## Logging System Analysis

- Spreadsheet programs:
- operate on PC
- provide a powerful and user-friendly way of estimating costs
- The PC spreadsheets can:
- reduce the time spent on making calculations
- permit rapid examination of costs under several sets of assumptions


## Spreadsheet Programs

- Three spreadsheet programs:
- Machine Rate Spreadsheet
- Auburn Harvesting Analyzer
- Central Appalachian Harvesting Analyzer


## Machine Rate Spreadsheet

- This simple spreadsheet:
- takes input values for a machine rate calculation
- computes the hourly costs per SMH and per PMH for a single machine
- The input, assumptions, and calculations follow the method described earlier by Miyata (1980).


## Summary of Machine Rate

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\qquad \begin{array}{l}
D(\$ / S M H)=\frac{(P-S)}{N \times(S M H ~ / ~ Y e a r)}
\end{array} \text { AVI }(\$ / \text { year })=\frac{(P-S) \times(N+1)}{2 \times N}+S \\
& I I T(\$ / \text { SMH })=\frac{(\% \text { IIT }) \times A V I}{2000 S M H ~ / ~ Y e s r ~}
\end{array}
$$

$$
M \& R(\$ / P M H)=\frac{(\% M \& R) \times D}{U T}
$$

F\&L $(\$ / \mathrm{PMH})=$
Consumption Rate $\times$
Unit Price
$\underline{\text { Variable Cost }(\$ / P M H)=M \& R+F \& L}$
Labor $(\$ / S M H)=$ Hourly Rate $\times(1+$ Fringe Benefits $)$
$\underline{\text { Total Cost }(\$ / \mathbf{P M H})=\text { Fixed Cost }+ \text { Variable Cost }+ \text { Labor Cost }}$

## Machine Rate Spreadsheet



## Auburn Harvesting Analyzer

- A spreadsheet designed to simplify the estimation of logging costs.
- Originally developed in 1984 at Auburn University, Alabama.
- With few modifications, the spreadsheet can be used to model nearly any logging systems.
- Its simplicity and ease of modification to model new systems have made it popular among logging analysts.


## Auburn Harvesting Analyzer

- The calculations performed in the Auburn Harvesting Analyzer are identical to those performed manually as we described earlier.
- A stand and stock table and other input variables are used to provide input for production equations.


## Auburn Harvesting Analyzer

- The production rate and the number of machines in each function are combined to determine:
- the limiting function of the system, and
- the actual utilization of of each function
- Productivity per SMH is then combined with hourly cost to calculate cost per unit volume for each function in the system.


## Auburn Harvesting Analyzer

- Production rate for each function is computed within the spreadsheet.
- The effects on system production and cost can be quickly examined by changing:
- stand types, or
- other operating variables


## Auburn Harvesting Analyzer



There are five sections:
-Stand \& Stock Table,

- System Information,
- Machine Productivity,
- Machine Cost, and
-System Calculation.


## Stand and Stock Table

- The stand and stock table is found in the upper left corner of the spreadsheet.
- The user enters:
- the range of DBH values,
- stand density in each class, and
- an appropriate local volume table or equation
- The input here is used for calculating the felling production per PMH.


## Logging System Information

- General information about the logging system is found to the right of stand and stock table in Section 2.
- The user enters:
- machine hours scheduled per day,
- tract size,
- support costs, and
- road building costs, etc.


## Machine Productivity

- Potential hourly productivity is computed for each function in the system in Section 3.
- These production estimates are calculated using
- stand and stock table, and
- general information
- Published production equations or other methods can be used to calculate hourly productivity by each function.


## Machine Productivity (Operator Efficiency)

- The source of production information does not provide a realistic measure of actual production.
- The operator efficiency value is used to adjust the production.
- Value of 1.0 indicates that the operator in the system being modeled produces at the rate indicated by the equation being used.
- Using a value of 0.85 would indicate that the operator is $15 \%$ less productive.
- While value of 1.20 would reflect an operator who was $20 \%$ more productive.


## Machine Cost Estimates

- Section 4 contains the machine rate cost estimates provided by the user for each function.
- The number of machines in each function and their availability are entered in this section.
- Fixed and labor costs are entered on a cost per SMH basis while variable costs are on per PMH basis.


## System Calculation

- The last section of the spreadsheet:
- is composed entirely of calculations, and
- contains no user input
- Information from other sections of the spreadsheet is combined to determine:
- the limiting factor of production,
- actual utilization of each function,
- hourly costs and cost per unit volume
- weekly production, and
- the number of days needed to harvest the tract


## Central Appalachian Harvesting Analyzer



| ESTIMATION OF HOURLY MACHINE COSTS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Purchase price (\$) | \$90,000 | Fuel | $6.5 \mathrm{gal} /$ | H | $\$ 0.75$ |
| Salvage Value (\%P) | 25\% | Lube | $4 \mathrm{qts} /$ | H | \$1.16 |
| Economic Life (year) | 4 | Repair |  |  | 100\% |
| Interest | 12\% | Labor |  |  | \$12.00 |
| Insurance | 5\% | Labor |  |  | 40\% |
| Taxes | 3\% | Mech |  |  | 65\% |
| Weeks/year | 50 | SMH |  |  | 40 |
| FIXED COSTS: |  |  |  | MH | \$/PMH |
| Depreciation |  |  |  |  | 12.98 |
| Interest, Insurance, \& Taxes |  |  |  |  | 9.95 |
| Total Fixed Costs |  |  |  |  | 22.93 |
| VARIABLE COSTS: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manitenance \& Repair |  |  |  |  | 12.98 |
| Fuel \& Lubrication |  |  |  |  | 9.52 |
| Total Variable Costs |  |  |  |  | 22.50 |
| LABOR COSTS: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wages or Salaries |  |  | 12.00 |  | 18.46 |
| Fringe Benefits |  |  | 4.80 |  | 7.38 |
| Total Labor Costs |  |  | 16.80 |  | 25.85 |
| TOTAL HOURLY COSTS |  |  | 46.33 |  | 71.27 |
|  |  |  | OK |  | Cancel |

Machine Rate
Worksheet

- VBA
- Two sheets
- Machine rate and system analysis



## MACHINES




## Class Exercises

## (1) Machine Rate

| Timberjack 520 grapple skidder |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Purchase price: | \$165,000 |
| Salvage value: | 20\% |
| Economic life: | 5 years |
| Interest: | 10\% |
| Insurance: | 3\% |
| Taxes: | 0\% |
| Fuel usage: | $4.4 \mathrm{gal} / \mathrm{PMH}$ |
| Lube usage: | $1.0 \mathrm{qt/PMH}$ |
| Fuel cost: | 0.88/gal |
| Lube cost: | 1.30/qt |
| M\&R: | 90\% |
| Wages: | 10.00/SMH |
| Fringes: | 35\% of wages |
| Utilization: | 75\% |

http://www.wdsc.caf.wvu.edu/JXWang/courses/WDSC422/Labs/MachRate.xls

## Class Exercises

## (2) Auburn Harvesting Analyzer

http://www.wdsc.caf.wvu.edu/JXWang/courses/WDSC422/Labs/aha_tons.xls

## (3) Central Appalachian Harvesting Analyzer

http://www.wdsc.caf.wvu.edu/JXWang/courses/WDSC422/Labs/CAHA.xls

