

Log Quality Presentation



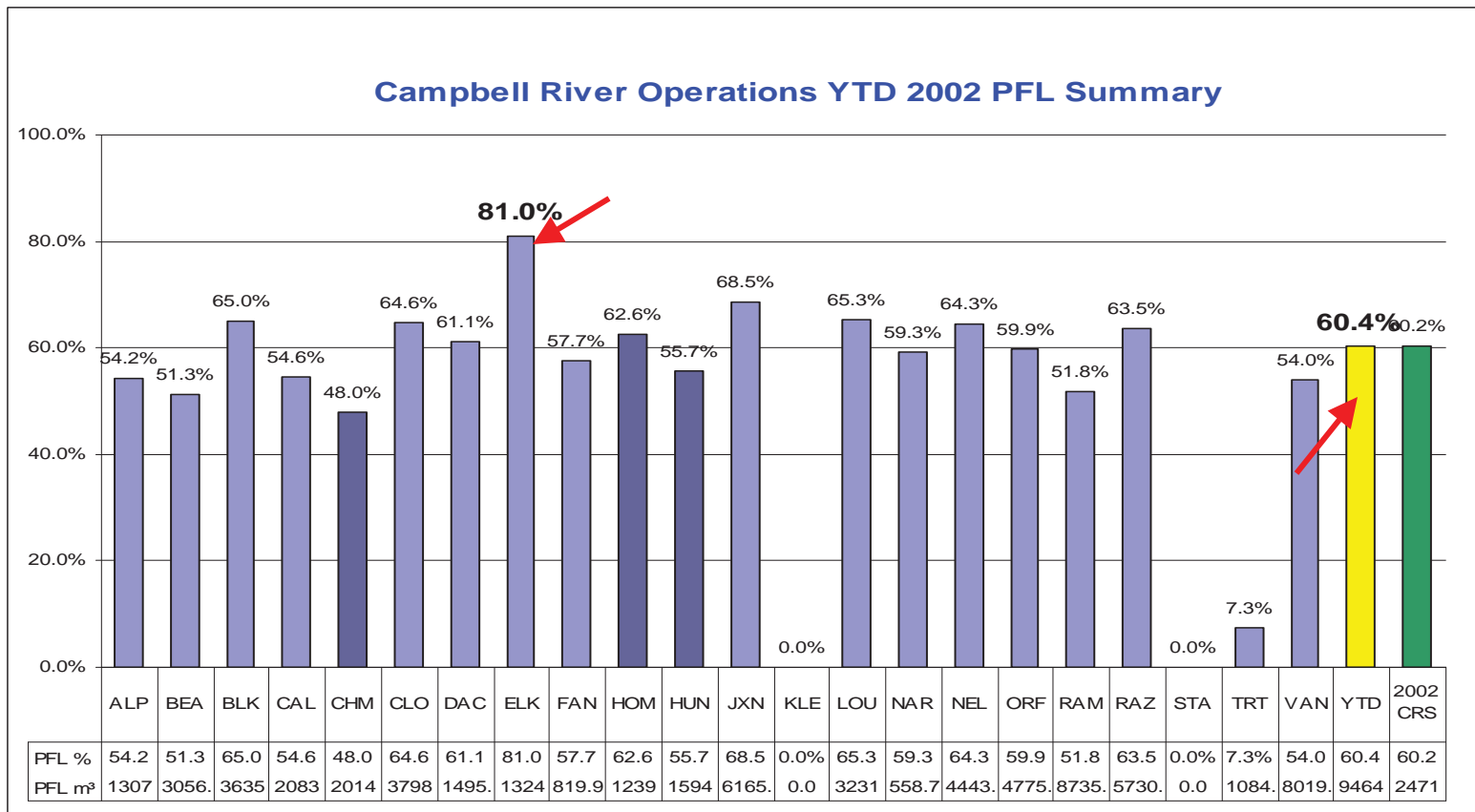
Managing
Log Breakage

Bruce Moran

Log Breakage

- ❑ The effects of breakage on preferred lengths
- ❑ The effects of breakage on camp production
- ❑ The cost of not managing breakage
- ❑ How to manage breakage
- ❑ The results of one camp's effort to manage breakage

2002 Campbell River Operations Preferred Lengths



What is the Difference Between Elk Bay and all the Rest....

- ❑ ELK is second growth
- ❑ Some are old growth.... but some are second growth

- ❑ Elk is mostly machine felled
- ❑ Some are hand felled.... but some are machine felled

What is the Difference Between Elk Bay and all the Rest....

The terrain is different

- ❑ Elk has generally flat unbroken ground
- ❑ Some have steep very broken ground...
but not all

What is the Difference Between Elk Bay and all the Rest....

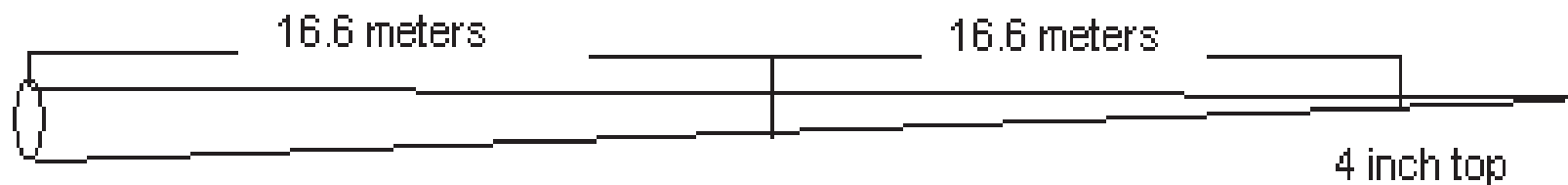
- The real answer to what Elk Bay did better than any other camp is.....

•**Manage breakage**

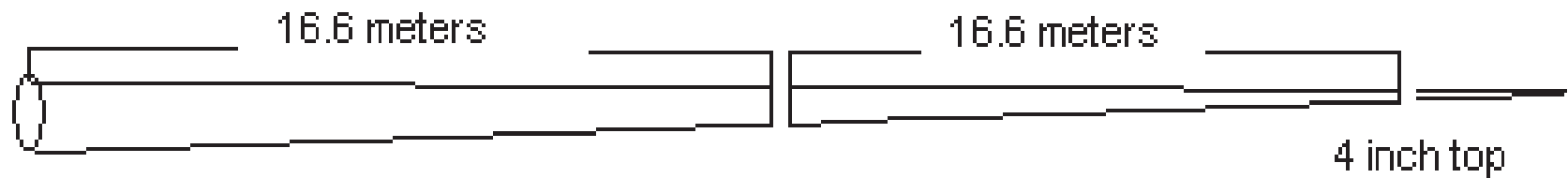


How Breakage Affects Preferred Lengths

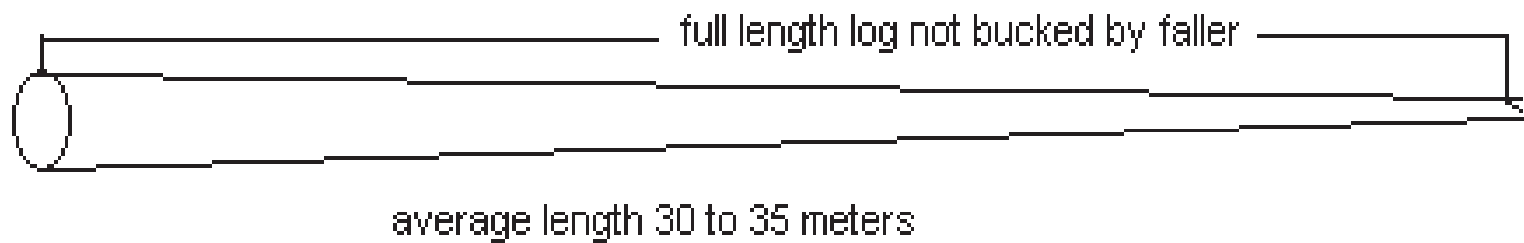
Elk Bay's Procedure at the Stump



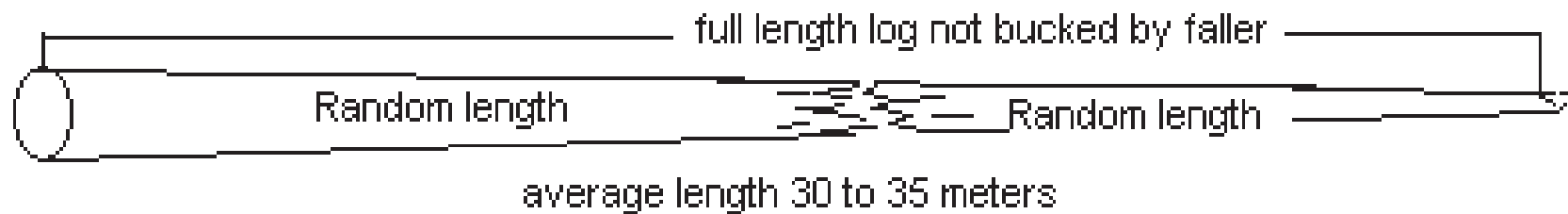
Elk Minimized Secondary Breakage



Other Camps Procedure at the Stump



Breakage Occurring During Yarding



Second Growth Camp



Short Random Length Logs



The Effect of Breakage on Camp Production

- Removing the break has got to be done during one of the following phases in camp
 - Loading
 - Dry land sort
 - Falling

Loading Phase

- ❑ At this phase there is the cost of two workers and a log loader
- ❑ Time must be spent piling and handling waste



Loading Phase

- ❑ Short logs need to be double tiered when being loaded onto the truck
- ❑ This slows down the loading process



Loading Phase

- ❑ More pieces need to be handled by the loader operator
- ❑ This also slows down the loading process



Dry Land Sort Phase

- ❑ Not all broken ends are bucked off at the loading phase
- ❑ DLS production is reduced



Dry Land Sort Phase

- ❑ Waste is a problem to deal with at the DLS phase
- ❑ Waste must be burned and the ash hauled away or....
- ❑ Waste must hogged



Falling Phase



If fallers are asked to buck all logs in order to prevent breakage during yarding

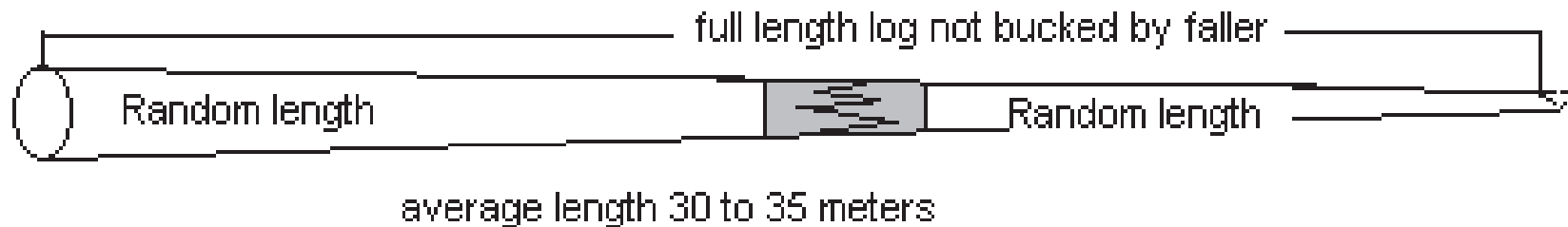
- The amount of volume felled per faller will be reduced

Falling Phase



- ❑ The volume of wood lost due to breakage will be reduced

Falling Phase



- ❑ For this log the fallers will not be paid for the volume lost due to breakage

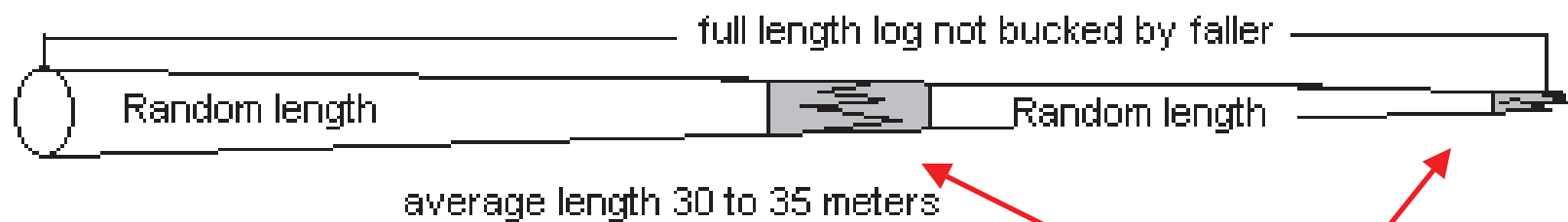
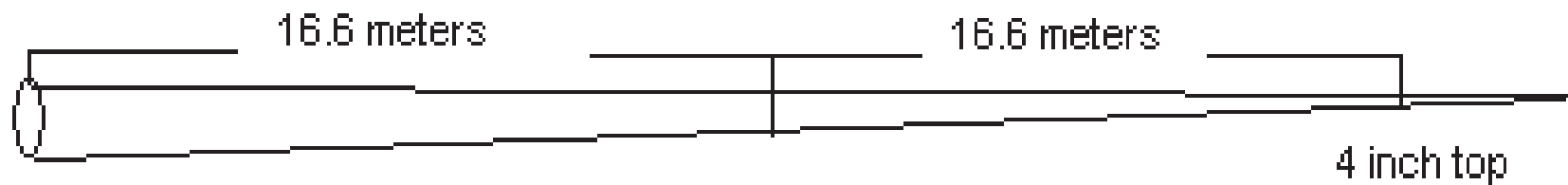
Falling Phase

- ❑ Let's say that a falling contractor needs $100\text{m}^3/\text{man day}$ to cover costs
- ❑ In some cases, volume lost due to avoidable falling breakage and secondary breakage is as much as 10%
- ❑ This means a faller must fall about $112\text{m}^3/\text{man day}$ in order to cover his costs

Falling Phase

- ❑ What if he fell only 105m³ per day
- ❑ But he was able to reduce the volume of avoidable breakage from 10% to 2%
- ❑ He would be able to cover his costs by increasing the volume that would be recovered from the block

Falling Phase



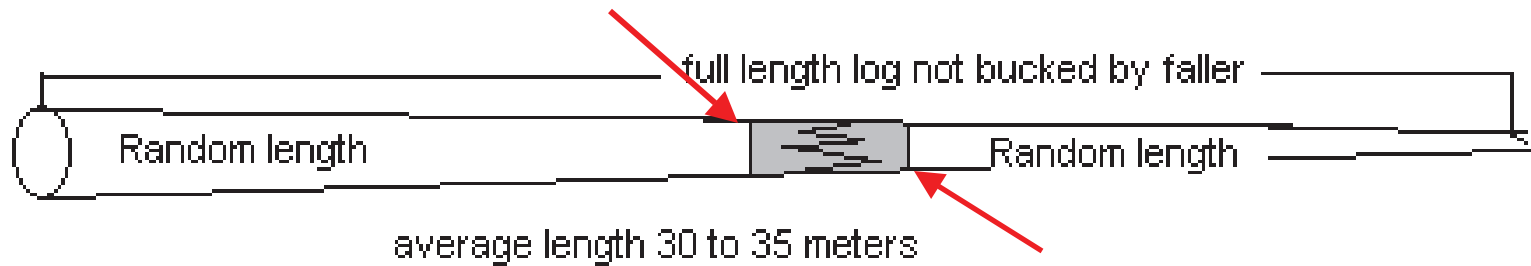
The Cost of Not Managing Breakage



Breakage Study

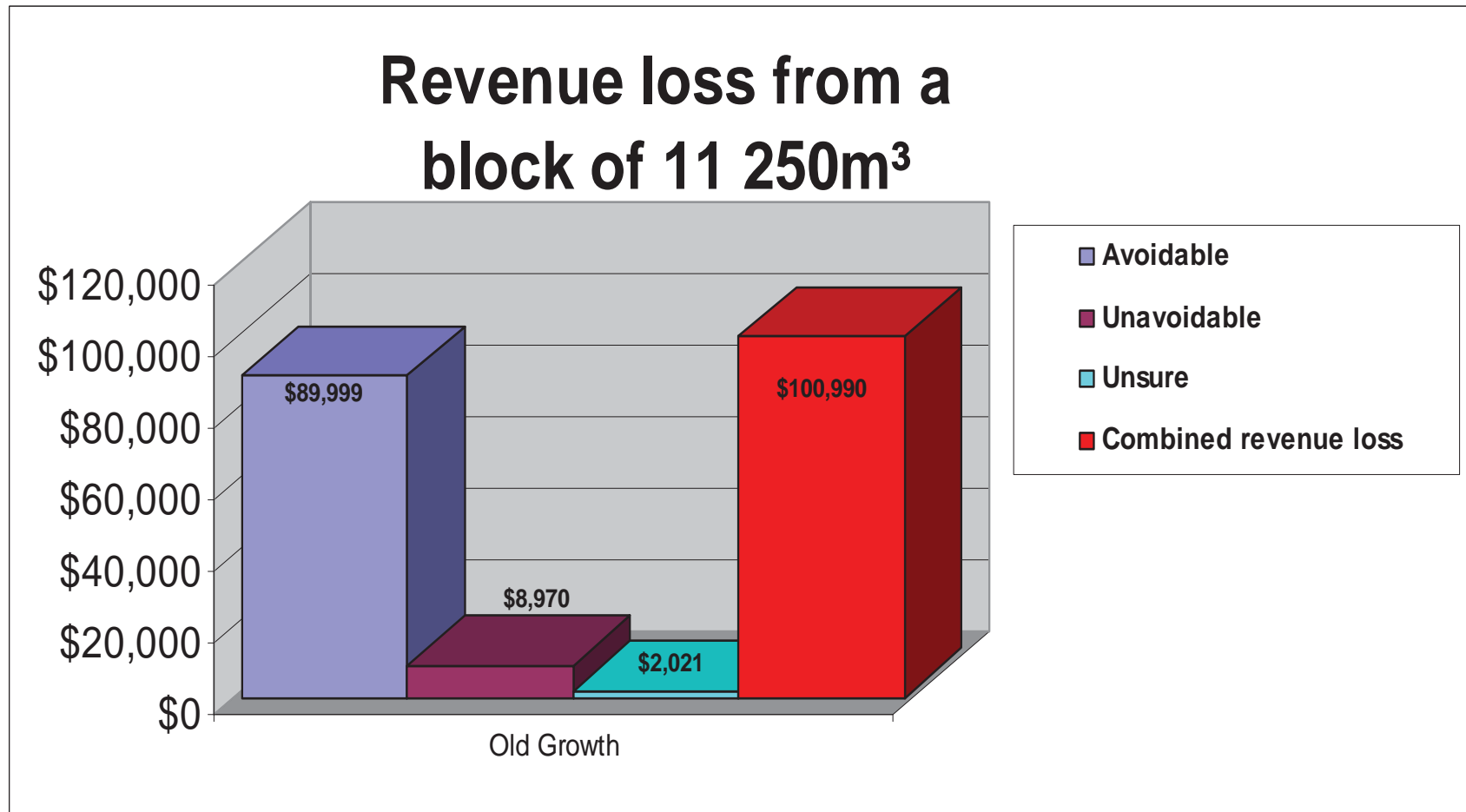
- In June 2003 we did a study on breakage
- The purpose was to discover how much revenue was being lost due to falling breakage
- We also wanted to discover if there was some volume lost that could have been avoided

Breakage Study



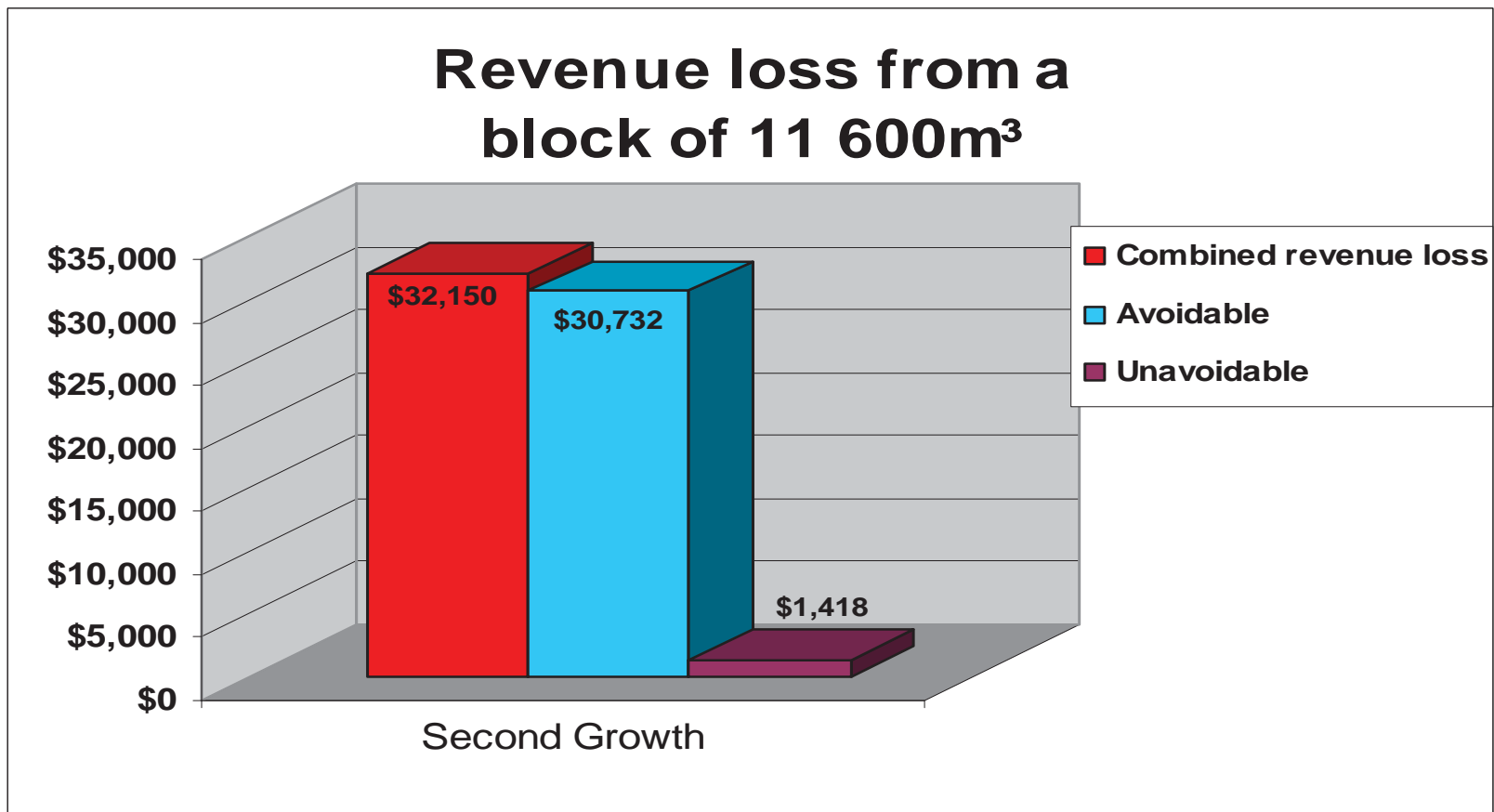
1. Assessed the overall quality of the log lay out
2. We looked at the way the faller tried to avoid breaking the tree when it fell
3. We looked at if the shatter and break was removed

Results of Study Old Growth



Results of Study

Second Growth



How to Manage Breakage

1. Give the fallers time to do a quality job
2. Be very clear what level of quality is expected by the falling contractor
3. Focus on keeping the falling contractor accountable for poor quality
4. Report regularly on the performance of the falling crew

How to Manage Breakage

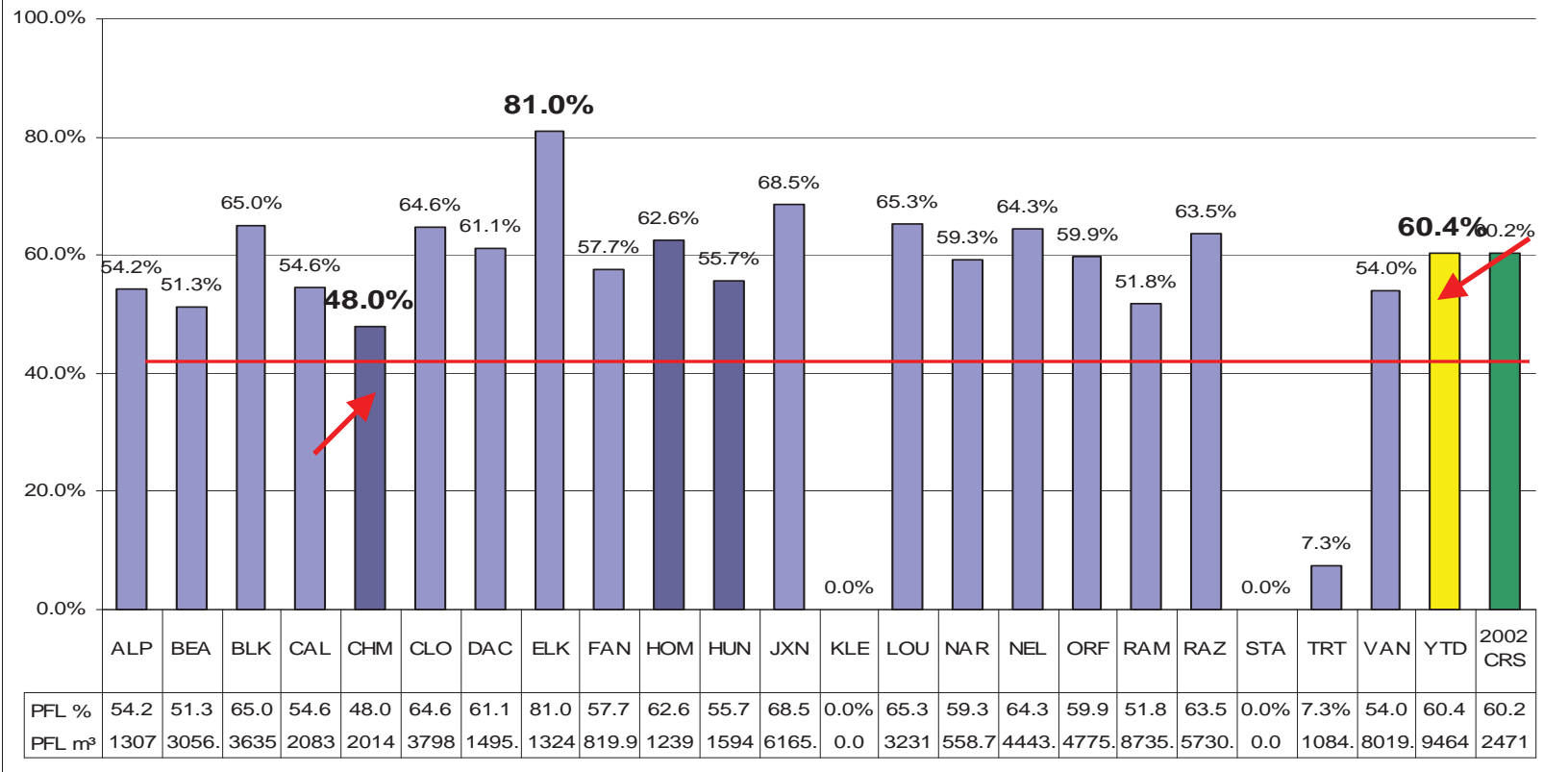
The most important factor in managing breakage is.....

5. The support of management

**“What quality control can do in a shout,
the managers can do in a whisper”**

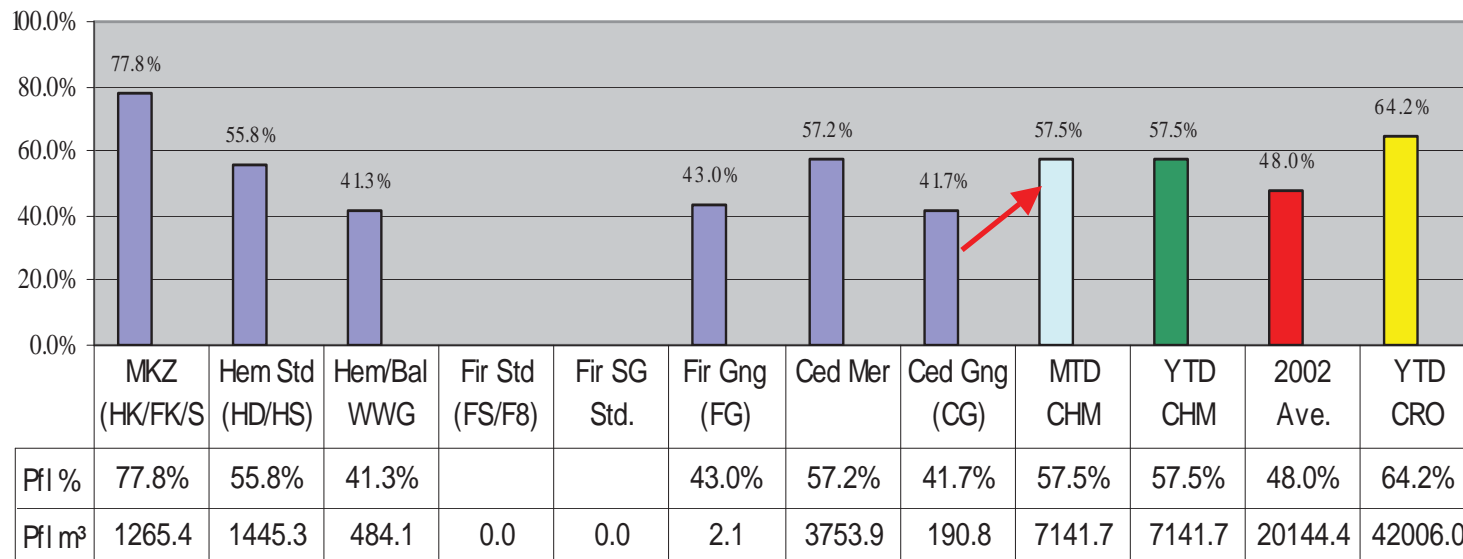
The Results of One Camp's Effort to Manage Breakage

Campbell River Op's YTD 2002 PFL Summary



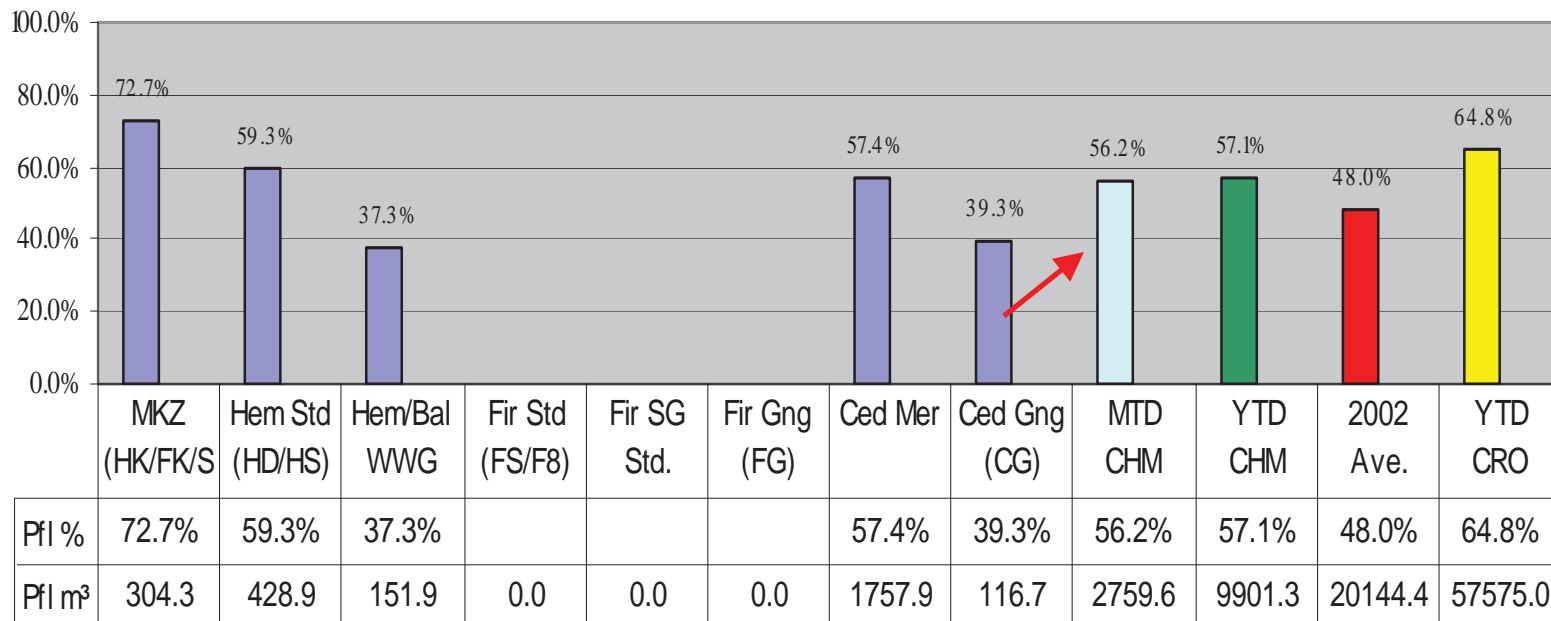
The Results of One Camp's Effort to Manage Breakage

Chamiss Bay March 2003 PFL's



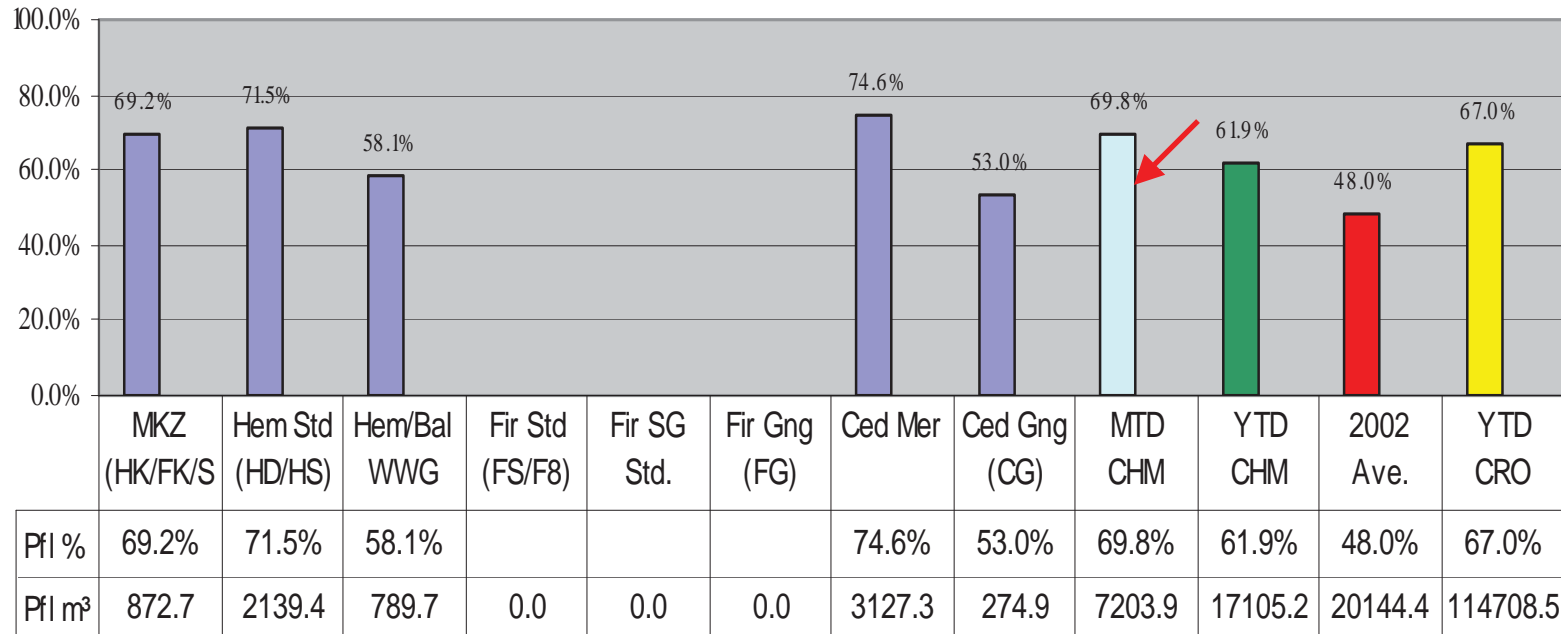
The Results of One Camp's Effort to Manage Breakage

Chamiss Bay April 2003 PFL's



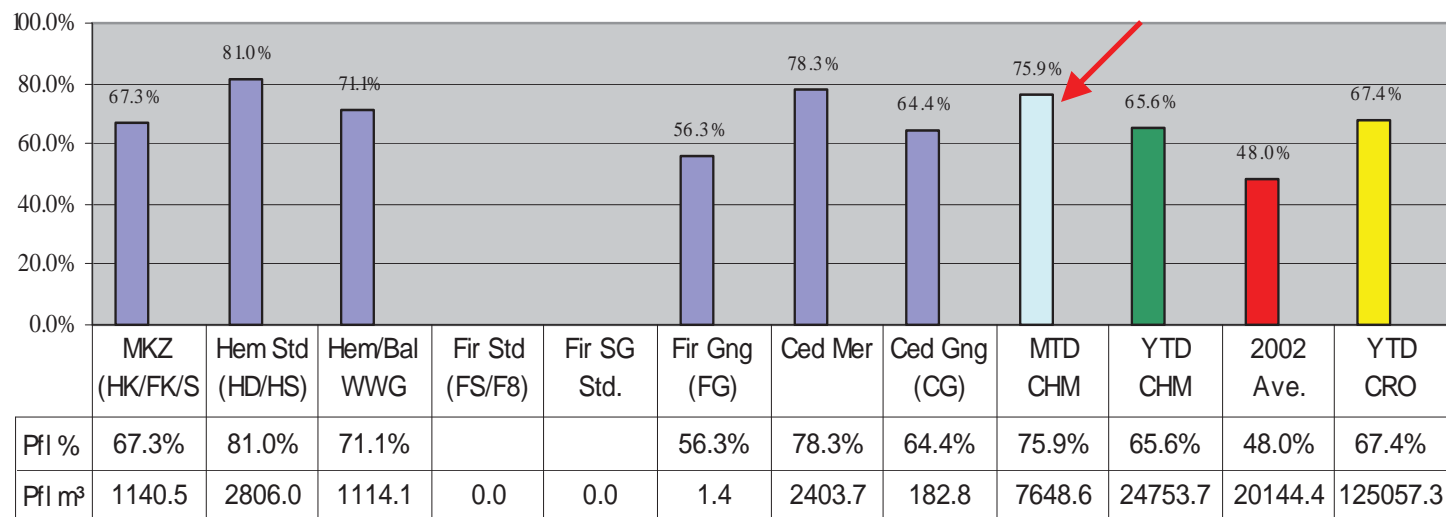
The Results of One Camp's Effort to Manage Breakage

Chamiss Bay August 2003 PFL's



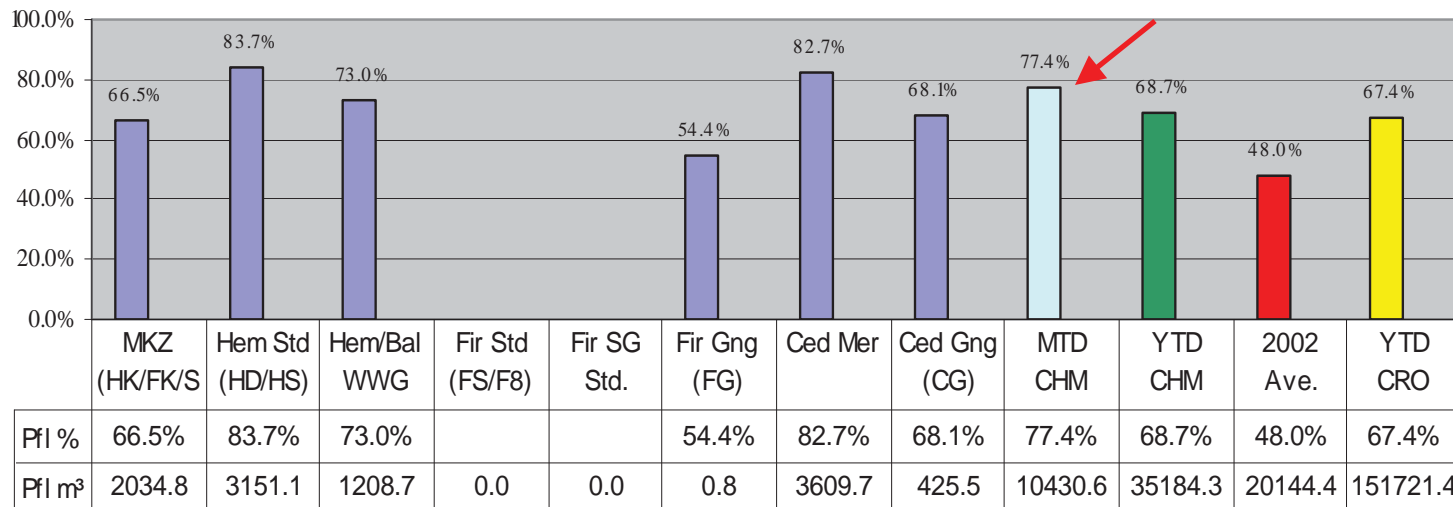
The Results of One Camp's Effort to Manage Breakage

Chamiss Bay September 2003 PFL's

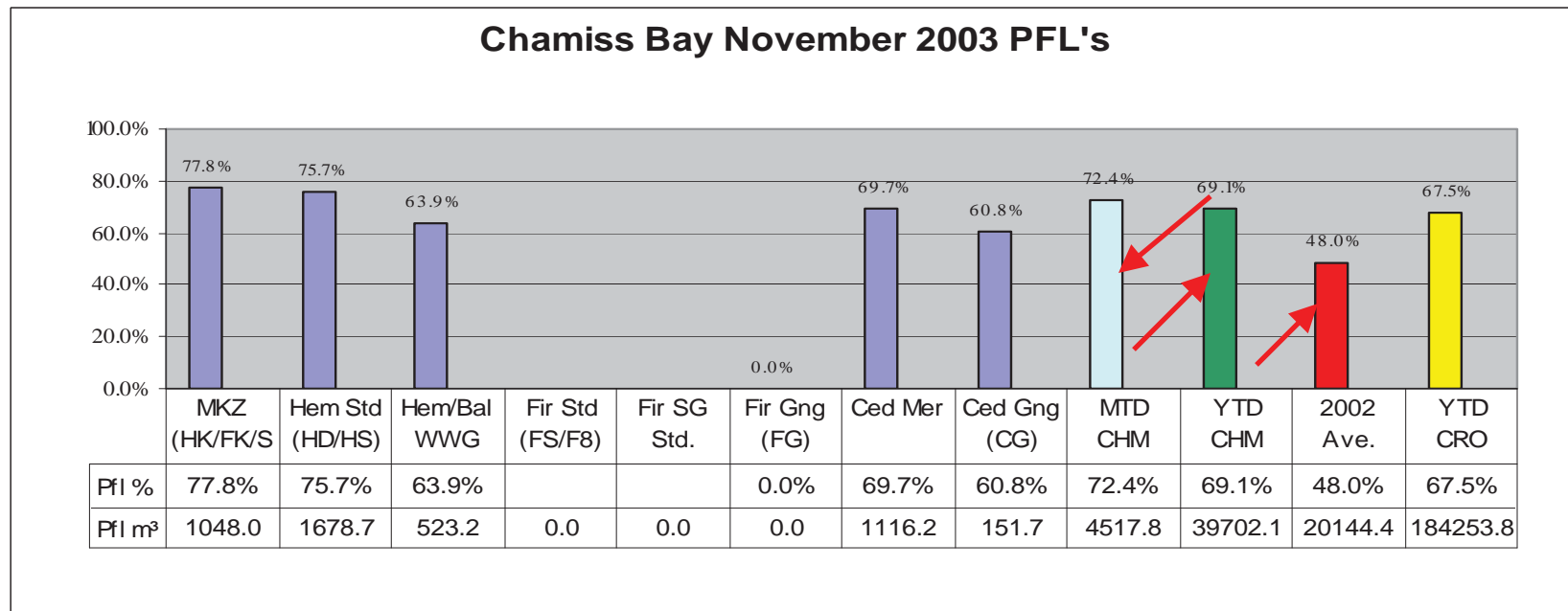


The Results of One Camp's Effort to Manage Breakage

Chamiss Bay October 2003 PFL's

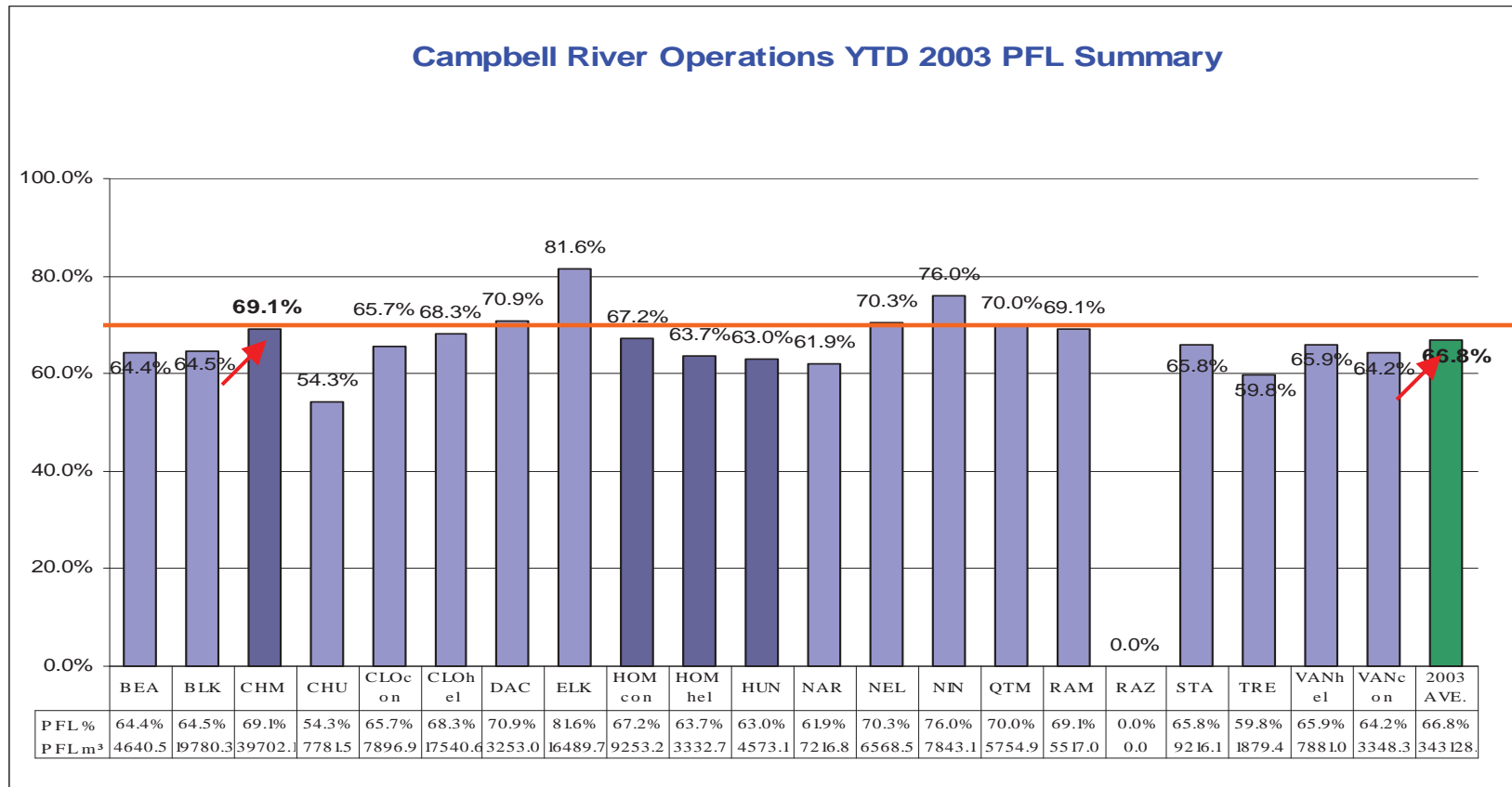


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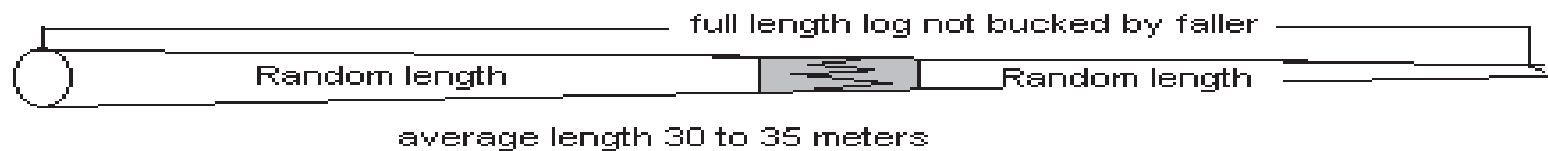
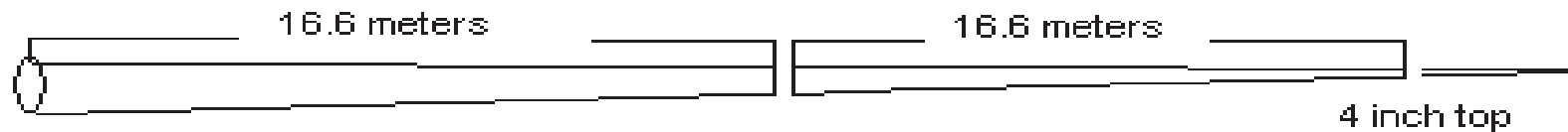


21.1% increase from 2002

2003 Campbell River Preferred Lengths



Review



- We've talked about how breakage affects preferred lengths

Review



- ❑ We've talked about the effects of breakage on camp production....
- ❑ at the loading phase....

Review



- ❑ We've talked about the effects of breakage on camp production....
- ❑ at the loading phase....
- ❑ at the DLS phase....

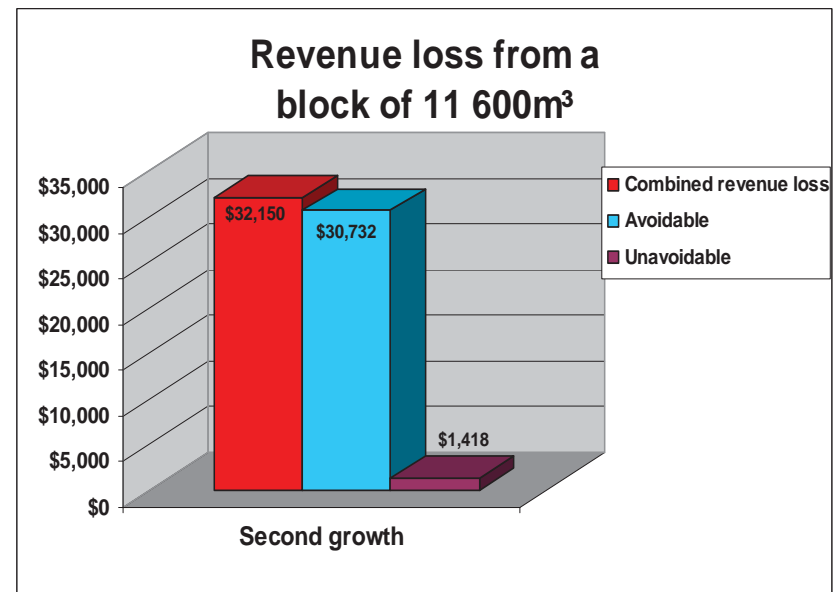
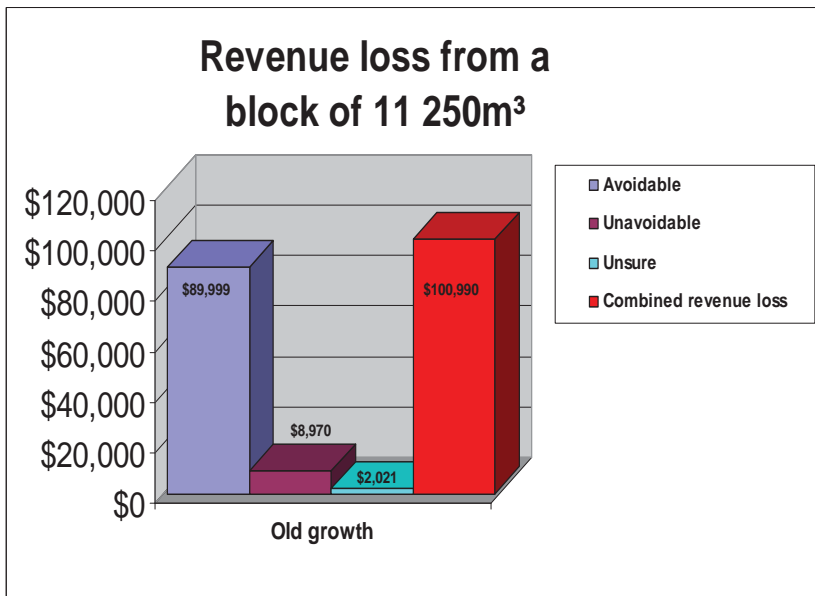
Review



- ❑ We've talked about the effects of breakage on camp production....
- ❑ at the loading phase....
- ❑ at the DLS phase....
- ❑ at the falling phase....

Review

- We've talked about the costs of not managing breakage



Review

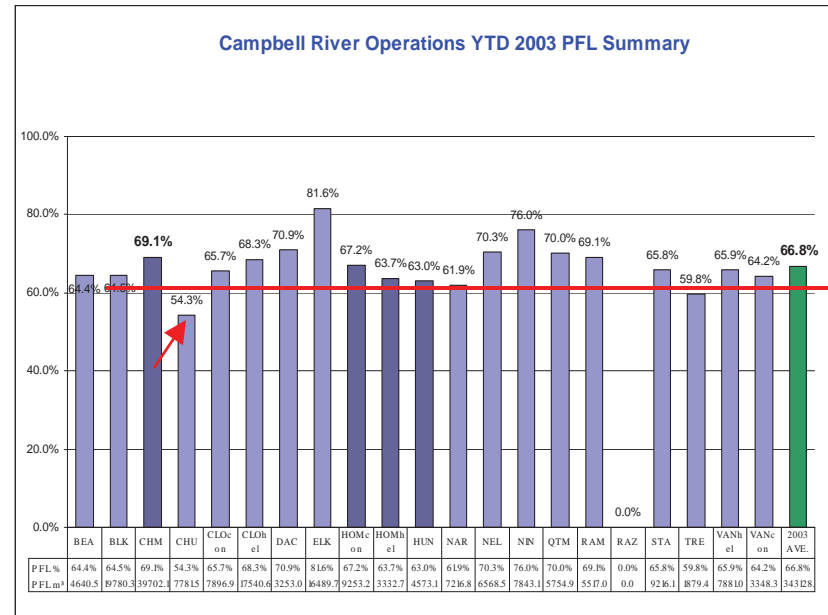
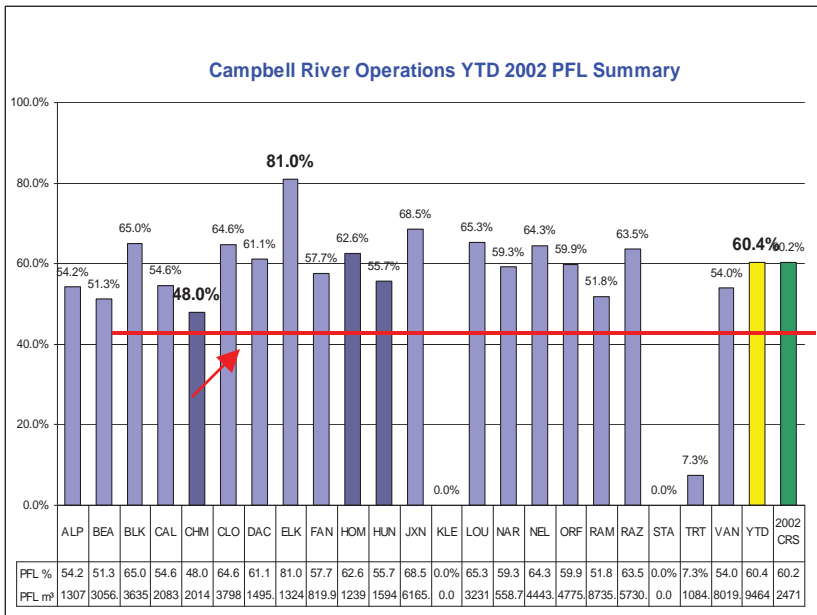
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4. Report regularly on the performance of the falling crew

5. The support of management

Review

We've talked about the success of Chamiss Bay



Review

**In order to achieve this we need
management to
“.....Whisper.....”**