

CANADIAN THESES ON MICROFICHE

I.S.B.N. 2

THESES CANADIENNES SUR MICROFICHE



National Library of Canada
Collections Development Branch

Canadian Theses on
Microfiche Service

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N4

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
Direction du développement des collections

Service des thèses canadiennes
sur microfiche

NOTICE

The quality of this microfiche is heavily dependent upon the quality of the original thesis submitted for microfilming. Every effort has been made to ensure the highest quality of reproduction possible.

If pages are missing, contact the university which granted the degree.

Some pages may have indistinct print especially if the original pages were typed with a poor typewriter ribbon or if the university sent us a poor photocopy.

Previously copyrighted materials (journal articles, published tests, etc.) are not filmed.

Reproduction in full or in part of this film is governed by the Canadian Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. C-30. Please read the authorization forms which accompany this thesis.

**THIS DISSERTATION
HAS BEEN MICROFILMED
EXACTLY AS RECEIVED**

AVIS

La qualité de cette microfiche dépend grandement de la qualité de la thèse soumise au microfilmage. Nous avons tout fait pour assurer une qualité supérieure de reproduction.

S'il manque des pages, veuillez communiquer avec l'université qui a conféré le grade.

La qualité d'impression de certaines pages peut laisser à désirer, surtout si les pages originales ont été dactylographiées à l'aide d'un ruban usé ou si l'université nous a fait parvenir une photocopie de mauvaise qualité.

Les documents qui font déjà l'objet d'un droit d'auteur (articles de revue, examens publiés, etc.) ne sont pas microfilmés.

La reproduction, même partielle, de ce microfilm est soumise à la Loi canadienne sur le droit d'auteur, SRC 1970, c. C-30. Veuillez prendre connaissance des formules d'autorisation qui accompagnent cette thèse.

**LA THÈSE A ÉTÉ
MICROFILMÉE TELLE QUE
NOUS L'AVONS REÇUE**


 National Library
of Canada
Bibliothèque nationale
du Canada

Canadian Theses Division

Division des thèses canadiennes

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N4

56871

PERMISSION TO MICROFILM — AUTORISATION DE MICROFILMER

• Please print or type — Écrire en lettres moulées ou dactylographier

Full Name of Author — Nom complet de l'auteur

A KOEPKE, MARK STEVEN

Date of Birth — Date de naissance

Country of Birth — Lieu de naissance

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Permanent Address — Résidence fixe

5573 KINGS ROAD,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6T 1K9

Title of Thesis — Titre de la thèse

AN EVALUATION OF ASPEN UTILIZATION IN ALBERTA

University — Université

ALBERTA

Degree for which thesis was presented — Grade pour lequel cette thèse fut présentée

Master of Science

Year this degree conferred — Année d'obtention de ce grade

1982

Name of Supervisor — Nom du directeur de thèse

A. W. Anderson

Permission is hereby granted to the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA to microfilm this thesis and to lend or sell copies of the film.

The author reserves other publication rights, and neither the thesis nor extensive extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's written permission.

L'autorisation est, par la présente, accordée à la BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA de microfilmer cette thèse et de prêter ou de vendre des exemplaires du film.

L'auteur se réserve les autres droits de publication; ni la thèse ni de longs extraits de celle-ci ne doivent être imprimés ou autrement reproduits sans l'autorisation écrite de l'auteur.

Date

December 15, 1981

Signature

M. L. Koepke

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

An Evaluation of Aspen Utilization in Alberta

by



Mark S. Koepke

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF Master of Science

IN

Forest Operations

Department of Agricultural Engineering

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

SPRING 1982

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
RELEASE FORM

NAME OF AUTHOR Mark S. Koepke
TITLE OF THESIS An Evaluation of Aspen Utilization in
Alberta

DEGREE FOR WHICH THESIS WAS PRESENTED Master of Science
YEAR THIS DEGREE GRANTED 1982

Permission is hereby granted to THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARY to reproduce single copies of this thesis and to lend or sell such copies for private, scholarly or scientific research purposes only.

The author reserves other publication rights, and neither the thesis nor extensive extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's written permission.

(SIGNED)

Mark S. Koepke

PERMANENT ADDRESS:

...5573 Kings Road.....
...Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1K9
...CANADA.....

DATED ..December..11...1981

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA,
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled An Evaluation of Aspen Utilization in Alberta submitted by Mark S. Koepke in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Forest Operations.

P. A. Anderson

Supervisor

Thomas C. Niggeloth

Date. *December 18, 1981*.....

ABSTRACT

The forest resource in Alberta contains 680 million cubic metres of deciduous merchantable timber. The timber is commonly called aspen and includes trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*, Michx.) and balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera* L.). Although the net annual allowable cut for aspen is 1 million cubic metres, only 1% of this amount is utilized every year. This study evaluated optimal utilization of Alberta's untapped aspen resource.

A model, using linear programming was developed to analyze utilization alternatives for aspen on the Slave Lake Forest. The model included harvesting, hauling and eight manufacturing options. Potential products were factory and construction lumber, pulp, particleboard, waferboard and plywood. The most profitable solution was an integrated complex of mills using a sawmill, a particleboard mill, a waferboard mill and a plywood mill.

The sensitivity of the model's optimal solution to change was also analyzed. The necessity for an integrated system of mills to utilize aspen was proven through variation of tree size class volumes and product prices. Aspen can also be utilized profitably when a pulp mill is substituted for the particleboard mill in the optimal solution. However, the substitution reduced the net profit by 75%. Critical operating costs and product prices were determined for various mills and products.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

"I can do all things through Christ which strengthenth me."

Phil. 4: 13

There are many people I should probably thank for all their help in this project, but I would first like to acknowledge that God deserves the honour and glory for the things He has done in my life to allow the completion of the thesis.

I would especially like to extend my thanks to A. W. Anderson for his support, friendship and guidance throughout the project.

My wife Pat deserves special thanks for her constant moral support and help in typing.

Thanks also to Peter Clark and Ida Burns for all their help.

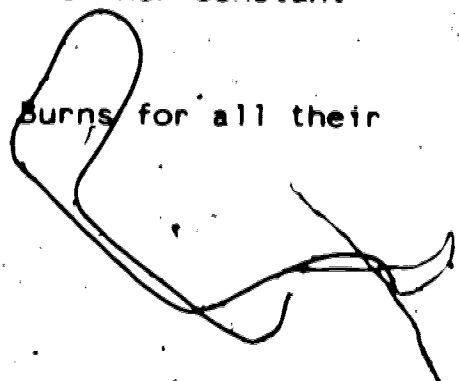


Table of Contents

Chapter	Page
1: STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.1 The Scope of the Aspen Problem	1
1.2 The Method of Analyzing the Problem	2
1.3 The Objective of the Analysis	4
2. BACKGROUND ON ASPEN	5
2.1 Characteristics of the Resource	5
2.2 Characteristics of the Wood	8
2.3 Characteristics of Harvesting	11
2.4 Characteristics of the Products	12
2.4.1 Solid wood products	12
2.4.2 Veneer products	14
2.4.3 Composite panel products	16
2.4.4 Fibre products	20
2.4.5 Minor products	20
2.5 Summary	21
3. GENERAL CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY	22
3.1 Benefits and limitations of linear programming	22
3.2 Background on developing the aspen model	24
4. THE ASPEN MODEL	26
4.1 Location	26
4.2 Resource	27
4.3 Harvesting	29
4.4 Tree Size	29
4.5 Hauling	31
4.6 Processing	31

4.6.1	Sawmills	32
4.6.2	Pulp mill	32
4.6.3	Particleboard mill	34
4.6.4	Waferboard mill	34
4.6.5	Plywood mill	35
4.7	Chips and residue	37
4.8	Products and prices	37
4.9	Capital and operating costs	39
5.	THE LINEAR PROGRAMMING MATRIX	40
5.1	The objective function	40
5.2	Harvesting section	42
5.2.1	Resource limitations	42
5.2.2	Felling options	42
5.2.3	Hauling	43
5.3	Milling section	44
5.3.1	Lumber, pulp, particleboard and waferboard production	44
5.3.2	Plywood production	45
5.3.3	Other activities	46
5.4	Marketing section	46
5.5	Resource limitations	47
6.	RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS	49
6.1	The optimal solution of the reference matrix	49
6.1.1	Harvesting results	49
6.1.2	Mill utilization and products	51
6.2	Variations in harvesting	51
6.2.1	The resource	53

6.2.2 Harvesting methods	56
6.3 Variation of the mills	56
6.3.1 Mill operating costs	56
6.3.2 Realignment of mill operating and capital costs	58
6.4 Variation of product prices	61
6.4.1 Particleboard, waferboard and plywood variation	61
6.4.2 Chip, pulp and stud prices	68
7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION	69
7.1 Summary	69
7.2 Recommendation for validation	70
LITERATURE CITED	71
APPENDIX 1. HARVESTING APPENDIX	79
APPENDIX 2. TREE SIZE CALCULATIONS	83
APPENDIX 3. HAULING COST CALCULATIONS	87
APPENDIX 4. SAWMILL CONVERSION CALCULATIONS	88
APPENDIX 5. PULP CONVERSION CALCULATIONS	98
APPENDIX 6. WAFERBOARD CONVERSION AND COSTS	100
APPENDIX 7. PLYWOOD PRODUCTION CALCULATIONS	102
APPENDIX 8. COSTS FOR LUMBER, PARTICLEBOARD AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION	109
APPENDIX 9. REFERENCE MATRIX	114
APPENDIX 10. COMPUTER PRINTOUT OF OPTIMAL SOLUTION	129
APPENDIX 11. RANGE REPORT OF OPTIMAL SOLUTION	134

List of Tables

Table	Page
1 PERCENT DECAY OF ASPEN IN LESSER SLAVE LAKE REGION	7
2 SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF TREMBLING ASPEN AND BALSAM POPLAR	9
3 BASIC PRODUCT-BASIC END USE RELATIONSHIPS OF COMPOSITE BOARDS	17
4 PRODUCT-RAW MATERIAL RELATIONSHIP OF COMPOSITE BOARDS	18
5 ESTIMATED WAFERBOARD EXPANSION IN NORTH AMERICA, 1979-1984	19
6 DESCRIPTION OF HARVEST AREAS	28
7 HARVESTING PRODUCTIVITY AND COST	30
8 DESCRIPTION OF THE SAWMILLS	33
9 SUMMARY OF PLYWOOD LOG MIX	36
10 BREAKDOWN OF PLYWOOD LOGS	36
11 PRODUCT OPTIONS AND PRICES USED IN REFERENCE MODEL	38
12 UPPER LIMITS ON VARIABLES IN THE MATRIX	48
13 OPTIMAL SOLUTION OF THE REFERENCE MODEL	50
14 PRODUCTS IN THE OPTIMAL SOLUTION OF REFERENCE MODEL	52
15 VARYING TREE SIZE DISTRIBUTION IN THE REFERENCE MODEL	55
16 UPPER LIMIT OF MILL OPERATING COSTS BEFORE OPTIMAL SOLUTION CHANGE	57
17 EFFECTS OF SEPARABLE PROGRAMMING ON PULP AND PARTICLEBOARD PRODUCTION IN MODEL	60
18 EFFECT OF PARTICLEBOARD PRICE VARIATION ON THE OPTIMAL SOLUTION	63
19 EFFECT OF WAFERBOARD PRICE VARIATION ON THE OPTIMAL SOLUTION	64

Table	Page
20 EFFECT OF PLYWOOD PRICE VARIATION ON THE OPTIMAL SOLUTION	65
21 EFFECT OF PARTICLEBOARD, WAFERBOARD AND PLYWOOD PRICE VARIATION ON THE REFERENCE MODEL	66
22 PRODUCTIVITY OF HARVESTING METHODS	80
23 TREE LENGTH HARVESTING COSTS	81
24 WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF TREE SIZE CLASSES	84
25 DISTRIBUTION OF TREE SIZE CLASSES ON THE HARVEST AREAS	84
26 PERCENT VOLUME OF TREES FOR SAWLOGS	89
27 WEIGHTED SAWLOG VOLUMES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TREE VOLUMES	90
28 LUMBER RECOVERY FOR STUD AND DIMENSION SAWMILLS	92
29 PRODUCT MIX FOR BOARDS	93
30 PRODUCT MIX FOR STUDS	94
31 PRODUCT MIX FOR DIMENSION LUMBER	95
32 PRODUCT MIX OF FACTORY LUMBER	97
33 ROUNDWOOD TO WAFERBOARD CONVERSION	101
34 MANUFACTURING COSTS OF WAFERBOARD	101
35 CALCULATING THE DIAMETER OF PLYWOOD LOGS	103
36 CONVERSION OF TREE VOLUMES TO PLYWOOD LOG VOLUMES	106
37 VENEER PRODUCTION FROM PLYWOOD LOGS	108
38 COST OF LUMBER PRODUCTION	110
39 COST OF PARTICLEBOARD AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION	111

List of Figures

Figure		Page
1	CANADIAN POPLAR CONSUMPTION BY END USE	13
2	GENERAL FORM OF THE MODEL MATRIX	41
3	FLOW OF TREE VOLUMES THROUGH FELLING VARIABLES.....	86

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A --acre

admt --air dry metric ton(90% fibre, 10% moisture)

BDU --bone dry unit(5.664 m³ or 200 ft³ of oven dry chips)

cd --cord

cm --centimeter

DBH --diameter at breast height(1.4 m or 4.5 ft)

fbm --board foot

ft --foot

ft³ --cubic feet

ha --hectare

in --inch

kg/m³ --kilograms per cubic metre

lbs/ft³--pounds per cubic foot

m --metre

m³ --cubic metres

mm --millimeters

Mfbm --one thousand board feet

MMfbm --one million board feet

MMsf --one million square feet

Msf --one thousand square feet

odt --oven dry ton

1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The aspen tree (genus *Populus*) is known by numerous names such as poplar, popple and asp. Some people think aspen is a diamond in the rough, while others call it junk or a weed. Many people burn it or curse it, but some simply love it. A few have successfully made a profit with aspen. Others have failed dismally. Researchers have evaluated this tree extensively; yet, with all this notoriety, the aspen resource in Alberta is vastly underutilized and needs development.

1.1 The Scope of the Aspen Problem

The forest resource in Alberta contains over 1.6 billion cubic metres of merchantable timber. Deciduous species make up about 40% of this figure, or 680 MMm³ (McDonald 1979). The deciduous species include approximately 80% trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.), 20% balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera* L.) and a small amount of white birch (*Betula papyrifera* Marsh.) (Jackson 1974; McDonald 1979). Presently the net annual allowable cut for deciduous timber is approximately 11.7 MMm³ as compared to 14.3 MMm³ for conifers (Fregren 1979). The actual amount of the deciduous species harvested is estimated at only 1% of the annual allowable cut (Neilson 1975). These statistics show

that Alberta aspen¹ is an underutilized resource of wood fibre.

Aspen utilization in Alberta has been studied for many years. Extensive research has been conducted on aspen's characteristics with respect to lumber recovery, pulping potential, veneer applicability, use in composite panels and for energy production. In addition, market studies have been conducted for numerous aspen products. The Alberta Government has tried to stimulate use of aspen by setting minimal stumpage prices and by giving other economic incentives to potential operations. With the exception of a waferboard mill in Slave Lake, a planned pulp mill in Fox Creek and other minor uses, few successful ventures into aspen utilization have emerged.

1.2 The Method of Analyzing the Problem

Many analysts agree that the latent potential of aspen will not be tapped until the resource becomes economically viable (Neilsen 1975; Toovey 1979; Fregren 1979; Kennedy 1979; Wengert 1976). The problem is one of discerning which combinations of alternatives in harvesting, processing and marketing will produce a feasible and profitable solution. This kind of problem can be solved using operations research.

¹The term aspen will include both trembling aspen and balsam poplar, unless otherwise specified.

Operations research is the analysis, usually mathematical, of an operation or process to determine its purpose and maximum efficiency (Barnhart 1974). The analysis can either be dynamic or deterministic. Dynamic programming is a multi-staged procedure where the solution for an individual stage depends upon answers found in the preceding stage. The deterministic model evaluates a problem with known or constant parameters such as price, cost and technology. One deterministic modelling technique is linear programming. This technique evaluates a broad spectrum of variables according to stated constraints, yielding an optimum solution to the problem.

Linear programming has been used extensively in forestry. Some of the areas in which this technique has proven useful include forest management policies (Navon 1967; Jack 1967; Kidd, Thompson and Hoepner 1966; Forsten and Stewart 1970; Manning 1971; Leak 1964), harvesting and planning (Boughton 1967; Wardle 1966), minimizing wood procurement schedules (Thompson, Tilghman, Hoepner and Richards 1968), optimizing sawmill and plywood production (Szabo 1967; Ramsing 1968) and machine loading (Penick 1968; Little and Wooten 1972). Pearse and Sydneysmith (1966) and Sitter (1969) used linear programming on a broader scale. Rather than concentrating on one specific area, they applied the technique to optimize log allocation among different types of mills making various types of products. In this research, linear programming was

used in the same broad sense to evaluate the aspen utilization problem in Alberta.

1.3 The Objective of the Analysis

The objective of this analysis was to determine the optimal utilization of Alberta's aspen resource using a linear programming model. The application of linear programming to this type of problem is not new. The uniqueness of this analysis is that:

1. the focus will be specifically on the Alberta aspen situation,
2. the analysis will cover numerous activities and options from the standing tree to the market place, and
3. the model will provide a perspective on potentially profitable industry development.

The results of the analysis will describe what changes are required before aspen can compete more effectively with other wood species.


2. BACKGROUND ON ASPEN

A broad overview of the characteristics of aspen and its uses is needed in considering optimum utilization. The background will include discussion of the resource, wood quality, harvesting techniques and products.

2.1 Characteristics of the Resource

As was mentioned in the first chapter, about 680 MMm³ of aspen timber are available for utilization in Alberta. This aspen is located on a wide variety of sites throughout the Province, but it grows best in the boreal forest regions in central and northern Alberta (Jackson 1974). Aspen is a seral species on many sites and is eventually replaced by the coniferous forest type. In some locations, relatively stable stands of aspen can be considered *de facto* climax, because there is no foreseeable replacement by conifers (Mueggler 1976).

Aspen is of a clonal habit. In one study (Barnes 1975), leaf, bud and twig characteristics were evaluated from over 1200 clones ranging from British Columbia to Colorado. Multivariate analysis revealed twenty-four population groups. Other findings show clonal variability in growth, colouration, susceptibility to disease and suckering ability (Barnes 1966; Barnes 1969; Wall 1971). Forest management of aspen is also affected by clonal characteristics. The suckering ability of the clones causes



rapid restocking of a site after a disturbance. This is a detrimental characteristic if the management objective is to change cover type. The variability of clones plus the difficulty of growing aspen from seed makes aspen tree improvement a difficult task (Higginbotham 1981).

The aspen resource is valuable for its aesthetic characteristics, firebreak ability and watershed control (Wengert 1976). It provides food and shelter for both wild and domesticated animals. Aspen reaches maturity in 60-80 years. The species also regenerates quickly after disturbance because of its suckering ability (Schier 1976).

The high incidence of decay fungi within stands is one of the major problems in utilizing the aspen resource. Table 1 shows the percentage decay around the Lesser Slave Lake region of Alberta. Although these studies show balsam poplar stands contain only 4-7% decay, the trembling aspen figures vary from 6.2 to 42.3% decay. This variability and high percentage of decay must be taken into account when developing any method of utilization.

A number of investigators feel that a major obstacle to the utilization of aspen is inaccurate resource data (Neilson 1975; Brese and Associates 1977; Keays, Hatton, Bailey and Neilson 1974; Toovey 1979; Fregren 1979). The Alberta Forest Service (1971) has the most complete inventory statistics. The data contained in this inventory were obtained primarily from aerial photographs dating from the early 1950's to the early 1960's. Companies may be very reluctant to make large

TABLE 1
PERCENT DECAY OF ASPEN IN LESSER SLAVE LAKE REGION

Age of Trees (years)	Paul and Etheridge, 1958		Bailey and Dobie, 1977		McDonald, 1979	
	TA	BP	TA	BP	TA	BP
30	11.8	2.9	6.2	6.2	...	...
40	13.5	8.7	6.2	6.2	...	...
50	30.2	8.2	6.2	6.2	...	...
60	40.0	7.4	8.4	5.0	10-15	...
70	42.3	8.4	8.4	5.0	10-15	...
80	39.6	10.1	8.4	5.0	25-30	...
90	36.0	11.4	12.2	5.5	25-30	...
100	33.1	13.4	12.2	5.5	...	...
110	30.2	15.2	12.2	5.5	...	...

Source: Paul, G. and D.E. Etheridge. 1958. Decay of aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.) and balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera* L.) in the Lesser Slave Lake Region in Alberta. Joint Interim Rep., Gov. of Alta., Dep. Lands For., Can. Dept. Ag., For. Biol. Div., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta. pp. 12-13.

Source: Bailey, G.R. and J. Dobie. 1977. Alberta poplars—tree and log quality. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-155, Vancouver, B.C. p. 4.

Source: McDonald, C.S. 1979. Status of the hardwood resources in Alberta. In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc., ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Can. Corp., Spec. Pub. No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 25.

Note: TA—trembling aspen; BP—balsam poplar.

capital investments for aspen utilization with a poor and limited data base. In the next few years, the Alberta Forest Service will complete a new forest inventory which should provide new information on the aspen resource.

2.2 Characteristics of the Wood

Aspen is a fine-grained, light-weight hardwood. The wood is characterized by numerous small vessels scattered evenly throughout the fibres. Fibres make up 66% of the wood volume and are one-third to one-sixth of the length of fibres generally found in softwoods (Kennedy 1974). Annual rings are often not conspicuously defined due to the relative uniformity of the cells (Wengert 1975). The wood is white to light brown in colour. Discolouration is common in areas of bacterial wetwood² and incipient decay. Aspen has a slight characteristic odour when wet; it is odourless and tasteless when dry.

A major indicator of the strength of wood is its specific gravity. Aspen has low specific gravity which indicates low strength properties. Various specific gravity values for trembling aspen and balsam poplar given in the literature are found in Table 2. Wetwood in trembling aspen causes the specific gravity to be 0.03-0.04 units lower than for unaffected wood, while wetwood in balsam poplar has

²Wetwood and wet pockets are areas of high moisture content surrounded by wood of lower moisture content. They are caused by bacteria.

TABLE 2
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF TREMBLING ASPEN AND BALSAM POPLAR

Species	Condition	Jessome, 1977	U.S. Forest Prod. Lab., 1974	Irwin and Dole, 1961	Erickson, 1972
trembling aspen	green	0.374	0.350	0.380	0.367
	air-dry	0.408	0.380	0.420*	0.455*
balsam poplar	green	0.372	0.310	0.370	...
	air-dry	0.415	0.340	0.420*	...

Source: Jessome, A.P. 1977. Strength and related properties of woods grown in Canada. Fisheries and Environ. Can., East. For. Prod. Lab.; For. Tech. Rep. 21, Ottawa, Ont. p. 32.

Source: U.S. Forest Products Laboratory. 1974. Wood handbook: wood as an engineering material. U.S.D.A., Ag. Handb. 72, rev., Washington, D.C. pp. 4-7, 4-8.

Source: Irwin, J.D. and J.A. Doyle. 1961. Properties and utilization of Canadian poplars. Can. Dep. Forest., For. Prod. Res. Br., Tech. Note 24. p. 22.

Source: Erickson, J.R. 1972. The moisture content and specific gravity of the bark and wood of northern pulpwood species. U.S.D.A., For. Ser. Res. Note NC-141. p. 3.

* Specific gravity using oven dry volume.

little effect (Kennedy 1974; Haygreen and Wang 1966). Kennedy (1968) reports in general, the the compression strength of trembling aspen is low when compared to species of similar specific gravity. He notes however, that bending strength of air-dried wood and the modules of elasticity in both green and air-dried specimens do not differ significantly from similar species. Wengert (1975) states that trembling aspen is also high in toughness. Volumetric shrinkage of aspen during drying ranges from 11.6-11.8% (Kennedy 1968). The large tangential to radial shrinkage ratio in trembling aspen can give rise to cupping and diamonding during the drying process. Tension wood and wet pockets further complicate uniform drying. Research by MacKay (1980) has proven that aspen can be dried efficiently and effectively despite these difficulties.

Other characteristics of aspen need to be considered. Nail-holding strength is low, but the uniform texture and short fibres allow the use of large nails without splitting the wood. Aspen does not dull tools quickly or require high power consumption when machining. Unless extra care is taken, though, the wood does not cut cleanly resulting in a fuzzy surface. The wood has excellent paint holding ability and provides a good surface for printing with ink. Aspen glues well but the wood is absorptive. Stain often appears blotchy when it is not applied carefully. Uniform preservative treatment of aspen is difficult because the tyloses in the heartwood and areas of wetwood resist

penetration of the preservative.

2.3 Characteristics of Harvesting

Harvesting is a critical area when considering the economics of aspen utilization. At least two companies ceased operations primarily due to high harvesting costs (Koepke 1976). The harvesting technique most commonly used in aspen is manual felling with wheeled skidding. Trees are hauled as full-trees, tree-lengths or 2.54 m (100 in) bolts. Harvesting costs are high for a number of reasons, one major one being the large amount of decay within the stands. As was noted earlier, some older stands may be over 40% decayed. Ideally, all decayed material should be left in the bush but detecting decay is often difficult. Many trees have substantial decay without having visual indicators such as conks or scars. Even with the presence of such external indicators, serious decay is not necessarily found (Bailey 1974). The time required to handle this decayed material significantly increases harvesting cost.

Another reason for increased harvesting costs in aspen involves the hauling of the trees to the mill or concentration yard. On the average, green aspen weighs 805 kg/m³ (50.2 lbs/ft³), compared to spruce at 649 kg/m³ (40.5 lbs/ft³) (Dobie and Wright, 1975). The added weight plus a large amount of crook and sweep naturally lead to higher hauling costs. One B.C. firm reported that the volume hauled

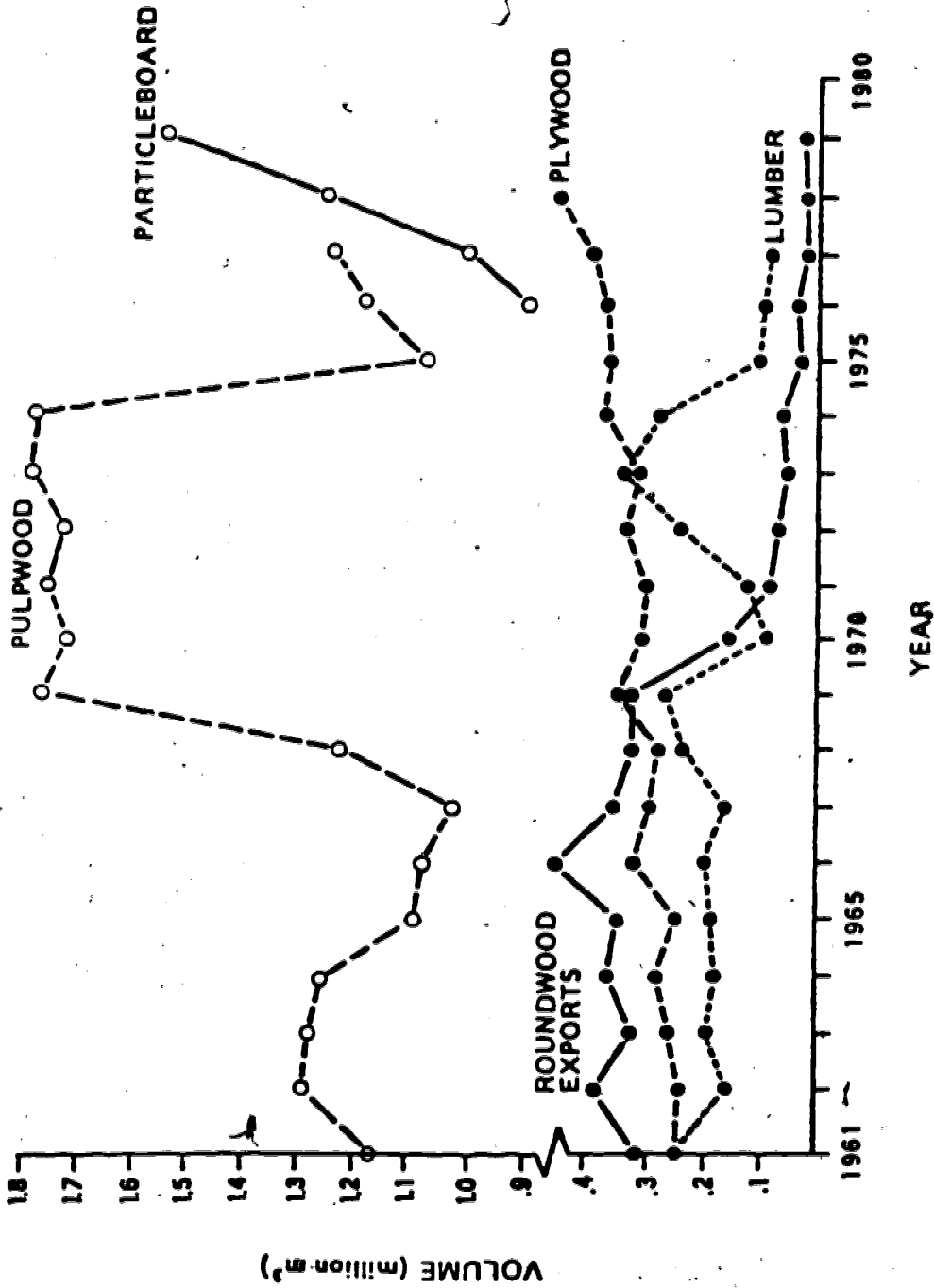
per. load of aspen was 13% less than conifer loads (Nielsen 1975).

2.4 Characteristics of the Products

Aspen can be utilized to produce a wide variety of products. These products can be reviewed under the general categories of solid wood, veneer, composite panel, fibre and minor products.

2.4.1 Solid wood products

Solid wood products made from aspen include construction lumber, factory lumber and other solid wood uses. Nielsen (1980) reported that aspen lumber production has declined steadily from 130,000 m³ in 1973 to 30,000 m³ in 1977 (Figure 1). Construction aspen lumber is listed in the "F" species group of Code of Recommended Practices for Engineering Design in Timber (Canadian Standards Association 1972). The "F" group is called the poplar group and includes trembling aspen, largetooth aspen and balsam poplar. The lumber in the poplar group has tension and bending strength equivalent to that of the spruce-pine-fir (SPF) group (Canadian Standards Association 1972). There is disagreement in the literature on whether the stiffness and compression strength of poplar is less than the limits established for the SPF group. A number of studies report poplar to be weaker in stiffness and compression (Laminated



Source: Nielson, R.W. 1980. Poplar utilization trends and prospects. In: Second Annual Meeting of the Poplar Council of Can. Ont. For. Res. Centre, Maple Ridge, Ont. p. 70.

Figure 1. Canadian poplar consumption by end use

Timber Institute of Canada 1972; Kennedy 1974; Canadian Lumber Standard Administration Board 1980). However, Littleford and Roff's (1975) tests showed trembling aspen and balsam poplar to be stiffer than the limits set for the SPF group. Aspen construction lumber is presently being used for pallets, crates, reels and mine timbers (Koepke 1976; Nielsen 1980).

Aspen factory lumber is used in panels, dimension stock, shelving and furniture components (Reeves 1974). The market for these products is excellent (Harris 1968; Hovarter 1978; Duff ~~McLaggan~~, Dargnault Inc. 1970; Ceasar 1974). The difficulty in utilizing aspen for this market is the lack of sufficient quantities of high grade lumber. Bailey (1973) concluded that extensive manufacturing of factory lumber is limited due to the generally small diameters of aspen available. Flann (1974) estimates only 10-30% of a given regional aspen volume would be suitable for these types of products. The remaining residue and low grade material must be utilized before factory lumber production can become economically viable (Brese *et al.* 1977; Leach and Gillies 1972; Flann 1974; Nielson 1980; Bailey 1973).

2.4.2 Veneer products

Consumption of aspen for the making of plywood has shown a moderate but steady increase from 1973 to 1978 (Figure 1). Aspen plywood shipments in 1978 totalled

113.3 Mm³ (128 MMsf, 3/8 in basis) utilizing 454 Mm³ of peeler logs (Nielson 1980). The manufacturing process is essentially the same as for softwood plywood. Higher production costs are incurred because of decay, glue absorption, spin-out and longer drying and press times.

Aspen plywood can be used for painted and unpainted furniture, built in fixtures, wall panelling, furniture backs, sheathing, floor underlay and decking. It has also been approved for core or crossband material with softwood face veneers (Neilson, 1975). A new veneer product called laminated veneer lumber is now being evaluated for its economic feasibility (Hyslop 1980). Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) is a series of parallel ply laminations hot-press bonded together to produce a lumber-type product. Aspen LVL is made using 6 mm (1/4 in) veneers. Laminated veneer lumber appears to have excellent marketing potential for furniture parts and construction applications.

The limiting factor on expanding aspen veneer production is the resource itself. Harris (1968) noted that many aspen plywood producers either ceased operations or switched to alternate species due to the inability to secure adequate supplies of peeler bolts. This factor, plus the higher costs of harvesting and production severely limit the potential growth of aspen veneer production.

2.4.3 Composite panel products

Aspen composite panel products include insulation board, hardboard, medium-density fibreboard (MDF), particleboard and flakeboard³. Tables 3 and 4 show general information concerning raw materials, density and end use of these products. Medium-density fibreboard, particleboard and flakeboard consumed an estimated 1,007 Mm³ of aspen roundwood in 1977 (Nielson 1980). The particleboard line⁴ in Figure 1 shows a dramatic increase in aspen consumption for these end products starting in 1976. This trend is expected to continue mainly on the strength of new flakeboard production, particularly waferboard. The expansion of waferboard manufacturing from 1979-1984 given by Gummeson (1979) can be seen in Table 5. While MDF, particleboard and flakeboard consumption is increasing, the demand for insulation board and hardboard remains relatively low. This is basically due to petro-chemical products being substituted for traditional insulation board and hardboard applications.

The limiting factors on expansion of aspen MDF, particleboard and flakeboard are transportation and binder costs. Transportation costs are high for these products because of the heavy weight of the panels and the distance from the mill to large marketing areas. Binder costs will

³ Flakeboard includes both strand or chip board and waferboard.

⁴ The particleboard line includes data for MDF, particleboard and flakeboard. Insulation board and hardboard consumption data are included in the pulpwood statistics.

TABLE 3
 BASIC PRODUCT-BASIC END USE RELATIONSHIP OF COMPOSITE BOARDS

Basic Product	Binder Type	Density (kg/m ³)	Basic End Use
Insulation board	none	272 - 512	non-structural sheathing (exterior-interior) ceiling tiles
Hardboard (S2S SIS)	P. F.	880 - 1120	3 - 6 mm wall paneling
	none	880 - 1120	3 - 6 mm industrial panel
		720 - 880	9 - 11 mm exterior siding
		960 - 1120	3 mm door skins(ext.-int.)
Medium-density fibreboard	U. F.	720 - 960	3 - 6 mm interior wall panel door skins
Particleboard		640 - 960	9 - 32 mm industrial core board
	U. F.	608 - 720	9 - 19 mm construction-grade panel underlayment
Industrial flakeboard	U.F.	400 - 560	28 - 38 mm door core
Structural flakeboard	P. F.	640 - 720	6 - 9 mm all-purpose wall cladding(ext.-int.)
		608 - 720	9 - 19 mm structural sheathing and decking

Source: Vajda, P. 1979. Particleboard and fiberboard processes. In: Proc. of Poplar Utilization Symp., ed. R.W. Neilson and C.F. McBride. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-127, Vancouver, B.C. p. 220.

Note: P. F.--phenol formaldehyde; U. F.--urea formaldehyde.

TABLE 4
 PRODUCT-RAW MATERIAL RELATIONSHIP OF COMPOSITE BOARDS

Product	Particle-fibre Configuration	Raw Material Input Form	Raw Material Supply Form	Species Preference
Insulation board	fibre	pulp chips sawdust shavings	roundwood millwaste forestry waste	softwood soft-hardwood almost any species
Hardboard				
Medium-density fibreboard (industrial)				
Particleboard industrial underlayment	particles semi-flakes fines semi-fibre	shavings sawdust plywood trim (chips)	millwaste	softwood (soft-hardwood)
Industrial flakeboard	flakes semi-flakes fines	roundwood plus: chips, shavings	roundwood plus: millwaste	softwood soft-hardwood
Structural flakeboard	flakes ("wafers") ("strands")	roundwood	roundwood	aspen (soft-hardwood, hard-hardwood, softwood)

Source: Vajda, P. 1974. Particleboard and fiberboard processes. In: Proc. of Poplar Utilization Symp., ed. R.W. Neilson and C.F. McBride. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-127, Vancouver, B.C. p. 221.

TABLE 5
 ESTIMATED WAFERBOARD EXPANSION
 IN NORTH AMERICA, 1979-1984

Year	Mm ³	Production MMs ³ , 3/8-inch basis
1979	421.8	715.0
1980	634.2	1075.0
1981	1115.1	1890.0
1982	1613.6	2735.0
1983	1702.1	2885.0
1984	1702.1	2885.0

Source: Gummesson, V. 1979. Composite board challenges. In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc., ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Can. Corp., Spec. Pub. No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 7.

continue to escalate with energy prices. However, demand is high and these higher costs have not discouraged investment (Table 5).

2.4.4 Fibre products

Pulp and paper are the major fibre products made from aspen, although hardboard and insulation are also included in the fibre product grouping. Trembling aspen has been used in pulp and paper for many years. The pulp and paper industry has traditionally been the largest user of aspen roundwood until the recent demand in the flakeboard industry. Only a small volume of the aspen in Western Canada is presently being used in pulping (Neilson 1975). Aspen pulp has many desirable papermaking qualities which include excellent sheet formation, softness, bulkiness, high opacity; it is easily bleached and has good printability. The low strength of 100% aspen pulp is due to its short fibres. Therefore aspen pulp usually requires blending with another species to increase paper strength. Major products include newsprint, tissue stock, book stock, magazine stock, and fine writing paper.

2.4.5 Minor products

Small amounts of aspen are used for various other products. Solid wood products include dowels, firewood, mine timbers, snow fencing, novelty items and export logs. Aspen is also utilized to make match splits, excelsior and animal

bedding (Koepke 1976). These products are presently using minor quantities of the resource, and with the possible exception of export logs, hold little potential for utilizing significant volumes of aspen.

2.5 Summary

The aspen resource occurs on a wide variety of sites and is extremely variable in phenotypic characteristics. The wood itself is fine-grained, light in colour and generally weak in strength. Harvesting costs for aspen are higher than softwoods due to high incidence of decay, heavy green weight and large amounts of crook and sweep. Aspen has proven suitable for utilization in lumber, veneer, composite panels, fibre products and other minor uses.

3. GENERAL CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains a review of general concepts and methodology in using linear programming models to evaluate the utilization of aspen in Alberta. The discussion will address the benefits and limitations of using a linear programming model and give a general background for the development of the aspen model.

3.1 Benefits and limitations of linear programming

Linear programming analysis is a mathematical method which can allocate scarce resources among competing processes to obtain optimum effectiveness (Sitter 1969). Practically speaking, the method defines a single identifiable objective in the form of a linear equation, and determines the optimal solution of this objective using input restraints and alternate independent activities (Pearse and Sydneysmith 1966). The final solution gives the optimal use and real values of the resources and activities. An added benefit of linear programming analysis is that it provides information on how the optimum solution will change when input data are varied. Because of the interplay of intermediate products and activities in a complex production situation, optimum allocation of resources and critical points of change are very difficult to evaluate without a linear programming model. Thus, linear programming is an excellent tool in management decision-making.

Another benefit of linear programming analysis is the ability to quickly evaluate many types and sizes of systems once the model is constructed. For instance, the allocation of lumber to different types of resaws in a sawmill could be evaluated and optimized. A complex, integrated operation including pulp mills, sawmills and plywood production could also be analyzed. In either case, the linear programming solution would give the optimal utilization of resources and equipment in the system subject to the given constraints.

Although linear programming analysis is a very helpful tool with a wide variety of applications, there are several limitations to the method. The name itself implies an important limitation. Linear programming deals only with linear relationships. Therefore any activities or restraints with quadratic relationships cannot be evaluated unless they are reduced to a linear form. This factor limits the use of the concepts of probability and economies of scale in linear programming studies. The linear relationships also require that unit prices, production technology and unit costs are fixed.

The computer programs used to solve a linear programming model may also be a limitation. If the computer programs do not allow for integer variables (an extension of the linear programming model), precise results may be more difficult to obtain. The difficulty comes when fractional uses of resources or equipment do not represent practical solutions. For instance, purchasing only 26% of a pulp mill

is not feasible.

Finally, the effectiveness of linear programming analysis is probably most limited by the completeness and accuracy of the data input. Linear programming models are used to model and evaluate the essence of a system, not necessarily the reality. In so doing, certain areas of the physical system may not be included in the evaluation. Sometimes the areas that are evaluated tend to be ambiguous, making them difficult to define precisely. Because of these problems, linear programming should be considered a tool in the decision making process, and not a means of providing a definitive answer.

3.2 Background on developing the aspen model

The application of linear programming analysis to the aspen utilization problem has both advantages and disadvantages. One advantage is that this technique has the ability to analyze a wide range of resource and production options when determining the combinations of most profitable operations. The problem with utilizing aspen in Alberta is not in lack of technical knowledge as much as in finding a combination of production options which are economically feasible. Another advantage of using linear programming analysis is the opportunity to determine the critical points of change, either in costs, prices or production, which will cause processes to be viable or unprofitable. Probably the

biggest disadvantage to applying linear programming analysis to aspen utilization is the lack of accurate data. The problem of old resource data has already been noted. Conversion data are also poor in certain areas of production (e.g., sawmills) simply because few people are manufacturing aspen products.

The model used in the analysis is constructed from the viewpoint of a large corporation seeking to diversify into potentially lucrative opportunities. Although modern technology in the forest products field will be employed to utilize aspen in the model, experimental or unproven systems will not be evaluated. Areas of production will include harvesting, hauling, lumber, pulp, plywood, particleboard, and waferboard. The model will describe options which have the potential of using relatively large amounts of the aspen resource. Only those products which have been or are presently being marketed will be included in the linear programming model. Re-manufacturing of the primary product, such as a furniture component plant, will not be considered at this time.

4. THE ASPEN MODEL

The previous chapter contains the description of concepts used to evaluate aspen utilization in Alberta. This chapter contains the specifics of the location, the wood resource, the production options and the products in the aspen reference model⁵. The equations used in the reference model assumed that the physical resources of wood, equipment, capital and labour are available for immediate use and that the construction of mills is instantaneous. All cost figures in the reference model are adjusted to 1980 dollars.

4.1 Location

The area chosen for evaluation of aspen utilization is located near Slave Lake, Alberta. The Slave Lake Forest has one of the highest proportions of aspen cover in all of Alberta's forest reserves (Alberta Energy and Natural Resources 1979). This region has traditionally been a centre for aspen utilization in Alberta having, at one time or another, an aspen stud mill, a veneer mill and a waferboard plant. Although the stud mill no longer exists and the veneer plant uses only a small amount of aspen, a newly expanded waferboard plant utilizes 100% aspen for its boards. Many government research projects on aspen

⁵The model described in Chapters 4 and 5 will be referred to as the reference model. The optimal solution of the reference model will provide benchmark data for further analysis.

utilization have also been conducted in the Slave Lake area. These studies provided a considerable amount of the information utilized in the model.

4.2 Resource

The resource data used in the model are based upon the Alberta Forest Service(1971) publication "Present and Potential Poplar Utilization in the Province of Alberta." The data in this paper are old but they were the best available. The annual allowable cut of aspen on the Slave Lake Forest is 2,268,000 m³. Fire loss deductions and a twenty-five percent deduction for cull are included in the 2,268,000 m³ figure. However, 350,000 m³ of previously committed timber allocations are not removed from this total.

As shown in Table 6, the forest was divided into 5 harvest areas based upon similar stocking characteristics. The sites are assumed to be made up of 80% trembling aspen and 20% balsam poplar, unless otherwise noted. Costs for sawlogs were \$0.47/m³, which included \$.25/m³ for the wood and \$.22/m³ for reforestation(McDonald 1979). Pulpwood costs are a few cents cheaper, but to simplify the model all logs were considered sawlogs. An extra 7% was added to site volumes to account for the full-tree harvesting option(Keays 1971, Bailey 1973). Stumpage is the same with either option.

TABLE 6
DESCRIPTION OF HARVEST AREAS

Harvest Area	Slave Lake Forest Unit	Area Available (ha)	Stocking (m ³ /ha)		Stumpage (\$/ha)
			TL	FT	
1	S15	1910	73.4	78.5	34.50
2	S1, S4	5853	95.0	101.6	44.65
3	S3, S9, S10	4431	130.0	139.1	61.10
4	S5, S8	3876	161.0	172.3	75.67
5	S6, S12	2089	179.0	191.5	84.13

Note: TL--tree length; FT--full tree.

4.3 Harvesting

In the harvesting portion of the model, clearcutting is assumed using either manual or mechanical felling with wheeled skidding. Productivity and cost figures for these methods are given in Table 7. The model assumes all harvesting will be done by contract. A recent study by Alberta Energy and Natural Resources(1979) provided data the manual felling and road building costs. Feller-buncher costs are 25% higher than manual felling figures(Ryan 1979). The calculations for the data in Table 7 are found in Appendix 1.

4.4 Tree Size

The Alberta Forest Service(1971) divided the available timber volumes into two size classes by diameter at breast height(DBH). They were a 10.2-22.9 cm(4-9 in) class and a 25.4 cm(10 in) and greater class. One must accept two assumptions before these data can be utilized in the model. The first assumption is that only those trees in the 25.4 cm and greater class will be hauled to the mill. This assumption is erroneous, especially considering that the pulp, particleboard and waferboard mills could utilize smaller trees. However, the lack of better information necessitates this limitation. Secondly, an assumption is made that the 25.4 cm and greater volumes include tree sizes down to 22.9 cm(9 in). This assumption was made for the

TABLE 7
HARVESTING PRODUCTIVITY AND COST

Method	Productivity (m^3/hr)	Cost (\$/hr)
TL Manual	5.66	87.22
TL Mechanical	2.80	53.94
FT Manual	8.41	129.60
FT Mechanical	4.36	83.98

Note: TL--tree length; FT--full tree

simplicity of applying the rough diameter distributions obtained by Bailey and Dobie(1977) to the available data. Size class distributions are shown in Appendix 2.

4.5 Hauling

Average hauling distance from the harvest sites to the town of Slave Lake is 145 km(90 mi) return(Alberta Energy and Natural Resources 1979). The common hauling practice in Alberta is either tree-length or full-tree. Tree-length hauling costs totalled $\$3.52/m^3$. An assumption is made that full-tree hauling would add 10% to the tree-length cost, making the cost for full-tree hauling $\$3.87/m^3$. Calculations for these costs are found in Appendix 3.

4.6 Processing

All mills are assumed to be located near the town of Slave Lake. Ample industrial property is available in the area for approximately $\$4942/ha$ ($\$2000/A$)(Holtby 1981). Five different configurations of processing facilities are included in the evaluation. The five were chosen because of their potential to use relatively large quantities of aspen. The facilities included are:

1. four sawmills,
2. a pulp mill,
3. a particleboard mill,
4. a plywood mill, and

5. a waferboard mill.

4.6.1 Sawmills

The model includes the option of a scrag mill or a twin band mill to produce both factory and construction lumber products. Factory lumber is used in items such as furniture and is graded by hardwood lumber standards. Construction lumber, on the other hand, is graded on softwood structural building standards. Table 8 describes the different assumptions of each mill. The scrag sawmill and twin band sawmill were used in the model because pertinent data were available for utilizing aspen in these systems. Studies by Leach and Gillies(1972), Bailey and Dobie(1977), and Boywer(1974) used 2.54 m(100 in) sawlogs to reduce cull but related lumber recovery to tree DBH rather than sawlog size. The sawmills in the model, therefore, produce 2.44 m(8 ft) lumber and base lumber conversion factors on DBH classes. Appendix 4 includes an elaboration on the mills and their products.

4.6.2 Pulp mill

Market pulp production in the model uses the chemi-mechanical process. Production and cost data for the pulp operation were obtained from Woodbridge Reed and Associates(1981). The mill has a capacity of 425 air dry metric ton(admt) per day utilizing a mixture of 50% aspen and 50% spruce. Woodbridge *et.al.*(1981) provided the

TABLE 8

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAWMILLS

Mill Name	Equipment	Products	Average Lumber Recovery (%)	Capacity (m ³)	Capacity (MMfbm)
Stud	2-saw scrag, chipping edger	studs, boards	57.0	42250	18.0
Dim.	2-saw scrag, chipping edger	dimension, boards	57.0	42250	18.0
Board	2-saw scrag, chipping edger	factory lumber	47.5	38000	16.
Twin	twin band, 2 vertical resaws	factory lumber	45.8	45312	19

Note: Lumber recovery percentages converted to lumber recovery factors are: 57% = 6.8 fbm/ft³, 47.5% = 5.7 fbm/ft³ and 45.8% = 5.5 fbm/ft³.

production and cost data for the model. Chips are available for pulping from both roundwood and sawmill or plywood residue. The spruce chip component is purchased at \$35/bone dry unit (BDU). The pulp yield of aspen is only 31.45% due to the high quality of chips required by the process. Total capital cost of the mill is over \$100 million with operating costs of \$170.50/admt. A further breakdown of pulping figures is included in Appendix 5.

4.6.3 Particleboard mill

Particleboard production in the model is based upon the mill described by Bowyer (1974). The operation has an annual capacity of 100,359 m³ (56.7 MMsf, 3/8-inch basis). The mill converts 78.9% of the raw material input into a three-layer board with a density of 640 kg/m³ (40 lbs/ft³). Chips are again available from roundwood and mill residue. Four board thicknesses from 9 mm (3/8 in) to 19 mm (3/4 in) were arbitrarily chosen for production sizes. A product mix was not specified, thus allowing the model to choose the most profitable thickness. The particleboard cost data are outlined in Appendix 8.

4.6.4 Waferboard mill

Waferboard production and cost information was obtained from Columbia Engineering International Ltd. (1981). The mill has an annual capacity of 141,600 m³ (160 MMsf, 3/8-inch basis) using a 2.44 m (8 ft) by 4.88 m (16 ft) twelve opening

press. The assumption was made that wafers are generated only from roundwood. Five different thicknesses of waferboard were arbitrarily chosen to describe options for production. The capital cost of the operation exceeds \$37.5 million, with operating costs of \$76.55/m³. Appendix 6 shows the details of the waferboard costs and conversion factors.

4.6.5 Plywood mill

The equations to describe the production of aspen plywood were not as straightforward as those for the other mills. Conversion data for specific log sizes were available in Bowyer (1974) but resource information refers to only tree sizes by DBH class. Using data from Leach and Gillies (1972), Bailey (1973) and Bailey and Dobie (1977), a log mix was derived for the various tree class sizes (see Appendix 7). A summary of this mix is found in Table 9. Cull material is chipped for pulp or particleboard production at a cost of \$7.94/m³ (see Appendix 5). Bowyer's (1974) technique was then utilized to determine the volume of dry veneer, core, drying loss and rounding and trimming for the different log classes shown in Table 10 and developed in Appendix 7. Capital and manufacturing costs of the 27,450 m³/yr plywood operation were also obtained from Bowyer (1974).

TABLE 9
SUMMARY OF PLYWOOD LOG MIX

Tree Size Class (cm)	Percent Of Log Sizes				
	20 cm	28 cm	36 cm	43 cm	Cull
23	25.00	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
30	37.50	18.75	. . .	. . .	43.75
38	44.40	33.30	16.60	. . .	5.70
46	10.00	40.00	35.00	15.00	0.00

TABLE 10
BREAKDOWN OF PLYWOOD LOGS

Log Size (cm)	Dry Veneer (\$)	Core (\$)	Rounding and Trim (\$)	Drying (\$)
20	43	27	19	11
28	49	15	25	11
36	53	9	27	11
43	55	6	28	11

4.7 Chips and residue

The chip and residue component of production is handled in a number of different ways. Chips are generated from lumber production, plywood production or from roundwood. The chips produced at the sawmills and plywood facility can be utilized for pulp and particleboard at zero cost. An assumption was made that other chip markets are not presently available. Except for the waferboard operation, the mills in the model do not generate any of their own energy requirements from hogfuel, plywood trim or rounding material⁶. All mills, however, were assumed to utilize only barked wood. Market prices were obtained for hogfuel and plywood residue in order to quantify the amount of this material in the optimal solution. The hogfuel price is \$6.11/m³ and the plywood trim and rounding material price is \$8.14/m³ (Columbia Engineering International Ltd. 1981).

4.8 Products and prices

Some of the products which can be manufactured in the model have already been listed in the individual mill discussions. A complete list of potential products and their prices is found in Table 11. The stud and dimension prices shown were obtained by subtracting \$10.00/Mfbm from the Madison's Canadian Lumber Reporter (Friesen 1981) for

⁶Although plywood trim and rounding residue can be used in particleboard furnish, this material is not made available for that use in order to simplify the model.

TABLE 11
 PRODUCT OPTIONS AND PRICES
 USED IN REFERENCE MODEL

Mill	Product Grade or Thickness	Price
stud	studs	\$149.00/Mfbm
	econ. stud	85.00
stud and dimension	select board	\$305.00/Mfbm
	const. board	200.00
	std. board	195.00
	util. board	120.00
	econ. board	85.00
dimension	construction	\$152.00/Mfbm
	standard	152.00
	utility	103.00
	economy	85.00
twin and board	#1&BTR board	\$425.00/Mfbm
	#2A board	200.00
	#2B board	200.00
	#3 board	150.00
pulp	pulp	\$510.00/admt
particleboard	9 mm	\$229.32/m ³
	13 mm	211.86
	16 mm	211.86
	19 mm	203.04
waferboard	6 mm	\$317.80/m ³
	8 mm	296.61
	9 mm	264.83
	11 mm	248.18
	16 mm T&G	296.02
plywood	6 mm	\$557.94/m ³
	13 mm	337.46
	19 mm	284.04

spruce-pine-fir. The \$10.00 discount is a measure of market reluctance to use aspen lumber when compared to alternatives (Karim 1981). Prices on factory lumber were obtained from Nielson (1979). The pulp price came from Woodbridge *et al.* (1981). MacMillian Bloedel Building Materials Ltd. (1981) supplied the waferboard and particleboard prices, and plywood prices were obtained through reducing retail prices (University of Alberta 1981) by 12%.

4.9 Capital and operating costs

In order to analyze the optimum combination of activities for harvesting, milling and marketing aspen, financial requirements were not limited. All operating costs are deducted from the profit as they occur; however, 24% interest is charged for the use of the money. Likewise, depreciation is deducted when mills are utilized, and 12% interest is charged on capital purchases.

5. THE LINEAR PROGRAMMING MATRIX

The content of this chapter outlines the arrangement of the information discussed in Chapter 4 into a linear programming matrix format. The matrix will be referred to as the reference matrix. The optimal solution of the matrix will yield baseline data for sensitivity analysis of the model. The reference matrix consists of the linear objective function plus a set of constraining equations. The constraining equations define the limits and inter-relationships of the variables in the objective function. The matrix can be separated into the general sections of harvesting, milling, marketing and resource limits, as illustrated in Figure 2. The complete matrix is found in Appendix 9.

5.1 The objective function

The objective function in the aspen reference matrix calculates net profit. The function evaluates 127 variables and their associated coefficients. Variables indicate the level of use of a particular activity. The associated coefficients take into account costs in the harvesting and milling sections and the returns on various products in the marketing section.

$$Z_{\max} = HW + My + Sx$$

subject to:

$$Aw = R_1$$

$$Bw + Cy = R_2$$

$$Dy + Ex = 0$$

where:

- Z_{max} = the objective function to be maximized.
- H = row vector of coefficients associated with the cost of harvesting (1 X 56).
- M = row vector of coefficients associated with the cost of milling (1 X 31).
- S = row vector of coefficients associated with the returns of marketing (1 X 39).
- w = column vector of harvesting variables (38 X 1).
- y = column vector of milling variables (68 X 1).
- x = column vector of marketing variables (29 X 1).
- A = matrix of harvesting coefficients (24 X 30).
- B = matrix of production coefficients (14 X 26).
- C = matrix of wood requirement coefficients for mills (39 X 31).
- D = matrix of coefficients for product output (29 X 8).
- E = matrix of coefficients to market products (29 X 39).
- R₁ = column vector of resource limitations on harvesting (24 X 1).
- R₂ = column vector of resource limitations on milling (39 X 1).

Figure 2. General equations of model matrix

5.2 Harvesting section

The harvesting section of the reference matrix contains resource limitations, available felling options and hauling variables.

5.2.1 Resource limitations

Ten variables in the matrix deal with the aspen resource in the Slave Lake Forest. Although only five potential harvest areas are available in the model, ten variables are necessary to define stand volumes using tree-length or full-tree harvesting methods. The units of the resource variables are hectares. Stand volumes on each area are shown in Table 6.

The resource variables are limited in two ways. The first limits the number of hectares that can be harvested in each area. The second limits the volume removed from the whole forest by the annual allowable cut. The allowable cut from the individual harvest areas is determined using tree-length volumes. The extra volume associated with full-tree harvesting is included when volumes are transferred to the felling options.

5.2.2 Felling options

The volume of trees from the harvest areas is transferred to the felling variables through transfer equations. Four felling variables are needed for each harvest area. Two of the variables represent tree-length

felling. The other two represent full-tree felling. Felling productivity coefficients (Table 7) convert tree volumes into the felling variable units (hours). Felling costs are deducted from the objective function as a specific variable is utilized.

The equations used to transfer quantities out of the felling variables perform two functions. The first function uses conversion figures to calculate tree volumes (m^3). Secondly, tree size classes are delineated by utilizing an equation for each size class. An explanation of the method used to determine these transfer coefficients is found in Appendix 2.

5.2.3 Hauling

Tree volumes are transferred from the felling variables into hauling variables utilizing eight equations. These equations account for four tree size classes and keep tree-length and full-tree volumes distinct. There are a total of twenty-six hauling variables. The function of these variables is to calculate tree volumes that could be utilized at the different mills. A small percentage of the tree volume transferred into all hauling variables is subsequently transferred to a variable which accounts for tree bark. The full-tree volumes also have a branch and top percentage removed. The remaining percentage of tree volume is transferred to the milling section.

In the sawmill and plywood hauling variables, the integrity of tree sizes was maintained to account for recovery differences with respect to size class. Usable tree volumes in the chip hauling variables were transferred to the pulp and particleboard mills. The volumes of wood transferred to the waferboard mill were converted directly into waferboard by the hauling variable coefficients. The treatment of tree volumes in the hauling variables are calculated for sawmills, chips, waferboard and plywood in Appendices 4, 5, 6 and 7, respectively.

5.3 Milling section

The variables in the milling section of the reference matrix represent the various processing facilities available to the hypothetical firm. The milling variables take into account conversion factors, operating costs, capital costs and depreciation.

5.3.1 Lumber, pulp, particleboard and waferboard production

The arrangement of the variables representing the sawmills, pulp mill, particleboard mill and waferboard mill is similar. Two variables are used for each mill. The stud sawmill variables will illustrate the function of the two variables. Tree volumes separated by size class are transferred into the first stud mill variable from the hauling variables. The coefficients of these transfer

equations in the stud mill column are lumber recovery figures. Operating costs are deducted from the objective function as the first stud mill variable is utilized.

The volume of lumber manufactured is then transferred to the second stud mill variable. This variable represents the fixed cost portion of the sawmill. Deductions for depreciation are taken from the objective function and capital to build the mill is transferred from the stud capital-lending variable. The volume of lumber according to grade (see Appendix 4) is subsequently transferred to the marketing section.

5.3.2 Plywood production

The modelling of the plywood mill required five variables. Veneer recovery varies with log size. Because the hauled material is designated by DBH class, additional transfer equations were necessary to represent the separation of tree volumes into log size classes, as seen in Appendix 7. The volume of logs in each class is subsequently transferred into four variables which account for plywood production. Operating costs are deducted by these variables. The plywood manufactured is then transferred to a single variable which is used to calculate the depreciation, the amount of capital required to buy the mill and the volume of plywood available to the marketing section.

5.3.3 Other activities

The milling section of the matrix also includes variables representing the volume of chips, the quantity of money borrowed and tax and advertising costs. The chip variables represent the volume of chips resulting from the chipping of log-ends in plywood log production. The chips can be utilized for pulp and particleboard production or they can be sold on the open market. The money variables deduct interest charges from the objective function for both operating and capital costs. The tax and advertising variables are used to deduct 2.75% of the value of gross sales from the revenue to pay property taxes and advertising costs.

5.4 Marketing section

The marketing section of the matrix calculates the revenue in the model. The variables in this section represent eleven grades of construction lumber, four grades of factory lumber, market pulp, four thicknesses of particleboard, five thicknesses of waferboard, three thicknesses of plywood, chips, hogfuel and plywood trimming and rounding residue. Sawmill variables transfer a prescribed grade mix into the lumber marketing variables utilizing a number of transfer equations. The volume of particleboard produced is transferred by one equation. This volume can be utilized by any of the four particleboard

thickness variables which results in the most profitable product mix. The transfer of waferboard and plywood production to the marketing section is modelled in the same manner. The hogfuel and trimming and rounding variables were included for reference purposes only.

5.5 Resource Limitations

The resource limitations section defines the variable limits in the reference matrix. Most coefficients in this section are zero because many equations are transfer equations. A balance equation is used to transfer values from one variable to another. For instance, the transfer equation from the variable representing particleboard production (PARTMIL) to the variable representing capacity of the particleboard mill (PARTCAP) is:

$$-0.789 \times \text{PARTMIL} + 1.0 \times \text{PARTCAP} \leq 0$$

For this equation to be true, the activity level of the PARTMIL variable (i.e. m³ of production) must be matched with the activity level of the PARTCAP variable (i.e. m³ of plant capacity).

The equations that have non-zero coefficients represent physical resource limits. The equations limit annual allowable cut, land area available for harvest and production facility capacities. These resource limits are shown in Table 12.

TABLE 12
UPPER LIMITS ON ACTIVITIES IN THE MATRIX

Activity	Limit
annual allowable cut	2,268,000 m ³
harvest area 1	1,910 ha
harvest area 2	5,853 ha
harvest area 3	4,431 ha
harvest area 4	3,876 ha
harvest area 5	2,089 ha
stud and dimension sawmill	42,250 m ³
twin sawmill	45,312 m ³
board sawmill	38,000 m ³
pulp mill	157,500 admt
particleboard mill	100,539 m ³
waferboard mill	141,600 m ³
plywood mill	27,450 m ³

6. RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS

The optimal solution of the aspen reference model was found using the linear programming package⁷ on the Amdal 470 v/8 computer at the University of Alberta. Various techniques of sensitivity analysis were subsequently utilized on the reference matrix to demonstrate the effect of model variation.

6.1 The optimal solution of the reference matrix

The optimal solution using the coefficients in the reference matrix shows that a net profit of nearly \$25.0 million would be realized. Operating expenses would total \$49.2 million and capital costs would be \$55.6 million. The profit was derived from selling lumber, particleboard, waferboard and plywood. Table 13 gives the summary of major solution variables. The complete solution is found in Appendix 10.

6.1.1 Harvesting results

A total of 937,062 m³ of aspen would be harvested annually using activities in the optimal solution. This amounts to 41% of the deciduous allowable cut on the Slave Lake Forest. The model utilized all the land available in harvest area 5 and ninety percent of the land in harvest

⁷The Mathematical Programming System/360(360A-CO-14X) Linear and Separable Programming package supplied by International Business Machines Corporation was used to solve the matrix.

TABLE 13
OPTIMUM SOLUTION OF REFERENCE MODEL

Model Variable	Limit of Utilization	Activity Level	
Z_{\max} (\$)	...	24,952,490	
operating cost (\$)	...	48,360,606	
capital cost (\$)	...	55,585,223	
harvesting	area 1 (ha)	1,910	
	area 2 (ha)	5,853	
	area 3 (ha)	4,431	
	area 4 (ha)	3,876	3,496
	area 5 (ha)	2,089	2,089
hauling	sawlogs (m^3)	...	218,067
	chips (m^3)	...	...
	walferboard (m^3)	...	342,615
	plywood (m^3)	...	64,880
mills	stud (m^3)	42,250	42,250
	dimension (m^3)	42,250	...
	twin (m^3)	45,312	...
	board (m^3)	38,000	38,000
	pulp (admt)	157,500	...
	particleboard (m^3)	100,359	100,359
	walferboard (m^3)	141,600	141,600
plywood (m^3)	27,450	27,450	

area 4. Tree-length and full-tree harvesting methods are employed using manual labour for felling. The sawmill and plywood mill receive both tree-length and full-tree material. The waferboard mill uses only the full-tree component. Roundwood is not chipped. Eighty-seven percent of the wood directed to the plywood mill is in the 46 cm DBH size class.

6.1.2 Mill utilization and products

The optimal solution includes variables representing two sawmills, the particleboard mill, the waferboard mill and the plywood mill. All mills operate at 100% capacity. The chips required for particleboard production come from the sawmills and plywood mill. The products sold by the mills include construction and factory lumber, 9 mm (3/8 in) sheets of particleboard and 6 mm (1/4 in) thicknesses of waferboard and plywood. Table 14 shows the quantity of products which were manufactured. The volume of residue generated by the model totalled 6,146 m³ of hogfuel and 13,833 m³ of plywood trim and rounding.

6.2 Variations in harvesting

Sensitivity analysis in the harvesting section of the model concentrated on the variables associated with the wood resource and harvesting methods. The effects of stand variation on the optimal solution were analyzed and the

TABLE 14
 PRODUCTS IN OPTIMAL SOLUTION OF REFERENCE MODEL

Product	Grade or Thickness	Production
construction lumber (boards)	select	901 Mfbm
	construction	382
	standard	546
	utility	355
	economy	27
construction lumber (studs)	stud	21,767 Mfbm
	economy stud	3,359
factory lumber	#1&BTR	3,270 Mfbm
	#2A	4,088
	#2B	4,088
	#3	4,905
particleboard	9 mm	100,359 m ³
waferboard	6 mm	141,600 m ³
plywood	6 mm	27,450 m ³

critical costs of harvesting methods on area 5 were identified.

6.2.1 The resource

The aspen stand data used in the reference model are evaluated in this section. The cost of aspen stumpage accounts for less than 1% of the total operating cost of the optimal solution. Variation of these costs in the model would provide little relevant information on aspen utilization. The assumption that all stands contain the same mix of tree sizes effectively eliminates the significance of varying volume statistics on the harvest areas. Increasing or decreasing the volume stand statistics areas will cause the model to choose the areas with the highest stand volumes. However, the effect of tree size on the optimal solution can be evaluated by changing the DBH size distributions.

The tree size distributions in the reference model were varied in two ways. The DBH size mix of the reference model has almost one-half of the volume of the stands in trees 38 cm and greater. Only 14.9% of the volume is assumed to be in the 23 cm DBH class. The first variation of the model changed the mix on area 5 to forty percent of the volume in the 23 cm class, thirty-five percent in the 30 cm class, fifteen percent in the 38 cm and ten percent in the 46 cm class. The tree size mix was not altered on any of the other harvest areas. The second variation changed the DBH classes

in areas 4 and 5 to the 40/35/15/10 mix.

The effects of the mix variations on the optimal solution of the reference matrix are tabulated in Table 15. In variation 1, the mix changes did not effect the optimal mill production of the reference model. The new size class mix on area 5 caused the harvesting of six more hectares of area 4 and some distribution changes of tree sizes and volumes delivered to the mills. The optimal solution of the reference matrix was further altered in variation 2 where tree sizes on areas 4 and 5 were adjusted. Mill production included all the mills of the reference solution, but the stud mill ran at 92% of capacity instead of the 100% capacity utilized in the optimal solution. The number of hectares harvested on area 4 was reduced and 1098 hectares of area 2 was cut. The hauling statistics indicate that the tree volumes used by the different mills changed as tree size mix changed.

The conclusion from evaluating size class variation is that size class distribution has little effect on production. The reason for this lies in the integrated system of mills. Various tree sizes can be brought into the facility and distributed in an optimal fashion to the mills. Therefore, sufficient volumes of trees are more critical to aspen utilization than tree size.

TABLE 15
 VARYING TREE SIZE DISTRIBUTION IN THE REFERENCE MODEL

Model Variable	Reference Matrix	Variation 1	Variation 2
Z _{max} (\$)	24,952,490	24,917,680	24,714,596
harvesting	...	...	1,098
area 2 (ha)	3,496	3,502	2,851
area 4 (ha)	2,089	2,089	2,089
area 5 (ha)			
hauling	218,067	217,382	208,131
sawlogs (m ³)	342,615	344,306	345,928
waferboard (m ³)	64,880	64,676	69,561
plywood (m ³)			
mills	42,250	42,250	38,771
stud (m ³)	38,000	38,000	38,000
board (m ³)	100,359	100,359	100,359
particleboard (m ³)	141,600	141,600	141,600
waferboard (m ³)	27,450	27,450	27,450
plywood (m ³)			

6.2.2 Harvesting methods

Harvesting methods can be evaluated in the model using the range report. The optimal solution of the reference matrix utilizes the full-tree, manual felling option for harvesting area 5. Tree-length harvesting would be employed on this area if full-tree harvesting costs would increase by \$0.50/hr. A lowering of the cost of tree-length, manual harvesting from \$87.22/hr to \$86.71/hr would produce the same change. Switching from manual to mechanical methods of harvesting would require full-tree, mechanical harvesting costs to drop from \$83.98/hr to \$63.13/hr. Changing to strictly tree-length harvesting would not add significantly to the cost of harvesting aspen, but a switch to mechanical felling would have a significant cost impact.

6.3 Variation of the mills

The sensitivity of the reference model to changes in mill cost is examined in this section.

6.3.1 Mill operating costs

The effect of increased operating costs for a mill in the reference model can be evaluated using the range report. The report shows the highest operating cost a mill can have before the variables in the optimal solution will change. Table 16 records the critical upper costs for the mills. An operating cost increase of \$5.00/m³ produced at the stud

TABLE 16

UPPER LIMIT OF MILL OPERATING
COSTS BEFORE SOLUTION CHANGE

Mill	Operating Cost (\$/m ³)	
	reference model	upper limit
stud	15.33	20.23
board	17.06	52.13
particleboard	52.33	105.89
waferboard	76.55	135.62
plywood 1	49.08	64.31
plywood 2	55.92	118.15
plywood 3	60.49	69.01
plywood 4	62.77	69.94

sawmill will cause the dimension sawmill to enter the solution. The board mill ceases production when costs escalate to \$52.13/m³ and the particleboard operation is profitable up to an operating cost of \$105.89. The operating cost of the waferboard mill can increase over \$59.00/m³ produced before waferboard will no longer be manufactured in the reference model. Production of waferboard will decrease at a rate of 788 m³ per dollar as this cost increases. The cost figures for the plywood mills give an indication of relative sensitivity of the model to bolt size. Trees will be hauled for chips when the cost of veneer production from 28 cm bolts increases to \$64.31/m³. The type and size of trees delivered to plywood mills 2,3 and 4 are changed when the upper cost limits are attained in these operations. With the exception of the stud sawmill and plywood mills 3 and 4, the operating costs of mills in the optimal solution could increase \$15.00/unit and not effect the mill combination in the optimal solution.

6.3.2 Realignment of mill operating and capital costs

The selection process of mill variables in the optimal solution of the reference matrix first chooses the mill operating cost variable. The capital cost variable enters the solution immediately after the operating cost variable. Under this system, the model calculates capital costs for only the mill capacity needed to support production levels(i.e. the model assumes linear relations between mill

cost and capacity). This was not a problem in the optimal solution of the reference model because all mills operated at full capacity. The analysis of this section utilized separable programming to alter the pulp and particleboard mills. These changes described the situation where a mill of specified capacity must be built before production would begin.

Four evaluations of the altered matrix were conducted. The first run allowed the model to find the optimal solution utilizing any combination of mills. The second evaluation forced the model to include the pulp mill, but did not require the production of pulp. Similarly, the particleboard mill was forced into the solution in the third run. The fourth evaluation forced the model to include both the pulp mill and the particleboard mill in the solution. The results of the evaluation are shown in Table 17.

The results of the first evaluation showed that neither the pulp mill nor the particleboard mill entered the solution. These results contradict the optimal solution of the reference matrix where the particleboard mill operates at full capacity. The reason for this problem originates in the mathematical procedures utilized to solve linear programming. These procedures can generate erroneous data because a local optimum. The results of the first analysis are due to a local optimum.

The second and third analyses show profitable operations when either the pulp mill or the particleboard

TABLE 17

SEPERABLE PROGRAMMING OF PULP AND PARTICLEBOARD PRODUCTION IN MODEL

Model Variable	Mill forced into Solution			
	none	pulp	particlebd	both
Z_{max} (\$)	16,109,106	6,674,818	27,212,617	-4,209,273
area 2 (ha)	...	5,853	...	...
area 3 (ha)	...	1,355	...	...
area 4 (ha)	1,308	3,876	3,498	3,502
area 5 (ha)	2,089	2,089	2,089	2,089
sawlogs (m ³)	...	215,376	218,025	217,970
chips (m ³)	...	470,215	...	...
waferboard (m ³)	342,813	338,245	342,608	342,599
plywood (m ³)	60,761	91,383	65,150	65,483
stud (m ³)	...	42,250	42,250	42,250
board (m ³)	...	38,000	38,000	38,000
pulp (admt)	...	157,500	...	100
particleboard (m ³)	...	...	100,359	100,359
waferboard (m ³)	141,600	141,600	141,600	141,600
plywood (m ³)	27,450	27,450	27,450	27,450

mill is forced into the solution. In both cases, the optimal solution builds the mill and operates it at full capacity. The \$20.0 million difference in profit between runs two and three clearly shows the advantage of operating an aspen particleboard mill rather than a pulp mill. A loss of \$5.3 million occurs when both mills are forced to be built. The loss is incurred because a large capital investment for the pulp mill must be made even though it is not profitable.

The conclusion to the realignments analysis indicates that either a pulp or particleboard mill could operate profitably in an integrated aspen facility. The facility with a particleboard mill is considerably more profitable than one with a pulp mill. An aspen utilization facility could not operate with both a pulp and particleboard mill.

6.4 Variation of product prices

The effect of product price change on the optimal solution of the aspen model is evaluated in this section.

6.4.1 Particleboard, waferboard and plywood variation

Particleboard prices, waferboard prices and plywood prices were varied using parametric programming techniques. The price of particleboard was lowered to \$129.32/m³. Waferboard and plywood prices were reduced to \$217.80/m³ and \$235.94/m³, respectively. Optimal solutions were calculated as product prices were incremented by \$25.00 and other model

coefficients remained constant. This was done in order to determine when production of the product became profitable. Another analysis evaluated the interaction between the three products by incrementing their prices simultaneously.

The first evaluation analyzed particleboard prices, as summarized in Table 18. The particleboard mill cannot operate at a profit when the product price is \$129.32/m³. When the price of particleboard is incremented to \$154.32/m³, the particleboard mill and stud mill enter the solution and operate at full capacity. Table 19 records the critical prices for waferboard production. The mill operates at 26% of its capacity when the selling price of waferboard is \$242.80/m³. The waferboard mill runs at full capacity when the waferboard price is \$292.80/m³. Similarly, the plywood mill enters the optimal solution at \$260.94/m³, but does not reach full mill capacity until the price is \$285.94/m³, as seen in Table 20.

The final price evaluation using parametric procedures simultaneously incremented the particleboard, waferboard and plywood prices. Particleboard prices started at \$104.32/m³, waferboard prices at \$192.80/m³ and plywood prices at \$235.94/m³. The results of the analysis show that aspen utilization is not profitable at the starting prices (Table 21). The first increment of \$25.00/m³ caused the board sawmill, the pulp mill and the plywood mill to enter the solution. The chips produced from the manufacturing of lumber and plywood are sufficient for the pulp mill to

TABLE 18
EFFECT OF 'PARTICLEBOARD PRICE
VARIATION ON THE OPTIMAL SOLUTION

Model Variable	Particleboard Price (\$/m ³)	
	129.32	154.32
Z _{max} (\$)	18,786,774	20,543,997
harvesting	area 4 (ha)	2,226
	area 5 (ha)	2,089
hauling	sawlogs (m ³)	93,849
	waferboard (m ³)	342,717
	plywood (m ³)	60,761
	stud (m ³)	...
mills	board (m ³)	38,000
	pulp (admt)	19,499
	particleboard (m ³)	...
	waferboard (m ³)	141,600
	plywood (m ³)	27,450

TABLE 19

EFFECT OF WAFERBOARD PRICE VARIATION ON THE OPTIMAL SOLUTION

Model Variable	217.80	242.80	292.80
Z_{max} (\$)	17,809,461	17,944,621	24,530,922
harvesting area 4 (ha)	32	1,119	3,496
harvesting area 5 (ha)	2,089	2,089	2,089
hauling sawlogs (m^3)	150,514	218,996	218,067
chips (m^3)	15,200	...	...
waferboard (m^3)	...	90,034	342,615
plywood (m^3)	85,863	64,650	64,880
mills stud (m^3)	20,013	41,789	42,250
board (m^3)	38,000	38,000	38,000
particleboard (m^3)	100,359	100,359	100,359
waferboard (m^3)	...	37,084	141,600
plywood (m^3)	27,450	27,450	27,450

TABLE 20

EFFECT OF PLYWOOD PRICE VARIATION ON THE OPTIMAL SOLUTION

	Model Variable	235.94	260.94	285.94
Z_{max} (\$)		19,951,651	20,033,620	20,604,522
harvesting	area 4 (ha)	3,007	3,085	3,496
	area 5 (ha)	2,089	2,089	2,089
hauling	sawlogs (m ³)	218,722	217,111	218,067
	chips (m ³)	14,802	...	...
	waferboard (m ³)	341,483	341,630	342,615
	plywood (m ³)	...	20,793	64,880
mills	stud (m ³)	42,250	42,250	42,250
	board (m ³)	38,000	38,000	38,000
	particleboard (m ³)	100,359	100,359	100,359
	waferboard (m ³)	141,600	141,600	141,600
	plywood (m ³)	...	4,847	27,450

TABLE 21

PARTICLEBOARD, WAFERBOARD AND PLYWOOD PRICE
VARIATION IN THE REFERENCE MODEL

Model Variable	Initial Price	Increment 1	Increment 2
Z_{max} (\$)	...	206,976	2,951,297
harvesting	1,119
area 4 (ha)	...	1,373	2,089
area 5 (ha)
hauling	...	92,141	218,996
sawlogs (m ³)	90,034
waferboard (m ³)	64,650
plywood (m ³)	...	70,081	...
mills	41,789
stud (m ³)	...	38,000	38,000
board (m ³)	...	25,394	...
pulp (admt)	100,359
particleboard (m ³)	37,084
waferboard (m ³)	27,450
plywood (m ³)	...	22,652	...

Note: Initial price was particleboard = \$104.32/m³, waferboard = \$192.80/m³ and plywood = \$235.94/m³. Prices were incremented in \$25.00 units.

operate at 16% of capacity. The next price increment brings the stud mill, the particleboard mill and the waferboard mill into the solution. The pulp mill is no longer profitable at this increment. Further increments of prices do not alter the solution.

Analysis of price variation revealed additional information on aspen utilization besides critical production price data. The final analysis illustrates that aspen utilization can only be profitable with an integrated system of mills. The minimum number of mills appears to be three, as shown in Table 21, when the plywood, pulp and board mills are in the solution. Another interesting point is that plywood production becomes profitable at a lower price in the final analysis than when prices are individually incremented. This is due to the lack of competition for tree volumes in the final analysis. The profitable operation of the stud mill is directly linked to the utilization of stud chips in the particleboard mill. This is illustrated in Tables 18 and 21 by the stud mill entering the solution when the particleboard operation became profitable. Likewise, in Table 20, chips from the manufacture of plywood replace the chips produced from roundwood when plywood production is profitable.

6.4.2 Chip, pulp and stud prices

The effects of changes in the price of chips, pulp and studs were evaluated using a range report. Chips in the reference model have the option of being utilized in the pulp mill and the particleboard mill or being sold on the open market. The optimal solution showed that all chips would be used in particleboard production. The market price for chips needs to be at a minimum of \$114.00/BDU before chips could be sold at a profit. The high price of market chips indicates the value of these chips within the model. The price for pulp must increase from \$510.00/admt to \$564.43/admt before pulp production becomes profitable. Stud prices can drop only \$9.52/Mfbm to \$139.48/Mfbm before dimension lumber becomes more profitable to produce. This shows that an aspen sawmill producing studs should have the flexibility to move into the dimension lumber market.

7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The forest resource in Alberta contains 680 MMm³ of deciduous, merchantable timber. Although the net annual allowable cut for this timber is 11.7 MMm³, only 1% of this amount is utilized every year. This study showed that the utilization of Alberta's untapped deciduous resource is both possible and profitable.

7.1 Summary

The aspen utilization model developed in this analysis showed that an integrated system of mills is necessary to use aspen. The optimal system includes sawmill, particleboard, waferboard and plywood facilities. The model showed tree-length harvesting of aspen does not have a significant cost difference from the full-tree method. However, a switch from manual felling to mechanical methods would greatly affect harvesting cost. The volume of aspen in a stand was determined to be more critical to utilization than the tree size distribution. This is due to the ability of the integrated system to optimally direct incoming tree volumes to the different mills. Maximum profit is attained in the model when chip residue can be utilized. Either a particleboard mill or pulp mill can be used in this regard, but the particleboard mill is more profitable. The analysis also showed that sawmills must be versatile in their ability to meet market demands.

7.2 Recommendation for validation

The conclusions derived from this analysis are based upon the assumptions and the data used in the model. The results could vary significantly when either the assumptions or the data are altered. The sensitivity analysis performed in the study illustrated the procedure that would be used to validate other groups of coefficients in the model.

This analysis identified three areas of evaluation which need further study. The first area deals with the aspen resource data. Accurate information needs to be obtained on stand volumes, tree sizes and decay percentages. The analysis showed that total harvest area volume was more important than tree size. However, both volume and tree size information is critical to utilization. The amount of decay will also have an effect on product conversion factors, particularly plywood. The second area of evaluation is that of mill data. Current mill costs and utilization techniques need to be applied to the aspen utilization problem. Other types of processing mills should also be introduced. Finally, cost and productivity data for harvesting and hauling of aspen need to be evaluated and validated.

LITERATURE CITED

- Alberta Energy and Natural Resources. 1979. Energy and chemicals from wood. Energy and Natural Res. Rep. No. 90, Edmonton, Alta. 55 p.
- Alberta Forest Service. 1971. Alberta forest inventory statistics by forest management units and forests. Timber Management Br., Alta. For. Serv., Edmonton, Alta. 13 p.
- Bailey, G.R. 1973. Lumber grade recovery from straight aspen logs. For. Prod. J. 23(4): 47-54.
- Bailey, G.R. 1974. Construction lumber from poplars. In: Proceedings of Poplar Utilization Symposium, ed. R.W. Neilson and C.F. McBride. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-127, Vancouver, B.C. p. 67-83.
- Bailey, G.R. and Dobie, J. 1977. Alberta poplars - tree and log quality. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-155, Vancouver, B.C. 8 p.
- Barnes, B.V. 1966. The clonal growth habit of American aspen. Ecology 47: 439-447.
- Barnes, B.V. 1969. Natural variation and delineation of clones of *Populus tremuloides* and *P. grandidentatum* in northern Lower Michigan. Silvae. Genet. 18: 130-142.
- Barnes, B.V. 1975. Phenotypic variation of trembling aspen in Western North America. For. Sci. 21: 319-328.
- Barnhart, C.L., editor. 1974. The American College Dictionary. Random House, New York, N.Y. 1444 p.
- Boughton, W.C.. 1967. Planning the construction of forest roads by linear programming. Australian Forestry 31(2): 111-120.

- Boywer, J.L. 1974. An analysis of selected production alternatives for the utilization of Minnesota aspen. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 23 p.
- Brese, W. and Associates. 1977. Aspen utilization study. Ind. Dev. Br., Alberta Bus. Dev. and Tour., Edmonton, Alta. 63 p.
- Canadian Lumber Standard Administration Board. 1980. Standard grading rules for Canadian lumber. National Lumber Grades Authority, Ganges, B.C. 206 p.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. 1979. Logging operations reports summaries 1977-78. Montreal, P.Q. 25 p.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. 1980. Logging operations reports summaries 1978-79. Montreal, P.Q. 25 p.
- Canadian Standards Association. 1970. Code of recommended practice for engineering design in timber, CSA Std. 086-1970. In: Timber Design Manual. Laminated Timber Inst. of Canada. 1972. Ottawa, Ont. p 345-446.
- Ceasar, P.W. 1974. Poplar - its past and future as a lumber product. In: Proceedings of Poplar Utilization Symposium, ed. R.W. Neilson and C.F. McBride. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-127, Vancouver, B.C. p. 125-135.
- Columbia Engineering International Ltd. 1981. Unpublished data on waferboard facilities. Vancouver, B.C.
- Dobie, J. and D.M. Wright. 1975. Conversion factors for the forest products industry in western Canada. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-97, Vancouver, B.C. 92 p.
- Dobie, J. and D.M. Wright. 1979. Metric conversion factors for the forest products in western Canada. Forintek Canada Corp., West. For. Prod. Lab., Tech. Rep. No. 1, Vancouver, B.C. 60 p.

- Dufrese, McLaggan, Dargnault Inc. 1970. Marketing Canadian hardwood furniture components in the United States. Wood Products Branch, Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont. 102 p.
- Flann, I.B. 1974. Conversion of hardwood logs into factory lumber and furniture components. *In: Proceedings of Poplar Utilization Symposium*, ed. R.W. Neilson and C.F. McBride. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-127, Vancouver, B.C. p. 103-123.
- Forsten, L.B. and J.V. Stewart. 1970. Linear programming as a forest land management decision tool. Canadian Forestry Serv., For. Ec. Res. Instit., Info. Rep. E-X-9. Ottawa, Ont. 25 p.
- Fregren, D.H. 1979 Hardwoods future in Alberta. *In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc.*, ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Canada Corp., West. For. Prod. Lab., Spec. Pub. No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 145-147.
- Friesen, J., ed. 1981. Framing lumber; boards. *Madison's Canadian Lumber Reporter* 26(7): 1-8.
- Gummeson, V. 1979. Composite board challenges. *In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc.*, ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Canada Corp., West. For. Prod. Lab., Spec. Pub. No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 73-78.
- Harris, W.G. 1968. Utilization of poplar for plywood and lumber. *In: Growth and Utilization of Poplars in Canada*; ed. J.S. Maini and J.H. Cayford. Can. Dep. For. Rural Dev., Pub. 1205, Ottawa, Ont. p. 201-207.
- Haygreen, J.G. and S.S. Wang. 1966. Some mechanical properties of aspen wetwood. *For. Prod. J.* 16(9): 118-119.
- Higginbotham, K.O. 1981. Associate professor in Forest Science Department, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. December interview.
- Hovarter, F. 1978. Vice-president of Bagley Kiln Component

- Parts Corp, Bagley, Minn. June interview.
- Holtby, E. 1981. Royal Bank manager, Edmonton, Alta. June telephone interview.
- Hyslop, K.J. 1980. Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) from hardwoods. *In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc.*, ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Canada Corp., West. For. Prod. Lab., Spec. Pub. No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 89-93
- Jack, W.H. 1967. A simple example of management planning. *Forester, N. Ireland* 8(2): 8-13.
- Jackson, C. 1974. The deciduous timber resource and forest management policies of Alberta. *In: Proceedings of Poplar Utilization Symposium*, ed. R.W. Neilson and C.F. McBride. *Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-127*, Vancouver, B.C. p. 6-15.
- Karim, B. 1981. Forest Products Specialist, Alberta Forest Service, Edmonton, Alta. August telephone interview.
- Keays, J.L. 1971. Complete tree utilization, Part 1: Unmerchantable top of bole. *Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-69*; Vancouver, B.C. 98 p.
- Keays, J.L., J.V. Hatton, G.R. Bailey and R.W. Neilson. 1974. Present and future uses of Canadian poplars in fibre and wood products. *Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-120*, Vancouver, B.C. 49 p.
- Kennedy, R.W. 1968. Anatomy and fundamental wood properties of poplar. *In: Growth and Utilization of Poplars in Canada*; ed. J.S. Maini and J.H. Cayford. *Can. Dep. For. Rural Dev., Pub. 1205*, Ottawa, Ont. p. 149-168.
- Kennedy, R.W. 1974. Properties of poplar that affect utilization. *In: Proceedings of Poplar Utilization Symposium*, ed. R.W. Neilson and C.F. McBride. *Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-127*, Vancouver, B.C. p. 54-63.
- Kennedy, R.W. 1979. Hardwoods, an opportunity or hindrance.

- In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc.*, ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Canada Corp., West. For. Prod. Lab., Spec. Pub. No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 149-151.
- Kidd, W.E., E.F. Thompson Jr., and P.H. Hoepner. 1966. Forest regulation by linear programming - a cost study. *J. of For.* 64(9): 611-613.
- Koepke, M.S. 1976. Aspen market opportunities: lumber, excelsior and residue. *In: Utilization and Marketing Tools for Aspen Management in the Rocky Mountains. Proc. Symp.*, Sept. 8-9. U.S.D.A., Rocky Mtn. For. and Range Exp. Sta., Gen. Tech. Rep. RM-29, Fort Collins, Colo. p. 47-52.
- Laminated Timber Institute of Canada. 1972. Timber design manual. Laminated Timber Institute of Canada, Ottawa, Ont. 458 p.
- Leach, H.A. and Gillies, G.B. 1972. An economic study of the manufacture of aspen lumber for panels, dimension stock and pallets. Wood Products Branch, Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont. 30 p.
- Leak, W.B. 1964. Estimating maximum allowable timber yields by linear programming. U.S.D.A. Northeastern For. Exp. Stat., For. Serv. Research Paper NE-17, Upper Darby, Pa. 9 p.
- Little, R.L. and T.E. Wooten. 1972. Product optimization of a log concentration yard by linear programming. Clemson University, Dept. of Forestry, Forest Research Series No. 24., Clemson, S.C. 14 p.
- Littleford, T.W. and J.W. Roff. 1975. Evaluation of structural grades of northern aspen. *Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-148*, Vancouver, B.C. 10 p.
- MacKay, J.F.G. 1980. Drying solid-wood hardwood products. *In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc.*, ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Canada Corp., West. For. Prod. Lab., Spec. Pub. No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 113-119.

- MacMillan Bloedel Building Materials Ltd. 1981. August 17 telephone interview with salesman, Edmonton, Alta.
- Manning, G.H. 1971. Linear programming resource allocation and market benefits. Environ. Can., For. Serv. Pub. No. 1298, Ottawa, Ont. 18 p.
- McDonald, C.S. 1979. Status of the hardwood resource in Alberta. *In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc.*, ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Canada Corp., West. For. Prod. Lab., Spec. Pub. No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 23-29.
- McDougall, F.W. 1978. "Energy and chemicals from wood." (draft of Alberta Energy and Natural Resources Rep. No. 90.), Edmonton, Alta.
- Mueggler, W.F. 1976. Type variability and succession in Rocky Mountain aspen. *In: Utilization and Marketing Tools for Aspen Management in the Rocky Mountains. Proc. Symp.*, Sept. 8-9. U.S.D.A., Rocky Mtn. For. and Range Exp. Sta., Gen. Tech. Rep. RM-29, Fort Collins, Colo. p. 16-19.
- Navon, D.I. and McConnen, R.J. 1967. Evaluating forest management policies by parametric linear programming. U.S.F.S. Pacific Southwest For. and Range Exp. Stat. Res. Paper No. PSW-42, Berkley, Calif. 13 p.
- Neilson, R.W. 1975. Poplar utilization: a problem analysis. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-149, Vancouver, B.C. 65 p.
- Nielson, R.W. 1979. Secondary or minor products challenges. *In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc.*, ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Canada Corp., West. For. Prod. Lab., Spec. Pub. No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 53-59.
- Nielson, R.W. 1980. Poplar utilization trends and prospects. *In: Proceedings of Second Annual Meeting of the Poplar Council of Canada, Poplar Council of Canada and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources*, Vancouver, B.C. p. 63-77.
- Pearse, P.H. and S. Sydneysmith. 1966. Method for allocating

- logs among several utilization processes. For. Prod. J. 16(9): 87-88.
- Penick, E.B., Jr.. 1968. Linear programming - applications to machine loading in a furniture plant. For. Prod. J. 18(2): 29-34.
- Ramsing, K.D. 1968. Linear programming for plywood mix problems. For. Prod. J. 18(4): 98-101.
- Reeves, J.R. 1974. The potential of poplar for pallets. In: Proceedings of Poplar Utilization Symposium, ed. R.W. Neilson and C.F. McBride. Environ. Can., West. For. Prod. Lab., Inf. Rep. VP-X-127, Vancouver, B.C. p. 138-152.
- Ryan, T. 1979. Unpublished data from logging operations report of St. Regis(Alberta) Ltd. for 1976, Hinton, Alta.
- Schier, G.A. 1976. Physiological and environmental factors controlling vegetative regeneration of aspen. In: Utilization and Marketing Tools for Aspen Management in the Rocky Mountains. Proc. Symp., Sept. 8-9. U.S.D.A., Rocky Mtn. For. and Range Exp. Sta., Gen. Tech. Rep. RM-29, Fort Collins, Colo. p. 20-29.
- Sitter, R.M.. 1969. Linear programming(usually provides a good source of ideas for creating better profit levels). British Columbia Lumber. 53(5): 31-35.
- Szabo, K. 1967. (Linear programming of sawmill productions.) Faip. Kutatas, Budapest. Transl. Dep. Fish & For. Canada. No. 00FF-TR87, 1970. Ottawa, Ont. 41 p.
- Thompson, E.F., W.B. Tilghman, P.H. Hoepner and D.P. Richards. 1968. Linear programming over time to establish least-cost wood procurement procedures. Res. Div. Bull. 29, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Vir. 68 p.
- Toovey, J.W. 1979. Hardwoods future in B.C., an industry viewpoint. In: Utilization of Western Canadian Hardwoods Symp. Proc., ed. J.A. McDonald and M.N. Carroll. Forintek Canada Corp., West. For. Prod. Lab., Spec. Pub.

No. SP-2, Vancouver, B.C. p. 141-144.

University of Alberta. 1981. Poplar plywood prices. Central Stores Catalogue, Cat. No. 25, Sec. B, Edmonton, Alta.

Wall, R.F. 1971. Variation in decay in aspen stands as affected by their clonal growth pattern. Can. J. for Res. 1: 141-146.

Wardle, P.A.. 1966. The application of linear programming to problems of timber transport scheduling the supply to a pulp mill. (Document) F.A.O./E.C.I.E./I.L.O. Study Group on Methods of Organization of Forest Work, Geneva. 7 p.

Wengert, E.M. 1975. "Properties and characteristics of aspen that affect utilization in the Rocky Mountains." Rocky Mtn. For. and Ran. Exp. Sta., unpublished report, Fort Collins, Colo. 21 p.

Wengert, E.M. 1976. Some properties and characteristics of aspen that affect utilization in Rocky Mountains. In: Utilization and Marketing Tools for Aspen Management in the Rocky Mountains. Proc. Symp., Sept. 8-9. U.S.D.A., Rocky Mtn. For. and Range Exp. Sta., Gen. Tech. Rep. RM-29, Fort Collins, Colo. p. 62-67.

Woodbridge, Reed and Associates Ltd. 1981. Aspen for high quality chemi-mechanical pulp overview for Alberta. Alberta Research Council, Vancouver, B.C. 49 p.

APPENDIX 1. HARVESTING APPENDIX

The harvesting appendix is divided into two sections which include felling and skidding productivity and harvesting costs.

A. Felling and skidding productivity

The harvesting options in the model include the methods of tree-length or full-tree harvesting. The trees were all skidded by wheeled skidder. Productivity data for tree-length harvesting using a three-man crew were taken from Leech and Gillies (1972). The productivity of full-tree harvesting with a three-man crew was derived by increasing the tree-length productivity figure by 67%. This increase was based on the differences between tree-length and full-tree productivity in the Hinton, Alberta area (Ryan 1979). Productivity data for mechanical felling were obtained from the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (1979, 1980). Tree-length figures are taken from the 1980 publication, whereas full-tree data was calculated by averaging the data from both years. The average was used because data varied so widely between publications. Table 22 outlines harvesting productivity.

B. Harvesting costs

As calculated in Table 23, manual harvesting costs totalled \$15.41/m³. Mechanical harvesting costs are 25%

TABLE 22
PRODUCTIVITY OF HARVESTING METHODS

Method	Productivity	
	<i>cunits/hr</i>	<i>m³/hr</i>
TL manual	2.00*	5.66
FT manual	2.97*	8.41
TL mechanical	0.99	2.80
FT mechanical	1.54	4.36

Note: TL--tree length; FT--full tree

*Assumed 3-man crew

TABLE 23
TREE LENGTH HARVESTING COSTS

Cost Centre	Costs (\$/m ³)	
	1977*	1980**
felling, limbing, skidding	4.81	7.21
skidroads, landings	0.37	0.54
loading	0.37	0.54
camp costs	0.67	0.97
overhead	2.14	3.21
road costs	2.03	2.94
TOTAL	10.39	15.41

*Source: Alberta Energy and Natural Resources. 1979. Energy and chemicals from wood. Energy and Natural Res. Rep. No. 90, Edmonton, Alta. p. 13.

**Source for price indexes: Statistics Canada. 1981. Construction price statistics. Min. of Supply and Services Can., Cat. 62-007, Vol. 8, No. 3, Ottawa, Ont. p. 43.; Statistics Canada, 1981. Estimates of Labour income. Min. of Supply and Services Can., Cat. 72-005, Vol. 35, No. 1, Ottawa, Ont. p. 34.

higher or \$19.26/m³. The units of the harvesting variables in the matrix are in hours, therefore these costs must be expressed in \$/hr to satisfy equation units. The productivity figures used for the conversion are:

tree-length manual: $\$15.41/\text{m}^3 \times 5.66 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} = \$87.22/\text{hr}$,

tree-length mechanical: $\$19.26/\text{m}^3 \times 2.80 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} = \$53.94/\text{hr}$,

full-tree manual: $\$15.41/\text{m}^3 \times 8.41 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} = \$129.60/\text{hr}$,

full-tree mechanical: $\$19.26/\text{m}^3 \times 4.36 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} = \$83.98/\text{hr}$.

APPENDIX 2. TREE SIZE CALCULATIONS

The content of this appendix describes the development of aspen size classes, the distribution of size classes on the harvest areas and the calculations describing the harvesting of individual size classes.

A. Aspen size classes

Bailey and Dobie (1977) recorded the size class distribution of an aspen stand in the Slave Lake region. The stand contained 72% trembling aspen and 28% balsam poplar. The weighted tree size distribution in Table 24 was developed from this information.

B. Distribution of size classes

Alberta Forest Service (1971) information provides stand volume data for trees smaller than 25.4 cm DBH and trees larger than 25.4 cm DBH. As was noted in Chapter 4, an assumption is made that only the 25.4 cm and greater portion will be delivered to the mills. This portion of the volume is assumed to include tree sizes down to 23 cm DBH. Multiplying the weighted averages from Table 24 by the percentage volumes of 25.4 cm and greater trees on each area gives the percentage of tree sizes available from the harvest areas as seen in Table 25.

C. Harvesting individual size classes

TABLE 24
WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF TREE SIZE CLASSES

DBH Class (cm)	Trembling Aspen (%)	Balsam Poplar (%)	Weighted Average (%)
23	16.0	12.0	14.9
30	41.0	29.0	37.6
38	24.0	30.0	25.7
46	19.0	29.0	21.8

TABLE 25
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TREE SIZE CLASSES ON THE HARVEST AREAS

Harvest Area	Volume of trees 23+ cm (%)	DBH Class (cm)			
		23	30	38	46
1	53	7.9	19.9	13.6	11.6
2	59	8.8	22.2	15.2	12.9
3	57	8.5	21.2	14.6	12.4
4	62	9.2	23.3	15.9	13.5
5	66	9.8	24.8	17.0	14.4

Figure 3 illustrates the flow of the tree volumes through the felling portion of the matrix. The letters A and B are coefficients in the felling column and indicate the productivity (m^3/hr) for the different felling methods. The model assumes clearcutting on all areas but only a percentage of the volume felled will be hauled to the mills. These portions by size class are found in Table 25. The B coefficient is found by multiplying the A productivity coefficient by the portion assigned for an individual size class. For example, the productivity of tree length manual felling is $5.66 m^3/hr$. On harvest area 1, 7.9% of the harvested trees will be of the 23 cm class. The B coefficient entered into the matrix for tree-length, manual felling on area 1 would be,

$$5.66 m^3/hr \times 7.9\% = 0.448 m^3/hr.$$

The other B coefficients were calculated in a similar manner.

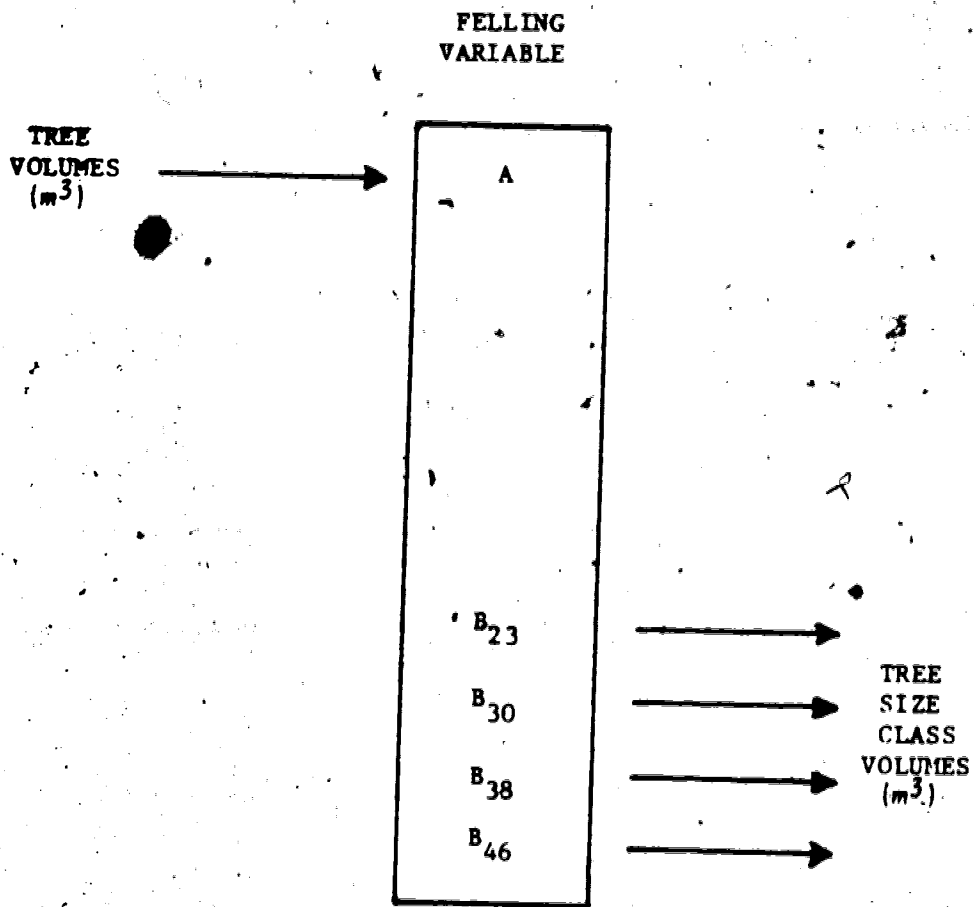


Figure 3. Flow of tree volumes through felling variables

APPENDIX 3. HAULING COST CALCULATIONS

McDougall(1978) reported a 1977 hauling cost in the Slave Lake area of \$0.07 per cord(cd) per running mile. By utilizing an average of both diesel fuel and wages and salaries price indexes^a, this figure was increased 66% to \$0.12/cd per running mile. The haul to Slave Lake is an average 145 km(90 mi) return. Hauling cost is:

$$\$0.12/\text{cd}/\text{mi} \times 90 \text{ mi} \times 0.2759 \text{ cd}/\text{m}^3 = \$2.98/\text{m}^3.$$

Unloading costs are assumed to be the same as loading costs(see Table 23) which amounts to \$0.54/m³. Therefore, the total cost for tree-length hauling and unloading comes to \$3.52/m³. Full-tree hauling costs are assumed to be 10% higher, thus totalling \$3.87/m³.

^a Statistics Canada. 1981. Industry price indexes. Minister of Supply and Services Canada, Cat. 62-011, Vol. 7, No.5, Ottawa, Ont. p. 57. and, Statistics Canada. 1981. Estimates of labour income. Minister of Supply and Services Canada, Cat. 72-005, Vol. 35, No. 1, Ottawa, Ont. p. 34.

APPENDIX 4. SAWMILL CONVERSION CALCULATIONS

This appendix includes a discussion of trees to sawlogs and sawmill conversion.

A. Conversion of trees to sawlogs

The amount of tree volume arriving at the sawmills must be adjusted to account for bark, branches and top and bucking to proper lengths. Keays (1971) determined the percentage of bark and branches and tops for different size classes of trembling aspen (Table 26). Tree-length volumes removed only the bark component, while percentages for bark, branches and tops were removed from full-tree volumes.

Log volumes as a percentage of tree volume for trembling aspen and balsam poplar in Alberta were documented by Bailey and Dobie (1977). These percentages were weighted according to the 80/20 assumed mix of trembling aspen to balsam poplar, then applied to the volume of the boles calculated in Table 26. Table 27 shows these calculations.

B. Stud and dimension sawmills conversion factors

Because the stud and dimension sawmills are essentially the same mill, lumber recovery is assumed to be the same for each. Lumber recovery factors (LRF) for both trembling aspen and balsam poplar were taken from the Bailey and Dobie (1977). The conversion of these factors into a percentage of lumber recovered and weighting to account for

TABLE 26
PERCENT VOLUME OF TREES FOR SAWLOGS

	Size Class (cm)			
	23	30	38	46
Bark	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Branches and Top	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
Tree Length Bole	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Full Tree Bole	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.89

TABLE 27

WEIGHTED SAWLOG VOLUMES AS PERCENT OF TREE VOLUMES

Size Class	Log Volumes TA (\$)	Log Volumes BP (\$)	Weighted Average (\$)	Sawlog Volume, Tree Length (\$)	Sawlog Volume, Full Tree (\$)
23	81.0	81.0	81.4	0.749	0.700
30	87.0	83.0	86.5	0.796	0.752
38	86.0	81.0	85.0	0.782	0.749
46	89.0	84.5	88.1	0.810	0.784

Note: TA--trembling aspen; BP--balsam poplar.

stand mix is shown in Table 28.

The scrag-chipping edger mill system produces 100 tons of dry chips per day (Boywer 1974). This figure is converted to the proper units for matrix equations as follows:

$$100 \text{ tons/day} \times 909.1 \text{ kg/ton} \times 2.7 \text{ m}^3 \text{ SWE} / 1000 \text{ kg} \\ = 245 \text{ m}^3 \text{ chips/day.}$$

Then,

$$245 \text{ m}^3 \text{ chips/day} \times 0.00592 \text{ days/m}^3 \text{ lumber} \\ = 1.45 \text{ m}^3 \text{ chips/m}^3 \text{ lumber.}$$

SWE is the solid wood equivalent of 1000 kg of trembling aspen wood (Dobie and Wright 1979).

The grades of lumber produced from aspen were evaluated by Bailey and Dobie (1977). These data were used to develop a weighted product mix of boards, studs and dimension lumber. The study showed that 8% of the lumber sawn became one-inch boards, with the remainder ending up as two-inch stock. Tables 29, 30 and 31 show the product calculations for boards, studs and dimension lumber respectively.

C. Twin and board sawmills conversion factors

The twin band system described by Leech and Gillies (1972) and the scrag mill used by Boywer (1974) manufactured factory lumber in the model. The twin system had a lumber recovery of 45.8% or a LRF of 5.5. Bailey (1973) found that straight aspen logs could achieve a LRF of 6.7 for one-inch factory lumber. This high LRF was attained because the study used large, straight logs. Bailey and

TABLE 28

LUMBER RECOVERY FOR STUD AND DIMENSION SAWMILLS

Size Class	LRP TA	Lumber Recovered TA (%)	LRP BP	Lumber Recovered BP (%)	Weighted Lumber Recovery (%)
23	5.90	49.0	5.80	48.0	48.8
30	7.00	58.0	6.30	52.0	56.8
38	7.30	61.0	6.70	56.0	60.0
46	7.60	63.0	7.40	61.0	62.6

Note: TA--trembling aspen; BP--balsam poplar.

TABLE 29
PRODUCT MIX FOR BOARDS

Grade	Volume of TA (fbm)	Percent of TA Total	Volume of BP (fbm)	Percent of BP Total	Weighted Average (\$)	Percent of Total Production
select	1,273	42.0	836	40.0	41.6	0.033
construction	458	15.0	523	25.0	17.0	0.014
standard	742	25.0	474	23.0	24.6	0.020
utility	510	17.0	244	12.0	16.0	0.013
economy	32	1.0	8	...	0.8	0.001
TOTAL	3,016	100.0	2,084	100.0	100.0	...

Note: TA--trembling aspen; BP--balsam poplar.

TABLE 30

PRODUCT MIX FOR STUDS

Grade	Volume of TA (lbm)	Percent of TA Total	Volume of BP (lbm)	Percent of BP Total	Weighted Average (%)	Percent of Total Production
stud	29,787	87.0	22,550	85.0	86.6	0.797
economy stud	6,364	13.0	3,975	15.0	13.4	0.123
TOTAL	34,151	100.0	26,525	100.0	100.0	...

TABLE 31
 PRODUCT MIX FOR DIMENSION LUMBER

Grade	Volume of TA (fbm)	Percent of TA Total	Volume of BP (fbm)	Percent of BP Total	Weighted Average (\$)	Percent of Total Production
construction	17,351	50.0	11,216	42.0	41.6	0.445
standard	4,736	14.0	6,031	23.0	15.8	0.145
utility	8,001	23.0	5,302	20.0	22.4	0.206
economy	4,364	13.0	3,975	15.0	13.4	0.123
TOTAL	34,151	100.0	26,525	100.0	100.0	...

Note: TA--trembling aspen; BP--balsam poplar.

Dobie(1977) showed that smaller trees have a significantly lower LRF. Both B ywer (1974) and Bailey(1973) showed recovery for factory lumber to be lower than that of construction lumber. A LRF of 5.7(47.5%) is employed for the scrag mill to account for crooked, sweepy and smaller logs. Data could not be found on lumber recovery of factory lumber for different tree sizes. Therefore all size classes used the same average recovery.

Chip production from the twin band mill equalled 0.70 odt/Mfbm. This figure converts to 0.728 m³ chips/m³ of lumber produced using the technique outlined in stud and dimension chip conversion. Likewise the scrag mill produces 92 odt/day or 1.45 m³ chips/m³ of lumber. The chipping edger in the scrag system significantly increases the amount of chips produced by a mill.

Leech and Gillies(1972) study provided product mix data for both mills. The mixes are seen in Table 32.

TABLE 32

PRODUCT MIX OF FACTORY LUMBER

Grade	Twin Mill (%)	Board Mill (%)
#1&BTR	17	20
#2A	24	25
#2B	25	25
#3	34	30

APPENDIX 5. PULP CONVERSION CALCULATIONS

This appendix gives a detailed explanation of the conversion of roundwood to chips and the conversion of chips to pulp. The amount of chips available from roundwood is first considered. Woodbridge, et.al. (1981) noted that 85% of the usable bole of an aspen tree can be made into chips. This figure applied to the bole data shown in Table 26 gives the amount of chips available for pulp or particleboard from roundwood.

The second area of consideration is the conversion of chips to pulp. Pulp yield from aspen is calculated as follows: the pulp mill has a yearly solid wood requirement of 425,000 m³, only half of which is aspen (i.e. 212,500 m³). Eighty-five percent of the aspen wood brought to the mill is usable. The amount of aspen roundwood needed is:

$$212,500 \text{ m}^3 / 0.85 = 250,000 \text{ m}^3.$$

The mill's yearly production is 157,500 admt. The amount of aspen/admt is:

$$250,000 \text{ m}^3 / 157,500 \text{ admt} = 1.59 \text{ m}^3 / \text{admt}.$$

Only 50% of aspen chips are usable in chemi-mechanical pulp, so

$$1.59 \text{ m}^3 / 0.50 = 3.18 \text{ m}^3 / \text{admt} \text{ or } 0.1345 \text{ admt} / \text{m}^3$$

Spruce chips are also needed in the pulping process. The amount of spruce necessary for a single air-dry metric ton is 0.468 BDU.

Woodbridge, *et.al.* (1981) listed the operating cost of one air-dry metric ton of pulp as \$215.00. This figure includes \$44.50/ admt for harvesting. Because the model takes harvesting costs into account, the operating cost of the pulp mill was reduced to \$170.50/admt.

APPENDIX 6. WAFERBOARD CONVERSION AND COSTS

Conversion and cost figures for waferboard production were obtained from Columbia Engineering International Ltd. (1981). Waferboard requires 0.763 odt of wood/Mef, 3/8-inch basis. The metric conversion of this figure is 2.116 m³ of wood input per cubic metre of waferboard, or 0.473 m³ produced/m³ input. The 0.473 m³/m³ can be used to convert the percentage of bole available into waferboard (Table 33).

The capital cost of the waferboard mill used in the model is \$37,546,665. The information available did not differentiate depreciable items, but used 10 year, straight-line depreciation in the analysis. Manufacturing costs are shown in Table 34.

TABLE 33
ROUNDWOOD TO WAFERBOARD CONVERSION

Tree Type	Size Class (cm)	Percent Bole	Waferboard Conversion (m^3/m^3)
tree length	all	92	0.435
full tree	23	86	0.407
full tree	30	87	0.412
full tree	38	88	0.416
full tree	46	89	0.421

TABLE 34

MANUFACTURING COSTS OF WAFERBOARD

Item	Cost (\$/Msf, 3/8-inch basis)
resins and wax	24.28
power	8.00
fuel	3.00
labour	14.70
supplies	8.75
administration	5.50
insurance and local taxes	3.25
TOTAL	67.75
TOTAL (\$/m³)	76.55

APPENDIX 7. PLYWOOD PRODUCTION CALCULATIONS

This appendix is composed of two parts. The first describes the method of deriving log sizes from tree size data. The second part uses Boywer's (1974) method of determining veneer production from different log sizes.

A. Log sizes

Roundwood to plywood conversion factors can be calculated using data from the literature (Boywer 1974). These factors are based upon the top diameter of 2.54 m (100 in) logs. The tree volumes used in the model must be converted into log volumes to utilize the conversion factors. Please refer to Table 35 as the logic of the calculations to determine log sizes is explained.*

The first step in calculating the logs in a tree is to determine tree height. Tree heights to merchantable tops were determined by utilizing rough height information from Bailey (1973). Next, the number of logs in a tree of a given diameter was evaluated. Both Bailey (1973) and Bailey and Dobie (1977) gave some data on the number of 8.33 ft logs that could be expected in a given sized trees. The usable and cull portions of the tree length was then calculated. The length of usable tree-length was determined by multiplying the number of logs in the tree by 8.33 ft. Cull lengths were found by subtracting the usable portion of the

* All calculations in this section were done in English units because the literature used these units.

TABLE 35
CALCULATING THE DIAMETER OF PLYWOOD LOGS

Tree Size Class (cm)	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Logs per Tree	Usable Log Length (ft)	Call Length (ft)	Butt Dia. (in)	First Log Bottom Dia. (in)
23	9	38	3.50	29.2	8.8	9.5	8.8
	10	41	4.00	33.3	7.7	10.5	9.9
	11	41	4.50	37.5	3.5	11.5	11.2
30	12	50	4.50	37.5	12.5	12.5	11.6
	13	53	5.00	41.6	11.4	13.5	12.6
	14	56	5.50	45.8	10.2	14.5	13.7
38	15	58	5.50	45.8	12.2	15.5	14.6
	16	58	6.00	50.0	8.0	16.5	15.9
	17	58	6.25	52.0	6.0	17.5	17.0
46	18	62	6.25	52.0	10.0	18.5	17.8
	19	62	6.50	54.2	7.8	19.5	18.9
	20	62	6.75	56.2	5.8	20.5	20.1

tree from the total tree length.

Diameters along the length of the tree could be calculated using Leech and Gillies (1972) reported aspen taper of 0.15 in/ft. Butt diameter was calculated by multiplying the taper by 3.5 ft and subtracting the result from the DBH. The calculations to derive the diameters of the logs rely on the assumption that the cull portions of the tree-length are evenly divided between top and bottom. In other words, crook, sweep and rot were assumed to be either at the top or bottom of the tree. The length of cull in the butt portion of the tree is one-half the total cull length. The butt-cull length multiplied by the taper gives the amount of diameter taper over the butt-cull length. This figure was then subtracted from the butt diameter to give the bottom diameter of the first log. The top diameter of the first usable log was determined by subtracting 1.25 in ($8.33 \text{ ft} \times 0.15 \text{ in/ft}$) from the bottom diameter. Similarly, log top diameters were calculated by 8.33 ft increments until the diameter was 8 in or smaller.

Two factors limit the utilization of every possible log in the tree. The first is that logs with a top diameter of 8 in or less cannot be processed by the mill at a profit. The other limitation is the number of logs that are possible in a tree. A tree could have nine logs of 8 in and greater top diameter but have only 7 possible logs in the tree. In the smaller DBH size classes, the opposite is true. There are three logs possible per tree but only one of them has a top

diameter of 8 in or greater. The figures in Table 36 were tabulated using these limitation factors. The percentage of logs in the tree size classes was calculated by dividing the total number of logs in a particular top diameter class by the total number of logs possible in the tree size class.

An example of one tree may be helpful. A tree of 11 in DBH was assumed to have a merchantable length of 41 ft and contain 4.5 logs. The total length of usable logs is:

$$8.33 \text{ ft/log} \times 4.5 \text{ logs} = 37.5 \text{ ft.}$$

This leaves 3.5 ft of unusable material. The butt diameter is:

$$11 \text{ in} = (3.5 \text{ ft} \times 0.15 \text{ in}) = 11.5 \text{ in.}$$

The bottom diameter of the first usable log is:

$$11.5 \text{ in} - (3.5 \text{ ft}/2 \times 0.15 \text{ in/ft}) = 11.24 \text{ in.}$$

The top diameter of the first log is:

$$11.24 \text{ in} - 1.25 \text{ in} = 9.99 \text{ in.}$$

Likewise, the second log's top diameter is 8.74 in and the third's 7.5 in. Even though this DBH size can have 4.5 logs, only 2 can meet the top diameter limitation of 8 in. In the whole 9 in (23 cm) DBH size class, only 25% of all logs possible can be used in the plywood mill.

Cull material can be chipped and utilized for pulp or particleboard. Alberta Energy and Natural Resources (1979) gave a 1977 chipping price of \$13/odt. The 1980 price is

TABLE 36

CONVERSION OF TREE VOLUMES TO PLYWOOD LOG VOLUMES

Tree Size Class (cm)	Logs in Trees	Log Size Classes(%)				
		20 cm	28 cm	36 cm	43 cm	cull
23	12	0.250	...	...	...	0.750
30	16	0.375	0.188	...	...	0.438
38	18	0.444	0.333	0.667	...	0.057
46	20	0.100	0.400	0.350	0.150	...

inflated to \$19.50/bdt¹⁰ or 7.94 m³. A conversion factor of 2.945 m³/BDU was used in the matrix to adjust chip production to proper units (Dobie and Wright 1979).

B. Veneer production

Boywer's (1974) explanation of veneer production is used in Table 37. Log volumes for various top diameter classes are calculated and a percentage of this volume is removed to account for the five-inch core. The amount of 1/8-inch veneer is calculated, then reduced by 39.59% to account for drying and cull. Finally, the cubic feet of veneer is determined and the percentage of veneer to total log volume is calculated.

¹⁰Source: Statistics Canada, 1981. Estimates of labour income. Minister of Supply and Services Can., Cat. 62-011, Ottawa, Ont. p. 34.

TABLE 37

VENNER PRODUCTION FROM PLYWOOD BOLTS

Log Top Dia. (in)	Log Vol. (ft ³)	Core Vol. (ft ³)	Core to Log Vol. (%)	Core Av. Vol. (%)	1/8-in Veneer (Lineal ft)	1/8-in Veneer (sf)	Drying and Cull Ded.	Oven Dry Veneer (ft ³)	Veneer to Log Vol. (ft ³)	Veneer Av. Vol. (%)
8	3.30	1.09	33	...	25.7	206	125	1.3	39	...
9	4.14	1.09	26	27	35.5	284	172	1.8	43	43
10	5.27	1.09	21	...	48.6	389	235	2.4	46	...
11	6.26	1.09	17	...	60.1	481	291	3.0	48	...
12	7.37	1.09	15	15	73.0	584	353	3.6	40	49
13	8.72	1.09	13	...	83.5	688	416	4.2	49	...
14	10.12	1.09	11	...	105.0	840	508	5.2	52	...
15	11.62	1.09	9	9	122.4	879	592	6.1	53	53
16	13.22	1.09	8	...	141.0	1128	683	7.0	53	...
17	14.92	1.09	7	...	160.8	1280	775	8.0	54	...
18	16.72	1.09	6	6	181.9	1456	881	9.1	55	55
19	18.62	1.09	6	...	203.8	1630	986	10.3	55	...

Note: The drying and cull deduction is 39.5% of possible veneer.

APPENDIX 8. COSTS FOR LUMBER, PARTICLEBOARD AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION

The capital and manufacturing costs for the sawmills, the particleboard mill and the plywood mill are described in this appendix. Boywer (1977) supplied the cost data for all mills with the exception of the twin band sawmill. The costs for the twin came from Leech and Gillies (1972). The data given in these publications were adjusted to 1980 prices using Statistics Canada price index information. Buildings and equipment are depreciated over 8 years using the straight-line method. The sawmill sites require 23 hectares of land and the sites for the particleboard mill and plywood mill each need 16 hectares. Land is available for \$4942/ha (Holtby 1981). An advertising and property tax cost is included for every mill in the model. This cost is based upon the amount of goods sold, and is deducted from the profit at that time. Table 38 outlines sawmill costs and Table 39 shows particleboard and plywood costs.

TABLE 38

COST OF LUMBER PRODUCTION

Item	Index	Scrag System (\$ X 1000)		Twin System (\$ X 1000)	
		1974	1980	1972	1980
Capital Costs					
building and engineering equipment	1	167	304	360	833
land	2	865	1508	790	1751
	...	36	100	...	100
TOTAL	...	1068	1912	1150	2684
Depreciation/year	...	...	226	...	323
Manufacturing Costs					
telephone	3	6	8	4...	...
general supplies	4	20	38	...	...
supplies and fuel	5	...	...	106	395
heat	6	1	3	...	...
electricity	7	25	55	...	...
office supplies	8	3	5	...	...
insurance	9	13	25	...	202
fuel for trans.	10	2	6	...	...
wages and salaries	11	207	509	303	1066
TOTAL	...	277	649	409	1863

Note: Index gives the reference number at end of appendix.

TABLE 39

COST OF PARTICLEBOARD AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION

Item	Index	Particleboard Mill (\$ X 1000)	1974	1974	Plywood Mill (\$ X 1000)	1980
Capital Costs						
building and engineering equipment	1	1077	1959	1149	2090	
land	2	3528	6149	2019	3520	
	...	72	80	72	80	
TOTAL	...	4677	8188	3240	5690	
Depreciation/year	...	...	1014	...	701	
Manufacturing Costs						
adhesives	12	1219	2036	234	391	
packaging	13	57	96	23	39	
telephone	3	12	15	12	15	
general supplies	4	8	15	6	12	
repair and mant.	14	130	153	60	106	
heat and power	15	218	508	86	200	
insurance	9	57	97	41	67	
fuel for trans.	10	8	22	6	17	
wages and salaries	11	939	2310	928	2286	
TOTAL	...	2648	5252	1396	3133	

Note: Index gives the reference number at end of appendix.

INDEX REFERENCE

Many indices were used from Statistics Canada to update mill costs to a 1980 basis. For ease of reference, the index entries will refer to the following publications by source letter.

SOURCE

- A Statistics Canada. 1978. Fixed capital flows and stocks, 1926-1978. Minister of Supply and Services Can., Cat. 13-568, Ottawa, Ont.
- B Statistics Canada. 1981. Construction price statistics. Minister of Supply and Services Can., Cat. 62-007, Vol. 8, No. 3, Ottawa, Ont.
- C Statistics Canada. 1981. Consumer price indexes. Minister of Supply and Services Can., Cat. 62-010, Vol. 7, No. 3, Ottawa, Ont.
- D Statistics Canada. 1981. Estimates of labour income. Minister of Supply and Services Can., Cat. 72-005, Vol. 35, No. 1, Ottawa, Ont.
- E Statistics Canada. 1981. Industry price indexes. Minister of Supply and Services Can., Cat. 62-011, Vol. 7, No. 5, Ottawa, Ont.

INDEX
NO.

DESCRIPTION

- 1 An average of source A (wood, p. 248) and source B (industrial buildings, p. 28).
- 2 Sawmill and plywood equipment came from source E (sawmill machinery, p. 48). Particleboard equipment used source E (pulp and paper machinery and parts, p. 48).
- 3 Telephone cost index came from source C (telephone, p. 29).
- 4 All general supplies indices came from source E and averaged: bolts and nuts and headed or threaded

rods with or without nuts, p.45; carpenter mechanic hand tools, p. 45; lighting fixtures, p.51; electrical industrial equipment, p. 51; misc. electrical products, p. 52; indicating, recording, and controlling instruments and accessories, p. 62.

- 5 The supplies and fuel index averaged all the items listed in index 4 plus the diesel fuel index(p. 57) of source E.
- 6 Heat was assumed to utilize natural gas which is indexed in source C, p. 29.
- 7 The cost of electricity was indexed in source E (Alberta-over 5000 kw, p. 67).
- 8 Office supplies were indexed using an average in source E of typewriter supplies(p. 63), pen and pencils manufactured(p. 63), pads and tablets(p. 40) and envelopes manufactured(p. 41).
- 9 Insurance was determined by calculating 1% of the sum of capital expenditures and estimated working capital.
- 10 Fuel was indexed using source E, diesel fuel(p. 57).
- 11 Wages and salaries utilized source C, labour income of Alberta manufacturing industries(p. 34).
- 12 Adhesives were indexed using source E, glues-all types(p. 62).
- 13 Packaging used source E, paperboard, container grades, liners, Kraft paper board(p. 38).
- 14 Repair and maintenance was calculated by taking 1% of the building and equipment cost and multiplying this figure by the number of shifts per day.
- 15 The heat and power index was calculated by averaging natural gas indexes(source C, p. 29) and electricity indexes(source E, p. 67).

APPENDIX 9. REFERENCE MATRIX

This appendix contains a listing of the reference matrix variables, a picture of the reference matrix and the reference matrix itself.

A. Listing of the matrix variables

1. ROWS

ZMAX --objective function(\$)
 OPCAP --operating capital(\$)
 ALLOWCUT--total annual allowable cut(m³)
 LIMHAR1 --limit of harvest area 1(ha)
 LIMHAR2 --limit of harvest area 2(ha)
 LIMHAR3 --limit of harvest area 3(ha)
 LIMHAR4 --limit of harvest area 4(ha)
 LIMHAR5 --limit of harvest area 5(ha)
 TLAMT1 --tree length volume from harvest area 1(m³)
 TLAMT2 --tree length volume from harvest area 2(m³)
 TLAMT3 --tree length volume from harvest area 3(m³)
 TLAMT4 --tree length volume from harvest area 4(m³)
 TLAMT5 --tree length volume from harvest area 5(m³)
 FTAMT1 --full tree volume from harvest area 1(m³)
 FTAMT2 --full tree volume from harvest area 2(m³)
 FTAMT3 --full tree volume from harvest area 3(m³)
 FTAMT4 --full tree volume from harvest area 4(m³)
 FTAMT5 --full tree volume from harvest area 5(m³)
 TLSIZ9 --tree length 23 cm trees(m³)
 TLSIZ12 --tree length 30 cm trees(m³)
 TLSIZ15 --tree length 38 cm trees(m³)
 TLSIZ18 --tree length 46 cm trees(m³)
 FTSIZ9 --full tree 23 cm trees(m³)
 FTSIZ12 --full tree 30 cm trees(m³)
 FTSIZ15 --full tree 38 cm trees(m³)
 FTSIZ18 --full tree 46 cm trees(m³)
 BARK --bark component of trees(m³)
 BRAN-TOP--branch and top component of full trees(m³)
 CHIPS --chips(m³)
 LOGS9 --volume OF 23 cm boles(m³)
 LOGS12 --volume OF 30 cm boles(m³)
 LOGS15 --volume OF 38 cm boles(m³)
 LOGS18 --volume OF 46 cm boles(m³)
 LOG8 --volume OF 20 cm plywood bolts(m³)
 LOG11 --volume OF 28 cm plywood bolts(m³)
 LOG14 --volume OF 36 cm plywood bolts(m³)

LOG17 --volume OF 43 cm plywood bolts(m³)
 STUDTRAN--stud transfer(m³)
 CAPSTUD --capital transfer for stud mill(\$)
 LIMS&D --limit on stud and dimension sawmills(m³)
 DIMTRAN --dimension lumber transfer(m³)
 CAPDIM --capital transfer for dimension mill(\$)
 TWINMILL--twin mill's production transfer(m³)
 CAPTWIN --capital transfer for twin mill(\$)
 LIMTWIN --limit on twin mill production(m³)
 BOARDTRN--board mill's production transfer(m³)
 CAPBOARD--capital transfer for board mill(\$)
 LIMBOARD--limit on board mill production(m³)
 PULPTRAN--pulp transfer(admt)
 CAPPULP --capital transfer for pulp mill(\$)
 LIMPULP --limit on pulp production(admt)
 SPNEED --spruce transfer(m³)
 PBTRAN --particleboard transfer(m³)
 CAPPART --capital transfer for particleboard mill(\$)
 LIMPB --limit on particleboard production(m³)
 WAFERCON--waferboard conversion(m³)
 WAFTRAN --waferboard transfer(m³)
 CAPWAFER--capital transfer for waferboard mill(\$)
 LIMWAFER--limit on waferboard production(m³)
 PLYCON --plywood conversion(m³)
 CAPPLY --capital transfer for plywood mill(\$)
 LIMPLY --limit on plywood production(m³)
 PLYTRIM --plywood trim produced(m³)
 LOGCHIP --plywood bolt trim volume(m³)
 AD&TAX --advertising and property tax transfer(\$)
 PULPPROD--pulp production(admt)
 PBPROD --particleboard production(m³)
 WAFERPRO--waferboard production(m³)
 PLYPROD --plywood production(m³)
 SFSLETBD--select boards from stud mill(m³)
 STCONBD --construction boards from stud mill(m³)
 STSTDBD --standard boards from stud mill(m³)
 STUTILBD--utility boards from stud mill(m³)
 STECONBD--economy boards from stud mill(m³)
 DMSLETBD--select boards from dimension mill(m³)
 DMCONBD --construction boards from dimension mill(m³)
 DMSTDBD --standard boards from dimension mill(m³)
 DMUTILBD--utility boards from dimension mill(m³)
 DMECONBD--economy boards from dimension mill(m³)
 DMCONST --construction lumber from dimension mill(m³)
 DMSTAND --standard lumber from dimension mill(m³)
 DMUTIL --utility lumber from dimension mill(m³)
 DMECON --economy lumber from dimension mill(m³)
 TWINBD1 --#1 and better boards from twin mill(m³)
 TWINBD2A--#2A boards from twin mill(m³)
 TWINBD2B--#2B boards from twin mill(m³)
 TWINBD3 --#3 boards from twin mill(m³)
 BOARD1 --#1 and better boards from board mill(m³)
 BOARD2A --#2A boards from board mill(m³)
 BOARD2B --#2B boards from board mill(m³)

BOARD3 --#3 boards from board mill(m³)

2. COLUMNS

HARVEST1--tree length portion of harvest area 1(ha)
 HARVEST2--tree length portion of harvest area 2(ha)
 HARVEST3--tree length portion of harvest area 3(ha)
 HARVEST4--tree length portion of harvest area 4(ha)
 HARVEST5--tree length portion of harvest area 5(ha)
 HARVES1A--full tree portion of harvest area 1(ha)
 HARVES2A--full tree portion of harvest area 2(ha)
 HARVES3A--full tree portion of harvest area 3(ha)
 HARVES4A--full tree portion of harvest area 4(ha)
 HARVES5A--full tree portion of harvest area 5(ha)
 TL1AR1--tree length, manual harvesting of area 1(hr)
 TL2AR1--tree length, mechanical harvesting of area 1(hr)
 FT1AR1--full tree, manual harvesting of area 1(hr)
 FT2AR1--full tree, mechanical harvesting of area 1(hr)
 TL1AR2--tree length, manual harvesting of area 2(hr)
 TL2AR2--tree length, mechanical harvesting of area 2(hr)
 FT1AR2--full tree, manual harvesting of area 2(hr)
 FT2AR2--full tree, mechanical harvesting of area 2(hr)
 TL1AR3--tree length, manual harvesting of area 3(hr)
 TL2AR3--tree length, mechanical harvesting of area 3(hr)
 FT1AR3--full tree, manual harvesting of area 3(hr)
 FT2AR3--full tree, mechanical harvesting of area 3(hr)
 TL1AR4--tree length, manual harvesting of area 4(hr)
 TL2AR4--tree length, mechanical harvesting of area 4(hr)
 FT1AR4--full tree, manual harvesting of area 4(hr)
 FT2AR4--full tree, mechanical harvesting of area 4(hr)
 TL1AR5--tree length, manual harvesting of area 5(hr)
 TL2AR5--tree length, mechanical harvesting of area 5(hr)
 FT1AR5--full tree, manual harvesting of area 5(hr)
 FT2AR5--full tree, mechanical harvesting of area 5(hr)
 HAULSAW1--hauling 23 cm tree length sawlogs(m³)
 HAULSAW2--hauling 30 cm tree length sawlogs(m³)
 HAULSAW3--hauling 38 cm tree length sawlogs(m³)
 HAULSAW4--hauling 46 cm tree length sawlogs(m³)
 HAULSAW5--hauling 23 cm full tree sawlogs(m³)
 HAULSAW6--hauling 30 cm full tree sawlogs(m³)
 HAULSAW7--hauling 38 cm full tree sawlogs(m³)
 HAULSAW8--hauling 46 cm full tree sawlogs(m³)
 HAULCHP1--hauling all tree lengths for chips(m³)
 HAULCHP2--hauling 23 cm full trees for chips(m³)
 HAULCHP3--hauling 30 cm full trees for chips(m³)
 HAULCHP4--hauling 38 cm full trees for chips(m³)
 HAULCHP5--hauling 46 cm full trees for chips(m³)
 HAULWAF1--hauling all tree lengths for wafers(m³)
 HAULWAF2--hauling 23 cm full trees for wafers(m³)
 HAULWAF3--hauling 30 cm full trees for wafers(m³)
 HAULWAF4--hauling 38 cm full trees for wafers(m³)
 HAULWAF5--hauling 46 cm full trees for wafers(m³)
 HAULPLY1--hauling 23 cm tree lengths for plywood bolts(m³)
 HAULPLY2--hauling 30 cm tree lengths for plywood bolts(m³)

HAULPLY3--hauling 38 cm tree lengths for plywood bolts(m³)
 HAULPLY4--hauling 46 cm tree lengths for plywood bolts(m³)
 HAULPLY5--hauling 23 cm full trees for plywood bolts(m³)
 HAULPLY6--hauling 30 cm full trees for plywood bolts(m³)
 HAULPLY7--hauling 38 cm full trees for plywood bolts(m³)
 HAULPLY8--hauling 46 cm full trees for plywood bolts(m³)
 STUDMILL--stud sawmill production(m³)
 STUDCAP --stud sawmill depreciation and purchase(m³)
 DIMMILL --dimension sawmill production(m³)
 DIMCAP --dimension sawmill depreciation and purchase(m³)
 TWINMILL--twin sawmill production(m³)
 TWINCAP --twin sawmill depreciation and purchase(m³)
 BOARDMIL--board sawmill production(m³)
 BOARDCAP--board sawmill depreciation and purchase(m³)
 PULPMILL--pulp mill production(admt)
 PULPCAP --pulp mill depreciation and purchase(admt)
 SPRUCE --spruce needed for pulp(BDU)
 PARTMILL--particleboard mill production(m³)
 PARTCAP --particleboard mill depreciation and purchase(m³)
 WAFERMIL--waferboard mill production(m³)
 WAFERCAP--waferboard mill depreciation and purchase(m³)
 PLYMILL1--20 cm plywood mill production(m³)
 PLYMILL2--28 cm plywood mill production(m³)
 PLYMILL3--36 cm plywood mill production(m³)
 PLYMILL4--43 cm plywood mill production(m³)
 PLYCAP --plywood mill depreciaton and purchase(m³)
 CHIPLOG --plywood tree residue that is chipped(m³)
 TAX&AD --property tax and advertising cost deduction(m³)
 AVALCHIP--selling chips(m³)
 SLECTBD --select boards from stud mill(Mfbm)
 CONSTBD --construction boards from stud mill(Mfbm)
 STANDBD --standard boards from stud mill(Mfbm)
 UTILBD --utility boards from stud mill(Mfbm)
 ECONOBD --economy boards from stud mill(Mfbm)
 SLECTBDD--select boards from dimension mill(Mfbm)
 CONSTBDD--construction boards from dimension mill(Mfbm)
 STANDBDD--standard boards from dimension mill(Mfbm)
 UTILBDD --utility boards from dimension mill(Mfbm)
 ECONOBDD--economy boards from dimension mill(Mfbm)
 CONSTDIM--construction lumber from dimension mill(Mfbm)
 STANDDIM--standard lumber from dimension mill(Mfbm)
 UTILDIM --utility lumber from dimension mill(Mfbm)
 ECONODIM--economy lumber from dimension mill(Mfbm)
 STUD --studs from stud mill(Mfbm)
 ECONOSTD--economy studs from stud mill(Mfbm)
 BD#1BTR --#1 and better boards from board sawmill(Mfbm)
 BD#2A --#2A boards from board sawmill(Mfbm)
 BD#2B --#2B boards from board sawmill(Mfbm)
 BD#3 --#3 boards from board sawmill(Mfbm)
 BD#1BTRT--#1 and better boards from twin sawmill(Mfbm)
 BD#2AT --#2A boards from twin sawmill(Mfbm)
 BD#2BT --#2B boards from twin sawmill(Mfbm)
 BD#3T --#3 boards from twin sawmill(Mfbm)
 PULP --pulp(admt)

PB3/4 --19 mm sheets of particleboard(m³)
PB5/8 --16 mm sheets of particleboard(m³)
PB1/2 --13 mm sheets of particleboard(m³)
PB3/8 --9 mm sheets of particleboard(m³)
WAF1/4 --6 mm sheets of waferboard(m³)
WAF5/16 --8 mm sheets of waferboard(m³)
WAF3/8 --9 mm sheets of waferboard(m³)
WAF7/16 --11 mm sheets of waferboard(m³)
WAF5/8TG--16 mm sheets of waferboard(m³)
PLY1/4 --6 mm sheets of plywood(m³)
PLY1/2 --13 mm sheets of plywood(m³)
PLY3/4 --19 mm sheets of plywood(m³)
TRIMROND--plywood trim and rounding residue(m³)
HOGFUEL --hogfuel(m³)
MONEYSTD--capital cost of stud sawmill(\$)
MONEYDIM--capital cost of dimension sawmill(\$)
MONEYTWN--capital cost of twin sawmill(\$)
MONEYBOR--capital cost of board sawmill(\$)
MONEYPLP--capital cost of pulp mill(\$)
MONEYPRT--capital cost of particleboard mill(\$)
MONEYWAF--capital cost of waferboard mill(\$)
MONEYPLY--capital cost of particleboard mill(\$)
OPERAT\$\$--operating costs(\$)

SUMMARY OF RANGES			
SYMBOL	RANGE		COUNT (INCL END)
Z	LESS THAN	000001	
Y	000001	THRU 000000	
X	000010	000000	1
W	000100	000000	
V	001000	000000	2
U	010000	000000	40
T	100000	000000	151
I	1 000000	1 000000	102
A	1 000001	10 000000	124
B	10 000001	100 000000	102
C	100 000001	1,000 000000	92
D	1,000 000001	10,000 000000	5
E	10,000 000001	100,000 000000	4
F	100,000 000001	1,000,000 000000	2
G	GREATER THAN	1,000,000 000000	1



REFERENCE MATRIX

	HARVEST1	HARVEST2	HARVEST3	HARVEST4	HARVEST5	HARVEST6	HARVEST7	HARVEST8	1
ZMAX	34 50000	44 50000	51 10000	75 57000	54 13000	34 50000	44 50000	51 10000	ZMAX
OPCAP	34 50000	44 50000	51 10000	75 57000	54 13000	34 50000	44 50000	51 10000	OPCAP
ALLOWCUT	73 40000	55 00000	130 00000	151 10000	175 00000	73 40000	55 00000	130 00000	ALLOWCUT
LIMHAR1	1 00000					1 00000			LIMHAR1
LIMHAR2		1 00000					1 00000		LIMHAR2
LIMHAR3			1 00000					1 00000	LIMHAR3
LIMHAR4				1 00000					LIMHAR4
LIMHAR5					1 00000				LIMHAR5
TLAMT1	73 40000								TLAMT1
TLAMT2		55 00000							TLAMT2
TLAMT3			130 00000						TLAMT3
TLAMT4				151 10000					TLAMT4
TLAMT5					175 00000				TLAMT5
PTAMT1						73 40000			PTAMT1
PTAMT2							101 50000		PTAMT2
PTAMT3								130 10000	PTAMT3

	HARVEST9	HARVEST10	TLIAR1	TLIAR1	PYEAR1	PYEAR1	TLIAR2	TLIAR2	2
ZMAX	75 57000	54 13000	57 22000	53 54000	125 00000	52 50000	57 22000	53 54000	ZMAX
OPCAP	75 57000	54 13000	57 22000	53 54000	125 00000	52 50000	57 22000	53 54000	OPCAP
ALLOWCUT	151 10000	175 00000							ALLOWCUT
LIMHAR6	1 00000								LIMHAR6
LIMHAR7		1 00000							LIMHAR7
TLAMT1			5 50000	2 50000			5 50000	2 50000	TLAMT1
TLAMT2									TLAMT2
PTAMT4	172 30000				5 51000	4 20000			PTAMT4
PTAMT5		101 50000							PTAMT5
TLI210			45000	22100			45000	22000	TLI210
TLI212			1 10000	55700			1 20000	52000	TLI212
TLI215			77000	35100			55000	42000	TLI215
TLI218			55700	22500			73000	35100	TLI218
PYS120					55000	24000			PYS120
PYS122					1 57500	52000			PYS122
PYS125					1 14500	52000			PYS125
PYS128					57500	50000			PYS128

	PTIAR2	PTIAR2	TLIAR3	TLIAR3	PYEAR3	PYEAR3	TLIAR4	TLIAR4	3
ZMAX	125 00000	53 54000	57 22000	53 54000	125 00000	52 50000	57 22000	53 54000	ZMAX
OPCAP	125 00000	53 54000	57 22000	53 54000	125 00000	52 50000	57 22000	53 54000	OPCAP
TLAMT3			5 50000	2 50000					TLAMT3
TLAMT4									TLAMT4
PTAMT2	5 51000	4 20000			5 51000	4 20000			PTAMT2
TLI210			45100	22000			52100	25000	TLI210
TLI212			1 21100	55000			1 21500	52000	TLI212
TLI215			52500	40000			50000	44500	TLI215
TLI218			70300	25700			75000	37000	TLI218
PYS120	74000	26000			71500	27100			PYS120
PYS122	1 55700	55000			1 50000	52000			PYS122
PYS125	1 27500	52000			1 22500	52000			PYS125
PYS128	1 55500	52000			1 54300	50100			PYS128

	PY1AR4	PY2AR4	TL1AR5	TL2AR5	PY1AR5	PY2AR5	HAULSAW1	HAULSAW2	4
ZMAX	128 80000	83 80000	87 12000	83 84000	128 80000	83 80000	3 82000	3 82000	ZMAX
OPCAP	128 80000	83 80000	87 12000	83 84000	128 80000	83 80000	3 82000	3 82000	OPCAP
TLAMT5			5 80000	2 80000					TLAMT5
PTAMT4	8 41000	4 30000			8 41000	4 30000			PTAMT4
PTAMT5									PTAMT5
TLBIZ9			88000	27400			1 00000		TLBIZ9
TLBIZ12			1 40000	80400					TLBIZ12
TLBIZ15			88300	47800				1 00000	TLBIZ15
TLBIZ18			81000	80300					TLBIZ18
PYBIZ9	77400	40100			82400	42700			PYBIZ9
PYBIZ12	1 80000	1 01800			2 05000	1 08100			PYBIZ12
PYBIZ15	1 33700	89300			1 43000	78100			PYBIZ15
PYBIZ18	1 12800	88900			1 21100	82800			PYBIZ18
BARX							80000	80000	BARX
LOSS9							74000		LOSS9
LOSS12								70000	LOSS12

	HAULSAW3	HAULSAW4	HAULSAW5	HAULSAW6	HAULSAW7	HAULSAW8	HAULCHP1	HAULCHP2	5
ZMAX	3 82000	3 82000	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	3 82000	3 87000	ZMAX
OPCAP	3 82000	3 82000	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	3 82000	3 87000	OPCAP
TLBIZ9							1 00000		TLBIZ9
TLBIZ12							1 00000		TLBIZ12
TLBIZ15	1 00000						1 00000		TLBIZ15
TLBIZ18		1 00000					1 00000		TLBIZ18
PYBIZ9			1 00000					1 00000	PYBIZ9
PYBIZ12				1 00000					PYBIZ12
PYBIZ15					1 00000				PYBIZ15
PYBIZ18						1 00000			PYBIZ18
BARX	80000	80000	80000	80000	80000	1 00000	80000	80000	BARX
BRAB-TOP			80000	80000	80000	80000		80000	BRAB-TOP
CHIPS							78200	73200	CHIPS
LOSS9			70000						LOSS9
LOSS12	78200			75200					LOSS12
LOSS15		81000			74000				LOSS15

	HAULCHP3	HAULCHP4	HAULCHP5	HAULWAF1	HAULWAF2	HAULWAF3	HAULWAF4	HAULWAF5	6
ZMAX	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	3 82000	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	ZMAX
OPCAP	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	3 82000	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	3 87000	OPCAP
TLBIZ9				1 00000					TLBIZ9
TLBIZ12				1 00000					TLBIZ12
TLBIZ15				1 00000					TLBIZ15
TLBIZ18				1 00000					TLBIZ18
PYBIZ9				1 00000					PYBIZ9
PYBIZ12	1 00000				1 00000				PYBIZ12
PYBIZ15		1 00000				1 00000			PYBIZ15
PYBIZ18			1 00000				1 00000		PYBIZ18
BARX	80000	80000	80000					1 00000	BARX
BRAB-TOP	80000	80000	80000					1 00000	BRAB-TOP
CHIPS	74000	74000	78000						CHIPS
WAFERCON				42500	40700	41200	41800	42100	WAFERCON

	HAULPLY1	HAULPLY2	HAULPLY3	HAULPLY4	HAULPLY5	HAULPLY6	HAULPLY7	HAULPLY8	7
ZMAX	3 52000	3 52000	3 52000	3 52000	3 57000	3 57000	3 57000	3 57000	ZMAX
OPCAP	3 52000	3 52000	3 52000	3 52000	3 57000	3 57000	3 57000	3 57000	OPCAP
TLB	1 00000								TLB120
TLB1172		1 00000							TLB1212
TLB1218			1 00000						TLB1218
TLB1218				1 00000					TLB1218
PTB129					1 00000				PTB129
PTB1212						1 00000			PTB1212
PTB1218							1 00000		PTB1218
PTB1218								1 00000	PTB1218
BARK	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	BARK
BRAN-TOP					00000	00000	00000	00000	BRAN-TOP
LOSS	23000	24000	20000	00200	00000	21000	20100	20000	LOSS
LOSS11		17300	20700	20000		10200	20200	20000	LOSS11
LOSS14			10300	22200			14700	21200	LOSS14
LOSS17				12000				12000	LOSS17
LOSSCHP	00000	40200	00200		04000	20100	00000		LOSSCHP

	STUDMILL	STUDCAP	DIMMILL	DIMCAP	TWINMILL	TWINCAP	BOARDMILL	BOARDCAP	8
ZMAX	15 33000	5 34000	15 33000	5 34000	25 70000	7 13000	17 00000	5 00000	ZMAX
OPCAP	15 33000	5 34000	15 33000	5 34000	25 70000	7 13000	17 00000	5 00000	OPCAP
CHIPS	1 40000		1 40000		72000		1 40000		CHIPS
LOSS9	40000		40000		40000		47000		LOSS9
LOSS12	30000		30000		40000		47000		LOSS12
LOSS18	30000		30000		40000		47000		LOSS18
LOSS18	02000		02000		40000		47000		LOSS18
STUDTRAN	1 00000	1 00000							STUDTRAN
CAPSTUD		45 20000		1 00000					CAPSTUD
LINSE0		1 00000		1 00000					LINSE0
DIMTRAN			1 00000	1 00000					DIMTRAN
CAPDIM				45 20000					CAPDIM
TWINTRAN					1 00000				TWINTRAN
CAPTWIN						50 23000			CAPTWIN
LIMTWIN						1 00000			LIMTWIN
BOARDTRN							1 00000		BOARDTRN
CAPBOARD								1 00000	CAPBOARD
CAPBOARD								1 00000	CAPBOARD
LIMBOARD									LIMBOARD
STBLET0		02200							STBLET0
STCON00		01400							STCON00
STST000		02000							STST000
STUTIL00		01300							STUTIL00
STCON00		00100							STCON00
STSTUD		70700							STSTUD
STCON		12200							STCON
DMSLET00				02300					DMSLET00
DMSD000				01400					DMSD000
DMSD000				02000					DMSD000
DMSUTIL00				01300					DMSUTIL00
DMSCON00				00100					DMSCON00
DMSCON00				40000					DMSCON00
DMSSTAND				10000					DMSSTAND
DMSSTAND				20000					DMSSTAND
DMSUTIL				12300					DMSUTIL
DMSCON									DMSCON
TWIN001						17000			TWIN001
TWIN002A						24000			TWIN002A
TWIN002B						20000			TWIN002B
TWIN003						24000			TWIN003
BOARD1							20000		BOARD1
BOARD2A							20000		BOARD2A
BOARD2B							20000		BOARD2B
BOARD3							20000		BOARD3

?

	PULPMILL	PULPCAP	SPRUCE	PARTMILL	PARTCAP	WAFERMIL	WAPERCAP	PLYMILL1	9
ZMAX	52 52000-	55 40000-	25 00000-	52 32000-	10 10000-	75 55000-	25 55000-	45 00000-	ZMAX
OFCAP	52 52000	55 40000	25 00000	52 32000	10 10000	75 55000	25 55000	45 00000	OFCAP
CHIPS	1 00000			1 00000				27000-	CHIPS
LOGS								1 00000	LOGS
PULPTRAN	21450-	1 00000							PULPTRAN
CAPPULP		744 13000							CAPPULP
LIMPULP		1 00000							LIMPULP
SPRUEE		1 00000	2 12700-						SPRUEE
PSTRAN				75000-	1 00000				PSTRAN
CAPPART					51 55000				CAPPART
LIMPS					1 00000				LIMPS
WAFERCON						1 00000			WAFERCON
WAFTRAN						1 00000-			WAFTRAN
CAPWAPER							1 00000		CAPWAPER
LIMWAPER							285 12500		LIMWAPER
PLYCON							1 00000		PLYCON
PLYTRIM								43000-	PLYTRIM
PULPPROD		1 00000-						10000-	PULPPROD
PAPPROD					1 00000-				PAPPROD
WAFERPRO							1 00000-		WAFERPRO

	PLYMILL2	PLYMILL3	PLYMILL4	PLYCAP	CHIPLOG	TAXSAD	AYALCHIP	SLECT98	10
ZMAX	55 52000-	50 45000-	52 77000-	25 54000-	7 54000-	02750-	00010	200 00000	ZMAX
OFCAP	55 52000	50 45000	52 77000	25 54000	7 54000	02750			OFCAP
CHIPS	15000	05000-	05000-		1 00000-				CHIPS
LOG11	1 00000								LOG11
LOG14		1 00000							LOG14
LOG17			1 00000						LOG17
PLYCON	49000-	53000-	55000-	1 00000					PLYCON
CAPPLY				207 20000					CAPPLY
LIMPLY				1 00000					LIMPLY
PLYTRIM	25000-	27000-	28000-		1 00000				PLYTRIM
LOGCHIP						1 00000-			LOGCHIP
ADSTAR								205 00000	ADSTAR
PLYPROD				1 00000-				1 54700	PLYPROD
SYSLYTD									SYSLYTD

	CONSTR88	STAN888	UTIL88	ECOM888	SLECT888	CONSTR88	STAN888	UTIL888	11
ZMAX	200 00000	195 00000	120 00000	55 00000	205 00000	200 00000	195 00000	120 00000	ZMAX
ADSTAR	200 00000	195 00000	120 00000	55 00000	205 00000	200 00000	195 00000	120 00000	ADSTAR
STCON88	1 54700								STCON88
STYTD88		1 54700							STYTD88
STUTILD88			1 54700						STUTILD88
STECOM88				1 54700					STECOM88
DMSLYTD88					1 54700				DMSLYTD88
DMCON88						1 54700			DMCON88
DMSTYTD88							1 54700		DMSTYTD88
DMUTIL88								1 54700	DMUTIL88

	ECOR000	CONST0M	STAR0M	MTILD0M	ECOR00M	STUD	ECOR00TB	BBP10TR	12	1
ZMAX	88 00000	182 00000	182 00000	103 00000	88 00000	108 00000	88 00000	428 00000	ZMAX	
ADSTAX	88 00000	182 00000	182 00000	103 00000	88 00000	108 00000	88 00000	428 00000	ADSTAX	
STSTUD						1 84700			STSTUD	
STECOR							1 84700		STECOR	
SMCCOR00	1 84700								SMCCOR00	
SMCCOR01		1 84700							SMCCOR01	
SMCCOR02			1 84700						SMCCOR02	
SMUTIL				1 84700					SMUTIL	
SMTECOR					1 84700				SMTECOR	
BOARD1								2 32400	BOARD1	
	BBP2A	BBP2B	BBP2C	BBP10TRT	BBP2AT	BBP2BT	BBP2T	PULP	12	1
ZMAX	200 00000	200 00000	180 00000	428 00000	200 00000	200 00000	180 00000	810 00000	ZMAX	
ADSTAX	200 00000	200 00000	180 00000	428 00000	200 00000	200 00000	180 00000	810 00000	ADSTAX	
PULPFR00				2 32400				1 00000	PULPFR00	
TWIB001					2 32400				TWIB001	
TWIB002A						2 32400			TWIB002A	
TWIB002B							2 32400		TWIB002B	
TWIB003									TWIB003	
BOARD2A	2 32400								BOARD2A	
BOARD2B		2 32400							BOARD2B	
BOARD3			2 32400						BOARD3	
	PBP3/4	PBP5/6	PBP1/2	PBP3/8	WBP1/4	WBP5/10	WBP2/8	WBP7/10	10	1
ZMAX	203 04000	211 88000	211 88000	228 32000	217 80000	208 81000	204 83000	248 18000	ZMAX	
ADSTAX	203 04000	211 88000	211 88000	228 32000	217 80000	208 81000	204 83000	248 18000	ADSTAX	
PPR00	1 00000	1 00000	1 00000	1 00000	1 00000	1 00000	1 00000	1 00000	PPR00	
WAFERPR0									WAFERPR0	

	WAFS/STG	PLY1/4	PLY1/2	PLY3/4	TRIMMERS	HOEFUEL	HOEYSTG	HOEYDIN	15	1
ZMAX	286 02000	557 94000	327 40000	284 04000	8 14000	5 11000	12000	12000	ZMAX	
BARK						1 00000			BARK	
BRAN-TOP						1 00000			BRAN-TOP	
CAPSTUD							1 00000		CAPSTUD	
CAPTRM								1 00000	CAPTRM	
PLYTRM					1 00000				PLYTRM	
ABSTAX	286 02000	557 94000	327 40000	284 04000					ABSTAX	
WAFERPRD	1 00000								WAFERPRD	
PLYPRD		1 00000	1 00000	1 00000					PLYPRD	

	HOEYTRM	HOEYBR	HOEYPLP	HOEYPRY	HOEYWAF	HOEYPLY	OPERATSS	RHS1	15	1
ZMAX	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	24000		ZMAX	
SPCAP							1 00000		SPCAP	
ALLOWCUT								325000 0	ALLOWCUT	
LIMHAR1								1910 0000	LIMHAR1	
LIMHAR2								5552 0000	LIMHAR2	
LIMHAR3								4431 0000	LIMHAR3	
LIMHAR4								3678 0000	LIMHAR4	
LIMSB								2058 0000	LIMSB	
CAPTWIN	1 00000							42250 000	CAPTWIN	
LIMTWIS								45312 000	LIMTWIS	
CAPSBARD		1 00000						30000 000	CAPSBARD	
LIMSBARD			1 00000						LIMSBARD	
CAPPULP				1 00000					CAPPULP	
LIMPULP					1 00000			157500 00	LIMPULP	
CAPPART									CAPPART	
LIMF								100355 00	LIMF	
CAPWAF					1 00000			147000 00	CAPWAF	
LIMWAF						1 00000			LIMWAF	
CAPPLY								27450 000	CAPPLY	
LIMPLY									LIMPLY	

APPENDIX 10. COMPUTER PRINTOUT OF OPTIMAL SOLUTION

REFERENCE MATRIX SOLUTION

SOLUTION (OPTIMAL)

TIME = 0.03 MINS ITERATION NUMBER = 101

NAME	ACTIVITY	DEFINED AS
FUNCTIONAL RESTRAINTS	24002400 0000	ZMAX END1

Copyright © All rights reserved

SECTION 1 - ROWS

NUMBER	ROW	AT	ACTIVITY	BLACK ACTIVITY	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	DUAL ACTIVITY
1	IMAX	SS	24852480 8888	24852480 8888	8888	8888	1 00000
2	SPCAP	UL			8888		248888
3	ALLWMCUT	SS	827682 11737	1338837 88883	8888	2288888 00000	
4	LINWAS1	SS		1818 00000	8888	1818 00000	
5	LINWAS2	SS		8883 00000	8888	8883 00000	
6	LINWAS3	SS		4431 00000	8888	4431 00000	
7	LINWAS4	SS	2485 82768	388 48234	8888	2478 00000	
8	LINWAS5	UL	2088 00000		8888	2088 00000	248 44882
9	TLAMT1	SS			8888		
10	TLAMT2	SS			8888		
11	TLAMT3	SS			8888		
12	TLAMT4	UL			8888		88284
13	TLAMT5	UL			8888		1 87822
14	PTAMT1	SS			8888		
15	PTAMT2	SS			8888		
16	PTAMT3	SS			8888		
17	PTAMT4	UL			8888		
18	PTAMT5	UL			8888		84888
19	TLB128	UL			8888		1 88732
20	TLB129	UL			8888		32 88478
21	TLB130	UL			8888		88 87888
22	TLB131	UL			8888		32 78828
23	TLB132	UL			8888		32 82188
24	PTB128	UL			8888		31 18844
25	PTB129	UL			8888		31 88887
26	PTB130	UL			8888		31 88288
27	PTB131	UL			8888		32 24881
28	PTB132	UL			8888		
29	BRAN-TRP	UL	18812 24848	18812 24848	8888		8 11888
30	CHIPS	UL			8888		38 78888
31	LOSS1	UL			8888		88 77277
32	LOSS2	UL			8888		41 28888
33	LOSS3	UL			8888		48 74888
34	LOSS4	UL			8888		47 14288
35	LOSS5	UL			8888		41 22388
36	LOSS6	UL			8888		41 18812
37	LOSS7	UL			8888		41 78878
38	LOSS8	UL			8888		41 88178
39	STUDTRAM	UL			8888		88 82828
40	CAPSTR	UL			8888		12888
41	LINSTR	UL	42288 00000		8888	42288 00000	18 18828
42	CAPDIM	UL			8888		88 82182
43	TWINTRAM	UL			8888		12888
44	CAPTWIN	UL			8888		82 88884
45	LINTWIN	SS		48212 00000	8888	48212 00000	12888
46	BOARDYR	UL			8888		84 28128
47	CAPBOARD	UL			8888		12888
48	LINBOARD	UL	28888 00000		8888	28888 00000	28 88781
49	PULPSTR	UL			8888		288 88748
50	CAPPULP	UL			8888		12888
51	LIMPULP	SS		187888 00000	8888	187888 00000	
52	SPREED	SS			8888		
53	PSTRAM	UL			8888		121 28848
54	CAPPART	UL			8888		12888
55	LIMPS	UL	188288 00000		8888	188288 00000	87 88882
56	WAFERCON	UL			8888		88 22882
57	WAFTRAM	UL			8888		182 14882
58	CAPWAFER	UL			8888		12888
59	LINWAFER	UL	141888 00000		8888	141888 00000	88 87218
60	PLYCON	UL			8888		288 88882
61	CAPPLY	UL			8888		12888
62	LIMPLY	UL	27488 00000		8888	27488 00000	272 87182
63	PLYTRIM	UL			8888		2 14888
64	LOSSHIP	UL			8888		28 88884
65	ADSTAP	UL			8888		88818
66	PULPPROD	UL			8888		482 88888
67	POPPOD	UL			8888		221 88818
68	WAFERPPRO	UL			8888		288 88282
69	PLYPROD	UL			8888		828 81428
70	STALET88	UL			8888		188 42277
71	STALET89	UL			8888		124 87288
72	STALET90	UL			8888		121 78218
73	STALET91	UL			8888		74 82427
74	STALET92	UL			8888		82 87142
75	STALET93	UL			8888		82 82188
76	STALET94	UL			8888		82 87142
77	SHALET88	UL			8888		188 42277
78	SHALET89	UL			8888		121 78218
79	SHALET90	UL			8888		74 82427
80	SHALET91	UL			8888		82 87142
81	SHALET92	UL			8888		82 82188
82	SHALET93	UL			8888		82 87142
83	SHALET94	UL			8888		82 82188
84	SHUTIL	UL			8888		84 21888
85	SHCON	UL			8888		82 87142
86	TWIN881	UL			8888		178 82824
87	TWIN882	UL			8888		118 27248
88	TWIN883	UL			8888		82 12282
89	TWIN884	UL			8888		82 24284
90	BOARD1	UL			8888		178 82824
91	BOARD2	UL			8888		118 27248
92	BOARD3	UL			8888		82 12282
93	BOARD4	UL			8888		82 24284

University of Alberta

SECTION 2 - COLUMNS

NUMBER	COLUMN	AT	ACTIVITY	INPUT COST	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	REDUCED COST
84	HARVEST1	LL		34 80000		NONE	42 70000
85	HARVEST2	LL		44 85000		NONE	58 30000
87	HARVEST4	SS		81 10000		NONE	79 70000
88	HARVEST8	SS	1833 71818	78 87000		NONE	
89	HARVEST8	SS		84 13000		NONE	
90	HARVEST1A	LL		34 80000		NONE	42 70000
100	HARVEST2A	LL		44 85000		NONE	58 30000
101	HARVEST2A	LL		81 10000		NONE	79 70000
102	HARVEST4	SS	1861 82291	78 87000		NONE	
103	HARVEST4	SS	2089 00000	84 13000		NONE	
104	TL1A01	LL		87 32000		NONE	11 37820
105	TL2A01	LL		83 84000		NONE	19 87850
106	PT1A01	LL		129 80000		NONE	19 18878
107	PT2A01	LL		83 84000		NONE	30 78253
108	TL1A02	LL		87 32000		NONE	1 77808
109	TL2A02	LL		83 84000		NONE	14 24100
110	PT1A02	LL		129 80000		NONE	2 81180
111	PT2A02	LL		83 84000		NONE	22 31855
112	TL1A03	LL		87 32000		NONE	8 72093
113	TL2A03	LL		83 84000		NONE	16 21488
114	PT1A03	LL		129 80000		NONE	8 78823
115	PT2A03	LL		83 84000		NONE	28 38787
116	TL1A04	SS	48800 28808	87 32000		NONE	
117	TL2A04	LL		83 84000		NONE	13 38427
118	PT1A04	SS	38144 11828	129 80000		NONE	
119	PT2A04	LL		83 84000		NONE	20 81821
120	TL1A05	LL		87 32000		NONE	48810
121	TL2A05	LL		83 84000		NONE	13 88841
122	PT1A05	SS	47887 88810	129 80000		NONE	
123	PT2A05	LL		83 84000		NONE	20 84873
124	HAULS001	SS	34228 83809	3 82000		NONE	
125	HAULS002	SS	82824 12000	3 82000		NONE	
126	HAULS003	SS	41880 24027	3 82000		NONE	
127	HAULS004	SS	38528 20308	3 82000		NONE	
128	HAULS005	SS	39317 48818	3 82000		NONE	
129	HAULS006	LL		3 82000		NONE	4 82118
130	HAULS007	SS	14288 88808	3 82000		NONE	
131	HAULS008	SS	20883 82183	3 82000		NONE	
132	HAULC01	LL		3 82000		NONE	103 81188
133	HAULC02	LL		3 82000		NONE	7 28878
134	HAULC03	LL		3 82000		NONE	7 48137
135	HAULC04	LL		3 82000		NONE	7 88873
136	HAULC05	LL		3 82000		NONE	7 88833
137	HAULW01	LL		3 82000		NONE	88 88118
138	HAULW02	SS	38481 78871	3 82000		NONE	
139	HAULW03	SS	17388 47787	3 82000		NONE	
140	HAULW04	SS	104781 48237	3 82000		NONE	
141	HAULW05	SS	24474 18200	3 82000		NONE	
142	HAULPLV1	LL		3 82000		NONE	8 82482
143	HAULPLV2	SS		3 82000		NONE	
144	HAULPLV3	LL	8889 73183	3 82000		NONE	73881
145	HAULPLV4	LL		3 82000		NONE	82313
146	HAULPLV5	LL		3 82000		NONE	8 88387
147	HAULPLV6	LL		3 82000		NONE	4 88183
148	HAULPLV7	LL		3 82000		NONE	78780
149	HAULPLV8	SS	88288 88842	3 82000		NONE	
150	STUDMILL	SS	42288 88888	18 33000		NONE	
151	STUDCAP	SS	42288 88888	8 34000		NONE	
152	DIMMILL	LL		18 33000		NONE	4 88443
153	DIMCAP	SS		8 34000		NONE	
154	TWIMMILL	LL		38 78000		NONE	18 48718
155	TWICAP	SS		7 13000		NONE	
156	BEARDMILL	SS	38888 88888	17 88000		NONE	
157	BEARDCAP	SS	38888 88888	8 88000		NONE	
158	COLUMMILL	LL		82 82000		NONE	17 11883
159	DULPCAP	SS		88 48000		NONE	
160	SPRUCE	LL		38 88000		NONE	43 88888
161	PARTMILL	SS	127187 71883	82 32000		NONE	
162	PARTCAP	SS	188288 88888	10 18000		NONE	
163	WAFERMILL	SS	141888 88888	78 88000		NONE	
164	WAFERCAP	SS	141888 88888	28 88000		NONE	
165	PLYMILL1	SS	7882 77488	48 88000		NONE	
166	PLYMILL2	SS	21828 88388	88 82000		NONE	
167	PLYMILL3	SS	17887 38814	80 48000		NONE	
168	PLYMILL4	SS	7882 88118	82 77000		NONE	
169	PLYCAP	SS	37488 88888	28 84000		NONE	
170	CHIPLOG	SS	3420 81387	7 84000		NONE	
171	TARLOG	SS	81488823 8833	87788		NONE	
172	AVALCHIP	LL		888 88818		NONE	113 88838
173	ELECT888	SS	881 28888	388 88888		NONE	
174	ELECT888	SS	382 38284	288 88888		NONE	
175	STAND888	SS	848 21848	188 88888		NONE	
176	UTIL888	SS	388 84282	128 88888		NONE	
177	ECON888	SS	27 31882	88 88888		NONE	
178	ELECT888	SS		388 88888		NONE	
179	CONSTR888	SS		288 88888		NONE	
180	STAND888	SS		188 88888		NONE	
181	UTIL888	SS		128 88888		NONE	
182	ECON888	SS		88 88888		NONE	
183	CONSTR888	SS		182 88888		NONE	
184	STAND888	SS		182 88888		NONE	
185	UTIL888	SS		182 88888		NONE	
186	ECON888	SS		88 88888		NONE	
187	STUD	SS	31788 88872	148 88888		NONE	
188	ECON888	SS	2387 24378	88 88888		NONE	
189	BEAR1878	SS	3378 23378	428 88888		NONE	
190	BEAR2A	SS	4887 77888	388 88888		NONE	
191	BEAR888	SS	8887 77888	288 88888		NONE	
192	BEAR2	SS	4886 23882	188 88888		NONE	
193	BEAR1878	SS		428 88888		NONE	

University of Alberta

NUMBER	COLUMN	AT	ACTIVITY	IMPMT COST	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	REDUCED COST
194	DDPSAT	SS		200 00000		NONE	
195	DDPSST	SS		200 00000		NONE	
196	DDPSY	SS		150 00000		NONE	
197	PLLP	SS		510 00000		NONE	
198	PD3/4	LL		202 04000		NONE	25 30305-
199	PD3/2	LL		211 00000		NONE	18 00401-
200	PD1/2	LL		211 00000		NONE	18 00401-
201	PD3/8	SS	100255 00000	225 22000		NONE	
202	WAF1/4	SS	141800 00000	217 00000		NONE	
203	WAF3/8	LL		208 01000		NONE	20 00743-
204	WAF3/8	LL		204 03000		NONE	51 10372-
205	WAF7/8	LL		248 10000		NONE	87 24800-
206	WAF6/8	LL		226 02000		NONE	20 00430-
207	PLY1/4	SS	27450 00000	557 04000		NONE	
208	PLY1/2	LL		227 00000		NONE	212 00102-
209	PLY3/4	LL		204 05000		NONE	204 00001-
210	TRIM000	SS	12750 00000	0 10000		NONE	
211	HOEPMEL	SS	4822 01707	0 11000		NONE	
212	HOEYSTD	SS	1000700 00000	12000-		NONE	
213	HOEYDIN	SS		12000-		NONE	
214	HOEYTWN	SS		12000-		NONE	
215	HOEYDOR	SS	2250740 00000	12000-		NONE	
216	HOEYPLP	SS		12000-		NONE	
217	HOEYPRY	SS	6100200 00000	12000-		NONE	
218	HOEYVTR	SS	27540000 00000	12000-		NONE	
219	HOEYVPL	SS	0000000 00000	12000-		NONE	
220	OPERAT00	SS	42200000 1402	24000-		NONE	

APPENDIX 11. RANGE REPORT OF OPTIMAL SOLUTION

REFERENCE MATRIX RANGE REPORT

SECTION 1 - ROWS AT LIMIT LEVEL

NUMBER	ROW	AT	ACTIVITY	BLACK ACTIVITY	LOWER UPPER	LIMIT	LOWER ACTIVITY UPPER ACTIVITY	UNIT COST UNIT COST	UPPER COST LOWER COST	LIMITS AT PROCESS	AT
2	OPCAP	UL				NONE	INFINITY- 46260882 0000	24000 24000		NONE OPERATED	LL
8	LIMHAR8	UL	2000 00000			NONE	1757 00312 2000 07020	240 44062 240 44062		LIMHAR8 PTIAR8	UL LL
12	TLAMT4	UL				NONE	81202 48212 202101 00000	50244 50244		LIMHAR8 HARVEST4	UL LL
13	TLAMT5	UL				NONE	57405 81220	1 57032 1 57032		LIMHAR8 HARVEST5	UL LL
17	PTAMT4	UL				NONE	00002 27000 220792 00000	04400 04400		LIMHAR8 HARVEST4	UL LL
18	PTAMT5	UL				NONE	01470 07022 200000 27000	1 04732 1 04732		LIMHAR8 PTIAR5	UL LL
19	YLS120	UL				NONE	24220 02070 27200 02720	22 00470 22 00470		HAULSAR1 HAULSAR0	LL LL
20	YLS1212	UL				NONE	20002 00100 01222 04270	20 07000 20 07000		HAULSAR1 HAULSAR1	LL LL
21	YLS1210	UL				NONE	20001 20027 12000 07000	22 70020 22 70020		LIMHAR8 HAULSAR7	UL LL
22	YLS1210	UL				NONE	20421 20010 10410 21000	22 02101 22 02101		HAULSAR0 HAULSAR0	LL LL
23	PT0120	UL				NONE	41201 70000 11020 10700	21 10000 21 10000		LIMHAR8 HAULSAR0	UL LL
24	PT01212	UL				NONE	40000 00000 112000 00200	21 00007 21 00007		LIMHAR8 HAULSAR0	UL LL
25	PT01210	UL				NONE	40400 20210 111700 21200	21 00347 21 00347		LIMHAR8 HAULSAR0	UL LL
26	PT01210	UL				NONE	21400 00020 100202 00000	22 24000 22 24000		HAULSAR0 PTIAR0	LL LL
28	BRAN-TOP	UL				NONE	0022 01002 10012 20000	0 11000 0 11000		ROSP02 SARR	LL UL
29	CHIPS	UL				NONE	0001 22000 2020 00010	20 70007 20 70007		HAULSAR7 CHIP00	LL LL
30	LOB00	UL				NONE	20011 20201 20022 20000	00 77370 00 77370		LIMHAR8 HAULSAR0	UL LL
31	LOB012	UL				NONE	10022 07021 02047 00000	41 20000 41 20000		HAULSAR7 HAULSAR0	LL LL
32	LOB010	UL				NONE	20220 20220 10070 10027	00 70000 00 70000		LIMHAR8 HAULSAR7	UL LL
33	LOB010	UL				NONE	20000 20000 10722 27000	07 10000 07 10000		HAULSAR0 HAULSAR0	LL LL
34	LOB0	UL				NONE	0011 10707 24200 02000	41 22300 41 22300		PLYMILL1 CHIP00	LL LL
36	LOB11	UL				NONE	20270 07021 02047 02300	41 10012 41 10012		HAULSAR0 PLYMILL0	LL LL
38	LOB14	UL				NONE	20100 20220 00102 70301	41 70070 41 70070		HAULSAR0 PLYMILL0	LL LL
37	LOB17	UL				NONE	0102 07000 02200 20402	41 00170 41 00170		PLYMILL0 PLYMILL0	LL LL
39	STUSTRAN	UL				NONE	2710 20002 0040 00020	00 02020 00 02020		HAULPLY2 HAULSAR7	LL LL
38	CAPTUD	UL				NONE	INFINITY- 1000000 00000	12000 12000		NONE MONET05	LL
40	LIM00	UL	42200 00000			NONE	20000 00270 40000 20002	10 10020 10 10020		HAULSAR7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
41	SINTRAN	UL				NONE	0040 00020	00 02102 00 02100		MONET00 HAULSAR7	LL LL
42	CAPTIN	UL				NONE	INFINITY-	12000 12000		NONE MONET00	LL
43	TWISTRAN	UL				NONE	40212 00000	02 00002 02 00002		MONET00 LINTWIS	LL UL
44	CAPTWIN	UL				NONE	INFINITY-	12000 12000		NONE MONET00	LL
45	BOARDTR	UL				NONE	2710 20002 0020 10020	00 20100 00 20100		HAULPLY2 HAULSAR7	LL LL
47	CAPBOARD	UL				NONE	INFINITY- 220720 00000	12000 12000		NONE MONET00	LL

University of Alberta



NUMBER	ROW	AT	ACTIVITY	SLACK ACTIVITY	LOWER LIMIT UPPER LIMIT	LOWER ACTIVITY UPPER ACTIVITY	UNIT COST UNIT COST	UPPER COST LOWER COST	LIMITING PROCESS	AT
44	LIMBARS	UL	30000 00000		NONE 30000 00000	32100 00000 40714 34802	30 00700 30 00700			
45	PULPYRAN	UL			NONE		200 00737 200 00737		HAULSMT HAULPLY	LL LL
50	CAPPULP	UL			NONE	INFINITY	12000 12000		NONE NONE	LL LL
53	PSTRAN	UL			NONE	7200 20070 3100 20000	131 20000 121 20000		HAULSMT HAULPLY	LL LL
54	CAPPART	UL			NONE	INFINITY	12000 12000		NONE	LL
55	LIMPS	UL	100200 00000		NONE 100200 00000	87200 04001 107000 20070	57 00000 57 00001		HAULPLY HAULSMT	LL LL
56	WAFERCON	UL			NONE	10000 02012 40000 20120	60 22002 60 22002		LIMWAP HAULWAP	UL LL
57	WAFTRAN	UL			NONE	10000 02012 40000 20120	102 14002 102 14002		LIMWAP HAULWAP	UL LL
58	CAPPAPER	UL			NONE	INFINITY	12000 12000		NONE	LL
59	LIMWAPER	UL	141000 00000		NONE 141000 00000	00007 71070 100400 02012	50 07310 50 07310		HAULWAP LIMWAP	LL UL
60	PLYCON	UL			NONE	11070 10000 22002 73047	200 00002 200 00002		HAULWAP PLYMILLS	LL LL
61	CAPPLY	UL			NONE	INFINITY	12000 12000		NONE	LL
62	LIMPLY	UL	27400 00000		NONE 27400 00000	0007 20000 20220 10000	270 07000 270 07000		PLYMILLS HAULWAP	LL LL
63	PLYTRIM	UL			NONE	13700 04200 INFINITY	0 10000 0 10000		TRIMMING	LL
64	LOGCHIP	UL			NONE	0201 22200 2020 00000	20 00007 20 00007		HAULSMT HAULPLY	LL LL
65	ADSTAR	UL			NONE	INFINITY	02410 02410		NONE	LL
66	PULPPRO	UL			NONE	INFINITY	402 00000 402 00000		PULP	LL
67	POPROD	UL			NONE	100000 02700 INFINITY	221 00010 221 00010		PS/A	LL
68	WAFERPRO	UL			NONE	141000 02700 INFINITY	300 00200 300 00200		WAF/A	LL
69	PLYPRO	UL			NONE	27400 00000 INFINITY	020 01400 020 01400		PLY/A	LL
70	STYLET00	UL			NONE	1304 24070 INFINITY	100 03277 100 03277		ELECT00	LL
71	STCON00	UL			NONE	001 00001 INFINITY	124 07200 124 07200		CONST00	LL
72	STYB00	UL			NONE	004 00001 INFINITY	121 70200 121 70200		STAND00	LL
73	STYI00	UL			NONE	040 24070 INFINITY	74 02420 74 02420		UTIL00	LL
74	STEC00B	UL			NONE	02 24007 INFINITY	03 07143 03 07143		ECON00	LL
75	STYVB	UL			NONE	20070 04000 INFINITY	03 02100 03 02100		STUD	LL
76	STECN	UL			NONE	0100 70000 INFINITY	03 07143 03 07143		ECON00	LL
77	DMLET00	UL			NONE	INFINITY	100 03277 100 03277		ELECT00	LL
78	DMCON00	UL			NONE	INFINITY	124 07200 124 07200		CONST00	LL
79	DMST00	UL			NONE	INFINITY	121 70200 121 70200		STAND00	LL
80	DMUTIL00	UL			NONE	INFINITY	74 02420 74 02420		UTIL00	LL
81	DMCON00B	UL			NONE	INFINITY	03 07143 03 07143		ECON00	LL
82	DMCONST	UL			NONE	INFINITY	04 00010 04 00010		CONSTIM	LL
83	DMSTAND	UL			NONE	INFINITY	04 00010 04 00010		STANDIM	LL

University of Alberta

NUMBER	ROW	AT	ACTIVITY	SLACK ACTIVITY	LOWER UPPER	LIMIT LIMIT	LOWER UPPER	ACTIVITY ACTIVITY	UNIT COST UNIT COST	UPPER COST LOWER COST	LIMITING PROCESS	AT AT
84	DMUTIL	UL				NONE		INFINITY	84 31007 84 31007		UTILIM	LL
85	DNECOR	UL				NONE		INFINITY	83 07143 83 07143		ECONOMI	LL
86	TWIN001	UL				NONE		INFINITY	178 83834 178 83834		DP187H	LL
87	TWIN002A	UL				NONE		INFINITY	118 37348 118 37348		DP2AY	LL
88	TWIN002B	UL				NONE		INFINITY	82 12382 82 12382		DP2BT	LL
89	TWIN003	UL				NONE		INFINITY	82 34284 82 34284		DP2Y	LL
90	BOARD1	UL				NONE	9888 88888	INFINITY	178 83834 178 83834		DP187H	LL
91	BOARD2A	UL				NONE	8488 88888	INFINITY	118 37348 118 37348		DP2A	LL
92	BOARD2B	UL				NONE	8888 88888	INFINITY	82 12382 82 12382		DP2B	LL
93	BOARD3	UL				NONE	11288 88888	INFINITY	82 34284 82 34284		DP2Y	LL

SECTION 2 - COLUMNS AT LIMIT LEVEL

NUMBER	COLUMN	AT	ACTIVITY	INPUT COST	LOWER LIMIT UPPER LIMIT	LOWER ACTIVITY UPPER ACTIVITY	UNIT COST UNIT COST	UPPER COST LOWER COST	LIMITING PROCESS	AT
94	HARVEST1	LL		34 80000-	NONE	1810 00000	42 78000 42 78000	INFINITY- 8 28000	TLANT1 LINHAR1	UL UL
95	HARVEST2	LL		44 84000-	NONE	8853 00000	55 38000 55 38000	INFINITY- 10 71000	TLANT2 LINHAR2	UL UL
96	HARVEST3	LL		61 88000-	NONE	4431 00000	75 78200 75 78200	INFINITY- 14 88400	TLANT3 LINHAR3	UL UL
99	HARVESTA	LL		34 80000-	NONE	1810 00000	42 78000 42 78000	INFINITY- 8 28000	PTANT1 LINHAR1	UL UL
100	HARVESTA	LL		44 84000-	NONE	8853 00000	55 38000 55 38000	INFINITY- 10 71000	PTANT2 LINHAR2	UL UL
101	HARVESTA	LL		61 88000-	NONE	4431 00000	75 78200 75 78200	INFINITY- 14 88400	PTANT3 LINHAR3	UL UL
104	TLIAR1	LL		87 21000-	NONE	12472 88180	11 27820 11 27820	INFINITY- 75 88070	LINHAR4 TLANT1	UL UL
106	TL2AR1	LL		53 82000-	NONE	28870 75820	18 87888 18 87888	INFINITY- 34 28363	LINHAR4 TLANT1	UL UL
108	PTIAR1	LL		128 88000-	NONE	8102 48213	18 18878 18 18878	INFINITY- 110 48423	LINHAR4 PTANT1	UL UL
107	PT2AR1	LL		83 88000-	NONE	17888 82878	30 78281 30 78281	INFINITY- 63 21748	LINHAR4 PTANT1	UL UL
108	TLIAR2	LL		87 21000-	NONE	11247 83872	1 77888 1 77888	INFINITY- 68 48100	LINHAR4 TLANT2	UL UL
108	TL2AR2	LL		53 82000-	NONE	22928 18234	14 24088 14 24088	INFINITY- 38 88088	LINHAR4 TLANT2	UL UL
110	PTIAR2	LL		128 88000-	NONE	8184 78888	2 81188 2 81188	INFINITY- 128 88883	LINHAR4 PTANT2	UL UL
111	PT2AR2	LL		83 88000-	NONE	18748 78212	22 31884 22 31884	INFINITY- 81 88148	LINHAR4 PTANT2	UL UL
112	TLIAR3	LL		87 21000-	NONE	11784 24378	8 73883 8 73883	INFINITY- 81 48888	LINHAR4 TLANT3	UL UL
113	TL2AR3	LL		53 82000-	NONE	23820 28818	18 21487 18 21487	INFINITY- 37 72811	LINHAR4 TLANT3	UL UL
114	PTIAR3	LL		128 88000-	NONE	8478 88718	8 78883 8 78883	INFINITY- 128 88218	LINHAR4 PTANT3	UL UL
118	PT2AR3	LL		83 88000-	NONE	18288 28883	28 38788 28 38788	INFINITY- 68 81214	LINHAR4 PTANT3	UL UL
117	TL2AR4	LL		53 82000-	NONE	4477187 00000- 84078 31288	13 38427 13 38427	INFINITY- 48 88872	OPERAT88 TLIAR4	LL LL
118	PT2AR4	LL		83 88000-	NONE	2888374 00000- 73874 31288	20 81828 20 81828	INFINITY- 63 18888	OPERAT88 PTIAR4	LL LL
120	TLIAR5	LL		87 21000-	NONE	42888 87813	48818 48818	INFINITY- 88 72188	HARVEST8 HARVEST4	LL LL
121	TL2AR5	LL		53 82000-	NONE	88277 28888	13 88841 13 88841	INFINITY- 48 27288	HARVEST8 HARVEST4	LL LL
122	PT2AR5	LL		83 88000-	NONE	2878873 00000- 81783 88288	20 88873 20 88873	INFINITY- 63 12227	OPERAT88 PTIAR5	LL LL
128	HAULSAW8	LL		3 87000-	NONE	21172 88484- 88814 88872	4 82118 4 82118	INFINITY- 1 88118	HAULSAW7 HAULSAW2	LL LL
132	HAULCHP1	LL		3 82000-	NONE	9278 18787- 8832 88888	102 81188 102 81188	INFINITY- 108 28188	HAULSAW7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
133	HAULCHP2	LL		3 87000-	NONE	12828 42288- 8378 78128	7 28878 7 28878	INFINITY- 3 28878	HAULSAW7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
134	HAULCHP3	LL		3 87000-	NONE	12881 88878- 8318 88828	7 48127 7 48127	INFINITY- 2 83127	HAULSAW7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
138	HAULCHP4	LL		3 87000-	NONE	12288 88378- 8281 78883	7 88873 7 88873	INFINITY- 3 83873	HAULSAW7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
138	HAULCHP5	LL		3 87000-	NONE	12227 21884- 8288 88884	7 88831 7 88831	INFINITY- 3 82831	HAULSAW7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
137	HAULWAP1	LL		3 82000-	NONE	42888 81883- 12872 18234	88 88118 88 88118	INFINITY- 88 28118	HAULSAW7 LINHAR4	LL UL
142	HAULPLY1	LL		3 82000-	NONE	12721 12188- 8411 88884	8 83482 8 83482	INFINITY- 8 11482	HAULSAW7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
144	HAULPLY3	LL		3 82000-	NONE	11887 78888- 22828 18884	72881 72881	INFINITY- 2 78188	HAULSAW7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
148	HAULPLY4	LL		3 88000-	NONE	18888 88788- 28823 41818	82818 82818	INFINITY- 3 48887	HAULSAW8 HAULSAW8	LL LL

University of Alberta

NUMBER	COLUMN	AT	ACTIVITY	INPUT COST	LOWER LIMIT UPPER LIMIT	LOWER ACTIVITY UPPER ACTIVITY	UNIT COST UNIT COST	UPPER COST LOWER COST	LIMITS PROCESS	AT
146	HAULPLY5	LL		3.87000	NONE	13608 84082 8788 83898	8 08387 8 08387	INFINITY 4 10387	HAULSAW7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
147	HAULPLY6	LL		3.87000	NONE	21112 87888 8882 84287	4 90183 4 90183	INFINITY 1.82183	HAULSAW7 HAULPLY2	LL LL
148	HAULPLY7	LL		3.87000	NONE	22127 88288 24278 87888	78788 78788	INFINITY 2.18288	PLYMILL1 HAULPLY2	LL LL
152	BIMMILL	AL		18.22000	NONE	82248 87888	4 98442 4 98442	INFINITY 18 42888	MOSEYDIM MOSEYD8	LL LL
184	TWINMILL	LL		38.78000	NONE	8488 22422	18 88788 18 88788	INFINITY 17 22881	MOSEYDUM HAULPLY2	LL LL
188	PULPMILL	LL		83 82000	NONE		17 11882 17 11882	INFINITY 28 88217	MOSEYPLP SPEED	LL UL
188	SPRUCE	LL		25.00000	NONE	INFINITY	42 28888 42 28888	INFINITY 8 28888	SPEED NONE	UL LL
172	AVALCHIP	LL		100010	NONE	1228 42882 2141 28882	112 88828 112 88828	INFINITY 112 88828	HAULPLY2 HAULSAW7	LL LL
188	PS2/4	LL		283 82888	NONE	INFINITY 188288 82788	28 28288 28 28288	INFINITY 228 42284	NONE PS2/8	LL LL
188	PS8/8	LL		211 88888	NONE	INFINITY 188288 82788	18 88481 18 88481	INFINITY 228 72488	NONE PS2/8	LL LL
200	PS1/2	LL		211 88888	NONE	INFINITY 188288 82788	18 88481 18 88481	INFINITY 228 72488	NONE PS2/8	LL LL
202	WAF5/18	LL		288 88888	NONE	INFINITY 141888 82788	28 48741 28 48741	INFINITY 217 87727	NONE WAF1/4	LL LL
204	WAF2/8	LL		284 82882	NONE	INFINITY 141888 82788	81 18271 81 18271	INFINITY 218 88288	NONE WAF1/4	LL LL
208	WAF7/18	LL		248 17888	NONE	INFINITY 141888 82788	87 24888 87 24888	INFINITY 218 42888	NONE WAF1/4	LL LL
208	WAF8/8TE	LL		288 81878	NONE	INFINITY 141888 82788	38 88828 38 88828	INFINITY 218 71888	NONE WAF1/4	LL LL
208	PLY1/2	LL		227 48888	NONE	INFINITY 27448 88888	212 88182 212 88182	INFINITY 888 42188	NONE PLY1/4	LL LL
208	PLY3/4	LL		284 82878	NONE	INFINITY 27448 88888	284 88881 284 88881	INFINITY 848 88881	NONE PLY1/4	LL LL

SECTION B - ROWS AT INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

NUMBER	ROW	AT	ACTIVITY	BLACK ACTIVITY	LOWER LIMIT UPPER LIMIT	LOWER ACTIVITY UPPER ACTIVITY	UNIT COST UNIT COST	UPPER COST LOWER COST	LIMITING PROCESS	AT AT
3	ALLOWCUT	BS	837003 00000	1330837 00000	NONE 2288000 00000	837003 00000 838358 48831	32918- 88264-		TLIAR2 PTAM74	LL UL
4	LIMHAR1	BS		1810 00000	NONE 1810 00000	18132 88828	INFINITY- 42 70000-		NONE HARVEST1	LL
5	LIMHAR2	BS		8882 00000	NONE 8882 00000	14008 88828	INFINITY- 88 38000-		NONE HARVEST2	LL
6	LIMHAR3	BS		4421 00000	NONE 4421 00000	10227 87888	INFINITY- 78 78388-		NONE HARVEST3	LL
7	LIMHAR4	BS	3488 83784	388 48218	NONE 3478 00000	3488 83784 11787 88282	83 83384- 83 83888-		TLIAR2 TLAM74	LL UL
9	TLAMT1	BS			NONE	140183 83788- 387788 88788	88283- 1 88281-		HARVEST1 TLIAR1	LL LL
10	TLAMT2	BS			NONE	888838 88888- 278882 83788	88888- 31418-		HARVEST2 TLIAR2	LL LL
11	TLAMT3	BS			NONE	878838 88888- 288882 88888	88888- 1 81282-		HARVEST3 TLIAR3	LL LL
14	PTAMT1	BS			NONE	148838 88888- 378811 88288	84487- 2 27882-		HARVEST1A PTIAR1	LL LL
15	PTAMT2	BS			NONE	884884 88788- 328822 43788	84484- 34828-		HARVEST2A PTIAR2	LL LL
16	PTAMT3	BS			NONE	818882 88888- 348847 87888	84487- 1 84124-		HARVEST3A PTIAR3	LL LL
27	BARK	BS	18812 88888-	18812 88888	NONE	22888 78172- 18888 28878-	8 11888- 21 88448-		BRAN-TOP HAULPLY3	UL LL
48	LIMTWIN	BS		48312 00000	NONE 48312 00000	8488 32822	83 88882- 18 48788-		TWINTRAN TWINMILL	UL LL
81	LIMPULP	BS		187888 00000	NONE 187888 00000		288 88737- 84 42881-		PULPTRAN PULPMILL	UL LL
82	SPNEED	BS			NONE	INFINITY- 2888 84288	28 38884- 84 42881-		SPRUCE PULPMILL	LL LL

SECTION 4 - COLUMNS AT INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

NUMBER	COLUMN	AT	ACTIVITY	INPUT COST	LOWER LIMIT UPPER LIMIT	LOWER ACTIVITY UPPER ACTIVITY	UNIT COST UNIT COST	UPPER COST LOWER COST	LIMITING PROCESS	AT
87	HARVEST4	88	1823 71808	78 87000	NONE	2014 17700	13 32142- 82 83000	88 88142- 18 18880	TLIARS TLIARS	LL UL
88	HARVEST5	88		84 12880	NONE	1381 22800	INFINITY- 18 78843	INFINITY- 88 37488	NONE	LL
102	HARVEST4	88	1881 82281	78 87000	NONE	1881 82281 3488 17808	82 48884- 13 31822	128 18283- 82 38378	PTIARS TLIARS	LL LL
103	HARVEST8	88	2088 88878	84 12880	NONE	787 87288 2088 88878	18 78843- INFINITY	88 88842- INFINITY	TLIARS NONE	LL
118	TLIAR4	88	48800 28883	87 21888	NONE		48883- 8 88388	87 88881- 81 88818	TLIARS LIMBAR	LL UL
118	PTIAR4	88	38184 11328	128 88888	NONE	38184 11328 71827 84141	3 84878- 84887	128 84878- 128 88882	PTIARS TLIARS	LL LL
122	PTIARS	88	47887 88788	128 88888	NONE	18114 87812 47887 88788	88182- INFINITY	128 28181- INFINITY	TLIARS NONE	LL
124	HAULSAW1	88	24228 82872	3 82000	NONE	18483 38718 28822 11718	8 32837- 18 88888	8 88837- 7 14888	HAULPLY1 LIMBAR	LL UL
128	HAULSAW2	88	82824 11718	3 82000	NONE	8888 72888 72828 78783	8 28812- 22 84378	8 72812- 28 42378	HAULSAW8 LOSS12	LL UL
128	HAULSAW3	88	41888 22828	3 82000	NONE	3288 82888 81178 84483	8 2712- 8 17888	8 14712- 2 88888	HAULPLY3 LIMBAR	LL UL
127	HAULSAW4	88	38828 28312	3 82000	NONE	18878 73828 43428 18831	8 82312- 7 28848	3 84212- 3 78888	HAULPLY4 LIMBAR	LL UL
128	HAULSAW8	88	28317 48888	3 87000	NONE	18811 81288 28784 88883	8 82883- 4 87782	8 78883- 1 18782	LIMBAR HAULPLY1	UL LL
130	HAULSAW7	88	14288 88328	3 87000	NONE	8388 88188 84878 83888	4 82888- 88888	7 88888- 2 27814	LIMBAR HAULPLY3	UL LL
131	HAULSAW6	88	28883 82187	3 87000	NONE	7378 88312 88788 27384	4 82882- 8 82338	8 48882- 3 84781	LIMBAR HAULPLY4	UL LL
128	HAULWAP2	88	38481 78888	3 87000	NONE	34878 88312 42284 72314	7 28121- 28 88888	11 18121- 18 21888	HAULCMP2 LIMBAR	LL UL
128	HAULWAP3	88	173888 42788	3 87000	NONE	188888 84483 182882 88884	3 31828- 2 72182	7 18838- 1 14888	LIMBAR HAULPLY2	UL LL
140	HAULWAP4	88	184781 42788	3 87000	NONE	78422 78888 187288 28382	78888- 22 48721	4 87888- 18 81721	HAULPLY3 LIMBAR	LL UL
141	HAULWAP8	88	24474 14844	3 87000	NONE	18128 78783 48788 87888	4 28311- 88848	8 18311- 2 81181	HAULCMP8 HAULPLY3	LL LL
142	HAULPLY2	88	8888 73847	3 82000	NONE	8843 84287 28184 88847	2 84777- 2 28238	8 28777- 2 88778	HAULPLY7 LIMBAR	LL UL
148	HAULPLY8	88	88388 88828	3 87000	NONE	18888 42187 88781 88888	8 82841- 8 82887	3 88241- 4 88887	HAULPLY8 HAULCMP2	LL LL
188	STUDMILL	88	42248 88888	18 32000	NONE		4 88442- 88 82182	28 22442- 48 88182	DIMMILL DIMTRAN	LL UL
181	STUDCAP	88	42248 88888	8 34000	NONE		4 88442- 88 82182	18 24442- 88 88182	DIMMILL DIMTRAN	LL UL
183	DIMCAP	88		8 34000	NONE		88 82182- 4 88442	78 28182- 42888	DIMTRAN DIMMILL	UL LL
188	TWINCAP	88		7 12000	NONE		88 88882- 18 48788	81 11882- 12 22788	TWINTRAN TWMILL	UL LL
188	88ARDMIL	88	27888 88888	17 88000	NONE	22188 88883 48714 24444	28 88788- 84 28128	82 12788- 27 28128	LIMBAR8 88ARDYAN	UL UL
187	88ARDCAP	88	27888 88888	8 88000	NONE	22188 88883 27888 88888	28 88788- INFINITY	41 81788- INFINITY	LIMBAR8 NONE	UL
188	PULPCAP	88		88 38888	NONE		288 88727- 84 42881	278 48727- 44 87448	PULPTRAN PULPMILL	UL LL
181	PARTMILL	88	127187 88788	82 32888	NONE	122281 88483 128448 81172	82 88288- 183 88831	188 88188- 81 28832	LIMPS PSTRAN	UL UL
182	PARTCAP	88	188388 83788	18 18888	NONE	87283 88718 188388 83788	INFINITY- INFINITY	77 88881- INFINITY	LIMPS NONE	UL
183	WAPERMIL	88	141888 83788	78 84888	NONE	88887 88818 188488 78172	88 87318- 183 14882	128 82317- 188 88883	LINWAPER WAPTRAN	UL UL
184	WAPERCAP	88	141888 83788	28 84888	NONE	88887 88818 141888 83788	88 87318- INFINITY	88 82317- INFINITY	LINWAPER NONE	UL
188	PLYMILL1	88	7882 77344	48 87888	NONE	8487 72888 18782 82818	18 22882- 2 82788	84 38882- 88 18888	HAULCMP2 HAULPLY3	LL LL
188	PLYMILL2	88	21838 88188	88 82888	NONE	21188 44844 21838 82882	82 22222- 82 41822	118 18221- 3 88288	HAULPLY7 HAULPLY4	LL LL

NUMBER	COLUMN	AT	ACTIVITY	INPUT COST	LOWER UPPER	LIMIT	LOWER ACTIVITY	UPPER ACTIVITY	UNIT COST	UPPER COST	LIMITING	AT
											PROCESS	AT
167	PLYMILL3	BS	17607 20452	80 48000-		NONE	14742 54200	18857 43100	8 51021-	80 00020-	NAULPLY3	LL
									28 20126-	22 10072-	NAULCMP2	LL
168	PLYMILL4	BS	7852 88650	82 78000-		NONE	4173 92000	8141 87100	7 17001-	80 04000-	NAULPLY3	LL
									65 87210-	2 10220	NAULCMP2	LL
169	PLYCAP	BS	27448 88000	25 82000-		NONE	4847 28883	27448 88000	272 87000-	208 41000-	LIMPLY	UL
									INFINITY-	INFINITY	NONE	UL
170	CHIPL05	BS	3420 81187	7 84000-		NONE	10820 18100		11 22024-	10 27024-	NAULCMP2	LL
									8 00020-	18020	LIM000	UL
171	TAG00	BS	81440816 0000	02780-		NONE	00011248 8780	INFINITY	10085-	12425-	LIM000	UL
									02410-	00000	AS0TAX	UL
172	SLECT00	BS	901 26000	305 00000		NONE	901 26000		220 81248-	78 00000	BIMMILL	LL
									2048 14817-	3203 14817	BIMTRAN	UL
174	CONSTR0	BS	202 28274	200 00000		NONE	458265 84722-	202 28274	102 17000-	8 82001-	STCON00	UL
									7184 82188-	7204 82188	BIMTRAN	UL
175	STAND00	BS	548 21820	108 00000		NONE	488428 00420-	548 21820	188 20040-	8 84001-	ST0T000	UL
									8020 48821-	8224 48821	BIMTRAN	UL
178	UTIL00	BS	285 04100	120 00000		NONE	781724 20861-	285 04100	118 00700-	4 08201-	STUTIL00	UL
									7727 80020-	7807 80020	BIMTRAN	UL
177	ECON000	BS	27 21001	85 00000		NONE	1078848 88000-	27 21001	82 10180-	2 88800	STECON00	UL
									100888 87800-	100872 87800	BIMTRAN	UL
178	SLECT000	BS	901 26000	305 00000		NONE	208824 78000-	901 26000	284 88027-	10 40003	SMOLET00	UL
									220 91248-	824 91248	BIMMILL	LL
179	CONSTR00	BS	200 00000	200 00000		NONE	457248 00000-	200 00000	102 17000-	8 82001-	SMCON00	UL
									641 82872-	741 82872	BIMMILL	LL
180	STAND000	BS	108 00000	108 00000		NONE	488472 21280-	108 00000	188 20040-	8 84001-	SMT0000	UL
									270 28718-	874 28718	BIMMILL	LL
181	UTIL000	BS	120 00000	120 00000		NONE	782078 42780-	120 00000	118 00700-	4 08201-	SMUTIL00	UL
									882 84178-	702 82822	BIMMILL	LL
182	ECON0000	BS	85 00000	85 00000		NONE	1078877 00000-	27 21000	82 10180-	2 88800	SMECON00	UL
									7887 14882-	7872 14882	BIMMILL	LL
183	CONSTRDIM	BS	152 00000	152 00000		NONE	801842 12800-	152 00000	148 81870-	8 18221	SMCON00	UL
									17 88878-	180 88878	BIMMILL	LL
184	STANDDIM	BS	152 00000	152 00000		NONE	801842 12800-	152 00000	148 81870-	8 18221	SMSTAND	UL
									82 22812-	204 22812	BIMMILL	LL
185	UTILDIM	BS	102 00000	102 00000		NONE	487888 82800-	102 00000	90 48788-	3 81221	SMUTIL	UL
									28 82088-	128 82088	BIMMILL	LL
186	ECON00DIM	BS	85 00000	85 00000		NONE	1078877 00000-	27 21000	82 10180-	2 88800	SMCON	UL
									81 88408-	188 88408	BIMMILL	LL
187	STUD	BS	21768 80488	148 00000		NONE	21768 80488		8 81003-	128 48027	BIMMILL	LL
									428 20044-	278 20044	BIMTRAN	UL
188	ECON00STD	BS	228 24288	85 00000		NONE	3288 24288		81 88408-	22 21002	BIMMILL	LL
									817 78814-	802 78814	BIMTRAN	UL
189	SDP10TR	BS	2270 22282	428 00000		NONE	2788 14817	2270 22282	407 48801-	17 81000	LIM000	UL
									INFINITY	INFINITY	NONE	UL
190	SDP2A	BS	4087 77884	280 00000		NONE	222817 80788-	4087 77884	270 48180-	8 84010	SDP02A	UL
									INFINITY-	INFINITY	NONE	UL
191	SDP2B	BS	4087 77884	200 00000		NONE	483188 87048-	4087 77884	182 17000-	8 82001	SDP02B	UL
									INFINITY-	INFINITY	NONE	UL
192	SDP3	BS	4888 22202	180 00000		NONE	884788 48847-	4888 22202	144 88801-	8 11400	SDP03	UL
									INFINITY	INFINITY	NONE	UL
193	SDP10TRY	BS	428 00000	428 00000		NONE	218178 80000-	428 00000	410 80722-	14 48288	TYW0001	UL
									288 12848-	801 12848	TYW0001	LL
194	SDP2AT	BS	280 00000	280 00000		NONE	228888 88788-	280 00000	270 48180-	8 84010	TYW002A	UL
									888 21201-	488 80828-	TYW0001	LL
195	SDP2BT	BS	200 00000	200 00000		NONE	487247 78000-	200 00000	182 17000-	8 82001	TYW002B	UL
									881 87488-	180 88812-	TYW0001	LL
196	SDP2T	BS	180 00000	180 00000		NONE	888883 81280-	180 00000	144 88801-	8 11400	TYW003	UL
									123 88228-	282 88228	TYW0001	LL
197	PULP	BS	510 00000	510 00000		NONE			280 88727-	228 84282	PULPTRAN	UL
									84 42881-	884 42881	PULPMILL	LL
201	P03/8	BS	100288 82788	228 21000		NONE	8127884 88288-	100288 82788	18 88401-	212 48828	P03/8	LL
									INFINITY-	INFINITY	NONE	LL
202	WAF1/4	BS	141888 82788	217 78880		NONE	4174888 88288-	141888 82788	28 48741-	287 22240	WAF8/18	LL
									INFINITY-	INFINITY	NONE	LL
207	PLY1/4	BS	27448 88000	887 82884		NONE	287228 88281-	27448 88000	212 88182-	244 87827	PLY1/2	LL
									INFINITY-	INFINITY	NONE	LL
210	TRIM000	BS	12788 88202	8 14000		NONE	INFINITY-	18801 82800	8 14000-	418 88828-	PLYTRIM	UL
											PLYCON	UL

University of Alberta

NUMBER	COLUMN	AT	ACTIVITY	INPUT COST	LOWER LIMIT UPPER LIMIT	LOWER ACTIVITY UPPER ACTIVITY	UNIT COST UNIT COST	UPPER COST LOWER COST	LIMITING PROCESS	AT
211	WBSFUEL	05	4622 51552	5 11000	NONE	INFINITY- 5500 59220	5 11000- 15 73557-	26 44550	DRAG-TOP HAULPLY3	UL LL
212	WBSYSTD	05	1000000 00000	12000-	NONE	INFINITY	10000- 12000-	22000-	BINHILL CAPSTUD	LL UL
213	WBSYDIB	05		12000-	NONE	1000000 00000	1 43000- 10000-	1 55000-	BINTRAB BINHILL	UL LL
214	WBSYTWB	05		12000-	NONE	INFINITY	1 41700- 12000-	1 52700-	TWISTRAB CAPTWIB	UL UL
215	WBSYDDB	05	2200730 00000	12000-	NONE	1000100 70000 INFINITY	50200- 12000-	71200-	LIMDARB CAPDARB	UL UL
216	WBSYPLP	05		12000-	NONE		37030- 07214-	00000- 04000-	PULMTRAB PULPHILL	UL LL
217	WBSYPRY	05	5100200 00000	12000-	NONE	7034020 00000 INFINITY	02200- 12000-	00200-	LIMPS CAPPRY	UL UL
218	WBSYWAP	05	27000000 00000	12000-	NONE	20210100 0000 INFINITY	22270- 10000-	34270-	LIMWAPER CAPWAPER	UL UL
219	WBSYPLY	05	5000020 00000	12000-	NONE	1004700 00000 INFINITY	1 21000- 12000-	1 43000-	LIMPLY CAPPLY	UL UL
220	OPERAT05	05	40300000 00000	24000-	NONE	4700700 2120 4030000 0000	10422- 10200-	20422- 00071-	LIM000 PULPHILL	UL LL