

LOG TRUCK COST ESTIMATES

Paul Taylor

INTRODUCTION

Reliable cost estimates are an important part of the successful management of a transport business. When estimates of cost and productivity are combined, a job rate can be determined, either on a cost "per tonne" or cost "per tonne kilometre" basis.

TRUCKAAI and TRUCOST are log truck cost estimate computer programs for "Rate Estimation" and "Cashflow Analysis" respectively. The program is written on SUPERCALC4, but is also available on SUPER-CALC3 and LOTUS 1, 2, 3.

Some specific applications of cost estimates are :

- 1. Analysis of equipment purchases
- 2. Estimation of contract transport rates
- 3. Evaluation of changes in work methods. For example, changing hours worked per day or the type of rig used.

This Report is an introduction to the Log Truck Cost Estimates Handbook (Goldsack, 1988) which describes the costing method and the operation of the costing programs.

The Process of Cost Estimation is to:

- break the overall operation into its cost components.
- calculate a cost for each component.
- add the cost components back together to arrive at a total operating cost.

| <u>Owning Costs</u> : | | Depreciation Return on Investment Insurance Registration |
|---|---|---|
| <u>Operating Costs</u> | : | Fuel and Oil Tyres Repairs and Maintenance Road User Charges Overheads Wages |
| <i>Owning Costs and Operating Costs</i> | = | Total Costs |

This process can be done by hand calculator using the best information obtained on each component. If, however, a number of estimates are required or you wish to test how sensitive the result is to changes in inputs, then a computer is desirable.

RATE ESTIMATION

TRUCKAAI is a computer programme developed by LIRA for use on IBM compatible personal computers. It calculates truck cartage rates for log transport using the average annual investment method, with one trucking operation being costed at a time. All the costs incurred by the truck, plus profit, are distributed over the productive work done.

The programme is divided into three main sections :

data input
calculations
output data

TRUCKING RATES BASED ON AAI

| INPUT DATA ******** | YEAR |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (i) FINANCIAL | 1 |
| CAPITAL COSTS: TRUCK (\$) TRAILER (\$) | 235000.00 40009.00 |
| INTEREST RATE | 20.00 |
| LIFE: TRUCK (Years) TRAILER (Years) RESIDUAL VALUES: TRUCK (% of purchase price) TRAILER (% of purchase price) | 5.00 7.00 55.00 15.00 |
| (ii) UNIT RATES AND PERFORMANCE | |
| DIESEL COST (\$/litre) | 61 |
| OIL COST (\$/litre) | 2.30 |
| CONSUMPTION: FUEL (litre/100km) | 45.00 |
| OIL (litre/100km) | .50 |
| TYRE COSTS: NEW (\$/tyre) | 450.00 |
| RETREAD (\$/tyre) | 215.00 |
| TYRE LIFE: NEW (km/tyre) | 80000.00 |
| RETREAD (km/tyre) | 65000.00 |
| DISTANCE ON NEW TYRES (%) | 10.00 |
| NUMBER OF TYRES: TRUCK | 10.00 |
| TRAILER | 12.00 |
| ROAD USER CHARGES: TRUCK (\$/km) | .31 |
| TRAILER (\$/km) | .26 |
| MAINTENANCE: TRUCK (\$/km) | .09 |
| TRAILER (\$/axle pa) | 1000.00 |
| TRAILER (\$/turntable pa) | 500.00 |
| No of T/Tables | 1.00 |
| MULTIPLIER (ENTER 1 OR OWN No) (For unsealed running) | 1.50 |
| OVERHEADS (% of total costs) | 5.00 |
| INSURANCE (2.35% of CAPITAL or OWN FIGURE) | 2.50 |
| (iii) OPERATIONAL DETAILS | |
| AVERAGE HAUL DISTANCE (km loaded direction) | 75.00 |
| TRIPS/DAY | 3.00 |
| PRODUCTIVE DAYS Per Annum | 235.00 |
| PAYLOAD (Tonnes) | 27.00 |
| GARAGE DISTANCE/DAY (km both ways) | 20.00 |
| DISTANCE: TRAILER PIGGYBACKED (%) | 50.00 |
| ON HIGHWAY (%) | 80.00 |
| ON SEAL (%) | 85.00 |

Figure 1 : Example data input

(iv) CALCULATIONS

| | | 110450 00 |
|--|---|---|
| DISTANCES Per Annum (Km): | TOTAL | 110450.00 |
| | ON HIGHWAI | 16567 50 |
| DAVIOAD Dor Annum (Tonnes) | OFF SEAD | 19458 00 |
| PATLOAD FEI AMMUM (IOMMES) | (toppe-km) | 1459350.00 |
| FRIDAD - DISTANCE FEI AM | | 1455550.00 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL INVESTMENT | (AAI) | 218128.57 |
| COSTS Per Annum (\$) | | |
| **** | | |
| | | 10 CO C - 71 |
| INTEREST | | 43625./1 |
| INSURANCE | reet) | 5453.21 |
| REGISTRATION (Enter your C | JOST J | 400.00 |
| WAGES (ENLEI YOUI COSL) | | 30381 53 |
| OTL | | 1270 18 |
| ULD TVDFC | | 6254 87 |
| REPATR & MAINTENANCE | | 15518.23 |
| ROAD USER CHARGES | | 38878.40 |
| OVERHEADS | | 6642.04 |
| | | |
| TOTAL COSTS | | 178361.16 |
| | | 04005 71 |
| DEPRECIATION (Straight lin | 16) | 24335./1 |
| DBOFT (Entor your own off | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 10000 00 |
| PROFII (Enter your own alt | ter tax value) | 10000.00 |
| (W) OUTPUT | ter tax value) | 10000.00 |
| (v) OUTPUT | cer tax value; | 10000.00 |
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Figure 2 : Example Calculations and Output Data



Figure 3 : Trucking Rate versus Haul Distance (Highway Operation - 11-13 Hour Day - 25 tonne Payload)

The rate is calculated from the finance and operating values which make up the input data to TRUCKAAI (Figure 1). The effect of haul distance on cartage rates can be seen in Figure 3.

a high rate or rate per tonnekilometre is required to allow for the extra time taken up with loading, unloading and delays. At longer haul distances, the advantage of working a longer day to maintain the number of trips per day is also shown.

With relatively short haul distances of 20 to 30 kilometres,



Figure 4 : Trucking versus Payload (Highway Operation - 11 hour Day - 50 km Haul)

Figure 4 shows the advantage of increasing payload by loading to the maximum legal load and/or reducing tare weight. There is a limit to the extent the latter can be pursued as very light trailers and trucks can result in increased maintenance and time off the road. Lost revenue and repairs and maintenance costs could outweigh gains achieved through tare weight reduction.

As would be expected, the more days worked per year the lower the required to meet the costs rate involved. A figure of 235 days is commonly used. However this represents most of the available working days. If days lost are through climatic conditions or unexpected breakdowns, the operator will need to find additional work if he is to meet his costs. Weekend work and extended days can counter days lost elsewhere.



Figure 5 : Trucking Rate versus Days/Year (Highway Operation - 11 hour day - 50 km haul - 25 tonne Payload)

CASHFLOW

vehicle's life. The program business taccounts for all the revenue and performance. expenditure incurred during the

year as received or paid in cash. TRUCOST utilises the trucking rate produced by the TRUCKAAI program cash flow program is able to to calculate the cashflow over the vehicle's life. The program business trends and expected

| | YEAR | YEAR | YEAR | YEAR | YEAR |
|--|--------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (i) FINANCIAL | 1 | 2 | `3 | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| TRUCKING RATE (Cents/Tonne-kM) | .145 | .145 | .145 | .145 | .145 |
| CAPITAL COSTS: TRUCK (\$) | 235000 | | | | |
| TRAILER (\$) | 40000 | | | | |
| OWN INVESTMENT (In Rig) (\$) | 25000 | | | | |
| INVESTMENT RATE (Z p.a.) | 15.00 | | | | |
| LDAN CAPITAL (\$) | 250000 | | | | |
| INTEREST RATE (% p.a.) | 20.00 | | | | |
| LOAN TERM (Years) | 5 | | | | |
| LIFE: TRUCK (Years) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| TRAILER (Years) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| RESIDUAL VALUES: TRUCK (% of purchase price) | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| TRAILER (% of purchase price) | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| TAX RATE (%) | 28.00 | 28.00 | 28 | 28.00 | 28.00 |
| TAX DEPRECIATION RATE % | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| (ii) UNIT RATES AND PERFORMANCE | | | | | |
| DIESEL COST (\$/litre) | .61 | .61 | .61 | .61 | .61 |
| OIL COST (\$/litre) | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.3 | 2.30 | 2.30 |
| CONSUMPTION: FUEL(litre/100km) | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| OIL (litre/100km) | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 |
| TYRE COSTS: NEW (\$/tyre) | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 |
| RETREAD (\$/tyre) | 215 | 215 | 215 | 215 | 215 |
| TYRE LIFE: NEW (km/tyre) | 80000 | 80000 | 80000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| RETREAD (km/tyre) | 65000 | 65000 | 65000 | 65000 | 65000 |
| DISTANCE ON NEW TYRES (%) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| NUMBER OF TYRES: TRUCK | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| TRAILER | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| RUAD USER CHARGES: IRUCK (\$/km) | .31 | .31 | .31 | .31 | .31 |
| IKAILEK (\$7km) | .26 | . 26 | .26 | .26 | .26 |
| TRINIENANCE: IRUCK (\$/KB) | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 |
| (KAILEK (%/axie p.a.) TDATIED (#/hum-h-h)) | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| KAILEK (\$/turnsaule p.d./ | 006 | 000 | 000 | 300 | 005 |
| NU UI 1714U125 Nui ttdi ted (ented 1 nd nun Na) | 1 50 | 1 1 50 | 1 5 | 1 50 | 1 |
| (For unspaled running) | 1.10 | 1.30 | 1.3 | 1.30 | 1,30 |
| NVERHEADS (7 of total costs) | 5 00 | 5 00 | 5 | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| INSURANCE (2.35% of CAPITAL or DWN FIGURE) | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.5 | 2.50 | 2,50 |
| (iii) OPERATIONAL DETAILS | | | | | |
| AVERAGE HAUL DISTANCE (km loaded direction) | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| TRIPS / DAY | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| PRODUCTIVE DAYS Per.Annum. | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 |
| PAYLOAD (Tonnes) | 27.60 | 27.60 | 27.6 | 27.60 | 27.60 |
| GARAGE DISTANCE /DAY (km both ways) | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| DISTANCE: TRAILER PIGGYBACKED (%) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| ON HIGHWAY (%) | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| ON SEAL (Z) | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |

Figure 6 : Example data input for TRUCOST program

| DISTANCES Per. Annum. (km): TOTAL ON HJ OFF S PAYLOAD Per.Annum. (Tonnes) | GHWAY Geal | 110450 88360 16568 19458 | 110450 88360 16568 19458 | 110450 88360 16568 19458 | 110450 88360 16568 19458 | 110450 88360 16568 19458 |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| PAYLDAD * DISTANCE Per.Annum. (To | onne-ke) | 1459350 | 1459350 | 1459350 | 1459350 | 1459350 |
| FACTORS FOR LOAN CALCULATION | | | | | | |
| INTEREST / NONTH | | .01666666667 | .0166666667 | .0166667 | .0166667 | .0166667 |
| TERM IN NONTHS | | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| COSTS Per.Annum. (\$) | | | | | | |
| ************** | | | | | | |
| NO PERIODS | | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 |
| REPAYMENTS (p.a.): TOTAL | | 79482 | 79482 | 79482 | 79482 | 79482 |
| CAPITAL STILL | TO PAY | 217660 | 178225 | 130138 | 71501 | 0 |
| CAPITAL PAID | THIS YEAR | 32340 | 39435 | 48087 | 58637 | 71501 |
| INTEREST PAID | THIS YEAR | 47142 | 40046 | 31395 | 20845 | 7981 |
| INSURANCE | | 6875 | 6267 | 5658 | 5050 | 4441 |
| REGISTRATION (Enter your cost) | | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| WAGES (Enter your cost) | | 30000 | 30000 | 30000 | 30000 | 30000 |
| FUEL | | 30319 | 30319 | 30319 | 30319 | 30319 |
| OIL | | 1270 | 1270 | 1270 | 1270 | 1270 |
| ITRES | | 6255 | 6255 | 6255 | 6255 | 6255 |
| REPAIK & MAINIENANCE | | 12318 | 10018 | 10018 | 10018 | 10018 |
| NUAD USEK LHAKGES | | 388/8 | 388/8 | 388/8 | 388/8 | 388/8 |
| UVERNERUS | | 01/0 | 04/0 | 0443 | 8913 | 0304 |
| TOTAL COSTS | | 217503 | 216864 | 216225 | 215586 | 214948 |
| DEPRECIATION TRUCK | | 20250 | 20250 | 20250 | 20250 | 20250 |
| DEPRECIATION TRAILER | | 4086 | 4086 | 4086 | 4086 | 4086 |
| DEPRECIATION TOTAL (Straight lin | 16) | 24336 | 24336 | 24336 | 24336 | 24336 |
| VALUE OF OWN CAPITAL IF INVESTE |) | 28750 | 31855 | 35295 | 39107 | 43331 |
| TOTAL ASSETS FROM INVESTMENT OP | [ION (After TAX) | 27700 | 30692 | 34006 | 37679 | 41748 |

Figure 7 : Example calculations for TRUCOST program

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| *************************************** | ************ | ********* | ********* | ******** | ******* |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| TRUCKING FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE | | | | | |
| *************************************** | *********** | ********* | ******** | ******** | ****** |
| TRUCKING RATE (\$/Tonne-km) | .145 | .145 | .145 | .145 | .145 |
| (\$/Tonne-trip) | 10.38 | 10.98 | 10.875 | 10.88 | 10.88 |
| TRUCKING INCOME (\$) | 211606 | 210721 | 209800 | 208836 | 207823 |
| COSTS (NO DEPRECIATION) (\$) | 217503 | 216864 | 216225 | 215586 | 214948 |
| DEPRECIATION (Straight line) | 24336 | 24336 | 24336 | 24336 | 24336 |
| DEPRECIATION (Tax) | 55000 | 44000 | 35200 | 28160 | 22528 |
| TAX (\$) | ~7996 | -10994 | -9185 | -2541 | 9176 |
| FUNDS (\$) | -5897 | -12040 | -18465 | -25215 | -41516 |
| OPERATORS CAPITAL IN TRUCK (Excludes tyres) (\$) | 23104 | 38204 | 53951 | 96256 | 143421 |
| OPERATORS TOTAL ASSETS (\$) | 17207 | 26164 | 35486 | 71041 | 101906 |
| INVESTMENT ALTERNATIVE ASSETS (\$) | 27700 | 30692 | 34006 | 37679 | 41748 |
| (Interest Rate) (%) | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | | | | | |
| *************************************** | *********** | ********** | ********* | ********* | ******* |
| REVENUE UTILISATION | *********** | ********* | ******** | ******** | ******* |
| REVENUE UTILISATION | **** | ***** | ********** | ********* | ******* |
| REVENUE UTILISATION | (\$) | (\$) | (\$) | (\$) | (\$) |
| REVENUE UTILISATION | (\$) 8506 | (\$) 8476 | (\$) 3445 | (\$) 8415 | (\$) 8384 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION | (\$) 8506 79482 | (\$) 8476 79482 | (\$) 8445 79482 | (\$) 8415 79482 | (\$) 8384 79482 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION OVERHEADS FINANCE INSURANCE | (\$) 8506 79482 6875 | (\$) 8476 79482 6267 | (\$) 8445 79482 5658 | (\$) 8415 79482 5050 | (\$) 8384 79482 4441 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION OVERHEADS FINANCE INSURANCE REGISTRATION | (\$) 8506 79482 6875 400 | (\$) 8476 79482 6267 400 | (\$) 3445 79482 5658 400 | (\$) 8415 79482 5050 400 | (\$) 8384 79482 4441 400 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION OVERHEADS FINANCE INSURANCE REGISTRATION WAGES | (\$) 8506 79482 6875 400 30000 | (\$) 8476 79482 6267 400 30000 | (\$) 8445 79482 5658 400 30000 | (\$) 8415 79482 5050 400 30000 | (\$) 8384 79482 4441 400 30000 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION OVERHEADS FINANCE INSURANCE REGISTRATION WAGES FUEL & OIL | (\$) 8506 79482 6875 400 30000 31589 | (\$) 8476 79482 6267 400 30000 31589 | (\$) 8445 79482 5658 400 30000 31589 | (\$) 8415 79482 5050 400 30000 31589 | (\$) 8384 79482 4441 400 30000 31589 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION OVERHEADS FINANCE INSURANCE REGISTRATION WAGES FUEL & DIL TYRES | (\$) 8506 79482 6875 400 30000 31589 6255 | (\$) 8476 79482 6267 400 30000 31589 6255 | (\$) 8445 79482 5658 400 30000 31589 6255 | (\$) 8415 79482 5050 400 30000 31589 6255 | (\$) 8384 79482 4441 400 30000 31589 6255 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION OVERHEADS FINANCE INSURANCE REGISTRATION WAGES FUEL & DIL TYRES R&M | (\$) 8506 79482 6875 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 | (\$) 8476 79482 6267 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 | (\$) 8445 79482 5658 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 | (\$) 8415 79482 5050 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 | (\$) 8384 79482 4441 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION OVERHEADS FINANCE INSURANCE REGISTRATION WAGES FUEL & OIL TYRES R&M ROAD USER CHARGES | (\$) 8506 79482 6875 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 | (\$) 8476 79482 6267 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 | (\$) 8445 79482 5658 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 | (\$) 8415 79482 5050 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 | (\$) 8384 79482 4441 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION OVERHEADS FINANCE INSURANCE REGISTRATION WAGES FUEL & OIL TYRES R&M ROAD USER CHARGES FUNDS (CURRENT YEARS INCOME ONLY) | (\$) 8506 79482 6875 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -5897 | (\$) 8476 79482 6267 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -6143 | (\$) 8445 79482 5658 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -6425 | (\$) 8415 79482 5050 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -6750 | (\$) 8384 79482 4441 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -16300 |
| REVENUE UTILISATION OVERHEADS FINANCE INSURANCE REGISTRATION WAGES FUEL & OIL TYRES R&M ROAD USER CHARGES FUNDS (CURRENT YEARS INCOME ONLY) TAX | (\$) 8506 79482 6875 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -5897 0 | (\$) 8476 79482 6267 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -6143 0 | (\$) 8445 79482 5658 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -6425 0 | (\$) 8415 79482 5050 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -6750 0 | (\$) 8384 79482 4441 400 30000 31589 6255 15518 38878 -16300 9176 |

Figure 8 : Example output data from TRUCOST program

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Record keeping is an essential part of any good business and a log transport business is no TRUCKAAI and exception. Both TRUCOST rely on the quality of their inputs. More accurate inputs will mean better business management. Improved profitability through a reduction in costs is the main aim of any transport operator. However, these costs can only be reduced when they have been identified. TRUCKAAI and TRUCOST the give transport operator the ability to identify provide the these costs and flexibility to alter any inputs as the "on job" conditions change.

A hand calculator will produce the same results. However, the speed and ease of computer calculation makes it a more attractive proposition.

The manual that accompanies the program is comprehensive and not only details the input and the degree of accuracy required, but also explains the formulae and calculations within the programme. The program disks and handbook are available from LIRA.

REFERENCES

Goldsack, R.W. (1988) : "Log Truck Cost Estimates" (Operators Handbook), LIRA.

For further information, contact:

N.Z. LOGGING INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOC. INC. P.O. Box 147, ROTORUA, NEW ZEALAND.