stockout costs
- Businesses should prioritize inventory based on financial impact, rather than just achieving high fill rates
- Using historical data, seasonal trends, and supplier performance metrics can help prevent future stock shortages



Chapter 6: Smarter SKU Optimization for Increased Efficiency

SKU optimization involves making informed decisions on which products to stock, dropship, or discontinue.

Why SKU Overload Hurts Inventory Performance

Many businesses fall into the trap of continually adding SKUs without a structured review process. This often results in:

- Slow-moving inventory that ties up capital
- Increased complexity in warehouse operations and fulfillment
- Higher carrying costs due to unnecessary stock holding
- Difficulty maintaining accurate demand forecasts across too many products

For example, a distributor in the automotive parts industry may stock thousands of SKUs, but only a fraction of them contribute to the majority of sales. Without regular SKU analysis, the company risks overinvesting in low-margin, slow-moving items while missing opportunities to stock high-demand products.

How to Optimize SKU Decisions

SKU optimization requires a structured, data-driven approach to assess which products should be stocked, dropshipped, or discontinued.

Evaluate SKU Performance Metrics

Businesses should regularly analyze sales performance, profitability, and demand consistency to determine which SKUs justify their place in inventory.

Key metrics to track include:

- **Sales Velocity**
  How quickly an SKU moves over a given period
- **Gross Margin Contribution**
  Whether the SKU generates enough profit to justify stocking
- **Carrying Costs**
  The total expense of keeping the item in inventory
- **Order Frequency**
  How often customers purchase the product

When to Dropship Instead of Stock

Dropshipping allows businesses to offer a wider variety of products without holding them in inventory. This is especially useful for:

- Low-volume or specialty SKUs with inconsistent demand
- High-cost items that are expensive to carry in stock
- Products with long lead times where direct shipping from suppliers reduces risk

Identifying SKUs to Discontinue

Holding onto underperforming SKUs increases costs and reduces efficiency. Items that should be discontinued include:

- Low-margin products that take up valuable warehouse space
- SKUs with declining demand or high return rates

- Products with high holding costs or long lead times that disrupt inventory flow

In 2022, Hydrian collaborated with a $150 million aftermarket and OEM parts distributor to implement a SKU rationalization program. This initiative led to a reduction of stocking SKUs from 14,500 to 8,250, with over 4,000 products discontinued. As a result, the distributor experienced improvements in fill rates, inventory turns, and gross profit by focusing on high-impact products.

Use Data to Continuously Improve SKU Strategy

SKU optimization isn’t a one-time process. Businesses should:

- Conduct quarterly SKU reviews to remove underperforming products
- Use customer purchase trends to identify new opportunities for high-value stock
- Adjust inventory policies based on real-time sales data and profitability analysis

By refining SKU selection, businesses can improve cash flow, reduce storage costs, and focus inventory investment on the products that drive the most value.

Key Takeaways

- Managing too many SKUs increases complexity, costs, and inefficiencies
- Evaluating SKU performance regularly helps identify which products should be stocked, dropshipped, or discontinued
- Dropshipping is a viable strategy for low-volume or high-cost items that don’t justify warehouse space
- Regular SKU reviews ensure inventory stays aligned with demand, improving turnover and profitability





Chapter 5: Preparing for Future Supply Chain Disruptions

Unpredictability is the new normal in supply chain management. Tariffs, geopolitical instability, natural disasters, and supplier shutdowns can all cause sudden disruptions, leaving businesses scrambling to secure inventory. Companies that rely on just-in-time strategies or limited supplier networks are particularly vulnerable when disruptions occur.

Why Supply Chain Disruptions Are Getting Worse

Global supply chains have become more interconnected, making them more fragile. Several factors contribute to increased supply chain volatility:

- Trade restrictions and tariffs that increase costs and disrupt supplier relationships
- Raw material shortages that create production delays
- Extreme weather events and natural disasters that impact logistics and transportation
- Labor shortages and factory closures that slow down manufacturing output

For example, a distributor relying on overseas manufacturers may face months-long delays due to supply chain congestion at major ports. Without a contingency plan, stockouts become inevitable.

How to Build a More Resilient Supply Chain

To withstand future disruptions, businesses need a flexible, risk-aware approach to inventory management.

Use Advanced Purchasing Strategies to Hedge Against Risk

For high-risk products, businesses can mitigate volatility by securing inventory before supply chain disruptions impact costs and availability.

- Advance purchasing locks in prices ahead of known tariff increases or supply shortages
- Strategic stockpiling ensures critical inventory is available in case of delays
- Supplier diversification reduces reliance on a single source, limiting potential disruptions

Increase Safety Stock for Critical Inventory

While excessive safety stock can be costly, strategic reserves for high-priority SKUs can prevent costly stockouts. Businesses should:

- Identify mission-critical products that customers cannot substitute
- Maintain 2-4 weeks of extra safety stock for items with unpredictable lead times
- Reevaluate supplier performance to adjust stock levels based on reliability

Expand Supplier Networks to Reduce Dependency

Companies that rely on a single supplier or region for sourcing are at greater risk when disruptions occur. Expanding sourcing options provides flexibility.

- Develop relationships with alternative suppliers in different regions
- Work with nearshore or domestic suppliers to reduce international shipping risks
- Establish backup contracts with multiple vendors to ensure supply continuity

Leverage Forecasting Tools to Predict Disruptions

Predictive analytics and AI-driven supply chain tools can help businesses anticipate and respond to disruptions faster. These technologies use historical data and real-time market trends to:

- Identify potential risks in sourcing and logistics
- Suggest alternative suppliers when disruptions are detected
- Automate replenishment decisions based on market conditions

Develop Clear Communication Protocols for Supply Chain Disruptions

When disruptions occur, fast decision-making is critical. Businesses should have predefined action plans and internal processes to respond quickly.

- Create emergency response plans for major disruptions
- Establish real-time monitoring of supplier performance and logistics delays
- Train teams on crisis response protocols to minimize downtime

A well-prepared business doesn’t just survive supply chain disruptions—it turns them into a competitive advantage.

Key Takeaways

- Global supply chains are becoming more volatile, making proactive planning essential
- Securing inventory through advance purchasing and safety stock helps mitigate disruptions
- Supplier diversification reduces risk by providing backup sourcing options
- AI-driven forecasting and automation can help businesses respond faster to supply chain shocks



Transforming Inventory Management into a Competitive Advantage

Inventory optimization is an ongoing process that requires continuous refinement. Businesses that take a proactive, data-driven approach to managing stock levels, purchasing, and supply chain disruptions can significantly reduce costs, improve service levels, and strengthen their competitive position.

Inventory optimization is not just about reducing stock or cutting costs—it's about building a smarter, more agile supply chain that supports long-term growth. Businesses that integrate these best practices into their inventory strategy will be better positioned to adapt to market shifts, avoid costly disruptions, and maximize profitability.

For companies looking to take the next step, Hydrian offers data-driven inventory solutions that help distributors optimize stock levels, improve forecasting accuracy, and build more resilient supply chains. **Contact us today** to learn how we can help turn your inventory into a strategic advantage.

