

A warehouse-zoned building can be used for various industrial and commercial purposes, including manufacturing, storage of goods, distribution centers, wholesale operations, trucking depots, and recycling collection stations. Specific uses and regulations depend on the local zoning ordinance, but generally, these buildings house activities involving the storage, handling, and processing of goods or materials that require limited public interaction.

Common Uses

Wholesale Trade and Distribution:

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These centers handle the bulk sale or distribution of goods to retailers or other businesses.

Manufacturing and Processing:

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Light or heavy manufacturing, including production and assembly plants, are often permitted, provided any noise, dust, or other emissions are contained within the building.

Self-Storage and Mini-Storage:

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Facilities offering individual, compartmentalized storage units for customer goods are allowed.

Trucking and Freight Terminals:

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Buildings can serve as freight pick-up, distribution, and storage facilities for trucks and intermodal transport.

Data Centers:

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These facilities are sometimes included under industrial zoning categories.

Recycling and Salvage Yards:

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Locations for the collection, transfer, or salvaging of materials.

Office Warehouse:

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Structures that combine office space with a warehouse for storing products related to the business.