

File: 195-30/RWMM

November 26, 2004

**BY EMAIL**

To: Regional Executive Directors

Re: ***Provincial Logging Residue and Waste  
Measurement Procedures Manual***

The purpose of this memo is to inform and provide you with the new *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*, which comes into effect on January 1, 2005.

A copy is attached for your use. Also, the manual will be available for downloading from the following Internet site: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/manuals/onlinemanuals.htm>

This manual, in concert with the approved *Waste Assessments Policy*, formally implements the "take or pay" provisions in Bill 45. This manual and the *Waste Assessment Policy* replace the previous manual, and all previous memoranda about that manual.

Comments or questions about this manual should be referred to John Wai, Residue Forester, Revenue Branch, by email at [John.Wai@gems6.gov.bc.ca](mailto:John.Wai@gems6.gov.bc.ca), or by telephone at 250-356-7671.

Finally, please refer all public or hard copy requests for the manual or amendments to Crown Publications, 521 Fort Street, Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 1E7, telephone 250-386-4636, or facsimile at 250-386-0221.

*W. Howard*

Bill Howard  
Director  
Revenue Branch

Attachment

pc: Bob Friesen, Assistant Deputy Minister, Tenure and Revenue  
Tim Sheldan, Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations Division



VANCOUVER 2010



# New Provincial Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual Highlights

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Changes by section in this year's manual are highlighted below:

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Section 1.1   | Waste is measured against the Timber Merchantability Specification in Tables 1-1 and 1-2.  |
| Section 1.1.3 | Waste and merchantable timber are defined.   |
| Section 1.1.4 | The log grades that are subject to monetary waste billings are defined.  |
| Section 5.3.2 | Procedures for measuring standing timber that is not reserved from cutting as waste in clearcuts and partial cuts are provided.  |
| Appendix 5    | Waste benchmarks will be in use until December 31, 2005. Thereafter, waste benchmarks will be replaced by coarse woody debris targets specified in Schedule B of the cutting authority.<br><br>The benchmarks previously designated for beetle salvage have been eliminated. |

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# Introduction

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In British Columbia, the right to harvest Crown timber is conferred through the form of agreements under the *Forest Act*. The *Forest Act* and the agreements require licensees to carry out waste assessments.

Waste assessments are carried out to quantify the volumes of merchantable timber and waste left on the harvested areas following the completion of primary logging. The waste volume data compiled from the assessments are used to invoice licensees for monetary and cut control charges.

This manual outlines the administration and field measurement procedures to be used in the assessments, and is intended to serve as the reference for industry and government staff who conduct or check waste assessments in British Columbia.

## **To Obtain a Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual**

The manual is available electronically on the Internet at:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/manuals/rwprocedures/> (until December 31, 2004)

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/manuals/rwprocedures2005/> (after January 1, 2005)

For those who wish to purchase a hard copy of the manual, it is available until March 31, 2005 for a fee through:

<p>Crown Publications 521 Fort Street Victoria, BC V8W 1E7  (250) 386-4636</p>
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Information can be obtained from the Crown Publications, General Publications page:

[http://www.crownpub.bc.ca/cat\\_view.cgi/CP.02.01.40.02](http://www.crownpub.bc.ca/cat_view.cgi/CP.02.01.40.02)

## **Comments and Suggestions**

Any comments on this manual can be sent to:

Waste Assessment Policy Forester  
Ministry of Forests  
Revenue Branch  
PO Box 9511 Stn Prov Govt  
Victoria BC V8W 9C2

E-mail: [John.Wai@gems6.gov.bc.ca](mailto:John.Wai@gems6.gov.bc.ca)

## **Manual Amendments**

This *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual* replaces the *Logging Residue and Waste Procedures Manual* dated April, 2001 and the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*, dated January 1, 1994.

Future amendments to this manual can be printed from the Internet or purchased from Crown Publications.

## **Software Support**

To support the compilation of waste data, the Ministry of Forests has made available the following software program which, together with the accompanying user guides, can be downloaded from the following internet web address:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/manuals/rwtraining/index.htm>

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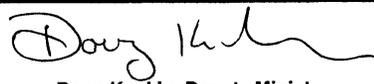
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# **Policy and Administration**

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**1**

## 1.0 Waste Assessment Policy

 <p>Province of British Columbia Ministry of Forests</p>	<b>POLICY SUBJECT</b>
	<b>Waste Assessments</b>
	June 15, 2004 Revenue Branch 11.5
	<b>APPROVED</b>
	 Doug Konkin, Deputy Minister

**MINISTRY POLICY**

**Scope** This policy, in concert with the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*, implements the concept of “take or pay” to the utilization of Crown timber. It cancels and replaces the Residue and Waste Measurement Policy dated October 15, 1991.

**Policy** Merchantable Crown timber, whether standing or felled, that is not reserved from cutting and remains on site upon the completion of primary logging of each cut block or at the expiry of the agreement or cutting permit is waste. The ministry will issue waste bills charging for this waste.

Waste bills will apply to all cut blocks in the cutting permit if timber harvesting has occurred on any cut block, unless the cutting permit was issued before November 4, 2003, and has been surrendered.

For a surrendered cutting permit, waste bills will apply to harvested or partially harvested cut blocks but will not apply to cut blocks where no timber harvesting has occurred.

Waste assessments will be carried out in accordance with the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*, as amended from time to time.

Waste Assessments Page 1

Figure 1.1 Waste Assessment Policy.

## Policy 11.5

## Waste Assessments

**Definitions**

**“Merchantable Timber”** means timber that meets or exceeds the timber merchantability specifications in the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*. Timber that is graded dry Y or Z (Coast), Grade 5, 6 or Z (Interior) is not merchantable.

**“Primary Logging”** means the cutting of timber and the yarding of that timber to a central landing, roadside or drop area in a logging operation.

**“Reserved Trees”** means merchantable timber left after completion of primary logging that is reserved from cutting for silviculture, biodiversity or other specific forest management reasons.

**“Timber Harvesting”** means the felling or removal of timber other than on road rights-of-way or landings on a cut block.

**“Waste”** means timber, except timber reserved from cutting, whether standing or felled, which meets or exceeds the timber merchantability specifications described for the Coast and the Interior in the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*, that was not removed from the cutting authority area.

**“Waste Bills”** means a monetary invoice issued by the Ministry of Forests for waste reported in a waste assessment.

**Authority**

Waste assessments are authorized under:

- Forest Act, sections; 13(3)(b), 14(d)(ii), 20(3)(ii), 22(f)(ii), 33(5)(ii), 35(c)(ii), 43.3(d)(ii), 43.7(2)(e)(ii), 43.8(e)(ii), 45(1)(d)(ii), 47.5(1)(ii), 47.7(f)(ii), 103.1, 118(c)(ii).
- Provisions for waste assessments are made in the agreements and/or cutting authorities.
- *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*.

Policy 11.5

Waste Assessments

**Responsibility**

The district manager is responsible for conducting waste assessments on forestry licences to cut, occupant licences to cut, timber sale licences (non BC Timber Sales) and for conducting waste assessment check surveys.

The timber sales manager is responsible for conducting waste assessments on timber sale licences, forestry licences to cut and permits issued by BC Timber Sales.

Holders of a major licence, woodlot licence, community forest agreement, community salvage licence, or road permit are responsible for conducting waste assessments on their licence(s).

**Methods**

Only those methods described in the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual* are to be used for conducting waste assessments.

**Waste Classification**

Waste is classified as either unavoidable or avoidable.

Unavoidable waste means waste that:

- is inaccessible or physically obstructed; or
- could not be felled, bucked or removed due to safety or environmental reasons.

Avoidable waste means waste that does not fall within the definition of unavoidable waste.

**Reporting**

Waste assessments must be completed and reported within the time periods specified in the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*.

**Waste Benchmarks**

Monetary billings will only be made on the avoidable waste volumes in excess of the waste benchmarks established in the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*.

Policy 11.5Waste Assessments**Monetary Billing**

Avoidable waste will be billed according to the species and log grades.

Coniferous saw logs (Grade X or better [Coast]); Grade Blank (Interior) will be billed at the 12 month average stumpage rate pertaining to the timber mark and derived in a method described in the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*.

Coniferous and deciduous Grade Y (Coast), and Grades 3 and 4 (Interior) will be billed at the rates established for these grades in either the *Coast or Interior Appraisal Manual* plus any bonus or levies where applicable.

Deciduous species graded saw log (Grade Blank) will be billed using the appraised stand as a whole rate or the fixed rate for the species as specified in the *Coast or Interior Appraisal Manual*, plus any bonus or levies where applicable.

**Assessment Submissions**

Completed waste assessments must be submitted and signed off under the signature of:

- a registered professional forester or a registered forest technologist registered with the Association of BC Forest Professionals; or
- a licensed logging residue surveyor or a licensed scaler, licensed by the Ministry of Forests.

**References**

- *Forest Act*
- *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*

## 1.1 Purpose and Rationale

### 1.1.1 Purpose

Waste assessments are carried out to bill licensees monetarily for timber, whether standing or felled, that was not removed from the cutting authority area and which meets or exceeds the timber merchantability specifications described below.

**Table 1-1 Coast Timber Merchantability Specifications**

Description		Mature*	Immature*
Stumps**			
•	no higher than	30 cm	30 cm
Top diameter (inside bark)			
•	all timber that meets or exceeds	15 cm	10 cm
Slab thickness:			
•	all slabs that meet or exceed (cedar only)	15 cm	10 cm
•	all slabs that meet or exceed (all other species)	10 cm	10 cm
Minimum length			
•	log or slab	3 m	3 m
*	"mature" means timber which has an average age of 121 years or older and "immature" means timber which has an average age of less than 121 years.		

**Table 1-2 Interior Timber Merchantability Specifications**

Description		All Stands	
Stumps**			
•	no higher than	30 cm	
Diameter (outside bark) at stump height			
•	Lodgepole pine: all timber that meets or exceeds	15 cm	
•	All other species: all timber that meets or exceeds	20 cm	
Top diameter (inside bark or slab thickness)			
•	For all species and ages, except Cedar older than 141 years, all timber that meets or exceeds	10 cm	
•	For Cedar older than 141 years	15 cm	
Minimum length			
•	log or slab	3 m	
**	Measured on the side of the stump adjacent to the highest ground.		

Timber that is described as reserved timber in Schedule B of the cutting permit or agreement is not subject to waste assessments.

Waste volumes are measured and billed monetarily in accordance with the following Table 1-3.

**Table 1-3: The Disposition of Waste Volumes in Monetary Billing**

Table Values Effective January 1, 2005 (Valid for all Species)								
LOG  TYPE	G R A D E S		ALL STANDS					
			AVOIDABLE (from field data)			UNAVOIDABLE (from field data)		
	Coast	Interior	Class W/X	Measure YES/NO	Rate * S/\$0.25	Class W/X	Measure YES/NO	Rate * S/\$0.25
Saw Log	X or better	_____	W	YES	S	W	YES	NB
Dead Dry Saw Log		3 Endemic	W	YES	\$0.25	X	NO	NB
		3 Catastrophic	W	YES	\$0.25	W	YES	NB
Lumber Reject	Y	4	W	YES	\$0.25	W	YES	NB
Dead Dry Lumber Reject	5		X	NO	NB	X	NO	NB
		5 Endemic & Catastrophic	X	NO	NB	X	NO	NB
Undersize		6	X	NO	NB	X	NO	NB
Firmwood Reject	Z	Z	X	NO	NB	X	NO	NB

**Class:** Waste, X other

**Measure/Record:** YES or NO

**Rate:** S = 12-month average Stumpage rate for all coniferous species, and the stumpage rates established in the Coast or Interior Appraisal Manual for all deciduous species, \$0.25 = fixed base rate. NB = No Billing.

All rates charged will include any bonus bids and levies where applicable.

- See Appendix 5 for waste benchmarks.

### **1.1.2 Rationale**

The Right to harvest Crown timber is granted in the form of agreements under the *Forest Act*.

The licensee has the discretion of whether or not to harvest the timber from the agreement area subject to the forest management standards required.

Pursuant to the *Forest Act*, an agreement holder must pay stumpage for timber that was harvested.

Under the *Forest Act* and the agreements, the licensee must pay a waste assessment for merchantable timber not harvested and for timber deemed to be wasted.

### **1.1.3 Definitions**

“Waste” means timber, except timber reserved from cutting, whether standing or felled, which meets or exceeds the timber merchantability specifications described for the Coast and the Interior in this manual that was not removed from the cutting authority area.

“Unavoidable waste” means waste that:

- i. is inaccessible or physically obstructed;
- ii. could not be felled, bucked or removed due to safety or environmental reasons.

“Avoidable waste” means waste that does not fall within the definition of unavoidable waste.

"Merchantable timber" means timber that meets or exceeds the timber merchantability specifications that are described in Table 1-1 for the Coast and in Table 1-2 for the Interior in this manual. Timber that is graded dry Y (5) or Z (Coast), Grade 5, 6 or Z (Interior) is not merchantable.

“Timber Merchantability Specifications” means stump height and diameter, log top diameter, slab thickness and log length described in this manual for the Coast and the Interior.

“Waste assessment” means an assessment conducted in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual* for determining the volumes of merchantable timber and waste left on a harvested area following completion of primary logging.

“Waste benchmark” means the volume of avoidable waste, expressed in cubic metres per hectare, that can be left on a harvested area without being subject to a monetary waste assessment.

### **1.1.4 Monetary Billings**

Subject to the waste benchmarks described in Appendix 5, the avoidable waste volumes are billed as follows.

#### **1.1.4.1 Coast**

The avoidable grade Y waste volumes are billed at \$0.25 per m<sup>3</sup>.

Dead/dry grade Y (grade 5) timber not removed from the harvested area is not measured in waste assessments.

The avoidable grade X or better waste volumes are billed at the average stumpage rates determined in Appendix 3 of this manual.

#### **1.1.4.2 Interior**

In the Interior, timber marks are classified as either endemic or catastrophic.

For both endemic and catastrophic timber marks, the avoidable waste volumes of grade 4, lumber reject; and grade 3, dead/dry sawlogs; are billed at \$0.25 per m<sup>3</sup>.

The avoidable sawlog grade volumes are billed at the average stumpage rates determined in Appendix 3 of this manual.

### **1.1.5 Deciduous**

Deciduous species are treated the same as coniferous species for waste billing purposes. Deciduous timber within the merchantability specifications that is not harvested, is measured as waste.

### **1.1.6 Amount Payable**

For merchantable Crown timber that is not cut and removed, the amount payable is calculated by multiplying:

- a. the volumes of avoidable waste reported in a waste assessment after deducting the waste benchmark volume allowed under Appendix 5, by
- b. the applicable stumpage rates as follows:
  - i. Coniferous species graded:
    - (a) sawlog - the average stumpage rate derived in a method described in Appendix 3,

- (b) grades other than sawlog - the rates established as per *Coast and Interior Appraisal Manuals*,
- ii. Deciduous species graded:
  - (a) sawlog - the fixed rate for the species as specified in the appraisal manuals, plus any bonus and levies where applicable.
  - (b) Grades other than sawlog - the rates established as per appraisal manuals.

## **1.2 Authority**

Waste assessments are carried out under the authority of:

1. The *Forest Act*.
2. The Waste Assessment Policy.
3. The *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*.
4. Agreement and Cutting Permit documents.

### **1.3 Background**

Starting in the late 1960's, timber harvesting policy provided for waste measurements. At that time, in the Interior, waste measurement provisions were by and large not exercised except where waste was considered flagrant. On the Coast, waste was measured and charged for cut control purposes but only waste considered 'flagrant' was billed on a monetary basis. The definition of flagrant waste varied over the years.

In the mid-1980's some major forest companies on the Coast left very high levels of waste. In response to public outcries on the Queen Charlottes Islands in 1987, the Ombudsman commissioned T.M. Thomson & Associates to review a major coastal licensee's waste measurement procedures and utilization practices on the Queens Charlottes. The review determined that there was a need to develop consistent and enforceable utilization standards and waste measurement procedures for the entire province.

The responsibility for developing the utilization policy was placed with the Director of RTEB. The Coast and Interior utilization policies were implemented in the early 1990's. Both policies prescribed the minimum cutting specifications, log grade utilization and cut control requirements.

The responsibility for developing the waste measurement standards was placed with the Director of Revenue Branch. Necessitated by the implementation of the zero waste policy, the Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual was released and approved for use in the entire province in 1991. All harvest completed cutblocks in the Interior and on the Coast were required to have waste measured and reported in accordance with the standards and procedures set out in the manual.

Until the year-end of 1998, the province had a zero waste policy. Under this policy, logs that were sawlog grade were required to be utilized (mandatory utilization); if they were not utilized and left on the cutblock, these logs were classified and billed as waste. This policy meant that all useable logs except low quality pulp (grade Y or 4) logs, were required to be removed from the cutblock by the company licensed to harvest the area. Under this policy, all logs that were sawlog grade and physically possible to be removed were required to be utilized by the licensees.

Starting in 1999, waste benchmarks were established to allow a volume of waste to be left without being monetarily billed. The waste benchmarks allow the licensees to decide which logs to remove or to leave behind as waste. The concept was that market forces would drive the business decisions. Licensees would recover logs to their economic margins. Another purpose of the waste benchmarks was to accommodate coarse woody debris, which is important in the nutrient and organic matter dynamics of forest ecosystems.

The benchmarks were not based on scientific studies or quantitative analyses. Rather, the benchmarks were set as a starting point to recognize that zero waste was not a sound ecological policy and economics was not served by compelling licensees to remove every log.

In the spring of 2003, the government announced the Forestry Revitalization Plan and brought forward legislation to reform forest policy. Waste policy was further aligned with the Ministry policy reform undertaken to allow market forces to drive business decisions. Foremost was the elimination of the mandatory species and log grade utilization (cut and remove) requirements, so that licensees are free to extract any logs of value to them within the cutting authority areas subject to the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the required forest management standards. Licensees must pay stumpage on timber removed and scaled, and waste assessments on timber, whether standing or felled that was not removed from the the cutting authority area. This is referred to as the “Take or Pay” Policy.

## **1.4 Responsibility**

The responsibilities are as follows:

### **1.4.1 Revenue Branch**

#### **1.4.1.1 Director, Revenue Branch**

The Director, Revenue Branch is responsible for:

1. Approving *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual* and amendments.
2. Processing and maintaining waste data.
3. Billing licensees by issuing waste invoices for monetary and cut control charges.

#### **1.4.1.2 Waste Assessment Policy Forester, Revenue Branch**

The Waste Assessment Policy Forester is responsible for:

1. Developing and maintaining standards and procedures for determining and reporting waste.
2. Providing training and technical support.
3. Providing policy interpretation to industry and ministry staff.
4. Maintaining software compilation programs and standards.
5. Conducting technical reviews of Forest Regions and Forest Districts for policy and procedure compliance.

### **1.4.2 Regional Manager**

The Regional Manager is responsible for:

1. Ensuring that district staff adhere to policy and procedures, and where necessary, provide training to district staff.
2. Recommending survey procedure changes where necessary, to the Director, Revenue Branch.
3. Advising industry and forest district staff on matters relating to waste assessments.

4. Processing waste reports and FS 702 for waste monetary billing and cut control where required.
5. Providing Waste Systems training to district staff and industry users.

### **1.4.3 District Manager**

The District Manager is responsible for:

1. Conducting waste assessments (full surveys and/or ocular estimates) on forestry licences to cut and occupant licences to cut, and timber sale licences (non BCTS).
2. Conducting check surveys in accordance with manual standards.
3. Implementing and administering the policy and procedures, and recommending survey procedure changes where necessary to the Regional Manager.
4. Approving waste assessment plans and issuing reporting unit numbers.
5. Checking for completeness of licensees' submitted reports.
6. Processing waste reports and FS 702 for waste monetary billing and cut control where required.

### **1.4.4 Timber Sales Manager**

The Timber Sales Manager is responsible for:

1. Conducting waste assessments (full surveys and/or ocular estimates) on timber sale licences, permits and forestry licences to cut issued under BC Timber Sales.
2. Submitting an annual waste assessment plan to the District Manager for approval.
3. Compiling waste field data and completing waste reports and FS 702.
4. Submitting completed waste assessment reports in the required format to the District Manager within the time frame specified in this manual.

### **1.4.5 Licensees**

Holders of a major licence, community forest agreement, community salvage licence, woodlot licence, road permit, and master licence to cut are responsible for conducting waste assessments (full surveys or ocular estimates) on their scale-based cutting authorities.

The licensee's are responsible for:

1. Submitting annual waste assessment plans, for approval by the District Manager.
2. Conducting waste assessments in accordance with this manual.
3. Compiling waste field data by using appropriate software.
4. Submitting completed waste assessment reports in the required format to the District Manager within time frame specified in this manual.

Where the above mentioned work is performed by a contractor or a sub-contractor, it is the licensee's responsibility for ensuring that the work is carried out in compliance with Ministry standards and requirements.

# Assessment Planning

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# 2

There are two main levels of waste assessment planning:

- *Annual Planning* (for the entire year's waste assessments), and
- *Block Planning* (for each individual cutblock's waste assessment)

## **2.1 Annual Plan**

An Annual Waste Assessment Plan must be developed for all blocks including road rights-of-way to be waste assessed during the year, and submitted to the District Manager for approval.

The District Manager may exempt a licensee from the annual plan requirement if a majority of the licensee's blocks is assessed using the ocular estimate method.

The annual plan is normally based on a twelve-month calendar year period and should include:

- a list of proposed cutblocks that will be available for waste assessments indicating their licence/CP/block numbers and the chosen reporting unit option for the cutblocks,
- the assessment methods (oculars, parent block, (FSI) full sampling intensity surveys, (RSI) reduced sampling intensity surveys),
- the coefficients of variation proposed for each reporting unit subject to full sampling intensity surveys,
- if block exemption (Section 3.2) is to be used, the proposed parent block(s) (if known) and the related exempted blocks, and
- endemic or catastrophic block designations (interior).

If the sampling error objective for the previous year sampling was not met, the district manager may instruct the use of a higher coefficient of variation.

The Annual Waste Assessment Plan must be submitted 30 days before the expiry of the current annual plan, or as directed by the District Manager. The District Manager may approve or reject the plan.

The annual plan may be submitted on-line using the waste system.

## 2.2 Reporting Unit Options

There are three waste reporting options:

- the Cutblock Option,
- the Aggregate Option, and
- the Ocular Estimate Option.

At the annual planning stage, licensees may elect to have cutblocks to be waste assessed using one or any combination of the three options. These options define the waste reporting units in the reporting year.

Regardless of whether the Cutblock, the Aggregate or the Ocular Estimate Option is chosen, waste assessments are conducted on a cutblock basis. Each cutblock within the cutting authority must be waste assessed when primary logging is completed for the cutblock as per requirements in Section 2.4.

### 2.2.1 Cutblock Option

Each cutblock is treated as a separate Reporting Unit. Each individual cutblock is sampled in accordance with the number of plots required to meet the approved sampling error objective.

The avoidable waste volume in excess of the waste benchmark for each cutblock is billed monetarily using the twelve-month average stumpage rates in effect for the timber mark on the date primary logging is completed.

### **2.2.2 Aggregate Option**

Cutblocks are amalgamated to form an Aggregate Reporting Unit. Aggregation of cutblocks within a Forest District is permitted at the licensee level. Separate aggregate reporting units are required for old growth, second growth and helicopter logging.

The entire aggregate reporting unit is sampled in accordance with the sampling intensities which meet the approved sampling error objectives.

Each cutblock within the aggregate is individually surveyed using the number of plots pro-rated by block area from the aggregate reporting unit total.

The avoidable waste volume in excess of the waste benchmark for each cutblock within the aggregate reporting unit is billed monetarily using the twelve-month average stumpage rates in effect for the timber mark on the date primary logging is completed.

Cutblocks may be removed from an aggregate reporting unit if they qualify for Ocular Estimate or Block Exemption.

### **2.2.3 Ocular Estimate Option**

Each Reporting Unit can be comprised of one cutblock or multiple cutblocks.

The ocular estimate option may be used if the waste levels are expected to be below the waste benchmarks and for the Coast Forest Region, levels specified in Section 3.3.1.

The waste volumes are estimated; there are no sampling precision requirements.

## 2.3 Assignment of Reporting Unit Numbers

Where the waste system is used, the system will automatically generate and assign the reporting unit numbers. The following is the manual process where the numbers are assigned by the District Manager.

The District Manager will issue Reporting Unit numbers when the Annual Waste Assessment Plan is approved.

The number will be unique in the province for a given year and will consist of a five digit number.

The first two digits identify the Forest District office responsible for the administration of the block being sampled. The first digit identifies the region and the second digit identifies the district within that region.

Region/District codes are as follows:

### Coast Forest Region

District Name	District Number
Chilliwack	11
Squamish	13
Queen Charlottes	1B
Campbell River	18
Sunshine Coast	15
South Island	17
North Island Central Coast (Port McNeill)	19
North Coast	1C

**Northern Interior Region**

<b>District Name</b>	<b>District Number</b>
Kalum	25
Skeena Stikine (Kispiox)	24
Skeena Stikine (Smithers)	29
Nadina (Houston)	22
Nadina (Burns Lake)	21
Fort St. James	45

<b>District Name</b>	<b>District Number</b>
Vanderhoof	44
Prince George	41
Mackenzie	46
Peace (Dawson Creek)	47
Peace (Fort St. John)	48
Fort Nelson	49

**Southern Interior Region**

<b>District Name</b>	<b>District Number</b>
Kamloops	32
Headwaters (McBride)	43
Headwaters (Clearwater)	31
Cascades (Lillooet)	37
Cascades (Merritt)	36
Okanagan Shuswap (Vernon)	34
Okanagan Shuswap (Penticton)	35
Okanagan Shuswap (Salmon Arm)	33
Columbia (Revelstoke & Golden)	54

<b>District Name</b>	<b>District Number</b>
Arrow Boundary (Castlegar)	55
Arrow Boundary (Grand Forks)	56
Rocky Mountain (Cranbrook)	51
Rocky Mountain (Invermere)	52
Kootenay Lake	57
Central Cariboo (Williams Lake)	62
Central Cariboo (Horsefly)	63
Quesnel	61
Chilcotin	65
100 Mile House	64

The last three digits will be designated depending on the assessment responsibility as outlined in the following list:

<b>Number</b>	<b>R. U. Option</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
__100 to __299	Cutblock/Aggregate (includes ocular estimates)	District Manager
__300 to __499	Cutblock/Aggregate	BC Timber Sales
__500 to __699	Aggregate	Licensees Only
__700 to __899	Cutblock	

For example, the first BC Timber Sales timber sale in the Kootenay Lake Forest District would get Reporting Unit number 57300. The first licensee Aggregate Reporting Unit in Chilliwack would get Reporting Unit number 11500.

For ocular estimates, assign reporting unit number based on the responsibility for carrying out surveys. On those cutblocks where the District Manager is responsible, assign one reporting unit number for each cutblock under the cutblock option. On those cutblocks where the licensees are responsible, assign one reporting unit number to cover all ocular estimated cutblocks within each licence under the Aggregate Option. Licensees should ensure that there are no fully surveyed cutblocks mixed in with the ocular cutblocks in a reporting unit.

Regardless of which reporting unit option is selected, waste is measured and reported in the reporting year in which it becomes available for survey.

Normally, cutblocks and partially completed cutblocks are considered available for waste survey when primary logging is completed.

The District Manager will not normally approve aggregations of cutblocks that include both mature and immature stands, or stands with a high proportion of "problem" or salvage types as this leads to unreliable and inefficient sampling (see Stratification).

## **2.4 Field Assessments and Reporting Time Frames**

### **2.4.1 Cutblock Option and Ocular Estimates**

A waste assessment must be completed on a cutblock within sixty (60) days after primary logging has been completed on the cutblock or within sixty (60) days that the cutting authority expires or is otherwise terminated, whichever occurs first, or as soon thereafter that the ground is sufficiently free of snow that an assessment may be carried out on the cutblock.

A waste assessment report for the cutblock must be submitted to the District Manager within thirty (30) days of the completion of the waste assessment.

### **2.4.2 Aggregate Option**

A waste assessment must be completed on a cutblock within sixty (60) days after primary logging has been completed on the cutblock or within sixty (60) days that the cutting authority expires or is otherwise terminated, which ever occurs first, or as soon thereafter that the ground on the cutblock is sufficiently free of snow that an assessment may be carried out on the cutblock.

A waste assessment report for the cutblock must be submitted to the District Manager within thirty (30) days of the completion of the waste assessment.

If the web based waste system is not used, a compilation disk containing the complete reporting unit field data must be submitted to the District Manager at the same time as the waste assessment report for the last cutblock in the Aggregate Reporting Unit is submitted to the District Manager or at the end of the calendar year or annual plan period, if all the blocks in the reporting unit have not been completed.

Where a reporting unit is made up of cutblocks where all of the timber from those cutblocks must be marked with the same timber mark, the report must list each timber mark, the cutblocks from which timber must be marked with that timber mark, and the area in hectares of each cutblock.

## **2.5 Overdue Waste Assessments and Reports**

If waste assessments and reports are not completed and submitted to the District Manager as required under Section 2.4, the District Manager may carry out the assessment, and in a notice given to the licensee, may require the licensee to pay the costs incurred by the District Manager in carrying out the assessment.

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# Alternative Methods

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# 3

While waste assessments can be conducted using the Full Sampling Intensity (FSI) survey method, there are a number of alternative methods available, as follows:

- Reduced Sampling Intensity Surveys (RSI),
- Block Exemption (Using Parent Block Information), and
- Ocular Estimate Procedures (O/E).

These alternative methods are described in this chapter.

### **3.1 Reduced Sampling Intensity Surveys (RSI)**

The Reduced Sampling Intensity (RSI) Survey can replace the Full Sampling Intensity (FSI) Survey on "low waste" blocks which meet the prescribed conditions.

#### **3.1.1 Conditions**

1. The RSI Survey will only apply to blocks that were previously planned for a FSI Survey under the Cutblock Option. The RSI Survey cannot be applied to cutblocks in the Aggregate Option.
2. The RSI Survey will only be applied to the dispersed sampling areas; the RSI will not apply to accumulations.
3. The District Manager will decide whether to accept an RSI Survey. The decision should be based on the following prescribed levels of waste which are comprised solely of avoidable waste on a volume per hectare basis.

<b>Coast</b>	Old Growth	25 m <sup>3</sup> /ha
	Second Growth	10 m <sup>3</sup> /ha
<b>Interior</b>	Dry Belt	5 m <sup>3</sup> /ha
	Transition	10m <sup>3</sup> /ha
	Wet Belt	15 m <sup>3</sup> /ha

#### **3.1.2 Procedures**

1. When the block survey plan is submitted, the licensee may apply to the District Manager to measure the dispersed areas using an RSI Survey along with the FSI Survey plan.
2. The District Manager will evaluate the licensee's application. Verification procedures will be at the discretion of the District Manager. This will be a subjective decision based on local knowledge of the district and specific knowledge regarding the block.
3. Approval will be given by the District Manager for the RSI or FSI Survey within ten working days. Written approval is required.

4. If the approval for an RSI Survey is given, the number of dispersed plots will be determined by using the appropriate tables in this manual. The required coefficient of variation will be 100 percent. The number of dispersed plots, according to the table, will be at "one quarter" (every 4<sup>th</sup> plot) and the required plot size will be at 400 m<sup>2</sup> (11.28 m radius). For partial cutting cutblocks specified under Section 4.7, a smaller plot size may be used. The licensee will check with the district for plot number commencement (i.e., start at either plot #1, #2, #3 or #4).
5. The sampling error will be ignored for the RSI Survey; however, the minimum plot requirement and size must be adhered to.
6. Field measurements and recording requirements for an RSI Survey will be the same as for an FSI Survey as the information will be compiled and used for billing and cut control purposes.
7. If the results of the RSI Survey exceed the prescribed level of avoidable waste, the District Manager may require the licensee to do a FSI Survey at their own expense.

## **3.2 Block Exemption (Using Parent Block Information)**

The block exemption procedure can be used where it is not always practical to measure the waste from every block. This procedure is suited to rights-of-way, salvage blocks, or small individual blocks that are "clones" of other surveyed blocks. The method of accounting for accumulations within exempted blocks is at the discretion of the District Manager.

### **3.2.1 Conditions**

The following conditions must be met in order to exempt blocks from a full survey:

1. The blocks must be 20 ha or less in size.
2. The exempted blocks must have an acceptable parent block \* from which data for waste billing and volume depletion purposes can be extrapolated.
3. The parent block must have been previously surveyed by the full survey procedures.
4. Both the Parent and the Exempted Blocks must have the same designation (i.e., both must be Endemic or Catastrophic).

\* *Parent Block* - a previously surveyed block that is representative, in terms of the level of dispersed residue and waste, to the block being proposed for survey exemption.

### **3.2.2 Procedures**

1. The proposed parent block and the exempted blocks should be identified in the Annual Waste Assessment Plan. For the licensees who chose the Aggregate Option, the proposed exempted blocks should be excluded from the plot to hectare ratio determination.
2. When a block survey plan is submitted, the licensee may apply to the District Manager to have the block exempted from survey.
3. The licensee's application should contain all relevant information on the proposed parent block as well as the block requested for exemption.
4. Field inspections should be undertaken to verify similarity of the proposed parent block to the block requested for exemption.
5. Written approval for exempting blocks will be given by the District Manager.

6. Upon receipt of the District Manager's approval, the licensee shall submit a waste report for the exempted block within sixty (60) days. This report will be based on the survey data from the approved parent block.
7. The data reported for an exempted block will be subject to check survey and used for monetary billing and cut control purposes.
8. Blocks rejected from exemption will be subject to surveys under the RSI, FSI or the Aggregate Option.

### **3.3 Ocular Estimate**

The ocular estimate is designed to reduce surveying costs and administration time on cutblocks. Licensees will be billed for monetary and/or cut control charges as per volumes estimated.

A person does not have to have a Waste Surveyor Licence to conduct ocular estimates. However, if there are revenue concerns, a Regional Manager may require that ocular estimate reports must be submitted and signed off by a licenced surveyor or scaler, RPF or RFT.

#### **3.3.1 Ocular Estimate Levels**

The maximum allowable avoidable waste levels for performing ocular estimates are the waste benchmark levels established in Appendix 5, for cutblocks in all forest regions excepting the Coast Forest Region. In the Coast Forest Region, old growth cutblocks are subject to a maximum level of 20 m<sup>3</sup>/ha and second growth cutblocks are subject to a maximum of 10 m<sup>3</sup>/ha of avoidable waste respectively. The Regional Manager may set lower ocular levels for cutblocks within a forest region to address revenue or forest management risks.

Where both the representative of the licensee and the District Manager agree, standing tree waste volumes may be derived using the ocular estimate method. Grades for the standing trees are assigned using the historical billing history records. In the instances that the billing history records are absent or if an RPF considers the historical records are unrepresentative of the grade profile on site, grade allocations may be derived by an RPF based on actual on site examinations.

#### **3.3.2 Conditions**

This procedure can be applied when:

1. The estimated level of avoidable waste on the cutblock meets Section 3.3.1.
2. The volume of waste can be reasonably estimated and there is minimal revenue risk.

If these two criteria cannot be met, a plot sampling survey will be required.

#### **3.3.3 Responsibility**

Similar to full surveys, major licensees and woodlot licensees are responsible for carrying out oculars on their scale based cutting authorities. The District Manager is responsible for conducting oculars on forestry licences to cut (minor and occupant). The Timber

Sales Manager is responsible for conducting oculars on Timber Sale Licences, permits and forestry licences to cut sold by BC Timber Sales.

The party responsible for ocular is also responsible for entering and submitting the ocular data using the web based Waste System.

### **3.3.4 Procedures**

1. A licensee or party responsible for ocular estimate should review previous waste assessments done on blocks with similar forest types, harvesting systems and conditions, and preferably logged by the same operator to determine if an ocular estimate would be appropriate, and in accordance with Section 3.3.2.
2. A final harvesting inspection should be conducted by the licensee, or its representative, preferably jointly with the Forest Service. On this inspection, enough of the cutblock should be seen to get a representative picture of the levels of waste to decide if an ocular estimate is appropriate.
3. If an ocular is not appropriate, a FSI or an RSI survey is required.
4. If an ocular estimate is appropriate, the volumes of waste are estimated using Form RW 01 (copy attached).
5. "Inspection plots" or transect lines should be used to support the ocular estimate. Inspection plots should be of 50 m<sup>2</sup> (3.99 m radius) minimum in size and selectively located in areas with representative levels of avoidable waste.

Heavy accumulations of avoidable waste on a block may have to be excluded from the estimate and measured and returned separately.

6. If the waste level appears to be higher than reported in the ocular estimate, the Forest Service may not accept the ocular estimate. A FSI waste survey will be required by the licensee.
7. If the licensee and the Forest Service accept the estimate, the completed Form RW 01 *must be signed by both parties*. The licensee proceeds to enter and submit the ocular estimated waste volumes by using the Waste System.
8. If either the licensee or the Forest Service disagrees, a full sampling intensity survey must be conducted by the licensee.

### **3.3.5 Monitoring**

1. Senior and more experienced district staff should monitor implementation of this procedure to ensure consistency.

2. Regional Waste Coordinators should audit district's work, provide necessary training and make recommendations to the Branch on the implementation of the procedures and its effect on the waste assessment program.

## Waste Volumes

Forest District:		Licensee:			
Timbermark:		RU:			
Licence:	CP:	Block:			
Block Net Area: ① + ② + ③ ha		Stand (check box) <input type="checkbox"/> Endemic <input type="checkbox"/> Catastrophic			
Date Primary Logging Completed:	Avoidable Waste Benchmark: m <sup>3</sup> /ha	Block Leading Species:			
<b>Ocular Estimates</b>					
	DISPERSED		ACCUMULATED		STANDING TREES
Stratum Code *					
Area (ha)	①		②		③
Avoidable	m <sup>3</sup> /ha	Total (m <sup>3</sup> )	m <sup>3</sup> /ha	Total (m <sup>3</sup> )	Total (m <sup>3</sup> )
Sawlog waste					
Grade 3					
Grade 4 (Y)					
Total Avoidable					
Unavoidable					
Sawlog waste					
Grade 3 (catastrophic)					
Grade 4 (Y)					
Total Unavoidable					
Grand Total					
* Refer to Section 5.7.2 of the Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual.					
I hereby provide the above estimates in lieu of a waste survey. I agree to the use of these figures for cut control and waste monetary billing purposes.					
Additional Comments:					
Signature (Licensee or Representative):			Forest Officer		
Date:					

2004/05

*Figure 3.1 Ocular Estimate Form.*

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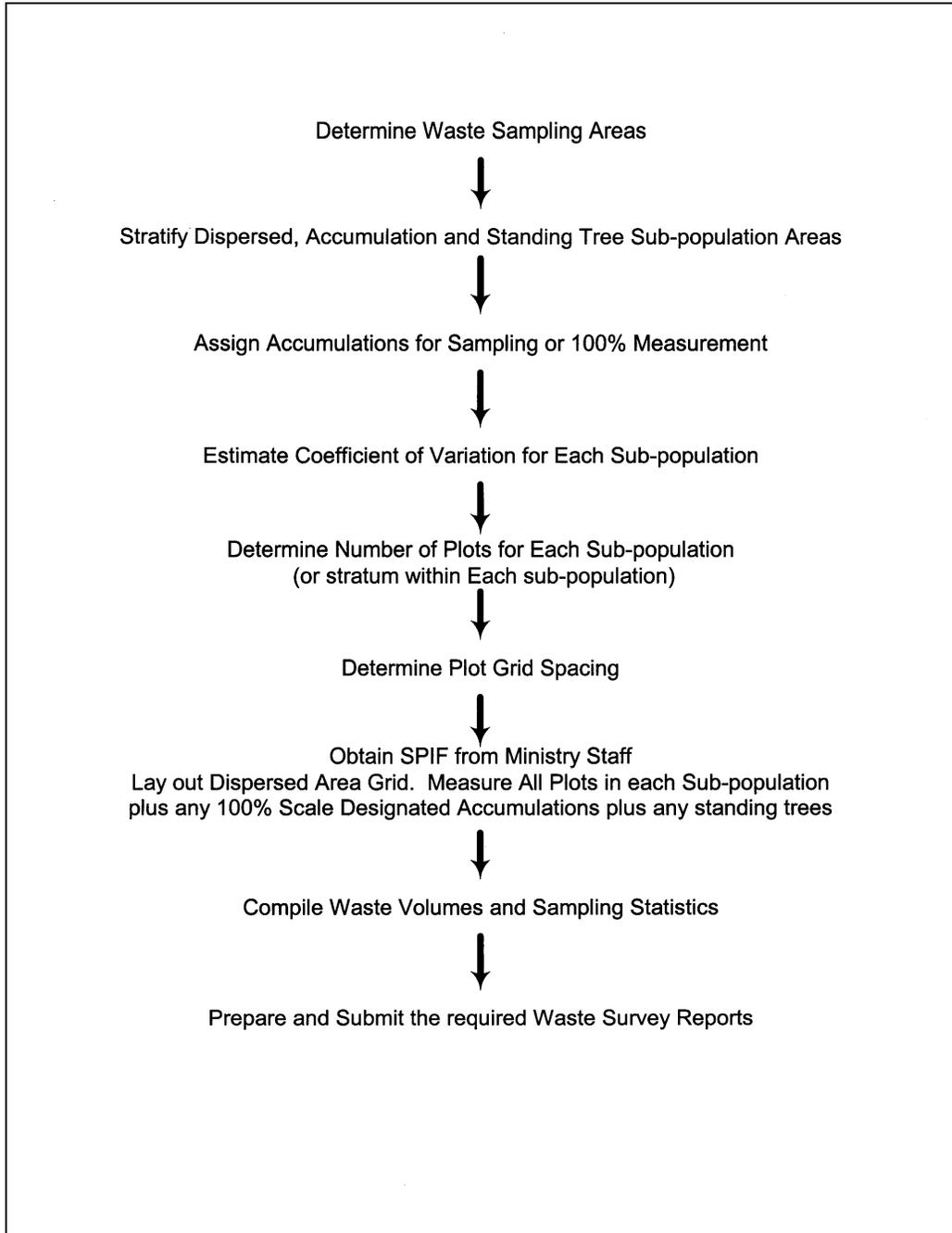
# **Block Planning and Plot Layout** **4**

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A good survey plan is essential to an efficient waste survey.

## 4.1 The Plot Sampling Process

The planning and implementation of plot sampling surveys involves either one cutblock or an aggregation of cutblocks. For either cutblock or aggregate sampling, follow these steps:



*Figure 4.1 Plot Sampling Process.*

## 4.2 Sampling Design

### 4.2.1 Population

The population is the volume of waste generated during the specified reporting year within the approved waste reporting unit. The size of the population depends on:

- the option selected for the waste reporting unit,
- the area logged in that year.

### 4.2.2 Sub-Populations

The population usually consists of three sub-populations: accumulated, dispersed and standing trees. Each sub-population may be subdivided into one or more strata.

*Accumulated* waste occurs at landings, along roadsides and at other areas in the reporting unit where logs have been yarded or skidded to and where sample plots may be established. Where sample plots cannot be safely established, or are not appropriate, volumes are either estimated or 100 percent measured (each piece measured individually).

*Dispersed* waste occurs on the areas from which trees or logs have been removed and where sample plots can safely be established. Dispersed areas are sampled independently of accumulation areas. The area of the rights-of-way leading into the cutblock must be included in the net area of cutblock unless the waste volume has been included in a previous waste survey or as provided under Section 4.6.2.

*Standing trees* are trees authorized for harvest under the cutting authority (excepting reserved trees) but at the discretion of the licence holder, are not cut and removed. Individual standing trees that are found at different locations of the cutblock can be measured and scaled individually, and be treated as part of the dispersed sub-population. Standing tree patches will be delineated separately from the dispersed to form their own sub-population and the volumes determined with methods outlined under Section 5.3.2.

### 4.2.3 Stratification

Stratification can increase the precision of sub-population volume estimates, and reduce the amount of sampling required to achieve a desired level of precision.

It is therefore useful to stratify the sub-populations, where possible, by harvesting system, different logging contractor, timber type, or relative quantity of waste generated.

#### **4.2.4 Block Survey Plan**

A good block survey plan in the form of a map is essential to an efficient waste survey.

The Block Survey Plan is not required to be approved by the District Manager.

A licensee must submit a Block Survey Notification to the District Manager thirty (30) days prior to the anticipated field work providing information required by the District Manager.

After the field survey is completed for the block, the final Block Survey Plan map must be submitted with the waste survey reports.

The map must show the cutblock boundaries, roads, the point of commencement, strip and plot locations, and must meet ministry standards. Each area must be carefully measured by mapping and planimetry. All roads, water, swamp and other non-forest areas must be delineated on the maps and the areas measured with a planimeter. Accumulations and standing trees not harvested should be clearly indicated on the maps.

#### **4.2.5 Sampling Objective**

The sampling objective is to estimate the total volume of waste in each sub-population to a calculated minimum level of precision, or sampling error percent (S.E. %), at the 95 percent confidence level. Generally, calculated sampling errors decrease with increased sub-population size.

The sampling error and number of plots required for each sub-population are determined from plot Tables 4-2 to 4-5 in this chapter.

### 4.3 Sampling Method

There are four assessment methods as outlined in 5.7.2, they are PLOT (P), 100% Measure (S), Ocular Estimate (O), and Estimate Percent (E). Anyone or any combinations of the four assessment methods may be used in a waste assessment.

In both aggregate and cutblock options, the waste volume in the dispersed and accumulation subpopulations is calculated based on fixed-area sample plots laid out systematically. For the estimated or 100 percent piece scale subpopulations, waste volumes are either estimated or 100 percent measure for each specified stratum.

The fixed-area plots are established in a systematic, staggered grid pattern in dispersed types. In roadside accumulations the plot spacing depends on the average width of the accumulation. The grid spacing will also depend on the plot size and number of plots determined for the sub-population.

For accumulations, the licensees have the option of estimating volumes. Plots which fall on hazardous piles should be relocated; however, if unsuccessful, estimates will be allowed. Areas subject to 100 percent measurement or estimation should be typed out on the maps.

This manual prescribes either a cut-block or aggregate option using a combination of either fixed-area plots, estimations and/or 100 percent measure. Any variation from this sampling method requires written approval of the Director, Revenue Branch.

The safety of the surveyor must always take precedence when estimating or measuring plots, including the wearing of proper safety equipment and footwear.

#### 4.3.1 Number of Plots (Sample Size)

The number of plots and maximum sampling error for each sub-population are determined from plot tables. There are two sets of tables each for the Coast and Interior (dispersed and accumulation areas). These tables embody certain underlying assumptions concerning the volume, relative proportions of waste, cruise volume, and are specific to a given plot size.

To use the plot tables, you need the sub-population area and the estimated coefficient of variation (C.V.). This C.V. is specific to the individual plot volumes in that sub-population area.

If no coefficients of variation are available, use a "start up" C.V. estimate of 100 percent for the dispersed and accumulation sub-populations.

Subsequent estimates can be based on actual survey statistics. For the aggregate option, sampling proceeds as each cutblock is logged or becomes available.

### **4.3.2 Procedure to Determine the Number of Plots**

Determine the minimum number of plots required for each sub-population as follows:

1. Determine the sub-population area (sum of stratum areas in the dispersed *or* accumulation sub-population).
2. Estimate the sub-population coefficient of variation, or use start up values.
3. From the appropriate dispersed or accumulation plot table, read the number of plots from the body of the table.
4. Read the maximum sampling error from the right-hand column of the table.
5. The minimum number of plots per stratum is 2, based on the sub-population area.
6. For the aggregate option, the number of plots for an *individual block* will be the result of the hectare to plot ratio *for all blocks in the aggregate* divided into the area of the block and rounded to the nearest whole number, but the minimum of 2 plots per stratum still applies on *each* block.

For example:

If on the aggregate option you have a hectare to plot ratio of 6.2:1 and the area on one of the blocks is 41.5 ha, divide 41.5 by 6.2 to get 6.7; round up to 7 plots. If the number of plots before rounding is less than two, then at least two plots per stratum must be established on that block.

### **4.3.3 Grid Spacing**

Follow Section 4.3.2 to determine the number of plots required.

For the cutblock option, the number of plots required for each block is taken directly from the appropriate plot table.

For the Aggregate option, the number of plots required for each block is calculated by dividing the gross area of the block by the hectare to plot ratio for the Aggregate, rounding to the nearest whole number.

For both the Cutblock and Aggregate options, the minimum number of plots per cutblock is 2, and the grid spacing is determined for each block.

Refer to the Grid Spacing Worksheet (Table 4-1). The grid spacing is calculated from the formula of  $SQR(10\ 000 \times \text{ha/plots})$  where SQR means "take the square root of", and should be rounded down to the next 5 m.

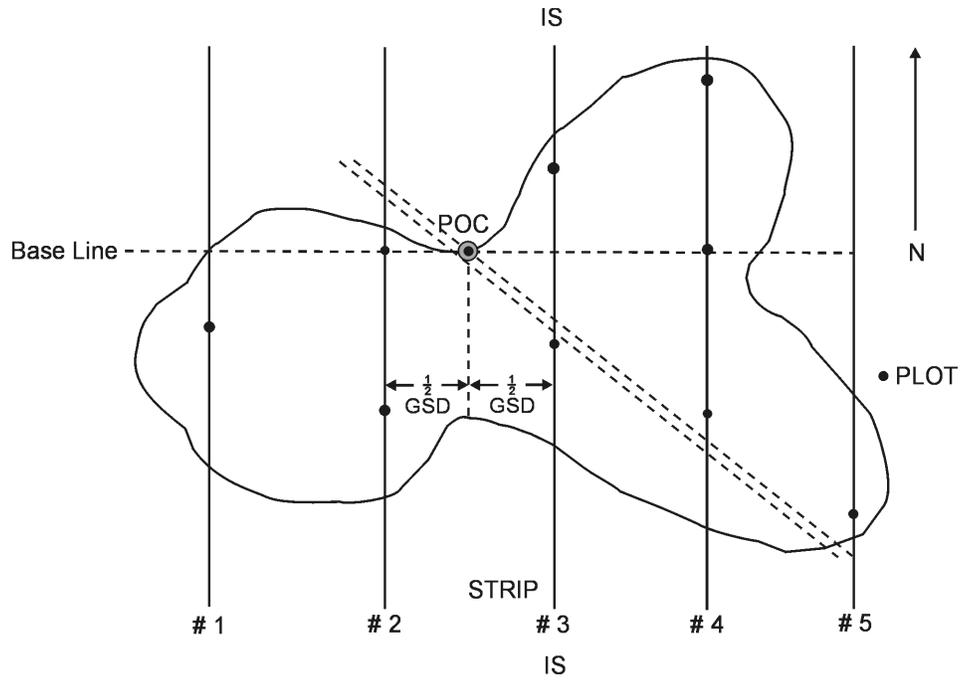
If necessary, grid spacing is reduced or increased, in 10 m increments, to fit the required number of plots within the cutblock boundaries.

## **4.4 Plot Layout**

### **4.4.1 Dispersed**

Plots for dispersed types are to be located on a systematic, staggered grid. The steps required are as follows:

1. Using the hectares and an estimate of C.V. specific to the reporting unit, look up the minimum number of plots required in either Table 4-2 (Coast) or Table 4-4 (Interior).
2. Compute the grid spacing distance (GSD) using the grid spacing worksheet (Table 4-1).
3. Locate the POC where the main road enters the cutblock, and establish the baseline in the cardinal direction which most closely parallels the contours. The POC for helicopter blocks is the most south-westerly point on the block.
4. Obtain the Starting Point Interval Factor (SPIF) from the forest district staff. The SPIF multiplied by the GSD will determine the horizontal distance from the POC to the mapped location of the initial strip (IS). (SPIF will be randomly determined by Ministry of Forests staff to either be 1/4, 1/2, or 3/4 of GSD.).
5. Map the initial strip (IS) at the SPIF distance along and at right angles to the baseline from the POC.
6. Map all remaining strips at the full GSD along the baseline in both directions from the IS. Strips are mapped at right angles to the baseline.
7. Number the Strips:
  - a. on blocks with North/South baselines number the strips sequentially from South to North, and
  - b. on blocks with East/West baselines number the strips sequentially from West to East.
8. On odd numbered strips, locate the first two plots at one half the GSD along the strip in both directions from the baseline. Locate the remaining plots at full GSD along the strip.
9. On even numbered strips, locate one plot at the intersection of the strip and the baseline, and all remaining plots at full GSD along the strip.
10. Number the plots. Each plot in a given block should have a unique number.



*Figure 4.2 Strip and Plots Placement.*

#### 4.4.2 Roadside Accumulations

For grapple yarding roadside accumulations, the number of plots required is based on the total area of the roadside accumulations. This area is calculated by measuring the length, along the road of "one-sided" and/or for "two-sided" accumulations. The length is then multiplied by an average width for the accumulation (usually but not restricted to 10 m). The procedures are as follows:

One-sided or a mixture of one and two-sided accumulations	Two-sided Accumulations
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Start from the POC.</li> <li>2. Measure the length of the one-sided accumulation; and the length of the two-sided accumulations multiplied by two.</li> <li>3. Add the one-sided and two-sided accumulations together.</li> <li>4. Calculate the area of the stratum as follows:  <math display="block">\text{Area (ha)} = (\text{length} \times \text{width}) / 10,000.</math> </li> <li>5. Look up the number of plots required from Table 3 (Coast) or Table 5 (Interior).</li> <li>6. Calculate the grid spacing distance (GSD) as follows:  <math display="block">\text{Grid Spacing} = \text{length} / \text{number of plots required}.</math> </li> </ol> <p>Example:                      Total length of one-sided accumulation = 1500 m                      Total length of two-sided accumulation = 750 m x 2 = 1500 m                      1500 m + 1500 m = 3000 m                      Area = 3000 m x 10 m = 3 ha = 15 plots (at 100% CV on the Coast)                      Grid Spacing Distance = 3000 / 15 = 200 m</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Start from the POC.</li> <li>2. Measure the length of the accumulations x 2.</li> <li>3. Add the widths of the accumulations on both sides of the road together.</li> </ol> <p>Example:                      Total length of roadside accumulation = 3000 m x 2 = 6000                      Width of roadside accumulation = 20 m (10 m on each side of the road)                      Area = 6000 m x 10 m = 6 ha = 16 plots (at 100% CV on the Coast)                      Grid Spacing Distance = 6000 / 16 = 375 m</p>

#### Laying Out of the Plots

1. Start from the POC and on the right hand side of the road.
2. Using the Starting Point Interval Factor (SPIF) for the month, establish the first plot at one-quarter of the GSD, one-half of the GSD or three-quarters of the GSD along the road.
3. For one-sided or a mixture of one and two-sided accumulations, locate a full size plot on the right side of the road. For two-sided accumulations, locate a full size plot on each side of the road.
4. Break chain the end of each accumulation and resume chaining at the beginning of the next accumulation until each GSD is covered.

5. Always stay to the right hand side of the road in the direction of travel when laying out the plots. When coming to a spur, go up the spur on the right hand side. At the end of the spur, turn around and come down on the right hand side.
6. For two sided accumulations when an odd number of plots are required, establish the last plot on one side of the road. If the last digit of the cutting permit is odd, establish it on the right hand side. If the last digit of the cutting permit is even, establish it on the left hand side.

Roadside accumulations must be marked on the map so the layout can be audited. When on-site stratification is done, it must be done on a non-bias basis.

#### 4.4.3 Spot Accumulations

Spot accumulations include highlead, spar, or tower landings, as well as skidder, helicopter landings and windrows.

Again, the number of plots is found from Table 4-3 (Coast) or 4-5 (Interior), and the minimum number of plots per stratum is two.

The method for selecting the first spot accumulation is to use the date of the month when the survey is done.

Example 1:

- 31 piles requiring 6 plots, surveyed on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of the month  
 $31 / 6 = 5.17$  Survey every 5<sup>th</sup> pile  
Select the following piles: #23, #28, #2, #7, #12, #17

Example 2:

- 11 piles requiring 3 plots, surveyed on the 30<sup>th</sup>  
 $11 / 3 = 3.67$  Survey every 4<sup>th</sup> pile  
 $30 - 11 = 19$ ;  $19 - 11 = 8$   
Select the following piles: #8, #1, #5.

## **4.5 Stratification Procedures for Roadside Accumulations**

### **4.5.1 Roadside Consisting of Strip Accumulations**

If the roadside accumulations consist of strips, use a rectangular plot which covers the entire width of the strip or a 50 m<sup>2</sup> circular plot system with plot centres located alternatively at 4 m and 11 m from the roadside, for a 15 m wide strip. Strip accumulations are normally treated as one stratum but may need to be stratified according to different levels of waste or harvesting methods.

### **4.5.2 Spot Accumulations Resulting From Piling Roadside Slash**

Treat all spot accumulations from the same harvesting method in one stratum. The space intervals between spot piles must be treated as a separate roadside stratum.

For roadside piles where plots are established on the side of the pile, the surveyor must alternate locating the plots on the front and back of the piles selected for sampling, if it is safe to work around the back of the pile. If it is not safe to work around the back of the pile, establish the plot on the side of the pile closest to the POC for odd numbered plots and farthest away from the POC for even numbered plots.

Landing accumulations resulting from highlead, helicopter logging, etc., are always stratified separately from the roadside spot accumulations to form their own stratum.

### **4.5.3 Accumulations Within Dispersed Sub-population**

Accumulations found within the dispersed sub-population area which had not been previously stratified will be surveyed as part of the dispersed sub-population and all pieces that fall within a dispersed plot will be measured and recorded.

### **4.5.4 Debuilt Road**

If a road has been debuilt, the logs and stumps pulled back from the side-slopes and scattered over the top of the deactivated road, the debuilt road must be treated as a separate accumulation stratum and sampled accordingly. The stratum code for debuilt roads is WB0X.



**Table 4-2: Coast - Dispersed Area**

ESTIMATED MINIMUM NUMBER OF PLOTS (n)\*  
 TO MEET THE SAMPLING ERROR OBJECTIVE ARE SHOWN IN BODY OF TABLE  
 MINIMUM PLOT REQUIREMENT PER STRATUM PER SUB-POPULATION IS TWO (2)  
 TABLE BASED ON TOTAL WASTE IN SUB-POPULATION = 5% OF CRUISE VOLUME.\*\*  
 -WASTE COMPONENT IN SUB-POPULATION = 3% OF CRUISE VOLUME IN REPORTING UNIT.

SUB - POP AREA IN HECTARES (D)	ESTIMATED COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION % (C.V.)									SAMPLING ERROR % S.E. @ .95
	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N/A
5	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	N/A
9	3	4	4	6	8	9	11	13	15	N/A
11	3	4	6	7	9	11	13	16	18	N/A
13	4	5	7	9	11	13	16	18	21	N/A
15	4	5	8	10	12	15	18	21	24	N/A
17	4	6	9	11	14	17	20	23	27	N/A
19	5	7	10	12	16	19	22	26	31	N/A
21	5	8	11	14	17	20	25	29	34	N/A
23	6	8	12	15	19	22	27	32	37	N/A
25	6	9	13	16	20	24	29	35	40	38.9
30	7	10	14	18	23	28	34	40	46	36.4
35	8	11	15	20	25	31	37	44	51	34.6
40	9	12	17	22	27	34	40	48	55	33.3
45	9	13	18	23	29	36	43	51	59	32.2
50	10	14	19	24	31	38	45	54	63	31.4
55	10	15	20	26	32	40	48	56	66	30.7
60	11	15	20	27	33	41	49	58	68	30.1
70	11	16	22	28	36	44	53	62	73	29.3
80	12	17	23	30	37	46	55	65	76	28.6
90	12	17	24	31	39	48	58	68	80	28.1
100	13	18	24	32	40	49	59	70	82	27.6
110	13	18	25	33	41	51	61	72	84	27.3
120	13	19	26	33	42	52	62	74	86	27
130	13	19	26	34	43	53	64	75	88	26.8
140	14	20	27	35	44	54	65	77	92	26.6
160	14	20	27	35	45	55	66	79	92	26.2
180	14	20	28	36	46	56	68	81	94	26.6
200	14	21	28	37	46	57	69	82	96	25.8
250	15	21	29	38	48	59	71	85	99	25.4
300	15	22	30	39	49	60	73	87	101	25.1
350	15	22	30	39	50	61	74	88	103	25
400	16	22	30	40	50	62	75	89	104	24.8
500	16	23	31	40	51	63	76	90	106	24.6
800	16	23	32	41	52	63	78	93	109	24.4
1000	16	23	32	42	52	65	79	94	110	24.3
1500	16	24	32	42	53	65	80	95	110	24.1
2000	17	24	32	42	54	66	80	95	112	24.1
3000	17	24	33	43	54	66	80	96	112	24
4000	17	24	33	43	54	67	81	96	113	24
5000	17	24	33	43	54	67	81	96	113	24
7000	17	24	33	43	54	67	81	96	113	23.9
10000	17	24	33	43	54	67	81	97	113	23.9

\* Based on 400 square metre plot size. For a different plot size calculate a new coefficient of variation from the following formula and then determine the probable minimum number of plots needed to achieve the sampling error @ .95 using the new C.V.  
 New C.V. =  $\sqrt{[(C^2) * (Y/X)]}$   
 Where: C = C.V. using old plot size (%)  
 Y = old plot size (m<sup>2</sup>)  
 X = new plot size (m<sup>2</sup>)  
 \*\* Cruise volume in reporting unit = cruise volume per hectare \* population area.

**Table 4-3: Coast - Accumulation Area**

ESTIMATED MINIMUM NUMBER OF PLOTS (n)\*  
 TO MEET THE SAMPLING ERROR OBJECTIVE ARE SHOWN IN BODY OF TABLE  
 MINIMUM PLOT REQUIREMENT PER STRATUM PER SUB-POPULATION IS TWO (2)  
 -TABLE BASED ON TOTAL WASTE IN SUB-POPULATION = 9% OF CRUISE VOLUME.\*\*  
 -WASTE COMPONENT IN SUB-POPULATION = 5% OF CRUISE VOLUME IN REPORTING UNIT.

SUB - POP AREA IN HECTARES (A)	ESTIMATED COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION % (C.V.)									SAMPLING ERROR % S.E. @ .95
	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	
0.25	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	N/A
0.50	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	N/A
0.75	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	N/A
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	N/A
1.5	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	13	N/A
2	3	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	N/A
2.5	4	5	7	9	11	13	16	19	22	N/A
3	4	6	8	10	13	15	19	22	26	55.3
3.5	4	6	8	10	13	15	19	22	26	55.3
4	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	22	26	55.3
4.5	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	22	26	55.3
5	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	22	26	55.3
5.5	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	22	26	55.3
6	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	22	26	55.3
6.5	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	22	26	55.3
7	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	22	26	55.3
7.5	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	22	26	55.3
8	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	26	55.3
9	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	26	55.3
10	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	26	55.3
11	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	26	55.3
12	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
13	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
14	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
15	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
16	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
17	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
18	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
19	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
20	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
22	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
24	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
26	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
28	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
30	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
32	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
34	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
36	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
38	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3
40	4	6	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	55.3

\* Based on 50 square metre plot size. For a different plot size calculate a new coefficient of variation from the following formula and then determine the probable minimum number of plots needed to achieve the sampling error @ .95 using the new C.V.

New C.V.=  $\sqrt{[(C^2) * (Y/X)]}$   
 Where: C = C.V. using old plot size (%)  
 Y = old plot size (m<sup>2</sup>)  
 X = new plot size (m<sup>2</sup>)

\*\* Cruise volume in reporting unit = cruise volume per hectare \* population area.

**Table 4-4: Interior - Dispersed Area**

ESTIMATED MINIMUM NUMBER OF PLOTS (n)\*  
 TO MEET THE SAMPLING ERROR OBJECTIVE ARE SHOWN IN BODY OF TABLE  
 MINIMUM PLOT REQUIREMENT PER STRATUM PER SUB-POPULATION IS TWO (2)  
 -TABLE BASED ON TOTAL WASTE IN SUB-POPULATION = 2% OF CRUISE VOLUME.\*\*  
 -WASTE COMPONENT IN SUB-POPULATION = 1% OF CRUISE VOLUME IN REPORTING UNIT.

SUB-POP. AREA IN HECTARES (D)	ESTIMATED COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION % (C.V.)										SAMPLING ERROR % S.E. @ .95
	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	130	
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N/A
5	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	N/A
9	3	3	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	14	N/A
11	3	4	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	17	N/A
13	3	5	6	8	10	12	15	17	20	20	N/A
15	4	6	7	9	12	14	17	20	23	23	N/A
17	4	6	8	11	13	16	19	23	26	26	N/A
19	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	29	29	N/A
21	5	8	10	13	16	20	24	28	32	32	N/A
23	6	8	11	14	18	22	26	31	36	36	N/A
25	6	9	12	15	19	24	28	33	39	39	40
30	7	10	14	18	22	27	32	38	44	44	37.4
35	8	11	15	19	24	29	35	42	49	49	35.5
40	8	12	16	21	26	32	38	45	53	53	34.1
45	9	13	17	22	28	34	41	48	56	56	33.1
50	9	13	18	23	29	36	43	51	60	60	32.2
55	10	14	19	24	31	38	45	54	62	62	31.5
60	10	14	19	25	32	39	47	56	65	65	30.9
70	11	15	21	27	34	42	50	59	69	69	30
80	11	16	22	28	36	44	53	62	73	73	29.3
90	12	17	23	29	37	45	55	65	76	76	28.8
100	12	17	23	30	38	47	57	67	78	78	28.3
110	12	18	24	31	39	48	58	69	80	80	28
120	13	18	24	32	40	49	59	70	82	82	27.8
130	13	18	25	32	41	50	61	72	84	84	27.4
140	13	19	25	33	42	51	62	73	85	85	27.2
160	13	19	26	34	43	52	63	75	88	88	26.9
180	14	19	26	34	44	54	65	77	90	90	26.6
200	14	20	27	35	44	55	66	78	91	91	26.4
250	14	20	28	36	46	56	68	81	94	94	26
300	14	21	28	37	47	58	69	82	97	97	25.8
350	15	21	29	37	47	58	71	83	98	98	25.6
400	15	21	29	38	48	59	71	85	99	99	25.4
500	15	22	30	39	49	60	73	86	101	101	25.2
800	16	22	30	39	50	62	74	89	104	104	25
1000	16	23	31	40	50	62	75	89	105	105	24.9
1500	16	23	31	40	51	63	76	90	106	106	24.7
2000	16	23	31	41	51	63	76	91	107	107	24.7
3000	16	23	31	41	52	64	77	92	107	107	24.6
4000	16	23	31	41	52	64	77	92	108	108	24.6
5000	16	23	31	41	52	64	77	92	108	108	24.5
7000	16	23	31	41	52	64	77	92	108	108	24.5
10000	16	23	31	41	52	64	77	92	108	108	24.5

\* Based on 400 square metre plot size. For a different plot size calculate a new coefficient of variation from the following formula and then determine the probable minimum number of plots needed to achieve the sampling error @ .95 using the new C.V.  
 New C.V.=  $\sqrt{[(C^2) * (Y/X)]}$   
 Where: C = C.V. using old plot size (%)  
 Y = old plot size (m<sup>2</sup>)  
 X = new plot size (m<sup>2</sup>)  
 \*\* Cruise volume in reporting unit = cruise volume per hectare \* population area.

**Table 4-5: Interior - Accumulation Area**

ESTIMATED MINIMUM NUMBER OF PLOTS (n)\*  
 TO MEET THE SAMPLING ERROR OBJECTIVE ARE SHOWN IN BODY OF TABLE  
 MINIMUM PLOT REQUIREMENT PER STRATUM PER SUB-POPULATION IS TWO (2)  
 -TABLE BASED ON TOTAL WASTE IN SUB-POPULATION = 15% OF CRUISE VOLUME.\*\*  
 -WASTE COMPONENT IN SUB-POPULATION = 9% OF CRUISE VOLUME IN REPORTING UNIT.

SUB-POP. AREA IN HECTARES (A)	ESTIMATED COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION % (C.V.)										SAMPLING ERROR % S.E. @ .95
	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130		
0.25	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	N/A	
0.50	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	N/A	
0.75	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	N/A	
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	N/A	
1.5	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	13	15	N/A	
2	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	17	20	N/A	
2.5	4	6	8	10	12	15	18	21	24	N/A	
3	5	7	9	12	14	18	21	25	29	52	
3.5	5	7	9	12	15	18	21	25	29	52	
4	5	7	9	12	15	18	21	25	29	52	
4.5	5	7	9	12	15	18	21	25	29	52	
5	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	29	52	
5.5	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	29	52	
6	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	30	52	
6.5	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	30	52	
7	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	30	52	
7.5	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	30	52	
8	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	30	52	
9	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	30	52	
10	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	30	52	
11	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
12	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
13	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
14	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
15	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
16	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
17	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
18	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
19	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
20	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
22	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
24	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
26	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
28	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
30	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
32	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
34	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
36	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
38	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	
40	5	7	9	12	15	18	22	26	30	52	

\* Based on 50 square metre plot size. For a different plot size calculate a new coefficient of variation from the following formula and then determine the probable minimum number of plots needed to achieve the sampling error @ .95 using the new C.V.  
 New C.V.=  $\sqrt{(C^2) * \sqrt{(Y/X)}}$   
 Where: C = C.V. using old plot size (%)  
 Y = old plot size (m<sup>2</sup>)  
 X = new plot size (m<sup>2</sup>)  
 \*\* Cruise volume in reporting unit = cruise volume per hectare (V) \* population area (H).

## **4.6 Road Rights-of-Way**

### **4.6.1 Reporting**

Unless otherwise previously approved by the District Manager to have waste reported under a Road Permit, the normal procedure is to have the right-of-way included in the reporting of the nearest completed cutblock.

### **4.6.2 Procedures**

The road right-of-way is the access road leading into the cutblock from the closest previously logged cutblock or the preceding road junction with the main road. There are two surveying options:

1. No plot sampling is required. The area of the road right-of-way area (from edge of the travelled surface to edge of the timber) is included with the dispersed sub-population area of the cutblock.
2. Sample with plots (usually 50 m<sup>2</sup>) in a separate roadside stratum. The stratum code to be used is OT0X.

The procedure for locating the plots is to start from the POC for the cutblock (where the road enters the cutblock) and put in rectangular plots covering the width of the area between the edge of the road and the edge of the timber using the right hand rule.

#### **4.7 Partial Cutting (Variable Retention) Cutblocks**

Partial cutting (variable retention) cutblocks contain leave trees in groups (over 0.25 ha in size is termed group retention) and/or as dispersed individual trees or small groups of a few trees (dispersed retention).

It is important that a proper map of the cutblock which shows leave areas and corridors be obtained and used as the Block Survey Plan.

For full surveys, proper stratification of the cutblock is required. Leave areas and corridors should be stratified out. Any stratum that have trees removed must be sampled.

New stratum codes for variable retention cutblocks have been created, and they are “G” for group retention, and “D” for dispersed retention. The use of smaller than 400 m<sup>2</sup> plot size is permitted for these strata. If a smaller plot size is used, the C.V. must be recalculated and adjusted using the formula indicated in the bottom of the plot tables.

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# Field Procedures

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# 5

This manual chapter assumes the waste surveyor is knowledgeable in the principles of sampling and surveying and is familiar with log scaling and grading procedures.

If there are uncertainties over any aspect of the field procedures, waste surveyors are encouraged to direct questions to the district, regional or branch staff.

## **5.1 General Requirements**

### **5.1.1. Material to be Measured**

All waste volumes within the plot boundaries must be measured and recorded according to the *Timber Merchantability Specifications* specified in this manual.

For pieces that lie across the plot boundary, record the in-plot portion only but classify (kind, waste class, grade) based on the entire piece as if it were completely within the plot.

All coniferous and deciduous timber except reserved timber which are within the specifications of Timber Merchantability described in this manual must be measured and recorded.

#### **5.1.1.1 Road Deactivation Material**

Road deactivation material is timber previously used in the construction of a culvert, bridge or a right-of-way which has since been deactivated.

At the time of a waste assessment, all road deactivated material that has not been previously scaled must be included in the waste assessment. All road material must be one hundred percent measured unless it is unsafe, then the volume may be estimated using an accepted method.

#### **5.1.1.2 Decked Timber**

Decked timber is five or more logs that are mechanically placed together in a deck.

If a forest officer determines that a log deck is to be scaled at a scale site or field scaled, the log deck must be clearly marked and identified by the licensee in order that the timber in the log deck will not be included in the waste assessment.

For decked timber that is to be included in a waste assessment, the logs must be 100 % measured or estimated using an accepted method such as average piece size times the number of pieces.

### **5.1.2 Recording Standards**

To measure waste material, follow the rules in the Ministry of Forests *Scaling Manual* except where otherwise described in this manual.

Record the (inside bark) gross dimensions of each piece including rot or other defects. In addition, the waste surveyor calculates the volume deductions for any defects and records

the deduction equivalent under "Deduction for Rot/Holes" in rads and/or metres, along with the most appropriate "decay type."

When netting-down the dimensions of a log because of defect, the gross length will be used to determine if the piece meets the 3 m minimum log length. Therefore, the net length of a log used for volume calculations can be less than 3 m.

Record gross length measurements to the nearest one-tenth (0.1) of a metre and gross diameter measurements in radius class units (rads, 1 rad = 2 cm). Record deductions in length to the nearest one-tenth (0.1) of a metre and deductions in radius to the nearest rad.

Top measurements on logs which have very little taper must be made carefully, due to the length of merchantable wood involved between radius classes. For oversized tops, the measurement is to be made at the last occurrence (i.e., uppermost on the tree) of the applicable cutting document specification. When using a scale stick, for a 10 cm top, it will be the mid-point of the 5 radius class. For a 15 cm top, it will be the line separating the 7 and the 8 radius class. All measurements are inside bark.

The measurement of the portion of borderline pieces outside the plot may be recorded but are not mandatory. The minimum requirement will be the measurements of the portions of the pieces within the plot, together with a code (when needed) that will override computer checks on minimum log length.

Detailed measurement protocol and standards are included later in this chapter.

### 5.1.3 Waste Class

Waste classification must not be biased for any reason such as accommodating inadequate planning and supervision, poor harvesting methods, inadequate/careless logging practices or a licensee's own manufacturing or market specifications.

All waste must be classified as either avoidable or unavoidable.

Unavoidable volumes are those which cannot be removed because of physical impediments, safety considerations, or environmental constraints.

By definition, all other volumes are *avoidable*.

### 5.1.3.1 Some Unavoidable Examples

1. Due to physical impediments:
  - logs wedged between boulders, or
  - a log stranded on a ledge.
2. Due to safety:
  - the portion of a high stump (with a rock against it) between the maximum allowable stump height and the height where the stump could have been safely cut (Figure 5.4),
  - logs with shards of imbedded rock from blasting (Section 5.3.10),
  - log pieces that were cut to create escape paths for the fallers (Section 5.3.4.2),
  - bucking waste with severe deformities as outlined in Figure 5.3.5.1, or
  - logs that are unsafe to remove due to site specific circumstances.
3. Due to environmental constraint:
  - a log if removed will cause excessive site disturbance or soil degradations, or
  - approved high stumps due to snowpack (Section 5.3.4.4),
  - stub trees to be used for biodiversity purposes.

### 5.1.4 Piece Numbers

Waste pieces are usually recorded with one set of measurements.

However, where high stumps or forks are found, the piece may have both avoidable and unavoidable segments.

In these situations, the segments are recorded separately, *each with its own piece number*. Record MP on the comment column of FS 161 to indicate multiple pieces. Mark all pieces measured in the plot clearly with the piece number, using tree marking paint.

### 5.1.5 Grading Pieces

Log pieces must be graded according to the rules in the *Scaling Manual* except where the waste rules are different and then waste rules are used.

For example the minimum log length for waste is 3 m instead of the 2.5 m in the *Scaling Manual*.

For more information on the grading rules see the *Scaling Manual* and the Log Grade Summary that is located in Section 5.9.

### 5.1.6 Visual Estimates

If loose debris cannot be quickly moved away (i.e., 15 seconds) to facilitate measurements in dispersed plots, or if logs and/or branches in landings prevent measuring one of the ends or the length of a log, visually estimate the missing dimension. In order to correctly establish the grade, at least one end must be visible or the piece should not be recorded.

### 5.1.7 Measure Factor

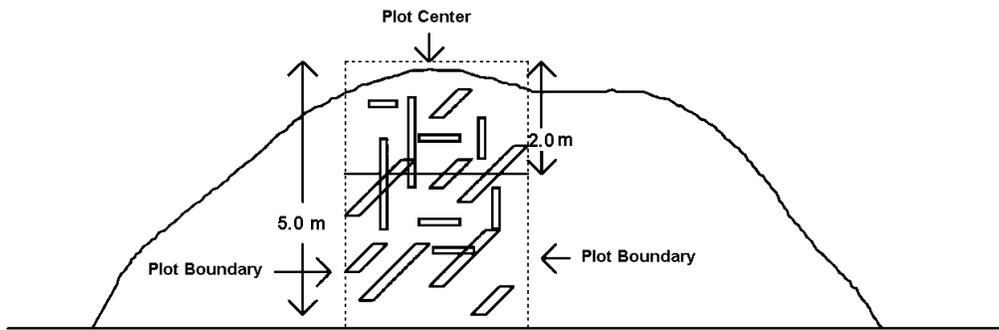
In deep accumulations, it may not be possible to measure or visually estimate each piece. In these cases, first measure and/or visually estimate the material that is accessible.

Then, project the plot boundaries down to the ground and visually estimate what portion of the volumes within the plot boundaries were measured. Record this portion on the plot tally card under "measure %."

This percent is known as the "Measure Factor", and is only applied to the plot method.

Measure as many pieces as possible, even when some dimensions of an individual piece must be estimated.

In the example below: If you were able to measure down approximately 2 m, you would record a measure factor of 40 percent providing that the volumes of waste were spread evenly through the pile. If they weren't you would adjust the measure factor accordingly.



**Figure 5.1 Measure Factor.**

### **5.1.8 Deductions for Rot**

For material containing rot, measure and record the gross dimensions of the piece (actual size) including rot. In addition, surveyor calculates the volume deduction for rot but records the deduction equivalent in rads and/or metres, along with the most appropriate "decay type".

## 5.2 Plot Establishment

All P.O.Cs and tie points should be marked with aluminium tags and either flagging ribbon or high-visibility paint and be easily observed from access roads.

Plot centres are to be marked with a sturdy stake driven well into the ground and made clearly visible with paint or surveyors flagging ribbon and identified with waterproof felt pen or aluminium tags.

Plot boundaries are to be clearly marked on all borderline pieces with paint.

Plot boundaries are to be measured from the point where the plot stake enters the ground.

Recorded pieces are to be clearly numbered with tree marking paint.

The formula for calculating the horizontal radius of a circular plot is:

$$\sqrt{[\text{plot size in m}^2 / \pi]}$$

Any odd shaped accumulations may be sampled with a long rectangular plot or strip so long as the plot size is consistent within the stratum.

All distances (between plots etc. and plot radii) are to be corrected for slope and must be measured to the standards listed in Chapter 6. The formula used to correct for slope is:

$$\text{COS} [\text{Tan}^{-1} (\text{slope \%}/100)]$$

The inverse of this number is multiplied by the plot radius to obtain the corrected slope distance.

e.g. slope of 74% and plot radius of 11.28m

$$\text{COS} [\text{Tan}^{-1} (74/100)] = 0.8038 \qquad 0.8038^{-1} = 1.2441$$

$$1.2441 \times 11.28\text{m} = 14.03 \text{ m Slope distance}$$

Table 5-1 following contains the corrected slope distance for a 11.28 m plot radius (400 m<sup>2</sup> plot).

**Table 5-1: Slope Distances for 11.28 m Plot Radius**

5% - 11.29 m	39% - 12.11 m	73% - 13.97 m
6% - 11.30 m	40% - 12.15 m	74% - 14.03 m
7% - 11.31 m	41% - 12.19 m	75% - 14.10 m
8% - 11.32 m	42% - 12.23 m	76% - 14.17 m
9% - 11.33 m	43% - 12.28 m	77% - 14.24 m
10% - 11.34 m	44% - 12.32 m	78% - 14.31 m
11% - 11.35 m	45% - 12.37 m	79% - 14.38 m
12% - 11.36 m	46% - 12.42 m	80% - 14.45 m
13% - 11.38 m	47% - 12.46 m	81% - 14.52 m
14% - 11.39 m	48% - 12.51 m	82% - 14.59 m
15% - 11.41 m	49% - 12.56 m	83% - 14.66 m
16% - 11.42 m	50% - 12.61 m	84% - 14.73 m
17% - 11.44 m	51% - 12.66 m	85% - 14.80 m
18% - 11.46 m	52% - 12.71 m	86% - 14.88 m
19% - 11.48 m	53% - 12.77 m	87% - 14.95 m
20% - 11.50 m	54% - 12.82 m	88% - 15.03 m
21% - 11.53 m	55% - 12.87 m	89% - 15.10 m
22% - 11.55 m	56% - 12.93 m	90% - 15.18 m
23% - 11.58 m	57% - 12.98 m	91% - 15.25 m
24% - 11.60 m	58% - 13.04 m	92% - 15.33 m
25% - 11.63 m	59% - 13.10 m	93% - 15.40 m
26% - 11.66 m	60% - 13.16 m	94% - 15.49 m
27% - 11.68 m	61% - 13.21 m	95% - 15.56 m
28% - 11.71 m	62% - 13.27 m	96% - 15.64 m
29% - 11.75 m	63% - 13.33 m	97% - 15.71 m
30% - 11.78 m	64% - 13.39 m	98% - 15.79 m
31% - 11.81 m	65% - 13.45 m	99% - 15.87 m
32% - 11.84 m	66% - 13.52 m	100% - 15.95 m
33% - 11.88 m	67% - 13.58 m	110% - 16.77 m
34% - 11.91 m	68% - 13.64 m	120% - 17.62 m
35% - 11.95 m	69% - 13.71 m	130% - 18.50 m
36% - 11.99 m	70% - 13.77 m	140% - 19.40 m
37% - 12.03 m	71% - 13.83 m	150% - 20.34 m
38% - 12.07 m	72% - 13.90 m	

### 5.2.1 Locating Landing Plots

Landing plots are located on a line starting from the geographic centre of the landing. Mark the centre of the landing (with orange ribbon or paint) so that the check surveyor will be able to find your P.O.C.

The first line is always run north from your P.O.C.

A plot is located at mid distance between the points where the line enters and exits the accumulation. This distance must be at least twice the plot radius because the plot must fall completely within the accumulation.

If a circular plot cannot be established on the North bearing, try East, then South, then West. If a circular plot cannot be established on these bearings try N45E, S45E, S45W and N45W consecutively. If a circular plot still cannot be established try N22.5E, N67.5E, S67.5E, S22.5E, S22.5W, S67.5W, N67.5W and N22.5W consecutively around the compass.

If a circular plot still cannot be established using the smallest plot size available ( $50\text{m}^2$  - 3.99 m radius) then a rectangular plot can be established or 100 percent of the pile measured.

In blocks where there is only one landing or one landing that is safe to work on the minimum of two plots must still be established so a landing may have to have more than one plot established on it. In this case distribute the plots as evenly as possible over the accumulation(s).

This procedure is auditable so the plot must be established at the first successful attempt using the sequence of steps listed above.

### 5.2.2 Locating Dispersed Plots

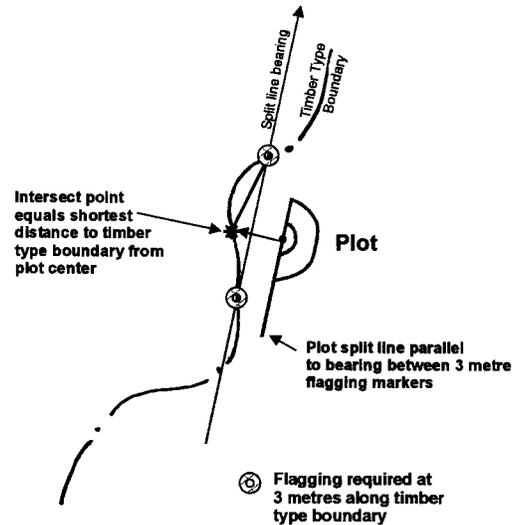
Dispersed plots are to be located on a systematic staggered grid as per the Block Survey Plan drawn up for the block. See Plot Layout-Dispersed in Section 4.4.1.

### 5.2.3 Moving Dispersed Plots

#### 5.2.3.1 Using Border Plots

If the dispersed plot centre falls within the stratum to be sampled but a  $400\text{m}^2$  circular plot cannot be established because part of the plot falls outside the stratum, establish a  $400\text{m}^2$  half circular plot (15.96 m radius).

To establish a plot proceed the shortest possible distance to the edge of the stratum, measure 3 m in each direction along the edge of the stratum and take a compass bearing between the two points. This compass bearing will be used, from plot centre, to determine the split line (boundary) of the half-circle plot.



**Figure 5.2 Border Plot.**

If a 400 m<sup>2</sup> half-circle plot (15.96 m radius) cannot be established without sampling outside of the stratum, move the plot as per Section 5.2.3.2.

### 5.2.3.2 Using Compass

Dispersed plots that fall outside the type stratum they were intended to sample are to be moved in a consistent and therefore auditable manner. The procedures for moving plots are as follows:

1. Move the plot North one plot radius (12 m) to establish either a full circle plot or a half circle (border) plot. If this fails, try East with the same distance and procedure, then South, then West.
2. If the above fails, repeat the same procedure but increase the distance by 12 m increments. A plot must be established at the first possible location.

Never move a plot that falls completely within the stratum it was intended to sample.

A stratum can be defined in advance of the fieldwork.

For example, roadside accumulations are often defined as 10 m wide and along both sides of the roads throughout the entire block.

If a large volume has slid down a steep slope from a roadside accumulation and a dispersed plot lands on the pile, that is where it must stay so long as the outside edge of the dispersed plot does not fall within the predetermined width of the roadside accumulation. Again, unless that pile were previously delineated and removed from the dispersed area, it is part of the dispersed sub-population.

Gravel pits and large swamps should be typed out and plots which fall on these locations must be moved to a spot within a type stratum.

Therefore, typing is *very* important to obtain reliable estimates.

#### 5.2.4 Plot Sizes

Plots in dispersed slash must be circular and may not be smaller than 400 m<sup>2</sup> (11.28 m in radius) unless the block is a Variable Retention (partial logging) cutblock under Section 4.7. Plots in accumulations may be rectangular or circular and may be as small as 50 m<sup>2</sup> (3.99 m in radius) or rectangular (i.e., 5 m x 10 m). The formula for calculating the horizontal plot radius is: SQR (plot size in m<sup>2</sup> / PI), where SQR means "the square root of", and PI means 3.1415927.

Different plot sizes may be used for different stratum but once a plot size has been chosen it cannot be changed (i.e., all plots within a stratum must be the same size).

Recommended plot sizes and shapes are as follows:

Open slash	400 m <sup>2</sup> round (radius = 11.28 m)
Felled and bucked	400 m <sup>2</sup> round (radius = 11.28 m) or 100 percent scale if area is small
Accumulations	50 m <sup>2</sup> round (radius = 3.99 m) or rectangular (i.e., 5 m x 10 m)
Roadside accumulations	200 m <sup>2</sup> rectangular (i.e., 10 m x 20 m where 10 m is the average width of the roadside accumulation). 100 m <sup>2</sup> rectangular. 50 m <sup>2</sup> rectangular (for strips 10 m wide or less). 50 m <sup>2</sup> circular (for a 15 m wide strip, locate plot centres alternatively at 4 m and 11 m from the roadside).

For fixed width roadside stratum that are over 15 m wide, rectangular plots must be used and the minimum acceptable size is 50 m<sup>2</sup>. Each plot must cover half the width of the stratum by the distance required to make the plot size. The plots will be staggered with the odd number plots covering the outside half of the stratum and the even number of plots covering the inside half (i.e., for a 20 m wide stratum each plot would be 10 m wide by 5 m long). Alternatively, 100 m<sup>2</sup> rectangular plots covering the entire width of the stratum are acceptable.

For varying width stratum, map the width of the stratum every 25 m along the road. Rectangular plots (which cover the entire width of the stratum where the plot is located) must be used. The minimum acceptable plot size is 100 m<sup>2</sup> unless the maximum width of the stratum is 10 m or less and then 50 m<sup>2</sup> plots are acceptable (i.e., for a 18 m wide stratum use an 18 m by 5.56 m plot).

## 5.3 Kind of Material

### 5.3.1 Logs

A log is defined as any near-round piece with more than half of its *original circumference* remaining and with an average diameter equal to or larger than the timber merchantability specification diameter for at least 3 m of length.

Logs are measured in accordance with the *Scaling Manual* and *Scaling Regulation*, with some exceptions, as specified in this manual.

Measure the diameter to the nearest radius class unit on the scale stick (1 rad = 2 cm) and measure the length to the nearest 0.1 m (i.e., nearest decimetre).

"Log length" is the length that a scaler records to accurately determine the gross volume of the piece; i.e., without making any deductions for rot.

A broken top piece is measured from the top contractual diameter, and then a length deduction (from the diameter to the XY line) is applied to account for the missing wood, as illustrated in Section 5.5.1.1 (Figure 5.10).

In a waste survey, the term "logs" encompasses all down logs, slabs, that are a minimum of 3 m in length with a top diameter of 10 cm or 15 cm. Record as "L" under "Kind of Material" on the plot survey card (FS 161).

### **5.3.2 Trees**

Trees left standing after timber harvesting that are not reserved for silviculture, biodiversity or a forest management reason are measured in a waste assessment and classified as avoidable or unavoidable waste.

#### **5.3.2.1 Clearcut**

Surveyors should reference appropriate documents to determine the conifer and/or deciduous leaf trees identified by species to be retained as reserved timber for the cutblock to be waste assessed. These specifications apply to trees outside of the mapped wildlife tree patches.

Standing tree volumes that are measured must be kept separate from the plot waste volumes. Standing tree dimensions are recorded using FS 161, Waste Survey Plot Tally. Trees that were left scattered sparingly throughout the cutblock are measured individually and each tree is numbered and marked with paint. Record the timber merchantability specification top diameter in rads as the top diameter. The length is determined using a tape/chain and a clinometer or an electronic measuring device such as a laser instrument. The waste surveyor visually estimates the location of the top diameter and then measures the length from this point down to the timber merchantability stump height (must make a 3 m log that meets the timber merchantability specifications). If the top is broken, the waste surveyor visually estimates the diameter at the break, and measures the length from the break mid-point to the stump height. The butt diameter is obtained by measuring the tree diameter at the timber merchantability specification stump height, accounting for flare.

On the FS 161, under Kind, record T for standing trees or D for downed trees, classify the trees as avoidable or unavoidable. Enter the dimensions for length, top and butt diameters, end codes, and assign a log grade.

For trees that were left in a large patch where individual tree measurement is impractical, the waste surveyor will perform a closed traverse measuring the precise area represented by the tree patch. The cruise net volume per hectare (for that timber type(s)) will be used to determine the volume of timber in the tree patch that was not harvested.

Except for individual standing or downed trees where each tree is individually graded, the grade allocations for large tree patches left in clearcuts, are based on the historic billing grade profile of the timber mark for the cutting authority. Only in the absence of the billing history records or if an RPF considers the historical records are unrepresentative of the grade profile on site, grades may be derived by an RPF based on examinations of the actual grade compositions of the stand left on site.

### 5.3.2.2 Partial Cut

Surveyors should reference appropriate documents that provide the volume percent reduction by either one or more of species, timber type, risk group/tree class or treatment unit for each individual cutblock within the cutting permit or agreement.

Timber volume that is left in excess of the leave volume will be billed as waste subject to the application of the waste benchmarks.

There are at least two methods - recruise, fixed area waste plots, for determining the unharvested standing tree volume in a partial cut. Choose a method that is appropriate for the cutblock.

For a recruise, a licensee must strive to put in a sufficient number of cruise plots that will either meet or exceed the sampling error achieved in the original cruise.

If waste plots are used, the plot size should be 400 m<sup>2</sup>. A licensee must strive to put in a sufficient number of waste plots that will meet or exceed the sampling error objective approved for the reporting unit. The minimum sampling intensity required is at least two plots per stratum or if the cutblock is not stratified, two plots per cutblock.

Once the unharvested standing tree volume has been derived, the timber scale grades will be assigned using the historic billing grade profile of the timber mark for the cutting authority. Only in the absence of the billing history records or if an RPF considers the records are unrepresentative, grades may be derived by an RPF on the basis of actual grade compositions of the stand left on site.

### 5.3.2.3 Unharvested Cutblocks

The District Manager may bill an unharvested cutblock in an expired cutting permit or authority. The billings will be made on the basis of the net cruise volume attributed to the unharvested cutblock.

Once the net cruise volume is determined, the grade allocations will be based on the historic billing grade profile of the timber mark for the cutting authority. Only in the absence of the billing history records or if an RPF considers the records are unrepresentative, grades may be derived by an RPF based on examinations of the actual grade compositions of the stand left on site.

### 5.3.3 Slabs

A slab is defined as any non-round piece with less than half (1/2) of its original circumference remaining, a minimum thickness of 10 cm and an average diameter equal to or larger than the timber merchantability specification diameter. The *only* exception is mature red cedar (on the Coast only) which must have a minimum thickness of 15 cm to be measured or recorded.

Slabs are measured, graded and recorded as a “Log” (L) if they have a minimum thickness of at least 10 cm for at least 3 m in length or as “Bucking Waste” (W) if they are bucked at the butt end or both ends and have a minimum thickness of a least 10 cm for less than 3 m but at least a tenth (0.1) of a metre.

Chapter 5 of the *Scaling Manual* should be referred to for measurement procedures for slab ends in various shapes (i.e., semi-circle, quadrant, sector, segment, etc). Alternatively, the following method is continuously accepted for computing slab diameters, for waste purposes.

Using Figure 5.3, slab diameters are computed using the following steps:

1. Measure and average 3 thickness.

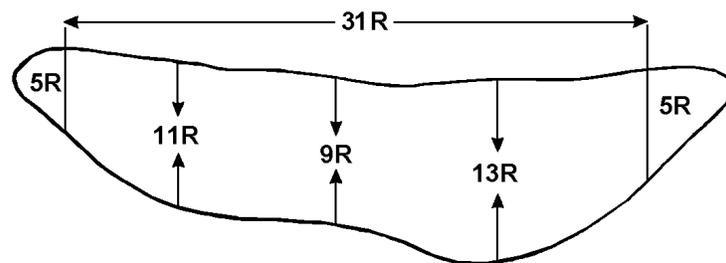
i.e.,  $11 + 9 + 13 = 33/3 = 11$  rads

2. Measure 1 width between 5 rad edges.

i.e., Width = 31 rads

3. Average the thickness and the width.

i.e.,  $11 + 31 = 42/2 = 21$  rads\*



*Figure 5.3 Measuring Slabs.*

### 5.3.4 Stumps

A stump is defined as any piece with more than half (1/2) of its original circumference remaining, less than 3.3 m in length and still attached to the roots. The length is to be

measured from the high side of the stump. A stump that is at least 3 m in length after the maximum allowable stump height (usually 30 cm) has been deducted is classified as a log because of its length.

Stump heights are always measured from the high side.

Stump height *is not* measured from the top of any root flare or any obstacles such as accumulated bark, moss, or other loose duff and vegetation that could be kicked away easily by the faller. No consideration should be given to brush and undergrowth that the faller should cut away before falling.

Measure from where the ground meets the base of the stem to the top of the felling cut (as shown in Figure 5.4) to the nearest tenth (0.1) of a metre. The volume of the undercut is included in the measured stump volume. Deduct the stump height of 0.3 m and record the result under length on the FS 161.

If the total stump height is less than or equal to the stump height of 0.3 m measured from the high side, then the stump *does not have to be recorded*.

For raised stumps where the tree has grown out of a rotten log, the stump height should be measured from the point of germination, or the high side, whichever is higher.

Stumps will not normally be graded and will default to sawlog grade. However, if the log from the stump is present the stump should be graded the same as the log.

If the stump has less than 50 percent firmwood volume, the stump is not recorded.

In the Interior, dead stumps will only be measured and recorded where the timber stand is designated to be catastrophic.

On the Coast, dead stumps will not be measured nor recorded except cedar, cypress and white pine. Use the following guidelines to differentiate between dead/live stumps:

Dead	considerable crumbling sap rot and/or loose or missing bark.
Live	little or no crumbling sap rot and bark not loose.

Sometimes stumps can be broken up in logging. Any stump fragments are ignored. Conversely, any stumps with missing fragments are measured as if the fragment was still in place.

### 5.3.4.1 Measuring and Recording Stumps

Careful measurement of stumps is critical because they contain high volume per unit of length.

Measure the top diameter (inside bark) of the stump (unless the total height of the stump exceeds 1.3 m) and record it in the "top" column.

For a stump whose total height exceeds 1.3 m, record the diameter (inside bark) at 1.3 m above the ground on the high side of the stump. The taper of the stump should be finished at approximately that point and recording the top diameter above 1.3 m would end up under estimating the volume of the stump.

Stump diameter is always measured inside bark, and recorded to the nearest rad.

No entry is required in either the top or butt end code fields on the FS 161.

#### 5.3.4.2 Waste in Stumps

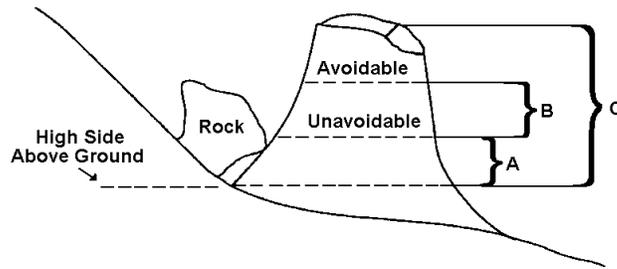
Unless there are physical obstructions or safety precautions because of decayed wood, waste in stumps is classified as avoidable waste.

Unavoidable waste occurs where excessive snow depth or an obstruction prevents cutting the tree to the timber merchantability specifications. Where there are physical obstructions or excessive snow depth, the lowest height that the tree could have been cut must be established.

Frequently, trees and snags with butt rot are felled above the TMS stump height for safety reasons. Under these circumstances, a stump may have both avoidable and unavoidable components. This situation is illustrated below in Figure 5.4.

The District Manager may approve a higher allowed stump height on all or a portion of the cutblock for safety reasons or to hold back logs.

- A. Timber Merchantability Specifications (TMS) Stump Height.
- B. Allowed Stump Height.
- C. Total Stump Height.



**Figure 5.4 Avoidable and Unavoidable Waste (High Side).**

**Definitions:**

- A. *Timber merchantability specifications (TMS) stump height* of 30 cm is measured from the ground on the *high side*. This part is not recorded. If the stump is higher, length measurements start from the 30 cm mark.
- B. *Allowed stump height* is the height specified in the District Manager's letter for heavy snow packs, or the minimum distance from the ground on the *high side* of a stump up to a point above a physical obstruction which allows for safe falling.  $B \text{ minus } A = \text{unavoidable piece}$ .
- C. *Total stump height* is the distance from the ground on the *high side* to the top of the felling cut.  $C \text{ minus } B = \text{avoidable piece}$ .

#### 5.3.4.3 Recording Stumps in Segments

If there are both avoidable and unavoidable components of waste, the stump is recorded as two pieces each with its own piece number and record appropriate comment code such as MP on FS 161 to indicate multiple pieces.

Record the top portion as avoidable piece. Enter the difference between the total stump height and the allowed stump height in the length field, and the top radius in the top field. Classify this piece as avoidable (A).

Record the lower portion as unavoidable piece. Enter the difference between the allowed stump height and the TMS stump height in the length field, and the top radius of this lower segment in the top field. Classify this piece as unavoidable (U).

#### 5.3.4.4 High Stumps - Snowpack

In the Interior, winter logging can result in unavoidable waste occurring in high stumps due to snowpack, especially alongside winter skid trails.

Where winter logging is approved and the TMS stump heights cannot be achieved by operators because of snow conditions, the waste portion is considered avoidable unless a written exemption is issued by the District Manager.

This exemption will specify a new maximum stump height to reflect acceptable winter stump heights.

The portion of the stump between the TMS stump height and the allowed stump height specified in the exemption letter is considered unavoidable.

The portion of the stump above the allowed stump height specified in the exemption letter is considered avoidable.

In all cases, trees must be cut as close to the TMS stump height as possible.

Survey crews must confirm if an exemption letter has been issued prior to the survey.

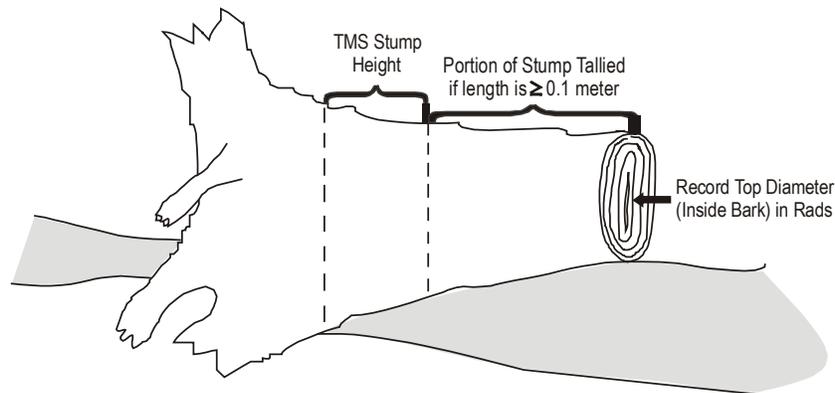
In addition, the decision to classify stumps as unavoidable because of snow should not be automatic. Prudent operators with a mix of operating areas are expected to avoid high snow areas through sound planning.

#### 5.3.4.5 Blowdown Stumps

It is very difficult to determine whether a stump on a blowdown area is avoidable or unavoidable after the logging has been completed since there could have been a dangerous obstruction that has since been removed.

Safety is the primary consideration for the person cutting the log off a tree that has been blown over. Therefore, if there is any question as to whether the stump should be called avoidable then the waste surveyor should give the licensee the benefit of the doubt and call it unavoidable.

Unavoidable waste in blowdown stumps also occurs in the form of long butts. Where this occurs, as illustrated below in Figure 5.5, the long butt is treated as a stump with the length being measured from the side 30 cm adjacent to high ground.



**Figure 5.5 Windfall Stump.**

In some blowdown situations, there may be wind sheared trees resulting in high stumps that could not yield a minimum-length clean log. These stumps are classified as unavoidable, provided that the Forest Service has been advised immediately after the field work for the affected block has been completed. Occasionally, there may be valid safety reasons for leaving a wind sheared high stump that could have yielded a minimum-length log, but normally such high stumps are classified as avoidable.

Unavoidable stumps can also occur when windfalls obstruct the trunks of standing trees preventing lower cuts.

Where feasible, especially where there are many blowdown trees, fallers should consider making their first cut just over one log length from the root wad. The resulting log with the root attached may then be yarded or skidded into the landings and the roots safely cut off.

Blowdown stumps which stand back up when the logs are bucked off should be classified as unavoidable because they were probably cut high for safety reasons.

If bucking could safely produce a minimum length log from such stumps, the volume above the TMS stump height should be recorded as avoidable waste.

Guy line stumps can be accepted as unavoidable if there is no unnecessary waste of wood. Any portion that is excessive waste must be classified as avoidable. Blowdown stumps on a landing should be classified as unavoidable.

#### 5.3.4.6 Borderline Stumps

For borderline stumps, measure the horizontal distance from the plot centre to the geometric centre of the stump at a point 30 cm above the high side. If this point is located inside the plot, the entire stump is recorded. If it is not, the entire stump is not recorded.

For knocked-over and uprooted stumps, measure the horizontal distance from the plot centre to a point 30 cm above the high side or the point of germination (POG), whichever is higher. If this point is located inside the plot, measure the entire stump.

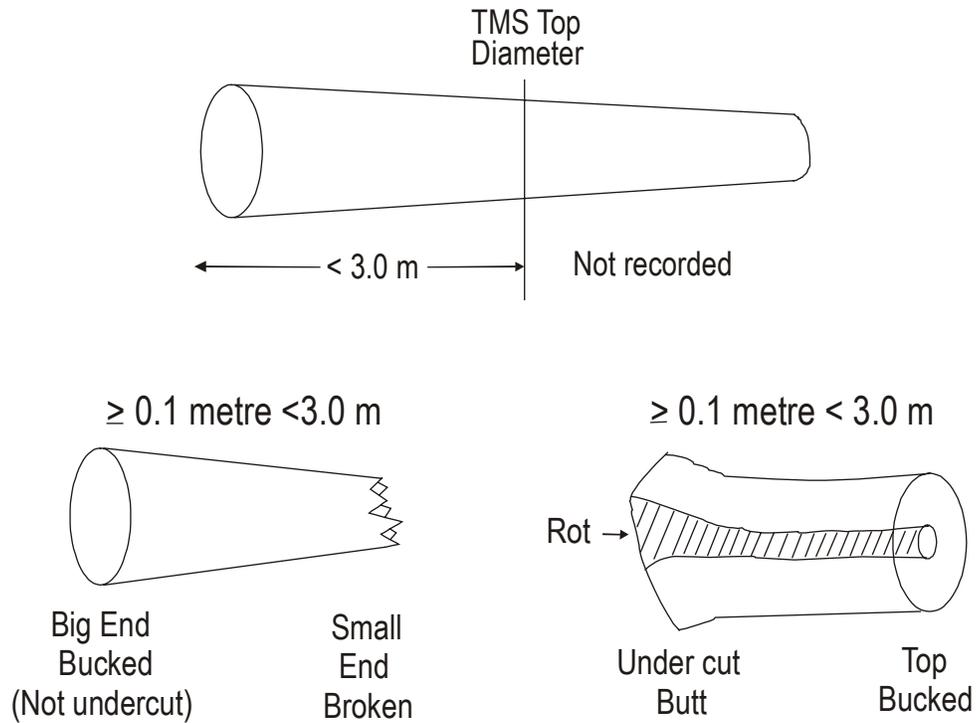
### **5.3.5 Bucking Waste**

Bucking waste is defined as any piece less than 3 m in length (originating from a log at least 3 m in length) that has been cut at the large end or at both ends. It has been cut too short to be of any use through improper or careless bucking practices.

A piece cut at the small end (top) and broken at the large end (butt) is considered unavoidable breakage (not recorded) in the dispersed sub-population but is measured and recorded as bucking waste in accumulation sub-populations. However, if the logging system was inappropriate or there was excessive breakage in the dispersed sub-population then all pieces cut at the small end (top) and broken at the large end (butt) should be recorded as avoidable breakage.

Some examples of bucking waste are when tops are bucked off at a diameter larger than the TMS diameter, when the 0.1 m trim allowance has been exceeded (big end cut and small end broken) and when decay has been bucked off a log and the remaining piece is more than 50 percent sound. Trim ends less than 50 percent sound which are less than the dimensions of a slab need not be measured. Trim ends which are heavily fractured are not to be measured.

Bucking Waste is recorded as "W" under "Kind of Material" on the FS 161 (Plot Survey Card). Bucking waste is normally graded sawlog and can only be downgraded for excessive twists and oversize knots.



**Figure 5.6 Examples of Bucking Waste.**

**5.3.5.1 Avoidable/Unavoidable**

Bucking waste is considered avoidable unless there is clear evidence that pieces were cut out for safety reasons in falling (escape path) and bucking (oblique cuts), in which case they may be classified as unavoidable.

Pieces with severe physical deformities such as forks, crooks, pistol butt or extreme sweep, and gall or goitres may be pencil bucked to separate avoidable and unavoidable portions as shown in the examples of pieces under 3 m below.

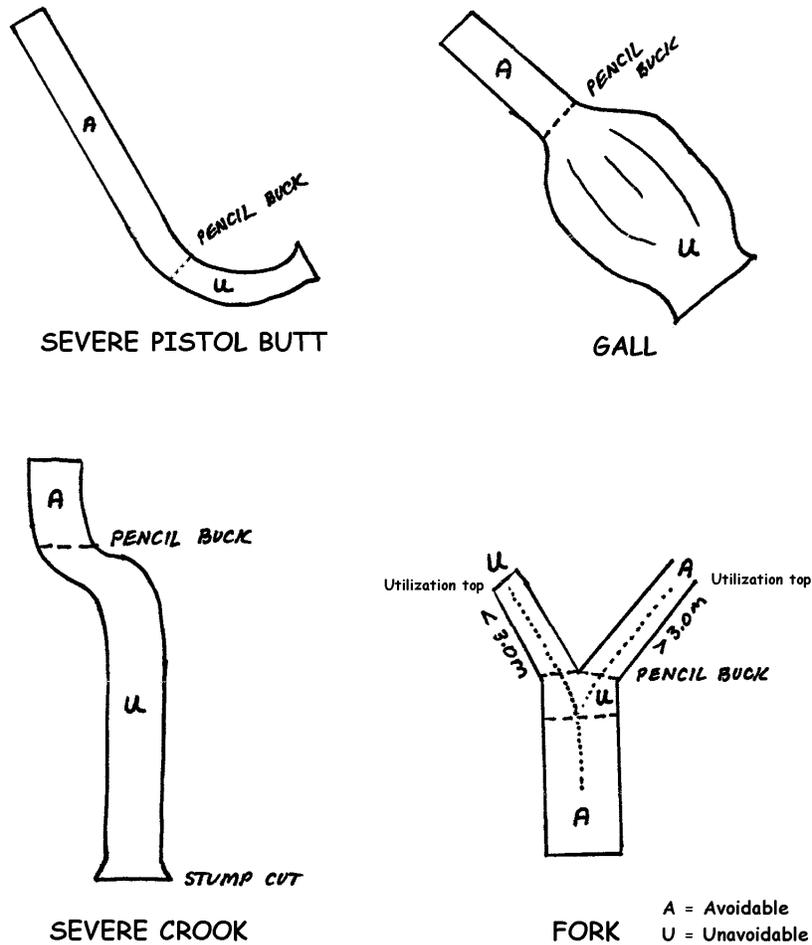


Figure 5.7 Avoidable/unavoidable Bucking Waste.

### 5.3.6 Breakage

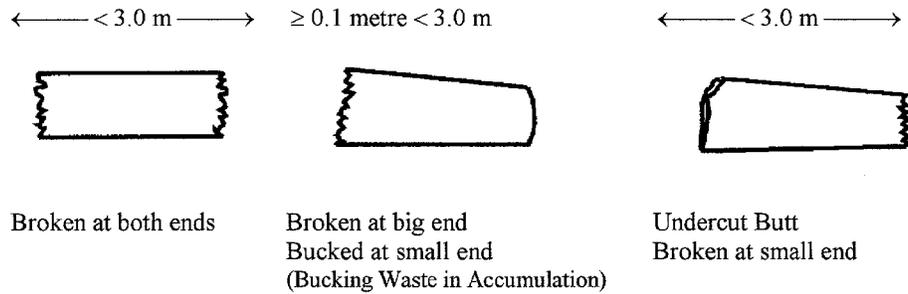
Breakage is defined as any piece, meeting the minimum diameter of the TMS, which is shorter than 3 m in length and broken at the large end or broken at both ends.

If it resulted from "normal" falling or yarding, it is unavoidable and *not tallied*.

If it is excessive (or careless) it is considered avoidable and *is tallied* as such. In this case, it will be included in the cut-control volume.

This definition is not consistent with the inventory definition of breakage nor is it intended to be.

Undercut butts less than 3 m in length with a broken top are classified as breakage and should not be tallied.



**Figure 5.8 Examples of Breakage.**

### 5.3.6.1 Recording Breakage

Normal breakage is not usually recorded.

If a licensee wishes to measure breakage for its own purposes, it should all be tallied as *unavoidable* breakage which is not included in the cut-control volumes.

However, where breakage is considered excessive because of an inadequate harvesting method or was intentionally caused by the logging crew, it should all be recorded as *avoidable* waste. These volumes will be included in the cut-control volume.

In addition, breakage must be measured and charged to cut control where the inventory for the TSA or TFL has not been netted down for breakage. Breakage is recorded as "B" under "Kind of Material" on the FS 161 (Plot Survey Card).

A log lying in a dispersed area that is heavily fractured and common sense indicates that it would likely break into chunks below the TMS specifications in handling between "stump to dump", should be classified as breakage and not recorded.

### 5.3.7 Forks

A fork is defined to be a division of a log into two or more stems. Forks which measure greater than 3 m are measured as logs. If the diameters of forks are greater than or equal to the minimum diameter of the timber merchantability specifications, the portion(s) of the tree, above the fork or crook must meet the criteria for minimum log length to be considered avoidable waste.

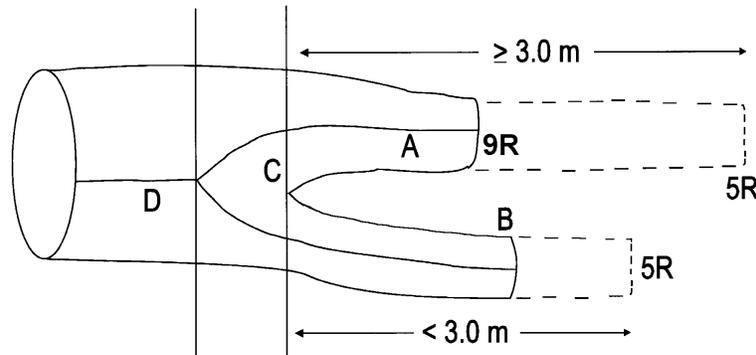
If the portion(s) of the tree, above the fork or crook, doesn't meet the minimum log length criteria (3 m), it is considered unavoidable waste and must be recorded for cut control purposes.

In Figure 5.9, segment A, if visually extended to the minimum top diameter (5R), would meet the minimum log length (3 m); therefore, is classified as avoidable waste.

However, segment B, if visually extended to the minimum top diameter (5R), would not meet the minimum log length (3 m) and therefore is classified as unavoidable waste.

Segment C is recorded as unavoidable waste for safety reasons because lumber cannot be cut from it. The maximum length of segment C is 0.3 m unless the butt end of segment D shows two separate piths and then segments C and D are recorded as one unavoidable segment.

Segment D (with one pith showing) is recorded as avoidable waste.



**Figure 5.9 Forked Log.**

Segments A, B, C and D are recorded as separate pieces on the FS 161, each with its own piece number. Use FK as comment code to indicate the pieces belong to a fork.

### **5.3.8 Long Butts**

For long butts under 3 m in length, pieces that are less than 50 percent sound are not required to be recorded; pieces that are more than 50 percent sound, the entire piece (net volume) is classified and graded as avoidable sawlog waste. In the Interior, if the long butt originated from a dead tree, it may be classified as avoidable grade 3 waste.

If there is clear evidence that bucking was done to raise the grade of the parent log from lumber reject to sawlog, then the long butt may be graded lumber reject. Log butts may be downgraded for forks, crooks, excessive twist, or oversized knots.

For long butts over 3 m in length, the piece is measured and graded as a log.

### **5.3.9 Coarse Woody Debris**

Log pieces that may be required to meet coarse woody debris requirements are included in the waste benchmarks. No special provisions are made for coarse woody debris in waste assessments.

### 5.3.10 Special Cases

Waste surveyors often encounter pieces, usually less than the minimum log length, that are hard to classify as waste or breakage, or as avoidable or unavoidable. A few of these circumstances are listed here:

- embedded rock, usually resulting from blasting. If the pieces are trimmed within 20 cm of the rock, such pieces may be classified as unavoidable. If the pieces have been trimmed longer, the segment beyond the rock should be classified as avoidable, without making any trim allowance,
- chunks on the tail-spar or skidding trails used to support the roadbeds, that resulted in the breakage of pieces greater than the minimum log length. Such pieces are classified as avoidable, and may be graded according to the characteristics of the whole piece,
- windfalls will be tallied in the usual manner for in-plot portions. The exceptions are windfalls that are blown down after harvesting with their roots sitting outside the block. These pieces will not be tallied,
- helicopter bucking waste. Incorrect estimation of log weights may result in having to buck the logs shorter after attempting to lift them. Such waste is always regarded as avoidable,
- chunks in the landing, bucked at both ends and used to support a steel tower. Classify as avoidable waste and grade as per the parent log,
- avoidable breakage is recorded,
- unavoidable breakage is *not* recorded, or
- unavoidable bucking waste is recorded.

## **5.4 Field Standards**

Those responsible for waste assessments must ensure that proper field procedures are followed, including the use of industry standard equipment, materials and conventions. Assessments which are not carried out properly will be rejected by the District Manager.

### **5.4.1 Maps**

The block survey map should be at a scale of 1:5000 showing the cut-block boundaries, roads, landings, strata and other features required to correctly determine the area logged. If acceptable to the District Manager, another large scale may be used. In addition, the plot locations, base lines and points of commencement must be marked.

The style and map notation must be consistent with good forestry practice. Map symbols should be explained if they are not obvious. The cartographic standards used by the Ministry of Forests are mandatory.

### **5.4.2 Field Equipment and Supplies**

The waste survey crew should use equipment that can perform the work within the allowable error limits. The minimum recommended equipment is:

- hand compass, with declination adjustment,
- clinometer with percent scale,
- topofil strings, 50 m metal or braided nylon chain, graduated in metres,
- logger's tape,
- BC metric scale stick,
- axe; tree marking paint, and
- tally book with waterproof tally cards, flagging ribbons, aluminum tags and felt markers.

The tie-points, plot centres, plot boundaries, and measured pieces must be clearly marked in the field. Tie points and plot centres must be marked with a solid stake well-driven into the ground, taped or painted, and numbered on aluminum tags, or with permanent felt marker. Orange paint is recommended for stakes. Plot boundaries and pieces must be clearly marked. The accuracy of boundary marking is only critical when measured pieces cross the boundary. Blue paint is recommended for boundaries and pieces. Paint must be log or tree-marking grade.

### **5.4.3 Traverse Notes**

When a field assessment involves traversing areas, proper notes must be kept to support the area compilations. These notes will show:

- the forward sighting of the bearings,
- the slope in degrees or percent,
- slope distances in metres,
- horizontal distances in metres, and
- retain traverse notes with all other working papers for inspection by Forest Service check-survey or audit staff.

Any typing within subpopulations must be supported by field notes and may not be done on a plot-by-plot basis.

### **Plot Tallies**

Plot tally cards must contain at least the information prescribed in this manual, and be in the prescribed format. They must be printed on moisture-resistant and durable field material.

## **5.5 Measurement Protocol and Standards**

### **5.5.1 Lengths**

Lengths will be recorded to the nearest tenth (0.1) of a metre:

- for exact 0.05 m lengths round to the lower tenth (0.1) of a metre.

Example:

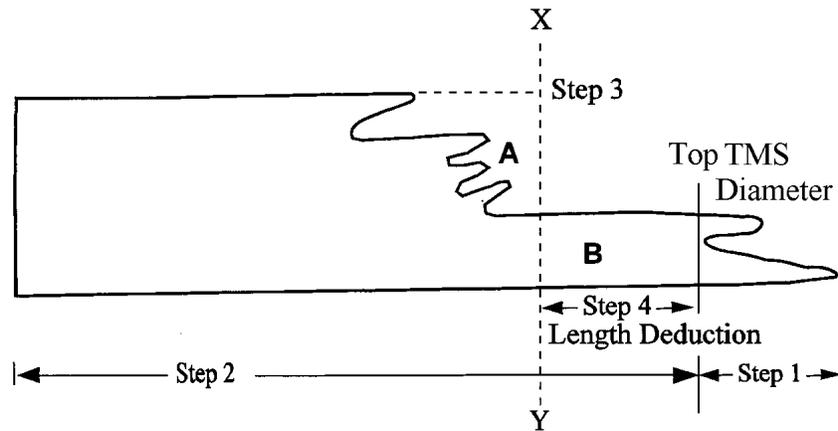
- A log 4.25 m in length - record as 4.2 m
- A log 4.26 m in length - record as 4.3 m

The determination of KIND (logs, bucking waste, breakage) is made on the basis of gross length.

#### **5.5.1.1 Broken Tops**

The length measurement procedures for broken tops are (refer to Figure 5.10):

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Step 1 | Locate the TMS top diameter (must have minimum slab thickness of 5R) measured from the small end.  |
| Step 2 | Measure gross length which commences from the top diameter.  |
| Step 3 | Locate the X Y line upon which the volume above the top diameter to the X Y line (Section B) equals to the void of the missing wood (Section A). |
| Step 4 | Record a length deduction which is measured from the top diameter to the X Y line.   |



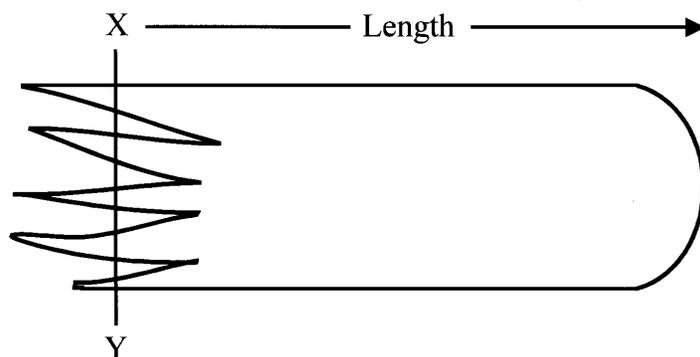
**Figure 5.10 Measuring Broken Tops.**

Logs broken at both ends are tallied only if they meet or exceed 3 m, midpoint to midpoint. Logs of less than 3 m are breakage and not tallied.

Example:

- A log 2.99 m in length - is breakage - do not tally
- A log 3 m in length - is a log - tally as 3 m
- A log 3.06 m in length - tally as 3.1 m

#### 5.5.1.2 Shattered Ends



**Figure 5.11 Measuring Shattered Ends.**

Length is measured to the XY line where the protrusions are folded in to compensate the missing wood in the voids.

### 5.5.1.3 Stump Heights

Minimum stump height must be 36 cm above high side to be tallied: rounding to nearest 10th of a metre gives 0.4, less 0.3 m stump allowance, nets 0.1 m to be tallied.

Examples of Stump Heights:

- Stump height 0.35 m - do not tally
- Stump height 0.36 m - tally and record as 0.1 m
- Stump height 0.36 m - tally and record as 0.1 m
- Stump height 0.45 m - tally and record as 0.1 m
- Stump height 0.46 m - tally and record as 0.2 m

### 5.5.2 Diameters

Diameters will be recorded to the nearest radius class unit (rad), inside bark.

If the end is out of round, the average of measurements taken across two or more representative diameters shall be recorded as the end measurement.

All half measurements shall be taken to the nearest even number. Thus 24.5 will be recorded as 24 while 25.5 will be recorded as 26.

Top log diameter standards reflect log diameters in centimetres, which must be converted to radius class units for field measurement.

Example:

15 cm =	7.5 rads - represented on the scale stick by the black line between 7 and 8 rads.
10 cm =	5 rads - represented on the scale stick by the red line in the middle of the 5 rad class.

### 5.5.2.1 Stump Diameters

In the Interior, a minimum diameter at stump height (outside bark) is specified in the timber merchantability specification and this dsh is measured at a point 0.3 m above the high side of the stump. The minimum dsh must be obtained without rounding up or the stump is grade 6 and doesn't have to be tallied.

All tallied stumps have their top diameters measured and recorded inside bark so it is possible to have a stump diameter which is less than the minimum dsh.

If the stump total height, which includes the TMS of 30 cm, is less than 1.3 m, measure the top diameter on the top of the stump. If the stump total height exceeds 1.3 m, measure the top diameter at 1.3 m above the ground on the high side.

On the Coast, where no minimum dsh is specified, a stump will only be considered if a log equal to or exceeding the timber merchantability specifications was deemed to have been cut from it.

Where no minimum dsh is specified, the minimum dbh above high-side in the cruise will apply as the minimum dsh (inside bark). That is, 12.0 cm dbh (outside bark, immature on the Coast) will be a 6.0 rad dsh; a 17.5 cm dbh (mature on the Coast) will be rounded up to 9.0 rads dsh.

### 5.5.3 Bucking Waste

Cut at both ends - tally to the nearest tenth (0.1) of a metre regardless of length.

Cut at large end - tally as waste if length meets or exceeds a tenth (0.1) of a metre.

Example:

- 0.09 m in length - do not tally,
- 0.10 m in length - tally as a tenth (0.1) of a metre.

#### **5.5.4 Deductions**

Deductions for defect should be calculated in the field using the British Columbia metric scale stick.

The compilation program will subtract numbers (if any) in the deduction columns for length, top and/or butt from gross length, top and/or butt dimensions respectively. The resulting dimensions will then be used to calculate volume.

The numbers that are tallied in the deduction columns are not actual dimensions but length or radius deductions, i.e., a log with gross dimensions of 4.2 m and 18 rad top / 20 rad butt with 0.6 m, 2 rad top and 5 rad butt deductions would be calculated as a 3.6 m, 16 rad top / 15 rad butt log.

## 5.6 Data Status and Recording Format

As an aid to the waste surveyor, throughout this guide the items (or fields) of information or data to be recorded on the two field cards have been grouped into 5 status categories and coded as follows:

*R*	Indicates fields of critical data that REQUIRED for the compilation program and therefore must always be correct and complete. (Field must never be left blank).
~S~	Indicates fields of data that are required only occasionally (i.e., when the item being identified is SUPPLEMENTAL or quantified is actually present, decay for example). (Field may be left blank when no data is required.)
*U*	Indicates data that is USEFUL for the waste surveyor to make correct field decisions. This data should be recorded in the office before proceeding to the field to establish plots (field may be left blank).
*O*	Indicates OPTIONAL data that need not be recorded. If it is decided not to record this data, it must be left blank consistently within a cut block.

Abbreviations used to identify the correct recording format for each character within a field are as follows:

n	-	Numeric characters only.
a	-	Alpha characters only.
An	-	Any combination of alpha and/or numeric characters.
Rj	-	Right justified.
Lj	-	Left justified.
Nba	-	No blank characters allowed in the whole field.
Bp	-	Blanks are permitted within the field.
n.n	-	Left number quantifies total numeric characters in the field, right number quantifies the number of numeric characters to the right of an unseen decimal.

## 5.7 Completing the FS 444 (Block Summary Card)

One FS 444 must be completed for each block sampled regardless of which sampling option has been chosen and the number of plots to be established in it.

This section may be further revised when the new Waste System is in full implementation.

### 5.7.1 Header

<i>F.D. - FOREST DISTRICT</i> <i>*R* (2n-nba)</i>	Identifies the Ministry of Forest District Office responsible for the administration of the block being sampled. The first digit identifies the Region and the second digit identifies the District within that Region.
--	---

The use of forest district numbers is not required in the Waste System.

### Coast Forest Region

District Name	District Number
Chilliwack	11
Squamish	13
Queen Charlottes	1B
Campbell River	18
Sunshine Coast	15
South Island	17
North Island Central Coast (Port McNeill)	19
North Coast	1C

**Northern Interior Region**

District Name	District Number
Kalum	25
Skeena Stikine (Kispiox)	24
Skeena Stikine (Smithers)	29
Nadina (Houston)	22
Nadina (Burns Lake)	21
Fort St. James	45

District Name	District Number
Vanderhoof	44
Prince George	41
Mackenzie	46
Peace (Dawson Creek)	47
Peace (Fort St. John)	48
Fort Nelson	49

**Southern Interior Region**

District Name	District Number
Kamloops	32
Headwaters (McBride)	43
Headwaters (Clearwater)	31
Cascades (Lillooet)	37
Cascades (Merritt)	36
Okanagan Shuswap (Vernon)	34
Okanagan Shuswap (Penticton)	35
Okanagan Shuswap (Salmon Arm)	33
Columbia (Revelstoke & Golden)	54

District Name	District Number
Arrow Boundary (Castlegar)	55
Arrow Boundary (Grand Forks)	56
Rocky Mountain (Cranbrook)	51
Rocky Mountain (Invermere)	52
Kootenay Lake	57
Central Cariboo (Williams Lake)	62
Central Cariboo (Horsefly)	63
Quesnel	61
Chilcotin	65
100 Mile House	64

<p><b>REP. YR. - REPORTING YEAR *R*</b> (2n-nba)</p>	<p>Identifies the last two digits of the year in which the sampling for the block was completed.</p>			
<p><b>REPORTING UNIT *R*</b> (5n-rj)</p>	<p>Identifies the area for which the weighted sampling error objectives must be met.</p> <p>If the block sampling option is being used, each block is a Reporting Unit (RU) and will be given a unique RU number.</p> <p>If an aggregate sampling option is being used, each aggregate (group of blocks) is an RU and will be given a unique RU number.</p> <p>RU numbers will be issued by the Ministry of Forests district office upon approval of the Annual Waste Assessments Plan (see Section 2.3).</p>			
<p><b>YEARS LOGGED *R*</b> (2 of 2n-nba)</p>	<p>Identifies the last two digits of the year primary logging started on the cut block and the last two digits of the year primary logging was completed. If the logging was done in one year, use the same two digits in both fields. District Managers may require blocks that are to be harvested over more than 2 seasons be split for administrative reasons. Therefore, portions of blocks logged in one year must be surveyed no later than the following year.</p>			
<p><b>TIMBER MARK *R*</b> (6an-lj)</p>	<p>Identifies the timber mark used for the block.</p> <p>If more than one timber mark was used for the block then a separate FS 444 must be completely filled out for each mark, specifying all the information for that area (net area, stratums, stratum areas and plot sizes, utilization standards etc.). A separate FS 72 will be printed for each block/mark combination.</p> <p>For wavy lines, record ":", for bars, record "-", for crescents records "" and for old "X" timber sales, record "&lt;". Some examples are as follows:</p>			
	TFL 22, CP 7	22/7	FL A01369, CP 9	F76009
	TL within TFL	HZ0021	TSL A48416 -	48416

<b>LICENCE *R*</b> (6an-lj)	Identifies the licence number of the block being sampled. Some examples are as follows:			
	TFL 1	TFL001	FL A17645 -	A17645
	LOT 217	LOT 217	Wood Lot 443	W0443
<b>CP - CUTTING PERMIT *R*</b> (4an-rj)	Identifies the cutting permit number under which harvesting of the block was authorized.			
<b>BLOCK - CUT BLOCK *R*</b> (4an-rj)	Identifies the actual cut block or opening being sampled. The cut block numbers recorded on the FS 444 should correspond to the cut block numbers listed in the annual plan.			
<b>PLC DATE *R*</b> (3 of 2n-rj)	Identifies the last two digits of the year, the month and the day on which primary logging was completed for the cutblock.			
<b>SURVEY DATE *R*</b> (3 of 2n-rj)	Identifies the last two digits of the year, the month and the day in which the last plot was established in the block.			
<b>NET AREA *R*</b> (4.2n rj)	<p>Quantifies, in hectares, the total area of all stratum areas available for sampling and/or estimating.</p> <p>This area includes any accumulation areas not within a cut-block such as in helicopter logging or when logs are skidded off a cut-block to a nearby central landing area. Landings will include only the area of the actual waste piles.</p>			

<p><i>ROADS NP.NF*R*</i> (4.2n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in hectares, the total area of road surface, non-productive and non-forest land.</p> <p>Road surface can be calculated by measuring the total length from the map (so long as it is sufficiently accurate) and multiplying by an average width for the road (usually 8.0 m).</p> <p>Do not include the ditch in the road surface area calculation as it is part of the population being sampled.</p> <p>Do not include skid roads, cat roads, or back spar trails etc. as they are part of the dispersed type stratum. NP and NF areas to be included are only those that have been typed out on the operational cruise used for the stumpage appraisal.</p>
<p><i>Waste Benchmark "R"</i> (4n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in cubic metres per hectare of avoidable waste threshold. Refer to Appendix 5.</p>
<p><i>CRUISE VOLUME per ha *R*</i> (4n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in cubic metres per hectare, the average cruise volume for the block. Data available from cruise summaries. Estimate if data is unavailable.</p>
<p><i>REAS. - REASON FOR SURVEY *R*</i> (1a)  (RWS 2.70 only)</p>	<p>Identifies the purpose of the sampling.</p> <p>This allows the FS 444's and the FS 161's to be used for more than one type of waste measurements on the same block without the data becoming mixed up in the computer files.</p> <p>See the back of the FS 444 for codes.</p>
<p><i>SNOW Y/N *R*</i> (1a) (RWS 2 - 70 only)</p>	<p>Identifies the presence of snow at the time of logging. See the back of the FS 444 for codes.</p>
<p><i>SNOW MAX STUMP HT.M *R*</i>  (RWS 2 - 70 only)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in metres, a maximum stump height which is different than the TMS (0.3 m).</p> <p>This occurs almost exclusively in the interior when, under certain circumstances, logging can only proceed during the winter.</p> <p>In any case, approval to leave stumps over 0.3 m due to snow (and therefore classify them unavoidable on FS 161) must be in writing from the MOF District Manager.</p>

## 5.7.2 Area Statement

<b>TYPE STRATUM *R*</b> (aana-nba)	Type stratum is a term that describes any and all subdivisions of a sub-population within a block made for sampling purposes.
---------------------------------------	---

Each type stratum is comprised of a four-character code.

### 5.7.2.1 Dispersed and Accumulated Types

The FIRST character, (alpha) starting from the left, identifies the waste type.

The recognized waste types and their codes are as follows:

	Waste Types	Code
1.	Dispersed Types Open Slash/Clearcut Felled and bucked Group Retention Dispersed Retention Standing Stem	S F G D T
2.	Accumulated Types Landings Roadside Windrow, Debuilt road Cold decked Spot accumulation Off-site landing (i.e. not in the block)	L R W C P O

The "O" for off-site landings is required to identify those landings where the area of the landing is needed to calculate volume and this area *should* be included in the block net area.

The SECOND character (alpha) identifies the method used to harvest the waste type being sampled. This is a descriptive label only and will not cause a separate stratum to be created. Harvesting method codes are shown as follows:

<b>Harvesting Method</b>	<b>Code</b>
Spar (high lead)	S
Grapple yarder	G
Tractor (cat)	T
Horse	P
Rubber-tired skidder	R
Hand logging	M
Hoe chucking	B
Helicopter	H
Wyssen	W
Other	O
Any combination	C

Open slash that has been logged using more than one harvesting method can be given the code for the predominant method or the code for a combination of methods.

The THIRD character identifies the assessment method used.

There are four assessment methods, and their codes are:

• Ocular Estimate	O
• Estimate Percent	E
• 100% Measure	S
• Plot	P

When a method other than plot is used, use the "alpha" method code.

When the plot method is used, select the "Numeric" code that corresponds with the plot size in the table below. There must be at least two plots in each stratum.

0 - 50 m <sup>2</sup>	5 - 500 m <sup>2</sup>
1 - 100 m <sup>2</sup>	6 - 600 m <sup>2</sup>
2 - 200 m <sup>2</sup>	7 - 1 000 m <sup>2</sup>
3 - 300 m <sup>2</sup>	8 - 5 000 m <sup>2</sup>
4 - 400 m <sup>2</sup>	9 - 10 000 m <sup>2</sup>

The FOURTH character (alphanumeric) identifies any *substratification* of waste types into waste levels.

When significantly different levels of waste occur within a waste type and they can be easily identified and mapped, the waste surveyor must substratify them into waste levels.

The codes: "L", "M" and "H" for "light, medium and heavy" respectively or one to nine (1 to 9) may be used.

If no substratification is done, or for 100 percent piece scales, record "X".

Stratification, if done carefully, can reduce the coefficient of variation and therefore also reduce the sampling error.

Stratification of accumulation waste types, when significantly different waste levels exist, can help accomplish this in either sampling option.

Stratification of dispersed waste types could also be beneficial in the cut block sampling option. It will, however, be of limited use in the aggregate sampling option due to the generally small number of plots involved.

Where the plot method is used, each stratum created in either the accumulation or dispersed sub-population requires a minimum of two plots.

If sampling error is reduced with good stratification in the field, it is possible to reduce the number of plots required for the next sampling year.

Caution must be used, however, because poor stratification will cause the sampling error to increase and therefore unnecessary extra field work will result.

Any stratification of waste types must be supported with field notes and a map.

An accurate area calculation is required for each stratum and all of the plots attributed to a stratum must fall within its boundaries (i.e., stratification cannot be done on a plot by plot basis).

### 5.7.2.2 Standing Trees

Depending on the assessment method used, the stratum codes are:

<i>STRS</i>	Where trees are measured individually using the one hundred percent measure method.
<i>STRE</i>	Where tree volumes in a patch is estimated using the estimate percent method.

<i>DISPERSED AREA *R*</i> (4.1 n-rj)	Each line on the area statement quantifies, in hectares, the area of a dispersed waste type or waste level.
<i>ACCUMULATIONS - 100% *R*</i> (5.2n-rj)	<p>Each line on the area statement quantifies, in hectares, the area that has been 100% measured or estimated (i.e., not sampled with plots).</p> <p>Normally only single and/or very small landings, cold decks, small concentrated spot accumulations, unsafe piles or small patches of felled and bucked timber would be measured in this manner.</p> <p>If this measurement option is chosen for a stratum or substratum, all of the area in the stratum or substratum must be either 100 percent measured or estimated.</p> <p>"S" Not Used - Leave Blank. This is the column between "100 percent" and "Fixed".</p>

<p><b>FIXED *R*</b> (5.2n-rj)</p>	<p>Each line on the area statement quantifies, in hectares, the area of any accumulated types or waste levels (i.e. type stratum) that have been sampled with plots of a fixed radius (a 400 m<sup>2</sup> plot = 11.28 m radius).</p> <p>3P Not used - leave blank.</p>
<p><b>PLOT SZ m<sup>2</sup> - PLOT SIZE *R*</b> (3n-rj)</p>	<p>Each line quantifies, in square metres, the plot size used for the various type stratum.</p> <p>The normal plot size for dispersed types is 400 m<sup>2</sup> (circular with radius of 11.28 m). Smaller plot sizes are allowed for partial cutting.</p> <p>Accumulated types can be sampled with a 50 m<sup>2</sup> plot (circular with radius of 3.99 m), or rectangular or square plots of 100, 200, or 400 m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>The plot radius formula is <math>\sqrt{(plot\ size(m^2) / \pi)}</math>.</p>

All plots within a type stratum must be the same size.

<p><b>GRID DIST.m - GRID DISTANCE *R*</b> (3n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in metres, the horizontal distance between plots on a strip and between strips on a baseline for dispersed types.</p> <p>It can also be used to quantify the horizontal distance between plots along the roadside accumulations.</p>
<p><b>SECOND OLD GR - SECOND or OLD GROWTH *U*</b> (1a)</p>	<p>Identifies the predominant age class of the timber that was in the cut block.</p> <p>Codes are "O" for old growth (121 years and older) and "S" for second growth (under 121 years).</p>
<p><b>GRADES *U*</b> (1a)</p>	<p>Identifies whether Coast or Interior grades are applicable for the block. I = Interior and C = Coast.</p>

### 5.7.3 Timber Merchantability Specifications

These specifications are described in this manual.

<p><i>SPECIES *R*</i> (2a-bp)</p>	<p>Identifies the species.</p> <p>Where the species is blanked out on the first line, the blank refers to all species).</p>
<p><i>MSH cm - MAXIMUM STUMP HEIGHT *R*</i> (2n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in centimetres, the TMS stump height allowed of 30 cm.</p>
<p><i>TOP cm *R*</i> (2n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in centimetres, the minimum top diameter, inside bark.</p> <p>On the coast it is always 15 cm for old growth timber and 10 cm for second growth.</p> <p>In the Interior, for red cedar 140 years or older, the top diameter is 15 cm; for younger red cedar and all other coniferous species it is 10 cm.</p>
<p><i>MLL m - MINIMUM LOG LENGTH *R*</i> (2.1n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in metres, the minimum log length that must be recovered.</p> <p>Currently it is 3 m for both the Coast and the Interior.</p>
<p><i>AGE *R*</i> (3n-rj)</p>	<p>Identifies the age of any species. Applies to the Interior only, leave blank on the Coast.</p>



COMMENTS	
<hr/>	
PREPARED BY	SIGNATURE

**Coding for Block/Plot Headers**

REASON FOR SURVEY: B - billing, C - check, S - special purpose  
 SNO: Y/N - Snow Pack: Y - yes (when logged), N - none  
 Max. Stump Height: m (DM prior approval letter)

SECOND/OLD GROWTH: S - second, O - old  
 GRADES: I - Interior, C - Coast  
 PLOT TYPE: A - accumulation  
 D - dispersed  
 PLOT SHAPE: C - circular, S - square, R - rectangular;  
 3 - 3P, X - 100% scale  
 MEASURED %: blank - dispersed plots; for accumulations, 05-95 (5% to 95%),  
 00 - 100%

**Coding for Plot Tallies**

SEGMENTS: use different piece numbers  
 SPECIES: use the scaling codes: FI, CE, HE, BA, SP, CY, LO, WH, WB,  
 YE, LA, AL, AS, BI, CO, MA, OT  
 KIND OF MATERIAL: L - log, slab, sliver, chunk, S - stump,  
 D - down tree/snag, U - undersize,  
 T - tree/snag, B - breakage (< min. log length),  
 W - bucking and trimming waste, X - special product (shake bl.)  
 CLASS: A - avoidable, U - unavoidable  
 END CODE: B - broken, C - cut (bucked), N - natural (min. cutting specs. - pencil  
 bucked), U - felling undercut (butt)  
 DECAY TYPE: blank - none, H - heart rot (through), T - top rot, B - butt rot,  
 R - ring rot, C - conk rot, P - pocket rot, S - sap rot  
 GRADE: Coast - U, X, Y, 5 (dry Y); Interior - blank (sawlog), 3, 4, 5, 6  
 BORDERLINE CODE: blank - completely inside plot, B - borderline piece, X - length  
 exceeds plot width

CODED COMMENTS:

BK - bunch knots and burls	LB - long butt
BR - buried	MP - multiple pieces
CA - candelabra	SA - sapling
CL - culvert log	SB - shake block
CR - severe crook or pistol grip	SL - slab
DP - "dead potential" (inv. classif.)	US - unsafe
DU - "dead useless" (inv. classif.)	WD - woody debris
FK - fork	WF - windfall
FL - fluted butt	WS - windshear

Figure 5.13 Back of FS 444 (Block Summary Card).

## 5.8 Completion of the FS 161 (Plot Tally Card)

### 5.8.1 Header

At least one FS 161 must be completed for each plot established.

If a plot has no pieces, record "*Nil Plot*" across the card.

If more than one page is required, record the page number on all pages.

Fill out the header line on all individual plot cards so that if the cards become separated they can be identified and reunited.

<i>LICENCE *R*</i> (6an-lj)	See "LICENCE" on FS 444. Must be identical to the licence number recorded on the FS 444.
<i>C.P. - CUTTING PERMIT *R*</i> (3an-rj)	See "CUTTING PERMIT" on the FS 444.  Must be identical to the cutting permit recorded on the FS 444.
<i>BLOCK - CUT BLOCK *R*</i> (4an-rj)	See "BLOCK" on the FS 444. Must be identical to the block number recorded on the FS 444.
<i>DATE *R*</i> (3 of 2n-rj)	Identifies the year (last two digits), month and day when the plot was established.
<i>CERT - CERTIFICATE NUMBER *R*</i> (4an-rj)	Identifies the certificate number of the waste surveyor responsible for the establishment of the plot. Those without a waste licence number may use the following:  Coast Forest Region = WACO Southern Forest Region = WASI Northern Forest Region = WANI  Individuals conducting plot surveys who are not licenced waste surveyors must include the name and registration number of the sponsoring forestry professional in the comment field of the system/report.

<p><b>RET # - RETURN NUMBER *R*</b> (3n-rj)</p>	<p>Identifies the return number of the waste surveyor responsible for the establishment of the plot.</p> <p>Return numbers will increment by one for each new block sampled in a given year.</p>
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It is the responsibility of each certified waste surveyor to keep track of his/her own return number. These numbers automatically revert to "001" on January 1st of each year.

<p><b>B.LINE - BASELINE *R*</b> (1a)</p>	<p>Identifies the baseline the plot is tied to.</p> <p>Use codes "A" "B" "C" etc.</p>
<p><b>STRIP *R*</b> (2n-rj)</p>	<p>Identifies the strip number that plots are located on.</p>
<p><b>PLOT NO. *R*</b> (2nrj)</p>	<p>Identifies the plot number. The strip/plot number combination must be unique within a type stratum.</p>
<p><b>TY. - PLOT TYPE *R*</b> (1a) (used only in RWS 2.70 program only)</p>	<p>Use this field to identify the subpopulation type for the plot as recorded on the FS 444. Use codes, "D" for dispersed, "A" for accumulation, "E" for estimate or "M" for 100 percent scale.</p>
<p><b>PLOT SH - PLOT SHAPE *R*</b> (1a-bp) (RWS 2.70 only)</p>	<p>Identifies the plot shape. Use codes "C" = Circular, "R" = Rectangular, "S" = Square. Must be blank for estimated plots and 100 percent measure plots.</p>
<p><b>MEAS.% - MEASURE % *R*</b> (2n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies the percentage of the volume, within the plot boundaries that has been measured and recorded.</p> <p>A reasonable effort must be made to measure as much as possible even if one end of the piece cannot be seen and must be estimated.</p> <p>See the codes on the back of the FS 444.</p> <p>For RWS 2.70, use code 00 for 100 percent. For the new waste system, measure percent is always defaulted to 100.</p>

<p><i>TYPE STRATUM *R*</i> (aana-nba)</p>	<p>See "TYPE STRATUM" on the FS 444.</p> <p>Must be identical to the type stratum code (listed on the FS 444) for the type stratum in which the plot falls.</p>
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**5.8.2 Piece Descriptions**

<p><i>PIECE NO. *R*</i> (3n-rj)</p>	<p>Identifies the piece. Increment by one for each new piece. For pieces that are segmented for classification purposes (i.e., a stump with one avoidable segment and one unavoidable segment), use a different piece number for each segment and record MP on the comment column to indicate multiple pieces.</p>			
<p><i>BOR.LINE – BORDERLINE *S*</i> (1a)</p>	<p>Identifies pieces that lay across the plot boundary.</p> <p>Also identifies pieces having a length that exceeds the diameter of the plot because the plot is on a steep slope or because the piece is standing on end (tree or piece standing in a pile).</p>			
	I	= Piece completely inside plot.		
	B	= Borderline piece (measure inside portion only).		
	X	= Pieces that exceed the plot diameter.		
<p><i>SPECIES *R*</i> (2a-bp)</p>	<p>Identifies the species of the piece. Acceptable codes are as follows:</p>			
	DOUGLAS FIR	- FI	WHITEBAR K PINE	- WB
	RED CEDAR	- CE	CYPRESS	- CY
	WHITE PINE	- WH	BIRCH	- BI
	YELLOW PINE	- YE	LARCH	- LA
	ASPEN	- AS	BALSAM	- BA
	COTTONWOOD	- CO	SPRUCE	- SP

	LOGEPOLE PINE	- LO	ALDER	- AL
	HEMLOCK	- HE	MAPLE	- MA
<i>KIND *R*</i> (1a)	Identifies the nature or shape of the piece. See the back of the FS 444 for the codes.			

**Logs (L)**

Includes all logs and slabs which are at least 3 m in length.

**Down Trees (D)**

Includes all down trees exceeding the timber merchantability specification.

**Standing Trees (T)**

Includes all standing trees exceeding the timber merchantability specifications.

**Stumps (S)**

Includes all stumps greater than 0.3 m and less than 3.3 m in total height measured from the high side to the top of the felling cut.

Only record that portion of each stump that is above the stump height (0.3 m) measured from the ground on the high side of the stump.

Stumps over 3.3 m in length should be measured from the contractual stump height (0.3 m) and classified as logs.

Dead stumps normally are not required to be tallied. The exception is catastrophic grade 3 stumps.

**Bucking Waste (W)**

Includes all portions of logs and slabs and less than 3 m in length and cut on at least one end in accumulations and cut at the larger or both ends in dispersed waste types.

**Special Products (X)**

Includes already manufactured products less than 3 m in length such as shake bolts or fence posts that have been left on the block.

**Breakage (B)**

Includes all pieces shorter than 3 m and broken at both ends. "Normal" breakage is not tallied.

If a licensee wishes to measure breakage for its own purposes, it should be tallied as *unavoidable* and will not be included in the cut-control volume.

However, where breakage is considered excessive because of an inadequate harvesting method or was intentionally caused by the logging crew it should be tallied as *avoidable* breakage and billed monetarily and against the licensee's cut-control according to its grade.

Do not scale or record breakage unless specifically requested to do so or it is excessive & avoidable.

<p><i>WASTE - WASTE CLASS</i> *R* (1a)</p>	<p>Identifies the waste class (avoidable/unavoidable) of the piece. This is based solely on the physical accessibility and/or safety concerns for recovery of each piece. Waste class has nothing to do with quality.</p> <p>See "Waste Class" in Section 5.1.3 for a detailed description of how to identify the waste class of a piece.</p>
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### 5.8.3 Gross 'In Plot' Dimensions for Pieces

The piece dimensions are inclusive of decay (i.e., they are not reduced to account for the volume of decay).

They include only the portion of the piece within the plot boundaries.

Length is measured to the plot boundary and the diameter of that end is taken there.

<p><i>LENGTH</i> *R* (3.1 n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in metres, the "in plot" length of the piece.</p>
<p><i>TOP</i> *R* (3n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in rads, the gross diameter, inside bark, of the top end.</p>
<p><i>E - END DESCRIPTION</i> *R* (1a)</p>	<p>Describes whether the top end is natural (N), cut (C), Broken (B) or buried (X).</p>
<p><i>BUTT</i> *R* (3n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in rads, the gross diameter, inside bark, of the large end.</p>
<p><i>E - END DESCRIPTION</i> *R* (1a)</p>	<p>Describes whether the butt end is undercut (U), cut (C), natural (N), Broken (B) or buried (X).</p>

<p><b>GRADE *R*</b> (1a)</p>	<p>Identifies the grade of the piece regardless of the kind of wood or waste class.</p> <p>For a complete description of the log grades, Coast or Interior, refer to the <i>Scaling Manual</i>.</p> <p>For waste surveyors on the <i>Coast</i>, it is not essential to know all of the log grades for each species but you must be able to correctly identify "U", "X", "Y" and "Z" grades.</p> <p>Use the alpha codes in the scaling manual to identify coast log grades except "Y" grade material originating from dead/dry snags, (code with a "5").</p> <p>Waste surveyors in the <i>Interior</i> must be able to correctly identify all interior grades (sawlog, 3, 4, 5, 6 and Z).</p>
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#### 5.8.4 Deduction for Rot or Holes

It is a standard scaling convention in British Columbia to account for the volume of decay by reducing the gross dimensions of a piece by a *length and/or diameter (rad) deduction* (computed using the volume data on the scale stick). This gives net dimensions that will produce a volume equal to the net volume of the piece. This process is well documented in the scaling manual.

For waste assessments the *length and/or diameter (rad) deductions* must be recorded along with the gross dimensions of the piece and the compilation program calculates the net volume of the piece.

This is different from Scaling where they only record the net dimensions of each piece.

Waste surveyors must be able to calculate these deductions accurately and then record them on the FS 161.

<p><b>LENG. - LENGTH *S*</b> (2.1n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies the length deduction in tenths of metres.</p>
<p><b>TOP *S*</b> (2n-rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in rads, the diameter deduction for the top end.</p>
<p><b>BUTT *S*</b> (2n - rj)</p>	<p>Quantifies, in rads, the diameter deduction for the butt end.</p>

<i>D - DEFECT TYPE *S*</i> (1a)	Identifies the type of decay in the piece. Must be recorded whenever a deduction has been recorded. See the back of the FS 444 (Figure 5.13) for codes.
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### 5.8.5 Outside Plot Measurements

Outside plot measurements are not required in the new Waste System.

Everything to the right of decay type on the Waste Survey Plot Tally Card is optional and does not have to be completed.

The comment codes are very useful for explaining the waste classification or grade assigned to the piece. This information is not subject to audit.

The "outside measurements" are essential if any studies of average piece size are contemplated (e.g., the outside butt diameter will help to substantiate the grade of the piece).

<i>FAR END *O*</i> (2n-rj)	Quantifies the diameter, in rads, of the actual end of the piece when it is outside the plot boundary. This diameter can be estimated.
<i>ADD LENGTH - ADDITIONAL LENGTH *O*</i> (3.1 n-rj)	Quantifies, in metres, the additional length of the piece that is outside the plot boundary. This length can be estimated.
<i>COMMENT CODE *O*</i> (2a)	Additional descriptive information that may be useful.  See the back of the FS 444 for codes that the computer compilation program will accept.
<i>BLANK COLUMN</i> (unlabelled)	For your own use.
<i>PIECE VOLUME</i>	This column allows for recording piece and plot volumes.

A simple formula for computing volume with a pocket calculator is:

$$\text{VOLUME} = [(t * t) + (b * b)] * L * K$$

Where	V	=	volume in cubic metres
	t	=	top diameter in rads
	b	=	butt diameter in rads
	L	=	Length in metres
	K	=	0.000157



**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Ministry of  
Forests



**RESIDUE SURVEY  
PLOT TALLY**

PAGE \_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_

LICENCE	C.P.	BLOCK	DATE			CERT	B. LINE	STRIP	PLOT			MEAS. %	TYPE STRATUM	
			Y	M	D				NO.	TY	SH			
													PIECE NO.	
													SPECIES	
													KIND	
													CLASS	
													GROSS DIMENSIONS FOR PIECES INSIDE PLOT	
														LENGTH
														TOP
														BUTT
													E	
													GRADE	
													BOR. LINE	
													DEDUCTION FOR ROT/HOLES	
														LENG. TOP
														BUTT D
													OUTSIDE MEASUREMENT	
														FAR END LENGTH
													COMMENT CODE	
													PIECE VOLUME (optional)	

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT THIS INFORMATION MAY BE RELEASED UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT.

FS161 HVA 2001/04

Figure 5.14 Front of the FS 161 (Plot Tally Card).



## 5.9 Scaling Manual

### 5.9.1 Summary of the Coast Log Grades

CEDAR			
DIMENSIONS	CUT	KNOTS (diameter)	
D LBR >5.0m >30r or >5.0m >60r	75 M / 50 C 66.7 M / 50 C	30-37r, 75% surface clear >38r, 2/3 surface clear	
F LBR >5.0m >25r	75 M / 25 C	25-29r, surface clear 30-37r, 2/3 surface clear >38r, knts allow'd 75% 1 side or 50% 2 sides	
SLABS	Ce D, F, K H, I L M U X		
Thickness	19r 19	13 8	8 8 5
Mean dia.	25r 19	19 13	8 8 5
Use knot specs of original round log for Cedar D, F, & K. Other species, I S/L & better, 19r thick & mean diameter >= grade rule			
K SHG >3.8m >25r	50 SS / 75 C	25-29r, surface clear >30r, same as Cedar D	
L SHG >3.8m >19r	50 SS / 50 C	50% surface clear	
M SHG >3.8m >19r	50 SS / 25 C	25% surf clear, or spacing	
H S/L >5.0m >19r	75 L / 65 M	see Fir H knot specs	
I S/L >3.8m >19r or >9.8m >25r o/w H >9.8m >19r	75 L / 50 M 50 L / 50 M 50 L / 65 M	see Fir I knot specs	
J S/L, U & X UTL, Y CHPR, Z F/REJ see Fir specs			
SPRUCE			
D PREM >4.0m >50r	75 M / 50 C	50-59r, 90% surface clear >60r, 80% surface clear	
E PREM >4.0m >38r o/w D >6.2m >50r	75 M / 25 C 66.7 M / 50 C	38-49r, 75% surface clear >50r, knots allowed 75% 1 side or 50% 2 sides	
F LBR >4.0m >38r	75 M / 50 C	90% surface clear	
G LBR >4.0m >30r	75 M / 25 C	30-37r, 75% surface clear >38r, knts allowed 75% 1 sd or 50% 2 sds or 75% shpgrd >50r, 50% shopgrade	
H S/L >4.0m >19r o/w G/btr >4.0m >30r	75 L / 65 M 50-74 M / 25 C	see Fir H knot specs	
I S/L >4.0m >19r or >4.0m >25r o/w H >4.0m >19r	75 L / 50 M 50 L / 50 M 50-74 L / 65 M	see Fir I knot specs >50r, to 6 1/2 r max	
J S/L >4.0m 8-18r	75 L / 50 M	see Fir J knot specs	
U & X UTL, same as Fir except logs >50r allow knots to 8r Y CHPR, Z F/REJ see Fir specs			
GRADE CODE BLANK Alder, Birch, Cottonwood, Maple S/L			
Sawlogs >2.6m >5r	50 M	5-18r, to 2r; 19-24r to 4r; 25-37r to 4 1/2r, 38-49r to 5r; >50r, to 8r	
Y CHPR poorer than S/L, better than F/REJ Z F/REJ, see Fir specs			
ANNUAL RINGS 1/6 dia. in from bark - top only		OCC LGR KNOTS	
12 per rad	6 per rad	5 per rad	1 per 3m length,
D & E - Sp	D & F - Ba, He, Fi F & G - Sp B & C - Fi	H - Ba, He, Fi, Sp	X-UTL >25r allows up to 2 per 3m length
SPIRAL GRAIN - % of top diameter			
4%	7%	10%	13%
D, E, F, G, K	B, C, H, L, M	I, Ungrd Spec, J (1.8r max)	U, X
3r max	4r max	4 1/2 r max	6 1/2 r max
> - greater than or equal to < - less than			

FIR & PINE (no Pine Peelers)			
DIMENSIONS	CUT	KNOTS (diameter)	
D LBR >5.0m >38r	75 M / 50 C	90% surface clear	
F LBR >5.0m >30r	75 M / 25 C	30-37r, 75% surface clear >38r, knots allowed 75% 1 side or 50% 2 sides	
B PLR >5.2m >30r	80 Veneer	30-37r, 1 clear butt block >38r, knot ind butt block	
C PLR >5.2m >19r	80 Veneer	2r max	
H S/L >5.0m >19r or >5.0m >25r	75 L / 65 M 50 L / 65 M	>19r, 2r reas well spaced, or 2 1/2 r on top 1/2 * >25r, 2 1/2 r on top 2/3 * or 4r on top 1/2 * * 1r on bottom portions	
I S/L >3.8m >19r or >3.8m >25r o/w H >5.0m 19-24r	75 L / 50 M 50 L / 50 M 50-74 L / 65 M	>19r, to 4r >25r, to 4 1/2 r >38r, to 5r	
J S/L >5.0m 8-18r	75 L / 50 M	8-13r, to 2r 14-18r, to 3r	
U UTL >5.0m 5-7r or >5.0m 8-18r or >3.8m >19r	75 L / 35 M 66.7 L / 35 M 50 L / 35 M	5-7r, to 2r; 19-24r, to 5r; 8-13r, to 3r; 25-37r, to 6r; 14-18r, to 4r; >38r, to 7r	
X UTL >3.0m >5r	33.3 L / 35 M	same as U, except >25r allow 2 O/LK / 3m	
Y CHPR poorer than X UTL, better than Z Firwood REJ Z F/REJ there is rot & < 50% snd collar, or < 1.2m or < 5r butt after ded'n; or portion of log < 9r diameter, or slab or portion < 5r thick			
HEMLOCK & BALSAM			
D LBR >5.0m >33r	75 M / 50 C	33-37r, 90% surface clear >38r, 80% surface clear	
F LBR >5.0m >25r	75 M / 25 C	25-32r, 75% surface clear >33r knots allowed 75% 1 side or 50% 2 sides	
H S/L >5.0m >19r o/w D/F >5.0m >25r	75 L / 65 M 50-74M / 25 C	see Fir H knot specs	
I S/L >3.8m >19r o/w H >5.0m >19r	75 L / 50 M 50-74 L / 65 M	see Fir I knot specs	
J S/L, U UTL, X UTL, Y CHPR, Z F/REJ see FIR specs			
CYPRESS			
D LBR >4.0m >30r	75 M / 50 C	30-37r, 75% surface clear >38r, 2/3 surface clear	
F LBR >4.0m >25r o/w D >6.2m >30r	75 M / 25 C 50-74 M / 50 C	25-29r, 75% surface clear >30r, knots allowed 75% 1 side or 50% 2 sides	
H S/L >4.0m >19r	50 L / 65 M	see Fir H knot specs	
I S/L >4.0m >19r	50 L / 50 M	see Fir I knot specs	
J S/L >4.0m 8-18r	75 L / 50 M	see Fir J knot specs	
U UTL, X UTL, Y CHPR, Z F/REJ see FIR specs			
CROOK & PISTOL GRIP IN PEELERS		BUTT ROT IN PEELERS	
<8.0 m	- no loss allowed	<8.0 m	- none allowed
8.0 m to <10.4 m	- up to 1.2m consid'n	8.0 m to <10.4 m	- to 1/3 butt meas
>10.4 m	- up to 2.0m consid'n	>10.4 m	- to 1/2 butt meas
SWEEP specs same as above except		OFF CTR HEART IN PLRS	
<8.0 m	- up to 0.6 m consid'n	max 10% of diameter (top only)	
B. C. Forest Service, Vancouver Region, August 1993			

### 5.9.2 Summary of the Interior Log Grades

Code	Grade
(Blank)	Sawlog
3	Dead/Dry Sawlogs
4	Lumber Reject
5	Dead/Dry Lumber Reject
6	Undersized Log Grade
Z	Firmwood Reject

#### 5.9.2.1 Lumber Quantity and Quality Criteria

Species	Lumber Quantity	Lumber Quality
	% of log that must be suitable to manufacture lumber	% of lumber manufactured that must be merchantable or better
HE	75%	50%
CE: Mid Point Diameter:		
25R and less	75%	50%
greater than 25R	50%	50%
BA	67%	50%
Other Species	50%	50%

### 5.9.2.2 Minimum Gross Dimensions of Logs for Manufacture

Minimum Gross Dimensions required for logs and log segments to be suitable to manufacture lumber:

		<b>Length</b>	<b>Diameter</b>
1.	Logs and Log Segments	2.5 m Interior (2.6 m Coast)	5 R
2.	Slabs and Slab Segments	2.5 m Interior (2.6 m Coast)	7.5 R
3.	Collars of Firmwood Around		
	a. Holes & Rot if defect 20 percent of end diameter	2.5 m	7.5 R
	b. Ring Shake Ring Rot & Pocket Rot	2.5 m	5 R
4.	Sound Hearts (includes charred wood & sap rot)	2.5 m	5 R

### 5.9.2.3 Minimum Log Quality Requirements

#### **Knot Criteria**

<b>Top Diameter</b>	<b>Maximum Knot Diameter</b>
5 - 7 R	2 R
8 - 13 R	3 R
14 - 18 R	4 R
19 - 24 R	5 R
25 - 37 R	6 R
38 + R	7 R

### **Knot Assessment for Long Logs**

For logs longer than 8 m in length, the log is measured at the midpoint and:

1. Knots on the top log segment are assessed using the top diameter.
2. Knots on the bottom log segment are assessed using the midpoint diameter.

### **Twist**

1. Measure over 30 cm (15R) of 1 representative log section.
2. Maximum Allowable = 15 percent of top diameter if twist is greater than 2 R up to a maximum allowable of 4.5 R.
3. If log length is more than 8 m assess twist on basis of the midpoint diameter.

### **5.9.2.4 Grading Rules/Requirements**

#### **Sawlog Grade = Grade Code Blank (-)**

Summary of the Grade Rule:

Logs and log segments 2.5 m or more in length and 5 R or more in diameter where the lumber quantity and quality criteria on the preceding pages are met or exceeded:

For waste assessments the minimum log length is 3 m.

#### **Dead/Dry Sawlog = Grade Code 3**

Summary of the Grade Rule:

1. Logs and slabs graded as sawlog cut from trees which were dead and dry when harvested.

Requirements for the grade (i.e., to be considered dead/dry):

See log requirements for the grade under Grade Code 5.

Dead/Dry grades apply only to logs from trees which were dead and dry when harvested. They do not apply to timber which was green when harvested but dries prior to scaling (e.g., where timber is decked prior to transport and scaling).

#### **Lumber Reject Grade = Grade Code 4**

Summary of the Grade Rule:

Logs and slabs that are lower in grade than sawlog but better than firwood reject.

#### **Dead/Dry Y (Coast) or Dead/Dry Lumber Reject (Interior) = Grade Code 5**

Summary of the Grade Rule (for all species)

Logs and slabs graded as lumber reject and cut from trees which were *dead and dry when harvested*.

Log requirements for the grade: (Apply to Grade Code 3 and 5)

To be classified as dead/dry the log *must* have one or more of the following characteristics (INDICATORS):

- deteriorated cambium,
- loose or shedding bark,
- sap rot (encircling log end),
- wood borers,
- blue stain (encircling log end), or
- deep checks (not weather checks).

Logs *cannot* be classified as dead/dry if they display any of the following characteristics (Contraindicators):

- curling bark,
- green needles,
- fresh cambium (sticky),

- mildew or mould on wood surface (except on windthrow),
- charred wood (recent fire kill),
- dark weathered ends (indicative of decked timber), or
- pitching log ends.

Logs which display both *Indicators* and one or more *Contraindicators* are deemed to have come from a live, green tree.

Where the logs being scaled have been subjected to prolonged decking prior to scaling, they do not qualify for consideration in the dead/dry grades.

Additionally, if there is any doubt whether or not the tree was dead/dry when harvested, the log must *not* be classified as Grade 3 or Grade 5.

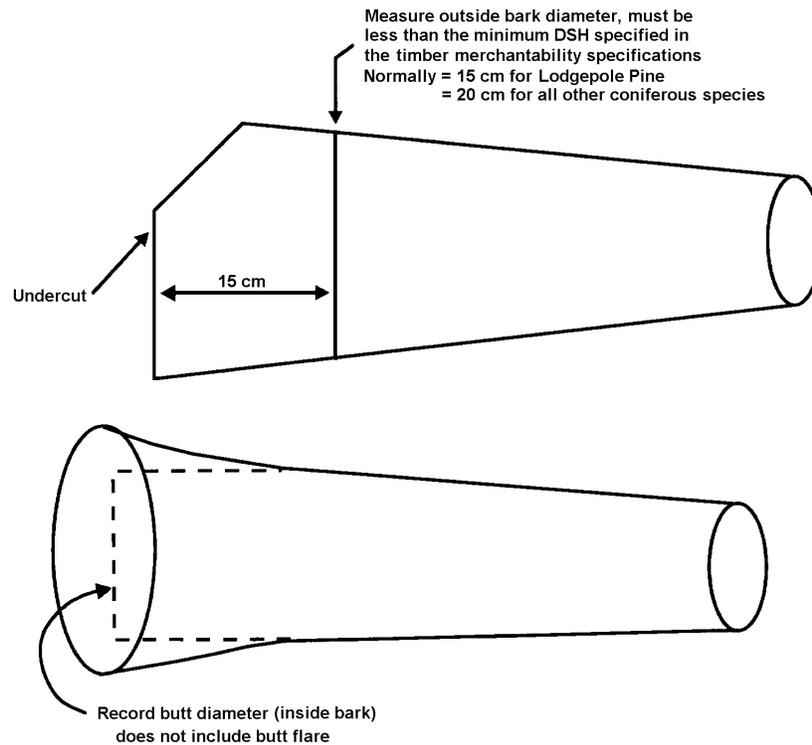
### **Undersized Log Grade = Grade Code 6**

1. Summary of the Grade Rule:

- Logs of a grade better than firmwood reject and cut from a tree which was below the minimum diameter at stump height (outside bark) that was specified in the timber merchantability specifications.

2. Log requirements for the grade:

- Log must show sufficient evidence such as an undercut or butt flare to indicate it comprises a small tree or a butt log from a small tree.
- The unrounded outside bark measurement at a point 15 cm from the butt face must be less than the minimum diameter stump height specified in the timber merchantability specifications (15 cm for lodgepole pine and 20 cm for other coniferous species).



**Figure 5.16 Determining and Recording Grade 6 Butt Diameters.**

### **Firmwood Reject (Grade Code Z, Species Code R)**

Summary of the Grade Rule:

Firmwood reject means a log where:

1. Heart rot or hole runs the whole length of the log being scaled and the residual collar of the firmwood constitutes less than 50 percent of the gross scaled volume of the log.
2. There is sap rot, charred wood, or catface and the residual firmwood is less than 10 cm (5 R) in diameter at the butt end.
3. Slabs or parts of slabs less than 10 cm (5 R) in thickness.
4. There is rot and the net length estimated by the scaler is less than 1.2 m.
5. Includes the part of the log that is under 10 cm (5 R) in diameter.

### 5.9.2.5 Deductions to Establish Log Grade

#### **Lumber Quantity Deductions**

Logs, log segments, slabs or slab segments not meeting minimum gross dimensions are not considered suitable to cut lumber and are 100 percent grade deduction.

Grade deduction for logs with rots, holes, bark seams or fractures is calculated after adding an 1 rad trim allowance on all sides of the defect.

Grade deduction for sap rot, surface checks, charred wood, or clusters of defect is calculated after enclosing the defect(s) in circles or rectangles which are representative of the volume lost for cutting lumber.

Dead and dry logs cut from trees which were dead and dry when harvested and are 7.5 R or less at the midpoint are 100 percent grade deduction if they have two or more checks at least 2 R in depth.

#### **Lumber Quality Considerations**

Logs, log segments, slabs or slab segments exceeding maximum twist or knot criteria are not considered suitable for cutting merchantable or better quality lumber.

### 5.9.2.6 Grading Notes

#### **Deductions**

- Grade and quality deductions are used only for the assessment of log grade and are not recorded on the tally sheet.

#### **Blank Entries**

- All logs other than sawlogs must be coded on the tally sheet. Blank grade entries automatically default to sawlog.

#### **Dead/Dry Grades**

- These grades apply only where logs are cut from trees that were dead and dry when harvested. They do not apply where timber is harvested green and dries prior to scale, and
- Logs classified as dead/dry must show mandatory characteristics. Scale grades make no reference to the endemic or catastrophic classification.

**Grade 6 (Undersized)**

- Grade 6 logs must show sufficient evidence the log is from an undersized tree and not a top,
- the unrounded outside bark diameter measure is for grading purposes only,
- the tally sheet entry for the butt diameter follows usual scaling convention (i.e., inside bark allowing for normal taper),
- if eligible logs fit another grade, Grade 6 takes precedence (i.e., small sawlog is graded as 6 if it meets criteria),
- in all cases parts of logs less than 5 R in diameter are recorded as firmwood rejects,
- tops found in the dispersed area can be graded as grade 6 if the top is lying adjacent to a parent log which clearly meets the grade 6 scaling specifications including butt flare or undercut.

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# Check Surveys

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**6**

## **6.1 Check Surveys**

The District Manager is responsible for conducting check surveys on timber sale licences, forestry licences to cut and permits issued under B.C. Timber Sales, major licences, woodlot licences, community forest agreements, community salvage licences and road permits.

Waste check surveys are activities included in the district's Internal Performance Measure.

Check surveys determine whether:

- surveys and oculars were properly planned and conducted,
- waste measurements and classifications were carried out according to the *Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual*,
- maximum allowable errors specified under Section 6.3 were not exceeded, and
- field assessments and reports were completed and submitted on schedule.

To enable the district to conduct check surveys while the survey crew is on site, a Block Survey Plans notification should be submitted to the District Manager at least 30 days prior to expected field work. Any changes to scheduled field work should be communicated to the district as soon as possible to facilitate rescheduling of check surveys. It is the Ministry of Forests prerogative to conduct a check survey at any time. If the survey crews will not be on site during the check survey, then the plot cards must be submitted to the district office no later than 1 week after the completion of the survey on that block.

## 6.2 Check Survey Standards

Check surveys verify that the field measurements are taken and recorded correctly. The check survey will re-measure all the pieces that should have been measured in the original plot. The survey or parts of a survey of a cutblock or a reporting unit can be accepted or rejected based on the results of the check survey.

In addition to meeting the requirements in Section 6.3 (Maximum Allowable Errors), waste surveys should meet the minimum sampling intensities requirements.

Field Services staff may check more than the minimum requirement if it is necessary to ensure compliance with the manual standards (ie., previous check(s) showed borderline acceptable work).

The Ministry of Forests waste check surveys standards are:

### 6.2.1 Number of Blocks

#### 1. Cutblock Option.

To check at least 25 percent of the measured cut blocks to a minimum of at least one cut block. This applies to both major licensees and the BC Timber Sales cutblocks.

- To check all plot cards, reports, and data entry.

#### 2. Aggregate Option.

To check a minimum of 10 percent of the measured cut blocks in each reporting unit to a minimum of at least one block.

- To check 10 percent of the plot cards for every block against the plot listing report for data entry errors or incorrect methods of recording plot information.

#### 3. Ocular Estimates

- To check at least 10 percent of the available cutblocks.

### 6.2.2 Check Requirements

In check surveys, the following number of plots and items are re-measured:

#### 1. Cutblock Option.

*Dispersed Area:*

- at least 10 percent of the plots in each selected block,
- a minimum of two plots or at least 1 plot per stratum, whichever is greater,
- check and account for all standing trees not harvested,
- check plots are properly located.

*Accumulations:*

- at least 10 percent of the plots in each selected block,
- a minimum of 2 plots, or at least 1 plot per stratum, whichever is greater

2. Aggregate Option.

- at least 10 percent of the plots in the selected blocks must be checked,
- at least 2 plots per stratum, whichever is greater in each selected block,
- check plots are properly located, and
- check and account for all standing trees within the selected cutblock.

If more than one crew conduct surveys within the reporting unit, each crew should be checked on a weighted basis.

3. Ocular Estimates

- check reported estimates are representative of the waste levels on site, and
- check and account for all standing trees not harvested.

### 6.3 Maximum Allowable Errors

Measurement of a random selection of sample plots within a cut block are used to assess the acceptability of the survey results. The items to be checked and their acceptable limits of errors are specified below.

Net Volume (waste plots)	<p>The net volume difference is the main determining factor for accepting or rejecting a survey. The net volume of all checked plots must not vary by the specified percentage for each sub-population:</p> <p>Dispersed - 10 percent for Coast, 5 percent for Interior.</p> <p>Accumulation - 10 percent for Coast, 5 percent for Interior (after measure percent is applied).</p> <p>The net volume parameters apply separately to both the billable volume (avoidable waste) and the cut control volume (avoidable and unavoidable waste).</p> <p>Exceeding the net volume parameter for either the billable volume or the cut control volume is grounds for rejection of the survey.</p>
Grades	Plus or minus 3 grade errors per block.
Waste Class (avoidable/unavoidable)	Three (3) waste class errors per block.
Species	One (1) species code error per plot.
Lengths	A minimum of 90 percent of gross individual length measurements must be within plus or minus 0.1 m.
Radii	A minimum of 90 percent of gross end measurements must be within plus or minus 1 rad.
Standing Trees (volumes)	Plus or minus 10 percent of net volume.

Missed unharvested trees	Three (3) per block.
Missed Pieces	Three (3) per block. Do not include in length or radii calculations.
Sample Error	S.E.% must fall within the indicated S.E. percent for the dispersed and accumulation areas on Tables 5-4 and 5-5 (Interior) or Tables 5-2 or 5-3 (Coast).
Horizontal Distance	Strip to strip and plot to plot must be plus or minus 3 percent.
Area (stratum)	Plus or minus 2 percent.
Area (tree patches)	Plus or minus two (2) percent.
Bearing	Plus or minus 2 degrees (strip to strip or plot to plot).
Measure Percent	Plus or minus 10 percent.
Estimated Plots and Volumes	Plus or minus 20 percent.

Failure to follow the procedures specified throughout this manual may result in rejection of the survey. Some examples are:

- not locating plots in accordance with the assigned SPIF,
- incorrect location of plots (not using the correct POC and Grid Spacing Distance),
- locating plots in the wrong stratum,
- establishing more plots or less plots than required,
- establishing a plot which samples outside the stratum it is located in,
- check surveyor is unable to audit the layout of the plots,
- check surveyor is unable to audit the plots and pieces due to poor marking, and
- using an incorrect method of selecting the piles to be sampled.

## **6.4 Acceptability of Block Results**

If the net volume of the checked plots falls within the specified variance, then the survey is deemed to be acceptable unless there are serious deviations in parameters which affect monetary or cut control values. Any obvious bias in grades and/or waste class which affect monetary billing will result in rejection of the assessment.

If the net volume parameter is not met then the check survey will pinpoint the areas of weakness and allow that portion or entire survey to be redone.

If more than 30 percent of the checked cutblocks within a reporting unit are rejected, the district manager may order that all the cutblocks within that reporting unit be resurveyed if the same surveyor(s) worked on all blocks.

Rejection of a survey will count against the waste surveyor for the purposes of validation of their certification. If more than one (1) waste surveyor worked on a cutblock, the rejection will count against the waste surveyor whose fieldwork caused the rejection.

## **6.5 Non-Compliance With Check Survey Standards**

If the licensee's or contractor's survey work is rejected after a check survey, the District Manager may order:

- a second survey to replace the original waste survey, or
- the licensee or contractor to re-survey those portions of the original survey that were rejected.

The licensee or contractor will be responsible for any costs they incur in the re-survey.

## **6.6 Material Disposed of Prior to Waste Assessments**

If waste materials on a cutblock, landings, and roadside or spot accumulations are disposed of prior to the completion of waste assessments, the District Manager may bill the licensee monetarily and for cut control by using the higher of the district or the licensee waste volume average experienced for the stratum type in the past year or the best information.

Additionally, the District Manager may bill the licensee for the administration and field costs incurred in preparing the estimates.

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# Reporting

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7

## **7.1 Data Compilation**

An Internet web-based system has been developed for processing waste assessment data. The system can be accessed at:

<http://extranet3.for.gov.bc.ca/waste/>

Before using the production system, all users are advised to firstly practice on the Waste Training System located at:

<http://trainextranet5.for.gov.bc.ca/waste/>

For both the Training and the Production systems, users may follow the step by step procedures laid out in the *Waste System User Training Manual* that can be accessed at:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/manuals/rwtraining/index.htm>

Effective January 1, 2005 or otherwise as directed by the Regional Manager, all waste assessment data must be entered and submitted using the Internet waste system.

## 7.2 Reporting Requirements

Licensees who utilize the Internet based Waste System must enter data and submit completed cutblock within thirty days of completion of the field survey as specified under Section 2.4. The final survey map for each cutblock must be submitted separately.

The following applies when the RWS 2.70 program is permitted to be used.

For both the Cut Block and Aggregate Options, submit the field cards and a final block survey plan map along with two sets of the survey reports or one complete set of the survey reports and one PC compilation disk. Ensure the Waste Billing Benchmark Worksheet is completed and attached to each FS 702 report Figure 7.1 which replaces the former FS 72 report.

These must be submitted to the District Manager within 30 days from the completion of the field survey as specified under Section 2.4.

If delays in the loading-out phase postpone the survey and report, the delay time and reason should be submitted to the District Manager.

The District Manager *may* extend these deadlines.

For major licensees, survey reports submitted to the District Manager after November 15th may result in having invoices issued in the year following.



**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FS 702 VOLUME ESTIMATE - WASTE**

This form is to be used to record waste volumes.

*Right justify numbers in all the numerical fields and left justify characters in free-form fields, such as: Timber Mark. Underline the letter "S" and draw a line through the letter "o" to distinguish these letters from the numbers "5" and "0" (zero).*

<b>WASTE LICENCE:</b>	Record the waste licence number of the surveyor. If not licenced, use: WACO For surveys done in the Coast Forest Region WASI For surveys done in the Southern Interior Forest Region WANI For surveys done in the Northern Interior Forest Region
<b>TIMBER MARK:</b>	Record the timber mark.
<b>CUTBLOCK:</b>	Record the cutblock.
<b>RETURNNUMBER:</b>	Record the surveyor's return number. As of January 1, 2004, start at 1 and continue to assign consecutively regardless of the scale site.
<b>DATE:</b>	Record the date this scale return was completed (e.g. January 15, 2004 = <b>20040115</b> ).
<b>LOG COUNT:</b>	Record the total number of pieces on this return.
<b>WMRF:</b>	Record Waste Monetary Reducion Factor derived from the waste system.
<b>PLC DATE:</b>	Record the primary logging completion date.
<b>E / C:</b>	Record "E" for Endemic or "C" for Catastrophic whichever is designated for the timbermark.
<b>COMMENT (OPTIONAL):</b>	Record any comments you want to be keyed and stored in HBS.
<b>NOTATION:</b>	Text in this field will appear on the invoice.
<b>RU NO:</b>	Record the RU number reported in the waste assessment.
<b>SPECIES:</b>	Record the species code.
<b>PRODUCT:</b>	Default to blank.
<b>GRADE:</b>	Record the grade.
<b>AVOIDABLE (Y / N):</b>	Record "Y" for avoidable, "N" for unavoidable.
<b>PIECES:</b>	Default to 1.
<b>VOLUME:</b>	Record the volume in cubic metres.
<b>RATE:</b>	Record the stumpage rates in accordance with the waste manual.
<b>SURVEYOR'S SIGNATURE:</b>	The signature of the surveyor who completed this scale return.

*Figure 7.2 Volume Estimate - Waste Form (Page 2).*

## **7.3 Review of Reports**

The Ministry of Forests staff will review all data submitted and either approve or reject the waste assessment(s).

### **7.3.1 Report Checklist**

For cutblocks submitted using the Waste System go to Waste 102 and check

Coast	The selection of maturity is correct.
Interior	The selection of site type and condition is correct.

The bench mark calculations on the FS 702, WMRF is predicated on the correct selection of the above. Incorrect selections will result in rejection of the cutblock(s).

1. Area Summary Report:

- if there are standing trees present, ensure they are tallied and the reported area is correct.

2. Plot Piece Listing Report:

- use this report for field audit of the pieces.

3. Block Type Summary Report:

Volumes of kind (top trees, stumps, bucking waste, etc.) are reported for each stratum, block, and all blocks for information purposes.

#### 4. Sampling Statistics:

##### a. Cut Block Option only.

- i. For blocks over 25 ha check that the sampling error requirement for the dispersed area has been met.

The sampling error requirement for blocks under 25 ha has been waived.

- ii. For blocks that have at least 3 ha of accumulation piles check that the accumulation sampling error requirement has been met.

The sampling error requirement for blocks with less than 3 ha of accumulations has been waived.

##### b. Aggregate Option only

- i. The sampling statistics and sampling summary reports don't need to be checked until the entire aggregate has been completed.

- ii. If the aggregate has been completed check that the sampling error requirements have been met.

If the sampling error requirements have not been met, check whether the licensee used a reasonable C.V. to determine the number of plots required and whether they established the required number of plots.

If the answer is yes then the aggregate is acceptable.

If the answer is no, a higher C.V. may be required from the licensee before approving the licensee's Annual Waste Assessment Plan for the following year.

#### 5. FS 702 Waste Volume Estimate

Check the following:

- a. The waste surveyor number and return number (each subsequent FS 702 is incremented by one) have been filled out and that the waste surveyor has a valid Waste Surveyor Licence or Scaling Licence Number. If not, check for sponsoring forestry professional's name and number if plot surveys are submitted.

The old FS 72 format is no longer acceptable and must be converted to the current FS 702 format as in Figure 7.1.

## **7.4 Processing Waste Volume Estimate (FS 702)**

Once checking is completed as per Section 7.3.1, the ministry will obtain and code the applicable stumpage rates on the FS 702.

### **7.4.1 Average Stumpage Rate**

The average stumpage rate for each cutting authority is derived from the weighted average stumpage rate charged for the sawlogs (graded sawlogs on the Coast, grade code blank sawlogs in the Interior) in invoices issued during the 12-month period ending one month after the month in which primary logging on the area was completed or upon the expiry of the cutting authority as the case may be, in respect of timber harvested under the applicable timber mark.

This average stumpage rate will include the bonus bid and levy where applicable. Please refer to Appendix 5 for a detailed description of the calculation of the average stumpage rate.

#### **7.4.1.1 Obtaining Average Stumpage Rate**

To obtain the average stumpage rate for a timber mark go into the Harvest Billing System (HBS) at <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/manuals/hbs/> and use the following procedure:

1. Click on the **Queries Tab** at the top of the page.
2. Under the **Harvest Reports** heading, click on **By Date of Invoice (Billing History)** and the program will take you to the **Mark Monthly Billing / Scaling History Selection** page. Fill out the following information;
  - a. Under **Report Type**, click on the **Billing History** button.
  - b. Under **Interval (up to 12-months)**, enter the **12-month period** using the drop down boxes (add one month to the primary logging date to obtain the end date and go back 12-months from the end date).
  - c. Click the **timber mark button** and enter the applicable timber mark.
  - d. Under **Species**, click on the down arrow. You will normally select **Coniferous Species**. Select **Deciduous Species** if you need a rate for the deciduous species.
  - e. Under **Product**, click on the down arrow and select **Logs**.
  - f. Under **Grade**, click on the down arrow and select **Utility and Better (all grades except 4, 5, 6, Y and Z)** for the Coast or ungraded for the Interior.



procedures outlined in the worksheets for adjusting and coding the appropriate stumpage rates for the applicable log grades.

Using the worksheet procedure, only the waste volumes in excess of the waste benchmark are billed monetarily by applicable grade and the entire waste volume of the cutblock is charged to the licensee's cut control.

# Appendices

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## Appendix 1 Glossary

Accumulations	Areas where waste are concentrated (e.g., at landings and along roadsides).
Accuracy	The nearness of a measurement to the actual value of the variable being measured.
Aggregate Option	Sampling and measurement of a waste reporting unit comprised of an approved aggregation of cut blocks and/or cutting authorities. It cannot cross a District or T.S.A. boundary.
Allowed Stump Height	The higher of:
	1. Timber merchantability specification stump height,
	2. Height specified in District Manager letter for heavy snow packs,
	3. The minimum distance from the ground on the high side of a stump up to a point above a physical obstruction which allows for safe falling. Allowed stump height minus TMS stump height = unavoidable piece.
Allowable Annual Cut (AAC)	The rate of harvest determined by the Chief Forester for Timber Supply Areas (TSAs) and Tree Farm Licences (TFLs), and by the District Manager for Woodlot Licences (WLs), and the rate of harvest specified in a licence or in a management and working plan.
Availability of Cut Blocks	Cut blocks and partially completed cut blocks are available for waste assessments upon completion of primarily logging and the ground is sufficiently free of snow to allow for an adequate assessment to be carried out. Field assessments must be completed within sixty (60) days after primary logging and the survey reports must be submitted to the District Manager within thirty (30) days of completion of the field survey.
Avoidable Waste	Waste volumes left on the ground that could have been removed safely, were not physically obstructed and were not inaccessible.

Bias	Measurement bias occurs when the mean of the measured values differs from the mean of the actual values.
	Sampling bias occurs when certain sampling units are more likely to be included than others (lack of randomness).
	Statistical bias occurs when the expected value of the statistic differs from the population parameter.
Breakage	Breakage is defined as any piece, meeting the minimum diameter of the cutting authority, which is shorter than 3 m in length and broken at the large end or at both ends. Normal breakage is not usually recorded.
Bucking Waste	Bucking waste is defined as any pieces less than 3 m in length that has been cut at the large end, or at both ends. It has been cut through improper or careless bucking practices.
Catastrophic Losses	Damage to timber from fire, windfall, insects or disease that inflicts losses well above the norm reflected in the forest inventory for the locality or region.
Chunk	A short piece of waste that has resulted from end trimming logs, or from breaking logs during extraction operations.
Closure Error	The square root of the sum of the squared sum of latitudes plus the squared sum of departures, which may also be expressed as a ratio to or percent of the perimeter length. A closure error of 1 percent will result in an area error of approximately 2 percent.
Coast	This refers to the Coast Forest Region.
Coefficient of Variation	A relative measure of variation, equal to the sample standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the sample mean.
Confidence	An expression of accuracy of sample estimates, usually assessed by confidence intervals, a specified proportion of which, such as 95 percent confidence intervals, contain the true population parameters.

Contractual Stump Height	The allowed stump height, specified in the minimum utilization standards of the cutting authority, as measured from the ground on the high side.
Cutblock	An area within which the holder of an agreement is authorized to harvest timber, as identified in:  a) a cutting permit, or b) the agreement, if the agreement does not provide for cutting permits.
Cutblock Option	Each cutting block will be sampled as a separate population, and reported as a separate waste reporting unit.
Cut Control	The Ministry of Forests procedure for accounting the volumes of timber harvested under a licence as specified under Part 4 of the <i>Forest Act</i> .
Cutting Authority	Cutting Authority means a Timber Sale Licence, a Licence to Cut, a Road Permit, or a cutting permit issued under a Tree Farm Licence, Forest Licence, Timber Licence or a Woodlot Licence.
Endemic Losses	Damage to timber from normal populations of insects or disease that inflicts average losses over the long term for the locality or region, as reflected in the forest inventory.
Fixed-area Plot Sampling	A sampling method where each plot within a stratum is exactly the same size and shape.
Full Sampling Intensity (FSI)	A full sampling intensity survey on which a sampling error or hectare to plot ratio must be met as specified in Tables 4-2, 4-3, 4-4 and 4-5.
High Side (stumps)	The position where the ground meets the stump on the uphill side, ignoring any root flare, obstacles, vegetation, and loose matter that has accumulated at the base of the tree. Length measurements usually start from 30 cm above this point.
Interior	This refers to the Southern and the Northern Interior Regions.

Licensee	The holder of the cutting authority.
Log Grade	Those log grades that are defined in the Scaling Regulation.
Measure Factor	A visual estimate of the percentage of an accumulation that was physically measured and/or estimated. Recorded as the "measure percent."
Parent Block	A previously surveyed block that is representative, in terms of the level of dispersed waste, to the block being proposed for survey exemption.
Plot Sampling	The estimation of waste within a cutblock or reporting unit from sample plot measurements, and the determination of the sampling error associated with the plot estimates.
Population	The waste component within the waste reporting unit that is to be estimated by sample plot measurements.
Precision	The closeness, to each other, of repeated measures of the same quantity, expressed as Sampling Error or Standard Error of the sample estimate.
Primary Logging	The cutting of timber and the yarding of that timber to a central landing, road side, or drop area in a logging operation.
Primary Logging Completion Date	The date on which the yarding of all the timber that is cut in a cutblock to a central landing, roadside, or drop area in a logging operation is completed.
Reduced Sampling Intensity (RSI)	A reduced sampling intensity which may be applied to cutblocks that qualify (i.e., clean logging or low billing volumes). The plot requirement is one quarter of the minimum full sampling intensity using a C.V. of 100 percent. It applies only on dispersed subpopulation areas.
Reporting Unit	The area for which the waste is measured and reported. It may be either a cut block, several cutblocks, a licence, or part of a licence.

Reporting Unit Number	The unique number assigned by the Ministry of Forests to any one license within a waste reporting unit for a given year.
Reporting Year	The 12-month period in which the cut blocks in the waste reporting unit are first available for measurement. The District Manager will approve the 12-month period.
Radius Class Unit (rad)	The measurement of log or stump diameters to the nearest 2 cm of diameter (1 cm of radius), and as specified in the <i>Scaling Manual</i> .
Reserved Timber	Merchantable timber left after completion of primary logging that is reserved from cutting for silviculture, biodiversity and other specific forest management reasons.
Sampling Error (S.E.)	A measure of the variation among sample means is the standard error of the mean. It can be thought of as a standard deviation among sample means; it is a measure of the variation among sample means, just as the standard deviation is a measure of the variation among individuals. When we increase our confidence level above one standard deviation, i.e. two standard deviations for waste, we refer to the statistic as the sampling error. The waste calculations for sampling error include a finite population correction factor, which implies random sampling without replacement.
Standard Deviation (S.D.)	The Standard Deviation is the square root of variance. It characterizes dispersion of individuals about the mean and gives some idea whether most of the individuals in a population are close to the mean or spread out. On the average, about two-thirds of the unit values of a normal population will be within one standard deviation of the mean. About 95 percent will be within two standard deviations and about 99 percent within 2.6 standard deviations.
Stratum	A non-overlapping sub-unit of a subpopulation for which separate sampling statistics are calculated.
Stratification	The process of delineating strata boundaries within a subpopulation, where each stratum has unique characteristics (timber type, logging contractor, season or year logged).

Subpopulations	Subdivisions of the reporting unit or cut block (population). For example, the dispersed and accumulation volumes are each typically treated as subpopulations.
Timber	Trees, whether standing, fallen, living, dead, limbed, bucked or peeled.
Timber Merchantability Specification (TMS)	Means the merchantability specifications for stump height and diameter, log top diameter, slab thickness and log length described in this manual for the Coast and the Interior.
Timber Supply Area	Large contiguous areas of Crown land on which an annual allowable cut is calculated.
Trimming "Waste"	Avoidable waste that results from topping, slashing, bucking and end-trimming in a manner that does not conform to the merchantability specifications.
Unavoidable Waste	That component of the waste that is physically obstructed or cannot be removed for safety or environmental reasons.
Variance	The mean of squared deviations of observations about a sample mean (these deviations or differences from the mean are called residuals).
Waste	Timber except timber reserved from cutting, whether standing or felled, which meets or exceeds the timber merchantability specifications described in this manual, that was not removed from the cutting authority area.

## **Appendix 2 Standing Stem Harvesting**

### **A2.1 Standing Stem Harvesting**

Standing stem harvesting is a new logging method which utilizes a helicopter to selectively log components of a forest stand. Trees selected for harvesting are based on the licensees' pre-determined requirements (e.g., species, diameter, value).

Once a tree has been selected, the tree is topped off at the height dependent on the tree diameter and the lifting capacity of the type of helicopter used in the operation. At the stump level, the tree is not cut through and enough holding wood is retained to enable the tree to remain standing.

After the tree has been topped and jugged, the helicopter moves into position, and utilizing a grapple attached to the end of a long cable line, lifts the log straight into the air and gently lowers it to the ground nearby.

### **A2.2 Waste Accounting Methodology**

For the most part, unless there are safety considerations, the stump heights are kept within the timber merchantability specification of 30 cm. Therefore, there is no need to address the waste associated with the stumps. The waste experienced in this type of logging operation is mainly confined to the felled top portions of the trees.

Since the harvested trees are dispersed individually over a wide area and are inaccessible, it is not cost effective to utilize a plot system for surveying the harvested site. Instead, look-up tables contained in this Appendix are used to derive the waste volumes for each of the tree commonly harvested tree species (Yellow Cedar, Western Red Cedar, Douglas Fir) associated with standing stem harvesting.

The table volumes were derived from height curves. The sample tree heights used for the curves originated from one major coastal major licensee's actual standing stem logging operations on the coast.

The tree species, the number of stems harvested for each tree species, the top diameter where each tree is cut and the average dbh of stems taken for the tree species, are known by the licensees. The licensees can determine the amount of waste using an average of the dbh's and top diameters for each species or individually (tree-by-tree), using the look-up tables in this Appendix. To use the look-up tables, licensees are required to determine the average top diameter taken for each species. The intercept of average dbh and the average top diameter indicates the waste volume for one stem, which multiplied by the number of stems, yields the total waste volume for the tree species. To use the tables for each tree, round the dbh and the top diameter to their nearest 5 cm class, the

waste volume is found in their intercept, for any trees over 120 cm dbh, use the 120 dbh values.

To further illustrate, refer to the example below:

	A # Stems	B Average dbh (cm)	C Average Top (cm)	D Table Waste Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	A x D Total Waste Volumes (m <sup>3</sup> )
D. Fir	500	90	40	0.70	350.0
W. Cedar	750	100	35	0.36	270.0
Y. Cedar	250	110	30	0.08	20.0

The waste FS 702 will be entered as:

Avoidable	FI U	350.0
Avoidable	CE U	270.0
Avoidable	CY U	20.0

### A2.3 Standing Stem Harvesting Tables

#### A2.3.1 Species – Douglas Fir

Dbh	Top Diameters								
	40			35			30		
	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste
60	1.28	1.31	51%	1.94	0.66	25%	2.26	0.33	13%
65	2.10	1.10	34%	2.62	0.59	18%	2.90	0.30	9%
70	2.91	0.97	25%	3.34	0.54	14%	3.59	0.29	7%
75	3.73	0.87	19%	4.10	0.50	11%	4.33	0.27	6%
80	4.59	0.80	15%	4.92	0.47	9%	5.13	0.26	5%
85	5.46	0.74	12%	5.76	0.44	7%	5.96	0.25	4%
90	6.38	0.70	10%	6.65	0.42	6%	6.84	0.24	3%
95	7.32	0.66	8%	7.58	0.40	5%	7.75	0.23	3%
100	8.30	0.62	7%	8.54	0.38	4%	8.70	0.22	2%
105	9.31	0.59	6%	9.53	0.37	4%	9.69	0.21	2%
110	10.32	0.57	5%	10.54	0.35	3%	10.68	0.20	2%
115	11.39	0.54	5%	11.59	0.34	3%	11.73	0.20	2%
120	12.43	0.52	4%	12.63	0.33	3%	12.76	0.19	1%

Dbh	Top Diameters								
	25			20			15		
	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste
60	2.44	0.15	6%	2.54	0.05	2%	2.59	0.00	0%
65	3.06	0.14	4%	3.15	0.05	2%	3.20	0.00	0%
70	3.74	0.14	4%	3.83	0.05	1%	3.88	0.00	0%
75	4.47	0.13	3%	4.55	0.05	1%	4.60	0.00	0%
80	5.26	0.13	2%	5.34	0.04	1%	5.39	0.00	0%
85	6.08	0.12	2%	6.16	0.04	1%	6.20	0.00	0%
90	6.96	0.12	2%	7.03	0.04	1%	7.07	0.00	0%
95	7.86	0.11	1%	7.94	0.04	1%	7.98	0.00	0%
100	8.81	0.11	1%	8.88	0.04	0%	8.92	0.00	0%
105	9.79	0.11	1%	9.86	0.04	0%	9.90	0.00	0%
110	10.79	0.10	1%	10.85	0.04	0%	10.89	0.00	0%
115	11.83	0.10	1%	11.89	0.04	0%	11.93	0.00	0%
120	12.86	0.10	1%	12.92	0.04	0%	12.95	0.00	0%

Figure A2.1 Douglas Fir.

A2.3.2 Species – Western Red Cedar

Dbh	Top Diameters								
	40			35			30		
	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste
60	1.51	1.11	42%	2.01	0.61	23%	2.30	0.32	12%
65	2.12	0.96	31%	2.53	0.54	18%	2.78	0.29	9%
70	2.71	0.85	24%	3.07	0.49	14%	3.30	0.27	8%
75	3.32	0.77	19%	3.63	0.46	11%	3.83	0.25	6%
80	3.93	0.71	15%	4.23	0.43	9%	4.41	0.24	5%
85	4.60	0.66	13%	4.86	0.40	8%	5.03	0.23	4%
90	5.28	0.62	11%	5.52	0.39	7%	5.68	0.22	4%
95	5.99	0.59	9%	6.21	0.37	6%	6.37	0.21	3%
100	6.74	0.57	8%	6.96	0.36	5%	7.11	0.21	3%
105	7.53	0.55	7%	7.73	0.35	4%	7.88	0.20	3%
110	8.36	0.53	6%	8.55	0.34	4%	8.69	0.20	2%
115	9.23	0.51	5%	9.41	0.33	3%	9.55	0.19	2%
120	10.14	0.50	5%	10.32	0.32	3%	10.45	0.19	2%

Dbh	Top Diameters								
	25			20			15		
	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste
60	2.47	0.15	6%	2.57	0.05	2%	2.62	0.00	0%
65	2.93	0.14	5%	3.02	0.05	2%	3.07	0.00	0%
70	3.43	0.13	4%	3.52	0.05	1%	3.56	0.00	0%
75	3.96	0.13	3%	4.04	0.05	1%	4.09	0.00	0%
80	4.53	0.12	3%	4.61	0.04	1%	4.65	0.00	0%
85	5.14	0.12	2%	5.22	0.04	1%	5.26	0.00	0%
90	5.79	0.11	2%	5.86	0.04	1%	5.90	0.00	0%
95	6.47	0.11	2%	6.54	0.04	1%	6.58	0.00	0%
100	7.21	0.11	1%	7.27	0.04	1%	7.31	0.00	0%
105	7.98	0.10	1%	8.04	0.04	0%	8.08	0.00	0%
110	8.79	0.10	1%	8.85	0.04	0%	8.89	0.00	0%
115	9.64	0.10	1%	9.70	0.04	0%	9.74	0.00	0%
120	10.54	0.10	1%	10.60	0.04	0%	10.64	0.00	0%

Figure A2.2 Western Red Cedar.

**A2.3.3 Species – Yellow Cedar**

Dbh	Top Diameters								
	40			35			30		
	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste
60	1.68	0.77	31%	2.04	0.41	17%	2.24	0.21	8%
65	2.18	0.62	22%	2.46	0.34	12%	2.62	0.18	6%
70	2.64	0.52	16%	2.86	0.30	9%	3.00	0.16	5%
75	3.06	0.45	13%	3.25	0.26	7%	3.36	0.15	4%
80	3.47	0.39	10%	3.63	0.23	6%	3.373	0.13	3%
85	3.82	0.35	8%	3.96	0.21	5%	4.05	0.12	3%
90	4.15	0.31	7%	4.27	0.19	4%	4.35	0.11	2%
95	4.46	0.28	6%	4.56	0.17	4%	4.64	0.10	2%
100	4.79	0.25	5%	4.89	0.16	3%	4.96	0.09	2%
105	5.10	0.23	4%	5.19	0.15	3%	5.25	0.09	2%
110	5.43	0.22	4%	5.51	0.14	2%	5.56	0.08	1%
115	5.74	0.20	3%	5.82	0.13	2%	5.87	0.07	1%
120	6.06	0.19	3%	6.12	0.12	2%	6.17	0.07	1%

Dbh	Top Diameters								
	25			20			15		
	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste	Harv	Waste	%Waste
60	2.35	0.10	4%	2.41	0.04	1%	2.45	0.00	0%
65	2.72	0.09	3%	2.77	0.03	1%	2.80	0.00	0%
70	3.08	0.08	2%	3.13	0.03	1%	3.16	0.00	0%
75	3.44	0.07	2%	3.48	0.03	1%	3.51	0.00	0%
80	3.79	0.07	2%	3.84	0.02	1%	3.86	0.00	0%
85	4.11	0.06	1%	4.15	0.02	1%	4.17	0.00	0%
90	4.41	0.05	1%	4.44	0.02	0%	4.46	0.00	0%
95	4.68	0.05	1%	4.72	0.02	0%	4.73	0.00	0%
100	5.00	0.05	1%	5.03	0.02	0%	5.05	0.00	0%
105	5.29	0.04	1%	5.32	0.02	0%	5.34	0.00	0%
110	5.60	0.04	1%	5.63	0.01	0%	5.64	0.00	0%
115	5.90	0.04	1%	5.93	0.02	0%	5.94	0.00	0%
120	6.21	0.04	1%	6.23	0.01	0%	6.24	0.00	0%

**Figure A2.3 Yellow Cedar.**

### Appendix 3 Waste Average Stumpage Rate Determination

The average stumpage rate for each cutting authority is derived from the weighted average stumpage rate charged for the sawlogs (graded sawlogs on the Coast, grade code blank sawlogs in the Interior) in invoices issued during the 12 - month period ending one month after the month in which primary logging on the area was completed or upon the expiry of the cutting authority, as the case may be, in respect of timber harvested under the applicable timber mark. The formula to be used is:

$$AR = TS/TV$$

Where:

AR	=	Average Stumpage Rate for the cutting authority.	
TS	=	Total billed sawlog stumpage which is the sum of:	
			Upset Stumpage *, AND Bonus Bid
		*	Include silviculture and development levies.
TV	=	Total billed volume which is the accumulated volume in cubic metres (m <sup>3</sup> ) that derived the total billed stumpage for the sawlogs.	

For deciduous species, the average stumpage rate charged for the deciduous species is either the appraised stand as a whole reserve rate or the specified fixed rate for the species in the *Coast or Interior Appraisal Manuals*, plus any bonus bid and levies where applicable.

## **Appendix 4 Riparian Management Zone (RMZ)**

### **A4.1 Assessment Method**

For waste assessments to be conducted within the riparian management zone, the assessment method should commensurate with the silvicultural system used, as follows:

•	single tree selection	-	100 percent piece scale, or 50 m <sup>2</sup>
•	group selection	-	100 percent piece scale or (circular or rectangular) plot of 50 to 400 m <sup>2</sup> that best fits the group selection harvested area.

Refer to Section 4.7 for assessing partial cutting (variable retention) cutblocks, and Section 5.7.2 for stratum codes.

### **A4.2 Stream Clean-out**

For stream clean-out conducted in accordance with the Riparian Management Area Guidebook, the waste classification procedures are as follows:

1. Where a log is left across a creek, classify the log as unavoidable for environmental reasons.
2. If a creek was machine cleaned and it was reasonable to recover the log pieces, classify the pieces as avoidable.
3. If a creek was hand cleaned and the log was bucked into small segments and thrown out of the creek channel, classify the pieces as unavoidable.

## Appendix 5 Waste Benchmarks

### 1. Benchmarks

On an individual cut block basis, the following waste benchmarks in cubic meters per hectare will be used for monetary billing of avoidable waste:

Coast	Immature	Mature
Normal	10 m <sup>3</sup> /ha	35 m <sup>3</sup> /ha

Interior	Dry Belt	Transition Zone	Wet Belt
Normal	4 m <sup>3</sup> /ha	10 m <sup>3</sup> /ha	20 m <sup>3</sup> /ha

The waste benchmark volume of a cutblock is derived by multiplying the value of the benchmark with the total of the dispersed, accumulation and standing trees sub population areas reported in a waste assessment of the cutblock.

### 2. Benchmark Calculations and Billings

#### a. Coast

Avoidable waste volumes in sawlog grades (X or better) from the dispersed, accumulated and the standing tree subpopulations of the cutblock will be applied to the benchmarks.

Where the avoidable waste volumes in sawlog grades are below the established benchmark for the cutblock, no monetary billing of avoidable waste in sawlog grades will be made.

Where the avoidable waste volumes in sawlog grades are above the established benchmark for the cutblock, monetary billings will be made on the sawlog grade volumes exceeding the benchmark.

Avoidable waste volumes in Y grade will not be applied to the benchmark but will be billed monetarily in all cases.

#### b. Interior

Avoidable waste volumes in sawlog grade and catastrophic grade 3 from the dispersed, accumulated and the standing tree subpopulations of the cutblock will be applied to the benchmark. Catastrophic grade 3 will be applied to the benchmark first followed by the sawlog grade.

Where the avoidable waste volumes in sawlog grades and catastrophic grade 3 are below the established benchmark for the cutblock, no monetary billing of avoidable waste in sawlog and catastrophic grade 3 will be made.

Where the avoidable waste volumes in sawlog grade and catastrophic grade 3 are above the established benchmark for the cutblock, monetary billings will be made on the sawlog and the catastrophic grade 3 volumes exceeding the benchmark.

Avoidable waste volumes in endemic grade 3, and grade 4 will not be applied to the benchmark but will be billed monetarily in all cases.

### 3. Benchmark Eligibility

All cutblocks where primary logging had been completed after January 1, 1999 will qualify for the waste benchmarks.

The benchmarks are administered on an individual cut block basis, regardless of whether the cutblock is in the Cutblock, the Aggregate or the Ocular Reporting Unit. Therefore, each cut block must be individually assessed to determine whether the avoidable waste within the cutblock is above or below the benchmark.

No waste benchmarks will be applied to log decks that in the determination of a forest officer are subject to scaling at a scale site or being field scaled. Such log decks must be clearly marked by the licensee and not to be included in the waste assessment.

Waste benchmarks do not apply to the unharvested cutblocks.

### 4. Coarse Woody Debris Targets

The waste benchmarks currently specified for the Coast and Interior will be used for blocks surveyed until December 31, 2005.

Effective January 1, 2006, waste benchmarks will be replaced by coarse woody debris targets specified in Schedule B of the cutting permit or agreement.

References will be made to Schedule B which may contain the total CWD volume retention target in cubic metres per hectare for each individual cutblock. The total CWD volume target should be segregated by species and grade.

The CWD target is applicable only to the dispersed subpopulation area of the cutblock.

Only the saw log grade volume components of the CWD target specified in Schedule B will be used to offset the avoidable waste sawlog grade volume compiled from the dispersed subpopulation of the cutblock. The excess volume after the offset and all the waste volumes from the accumulated and standing tree subpopulations of each cutblock will be billed as waste.

	<b>COAST</b> <b>Worksheet for Waste Billing Against Benchmarks</b>	Ministry of Forests 
To be Completed by Licensees		
Licence No.	CP No.	Cut Block
Timber Mark	Reporting Unit No.	
Primary Logging Completion Date	Cut Block Net Area <span style="float: right;">ha</span>	
Location	Stand/Site Type	
<b>Calculations</b>		
Avoidable waste (sawlog)	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (A)
Established benchmark	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (B)
(A) - (B)	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (C)
If (C) < or = 0.0000, stop		
If (C) > 0.0000, proceed as follows:		
Waste Monetary Reduction Factor (WMRF) =	(C)/(A) = _____	.....(D) (to four decimals)
To be Completed by Forest Service		
<b>Processing</b>		
If (C) is < or = 0.0000, on FS 702, code:		
Avoidable all species sawlogs (X or better):	\$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable all species grade Y:	\$0.25/m <sup>3</sup>	
Unavoidable all species all grades:	\$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>	
If (C) is > 0.0000, request average sawlog rate from HBS		
Average coniferous sawlog rate (HBS) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	.....(E)
Deciduous sawlog rate =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	.....(F)
On FS 702, code		
Avoidable coniferous species sawlogs (D x E) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable deciduous species sawlogs: (D x F) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable all species grade Y: \$0.25/m <sup>3</sup>		
Unavoidable all species all grades: \$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>		
Approved by Forest Officer (signature)	Date	

Figure A5.1 Sample of Worksheet for Waste Billing Against Benchmarks (Coast).

	<b>INTERIOR ENDEMIC</b> <b>Worksheet for Waste Billing Against Benchmarks</b>	Ministry of Forests 
<b>To be Completed by Licensees</b>		
Licence No.	CP No.	Cut Block
Timber Mark		Reporting Unit No.
Primary Logging Completion Date		Cut Block Net Area <span style="float: right;">ha</span>
Location		Stand/Site Type
<b>Calculations</b>		
Avoidable Waste:		
Sawlog	=	_____ M <sup>3</sup> /ha.... (A)
Grade 3	=	_____ 0 _____ M <sup>3</sup> /ha.... (B)
Establish benchmark	=	_____ M <sup>3</sup> /ha.... (C)
[(A) + (B)] - (C)	=	_____ M <sup>3</sup> /ha.... (D)
If (D) < or = 0.0000, stop		
If (D) > 0.0000, proceed as follows:		
Waste Monetary Reduction Factor		
(WMRF) =	$\frac{D}{A}$ =	_____ .....(E) (to four decimals)
<b>To be Completed by Forest Service</b>		
<b>Processing</b>		
If (D) is < or = 0.0000, on FS 702, code:		
Avoidable all species sawlogs:		\$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Avoidable all species grade 3:		\$0.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Avoidable all species grade 4:		\$0.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Unavoidable all species al grades:		\$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>
If (D) is > 0.0000, request average sawlog rate from HBS		
Average coniferous sawlog rate (HBS) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	.....(F)
Deciduous sawlog rate =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	.....(G)
On FS 702, code		
Avoidable coniferous species sawlogs (E x F) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable deciduous species sawlogs: (E x G) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable all species grade 3: \$0.25/m <sup>3</sup>		
Avoidable all species grade 4: \$0.25/m <sup>3</sup>		
Unavoidable all species all grades: \$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>		
Approved by Forest Officer (signature)		Date

Figure A5.2a Sample of Worksheet for Waste Billing Against Benchmarks (Interior Endemic).

 <b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>	<b>INTERIOR CATASTROPHIC</b> <b>Worksheet for Waste Billing Against Benchmarks</b>	Ministry of Forests 
To be Completed by Licensees		
Licence No.	CP No.	Cut Block
Timber Mark	Reporting Unit No.	
Primary Logging Completion Date	Cut Block Net Area <span style="float: right;">ha</span>	
Location	Stand/Site Type	
<b>Calculations</b>		
Avoidable Waste:		
Sawlog	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (A)
Grade 3	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (B)
Establish benchmark	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (C)
[(A) + (B)] - (C)	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (D)
If (D) < or = 0.0000, stop		
If (D) > 0.0000, proceed as follows:		
Waste Monetary Reduction Factor		
(WMRF) =	$\frac{D}{A} = \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{(to four decimals)}}$	.....(E)
To be Completed by Forest Service		
<b>Processing</b>		
If (D) is < or = 0.0000, on FS 702, code:		
Avoidable all species sawlogs:		\$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Avoidable all species grade 3:		\$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Avoidable all species grade 4:		\$0.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Unavoidable all species all grades:		\$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>
If (D) is > 0.0000, request average sawlog rate from HBS		
Average coniferous sawlog rate (HBS) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	.....(F)
Deciduous sawlog rate =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	.....(G)
On FS 702, code		
Avoidable coniferous species sawlogs (E x F) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable deciduous species sawlogs: (E x G) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable all species grade 3:		\$0.00/m
Avoidable all species grade 4:		\$0.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Unavoidable all species all grades:		\$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Approved by Forest Officer (signature)	Date	

**Figure A5.2b Sample of Worksheet for Waste Billing Against Benchmarks (Interior Catastrophic where Avoidable Grade 3 is less than Waste Benchmark).**

 <b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>	<b>INTERIOR CATASTROPHIC</b> <b>Worksheet for Waste Billing Against Benchmarks</b>	Ministry of Forests 
<b>To be Completed by Licensees</b>		
Licence No.	CP No.	Cut Block
Timber Mark	Reporting Unit No.	
Primary Logging Completion Date	Cut Block Net Area	ha
Location	Stand/Site Type	
<b>Calculations</b>		
Avoidable Waste:		
Grade 3	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (A)
Establish benchmark	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (B)
(A) - (B)	= _____	M <sup>3</sup> /ha..... (C)
Waste Monetary Reduction Factor (WMRF) =	$\frac{C}{A} =$ _____	.....(D)
	(to four decimals)	
<b>To be Completed by Forest Service</b>		
<b>Processing</b>		
Request average sawlog rate from HBS		
Average coniferous sawlog rate (HBS) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	.....(F)
Deciduous sawlog rate =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	.....(G)
On FS 702, code		
Avoidable coniferous species sawlogs ( F ) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable deciduous species sawlogs: ( G ) =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable all species grade 3: \$0.25/m <sup>3</sup> x D =	\$ _____ /m <sup>3</sup>	
Avoidable all species grade 4: \$0.25/m <sup>3</sup>		
Unavoidable all species all grades: \$0.00/m <sup>3</sup>		
Approved by Forest Officer (signature)	Date	

*Figure A5.2c Sample of Worksheet for Waste Billing Against Benchmarks (Interior Catastrophic where Avoidable Grade 3 is greater than or equal to Waste Benchmark).*