

**Haul & Load**  
**Improving Existing Operations**  
**Volvo Construction Equipment**



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**QUARRY  
ACADEMY**

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**Improving Processes. Instilling Expertise.**

# Course Agenda

- **Purpose and Goal**
- **A Test**
- **Where's the money??**
- **Practical cost improvement “today”**
- **Practical cost improvement for “tomorrow”**
- **Conclusion**

# Haul & Load – What can you affect today

## Course Purpose

- Offer quick hitting ideas to improve productivity or lower costs of your current mobile fleet
- Important - This is an open dialogue not a lecture.

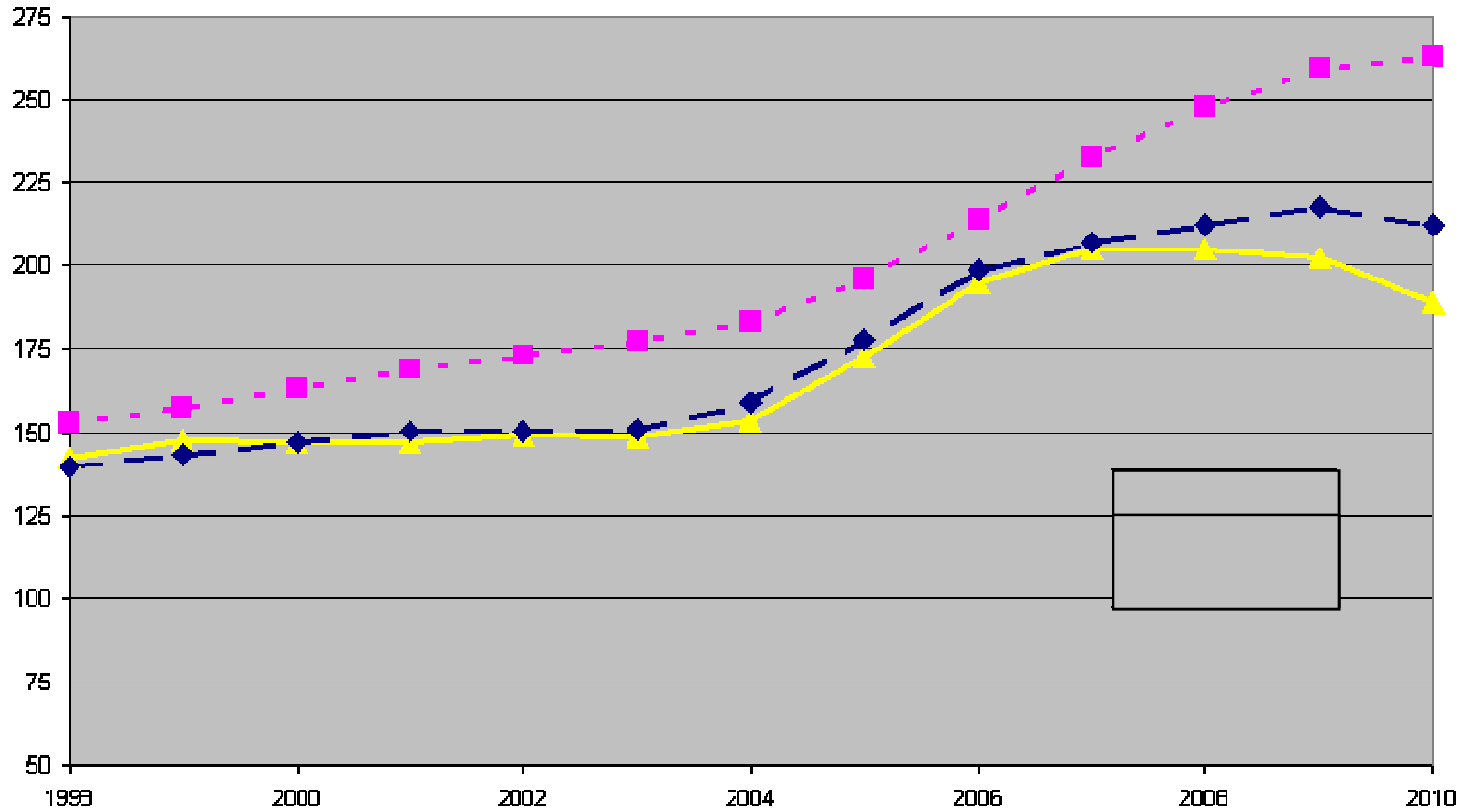
## Goal

- Take home at least three ideas for basic but significant cost/process improvement in your operations.



# Haul & Load

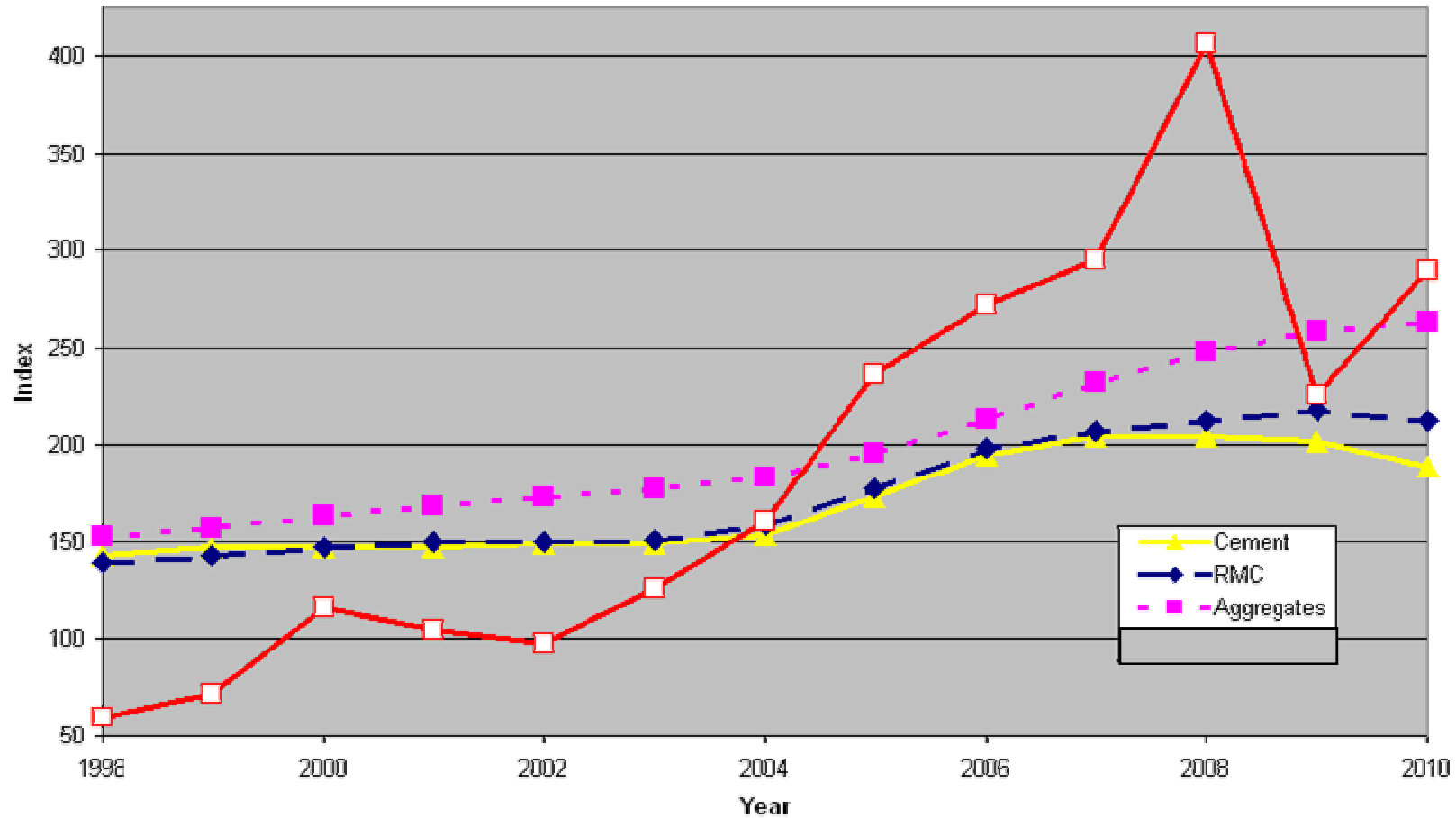
## A Test



# Haul & Load

## A Test

Producer Price Indices (PPI)



Source: US Dept of Labor



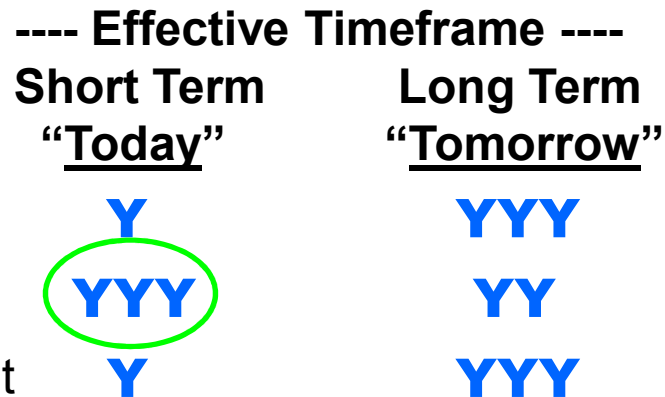
# Haul & Load

## Observations

- Cost control
  - = **business viability** in this market
  - = **competitive advantage** in a recovering market?
- Operationally
  - What can you control
  - What is beyond your control

## Focus for Today

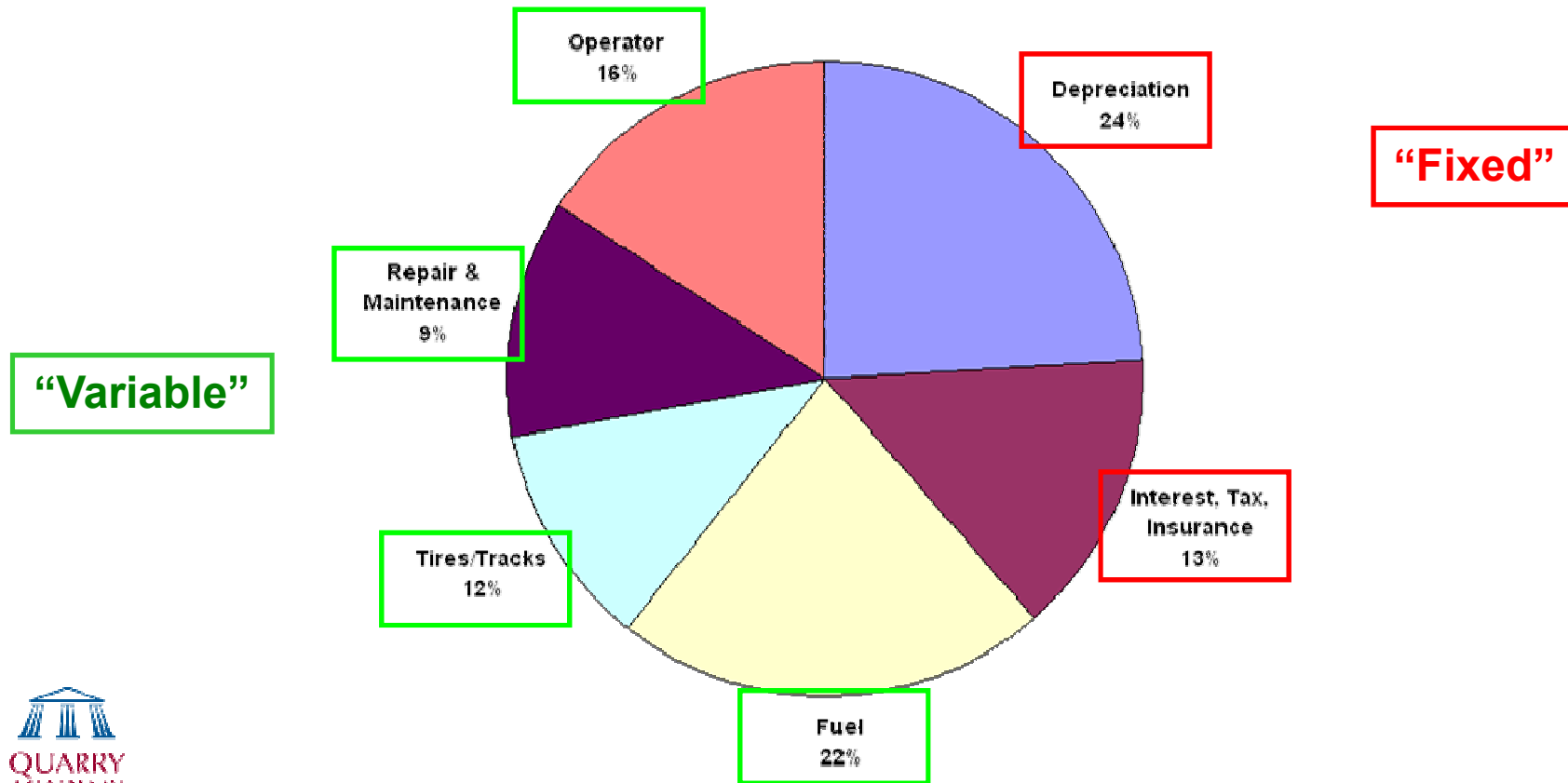
- Actions to improve cost/ton?
  - Change **what** you do
  - Change **how** you do it
  - Change what you **use** to do it



# Haul & Load

## O & O Definition = “Owe and Owe”?

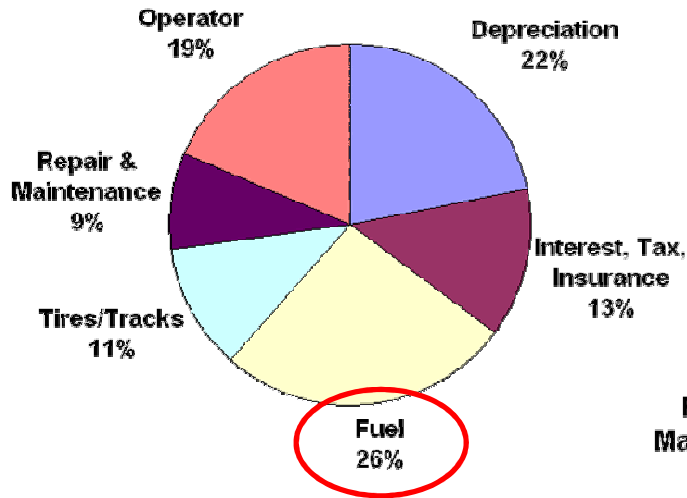
- Ownership and Operating costs
  - Ownership = Cost of capital or asset, depreciation – “Fixed”
  - Operating = Cost of operating the asset – “Variable”



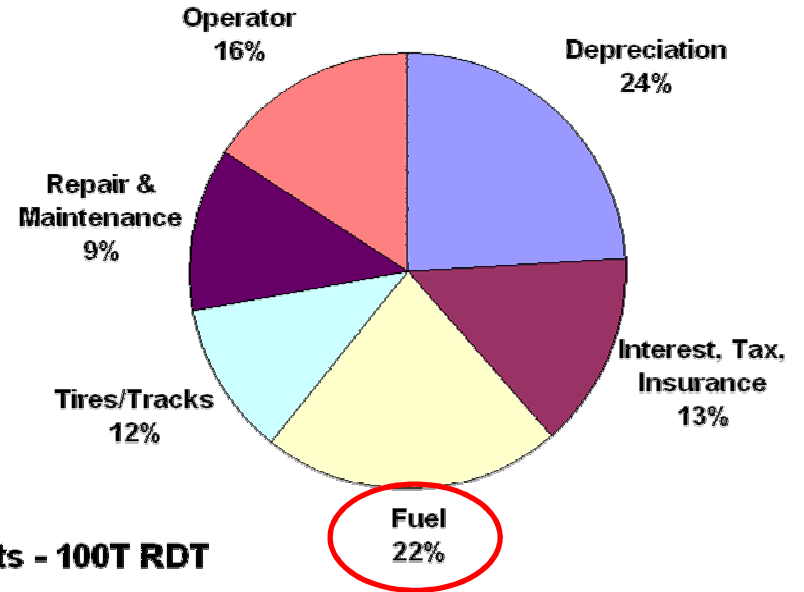
# Haul & Load

## Where's the \$\$ ?

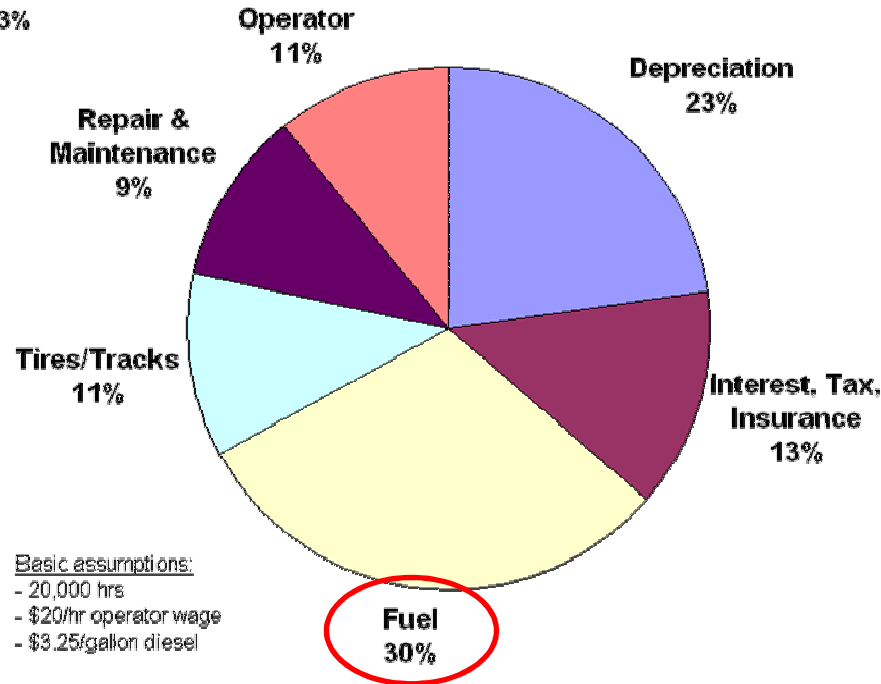
**Estimated O&O Costs - 40T ADT**  
\$106.74/hr



**Estimated O&O Costs - 50T WL**  
\$125.71/hr



**Estimated O&O Costs - 100T RDT**  
\$182.73/hr



Basic assumptions:  
 - 20,000 hrs  
 - \$20/hr operator wage  
 - \$3.25/gallon diesel



# Haul & Load

## O & O Definition = “Owe and Owe”?

- Ownership and Operating costs
  - Ownership = Cost of capital or asset, depreciation – “Fixed”
  - Operating = Cost of operating the asset – “Variable”



**Operator Training**  
**Continuous Improvement**  
**Measure**  
**Benchmark**  
**= lowered costs**

# Haul & Load

## Practical Approaches - TODAY

- **Success Stories – real, tangible cost reduction via:**
  - Operator improvement
  - Evaluating data
  - Fleet benchmarking



# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

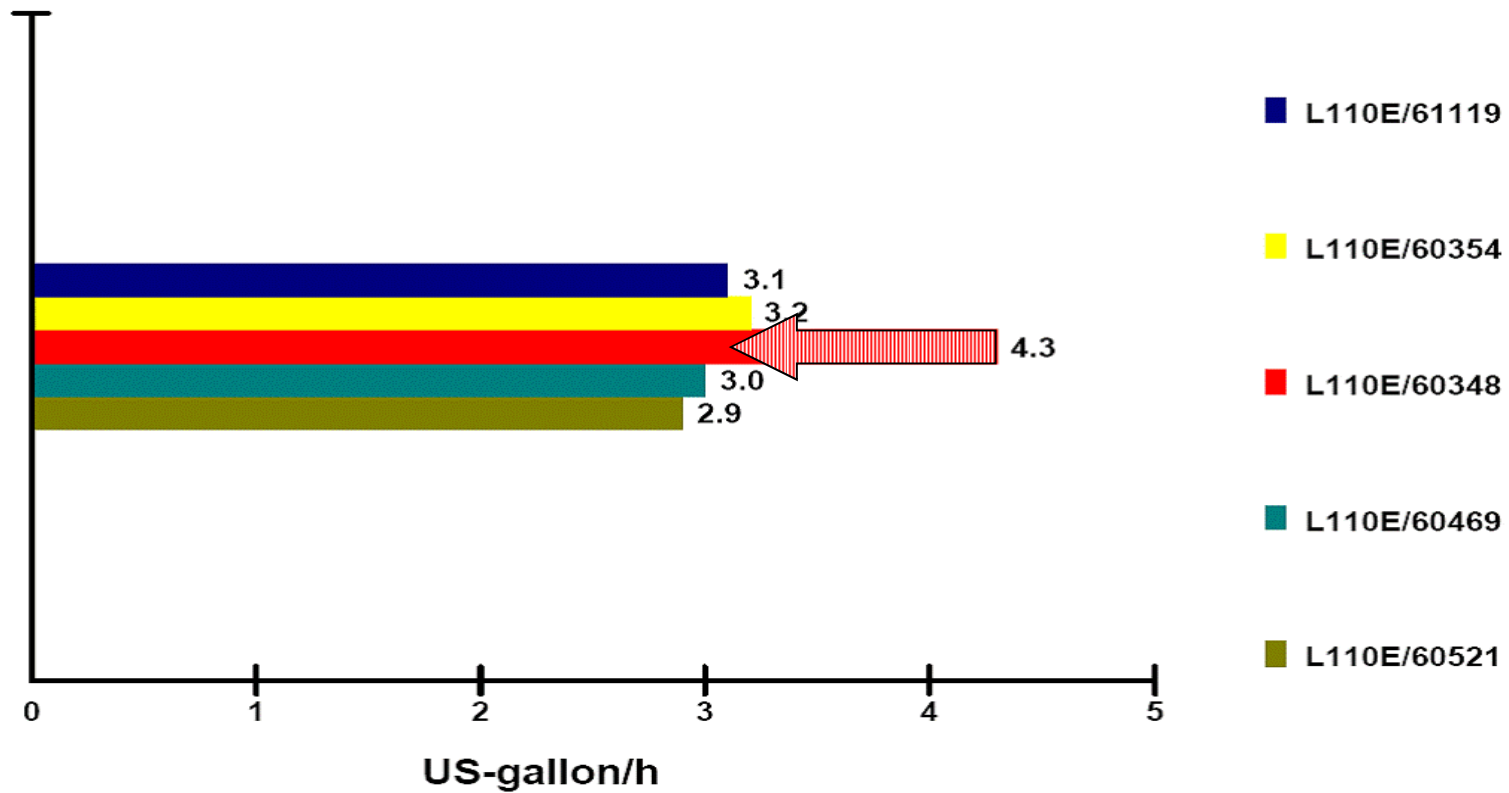
## Example #1 – 5 x wheel loaders

- Cost improvement desired
- **Action Taken** – Leveraged the dealer as a resource
  - Reviewed the machine and data history

# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

## Example #1 – 5 x wheel loaders

Average fuel consumption per hour



# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

## Example #1 – 5 x wheel loaders

- One machine = 1.2 gal/hour more → **\$7,800 more cost /year**
  - Over 5 years → \$39,000.
- **Next Actions Taken** – with dealer
  - Checked machine and operating conditions
  - Provided operator training

## What Changed?

- Training – work **with** the machine, not against it. Outcomes:
    - High torque at low RPM engine, load-sensing hydraulics  
→ Noise/smoke don't equal production.
    - Better bucket loading while burning less fuel.
    - Utilize differential locks to reduce tire spin.
- Reduced consumption to the fleet average, with no loss in productivity.

# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

## Example #2 – 5 x wheel loaders

- Compost producer in NC
- **Operator training provided as part of continuous improvement**
- **Before** Operator Training
  - Average fuel consumption 6.3 gal/hr
  - Average tire life 2,000 hr per set.
- **After** Operator Training
  - Average fuel consumption 4.7 gal/hr **(1.6 gal/hr savings)**
  - Average tire life (est.) 4,000 hr per set.
- **Fuel Savings per fleet** **up to \$52,000 per year**  
(1.6 gal/hr x 5 units x 2,000 hr x \$3.25/gal)  
→ **Plus additional savings from improved tire life. . .**

# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

## Wheel Loader – Example #2 – compost producer in NC

### What changed?

- Old “pedal-to-the-metal” mentality:
  - Expensive in fuel and noise, but also tire life, component life.
- **Onboard data**
  - Targeted the training
  - Validated the improvement
  - Quantified the improvement.

# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

## Onboard Data

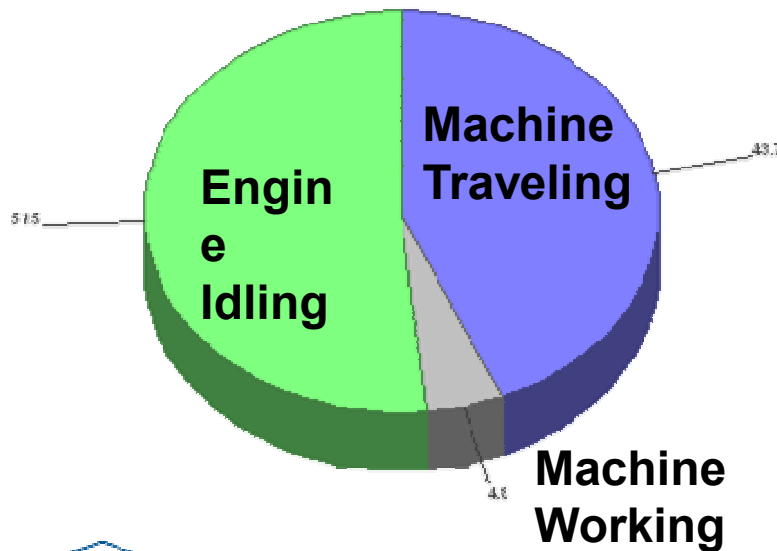
- **Idle time and Engine speed**

What is a typical idle time (%) in a day, for a loader?

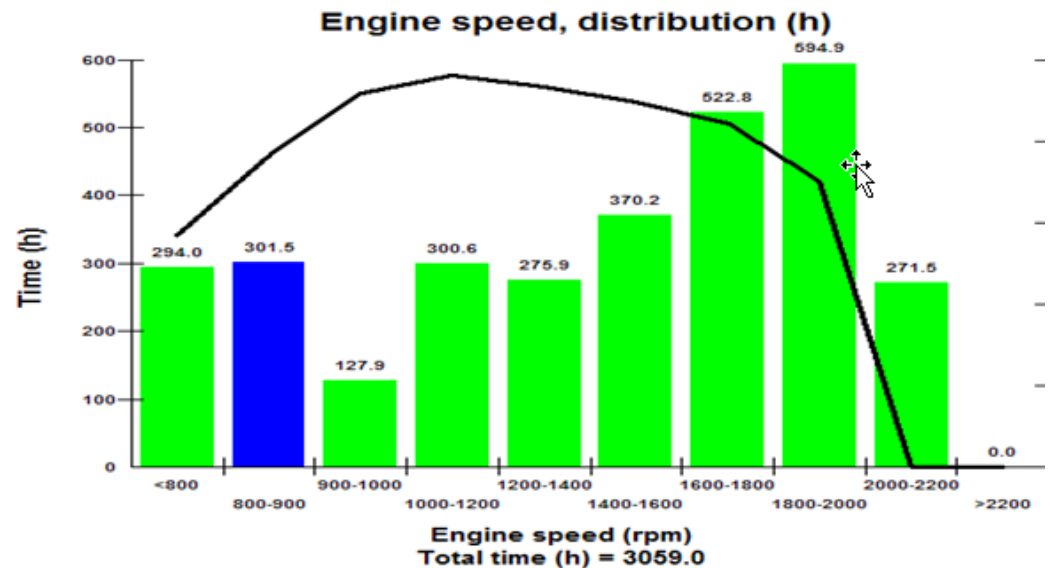
What engine RPM range is used?

- **Idle time – can be 30-55% on smaller sites.**

... Waiting on trucks, smoke breaks, lunch, shift change ...it adds up.



Total time (h) = 183.8

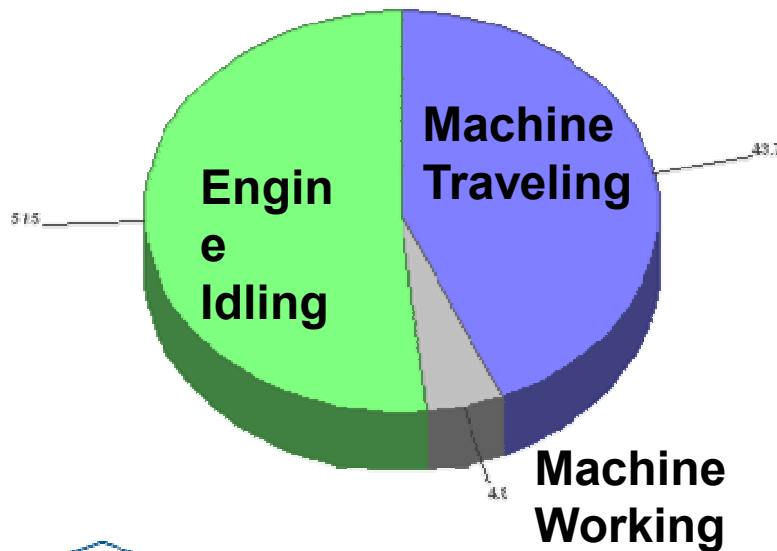




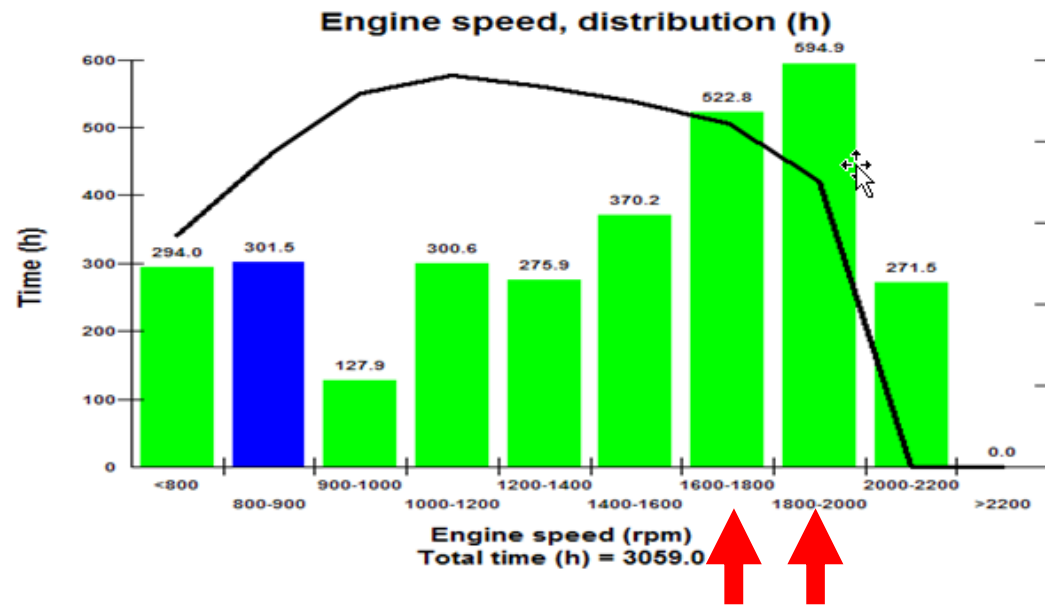
# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

## Onboard Data

- What else affects fuel consumption?
- Working at excessive engine RPMs
  - “Pedal-to-the-metal” mentality can be counter-productive.
  - Utilize auto-idle functions to save a lot of fuel (an available function ...)
  - Engine auto-shutdown (another available function)



Total time (h) = 183.8

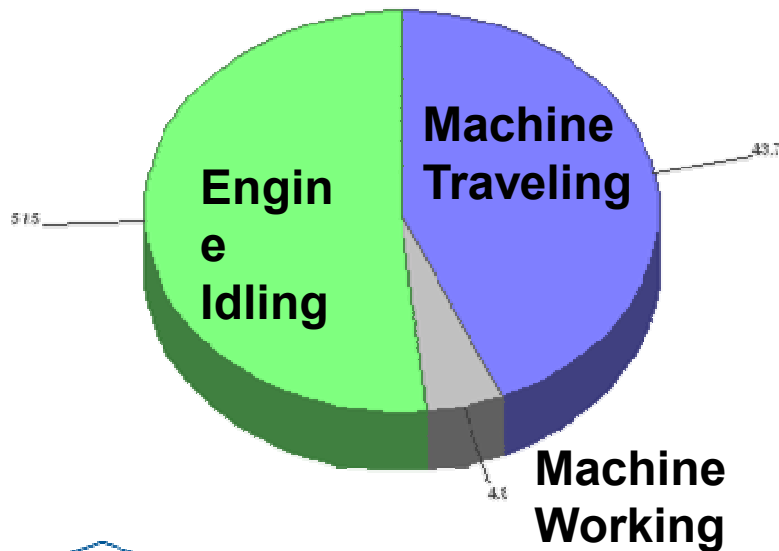


# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

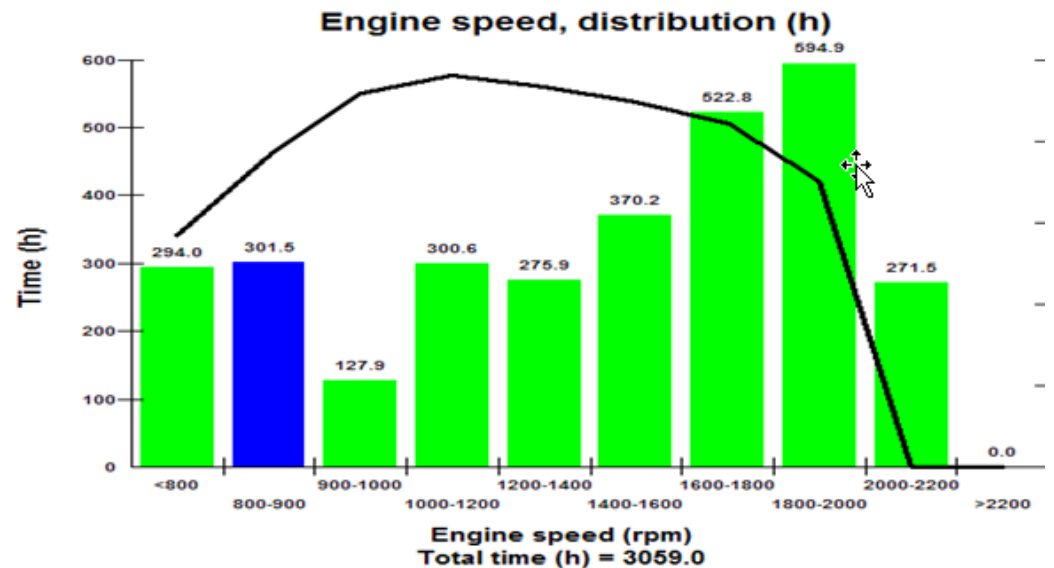
## Onboard Data

Last questions:

- Idling - a big deal?
- Operator incentives?



Total time (h) = 183.8



# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

## Example #3 - 3 x 25t Excavators

- Working with grapples in a recycling yard - busy jobsite  
3 shift operation, remote-monitoring showed **30% idle time**  
In consultation with his dealer, the owner made an **incentive plan** for his operators for any fuel savings over a 90 day period.
- **Results:**
  - 15% reduction in idle time**
    - saved 3 gal/machine/day → 810 gallons saved over the test period.
  - Reduced max engine RPM and utilized the auto-idle feature
    - saved 5 gal/machine/day → 1350 gallons saved over the test period.
- **Total = 2,160 gallons saved over 90 days**
  - **\$7,020 saved** (\$3.25/gal)
  - extrapolate to 1 year = \$28,080.
  - extrapolate to 5 yrs = \$140,400.

# Haul & Load – Operator Performance

## A. Conclusions - Training

- **Expensive technology isn't necessary to save fuel**

Optimize operator performance, TODAY

- continuous training, monitor data and evaluate.
- a little training \$ can save a lot \$\$ in fuel.

Review you operations, TODAY

- change how you do things.
- empower operators to save.

- **In these 3 examples, the savings potential per unit over 5 years:**

Ex #1            \$39,000 saved per unit

Ex #2            \$52,000 saved per unit

Ex #3            \$46,800 saved per unit.

...in fuel alone. Plus benefit to tires . . .

- **How does this compare to your annual training budget??**

# Haul & Load - Optimize Equipment

## Existing Equipment

- **What about older equipment**
  - No on-board data?
  - No capital budget?
- **“Old fashioned” improvement**
  - Manual time studies
  - Idle time, fuel usage, cycle times, travel times over a day
- **Observe and try new things**
  - Minimum throttle required to get the material
  - Is the operator utilizing all gears or just holding 2<sup>nd</sup> gear
  - Are the bucket & tires appropriate for the job.
- **Re-measure idle times, cycle times, fuel usage, and travel times.**

# Haul & Load - Optimize Equipment

## Existing Equipment – Example #4

- **Re-Handling or Yard/Load-Out: a unique application**  
**Switch to a re-handling bucket: 7%+ efficiency measured**



- **Tire type/upkeep** – Review with your tire dealer:
  - Do you run L4's or even L5's on your re-handling loader? L3's probably save \$!
  - Tire pressures, specs and compounds?→ 5% fuel efficiency gain is realistic

# Haul & Load - Optimize Equipment

## Existing Equipment – Example #4

- Optimize machine for the current job
- Ex: Re-handling  
+12% efficiency possible with the right bucket and tires

(if 6.6 gph → that's \$5000+ saved / year)

+ Intangibles: visibility, spillage



# Haul & Load - Optimize Equipment

## Tires Briefly

### L2:

- When good traction is important.
- Sandy road with few/no sharp stones
- Load/carry, material handling.



### L3:

- All types of load/carry.
- Stable roads, higher speeds.



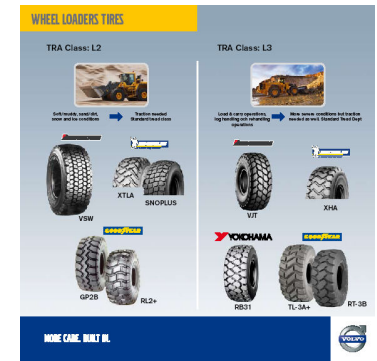
### L4:

- Digging aggressive material
- When cut protection is needed.
- Ex: handling blasted rock.



### L5:

- Digging extremely difficult material.
- Low travel range and speed.
- Ex: Toughest quarries and mining.



Increasing tread depth,  
also increasing weight  
and reducing TMPH!



# Haul & Load - Optimize Equipment

## B. Conclusions - Existing Equipment

- **Specifications – Tires and bucket make a difference**
  - Use the latest/best bucket design for your application
  - Use the best-suited tire for today's operations
    - Better performance is possible at a lower cost.
      - longer tire life, less expensive, less fuel - all in one
- **Applications – Same loader digging in the pit and for re-handling?**
  - How often is it digging vs. re-handling?
    - **L5 vs. L4 vs. L3 tires = \$\$\$\$**

# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

## Example #5 – Truck Loading



# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

## Example #5 – Truck Loading



As shown on video

**Max Production (approx) \***

- 20 trucks / hour
- 709 tons hour

\* 30 second spot time.

**If spot time = 15 seconds?**

**Max Production (approx)**

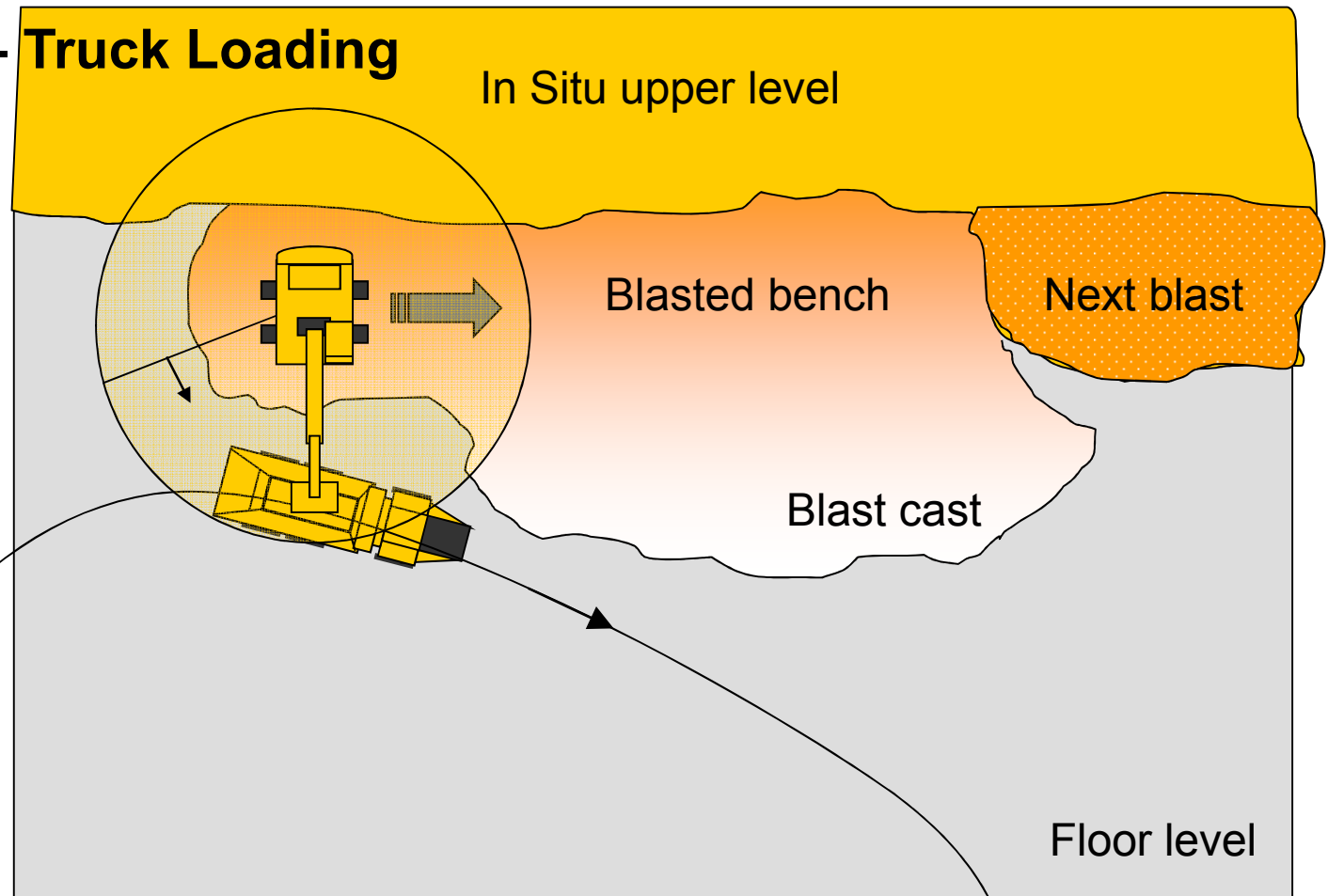
- 23 trucks / hour
- 815 tons hour
- **15% improvement**

**+106 ton/hr x 8 hr = 848 tons / day = \$\_\_\_\_\_ ?**

# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

## Example #5 – Truck Loading

+ productivity  
+ safety



Backhoe excavator  
working on the pile

# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

## Example #5 – Truck Loading

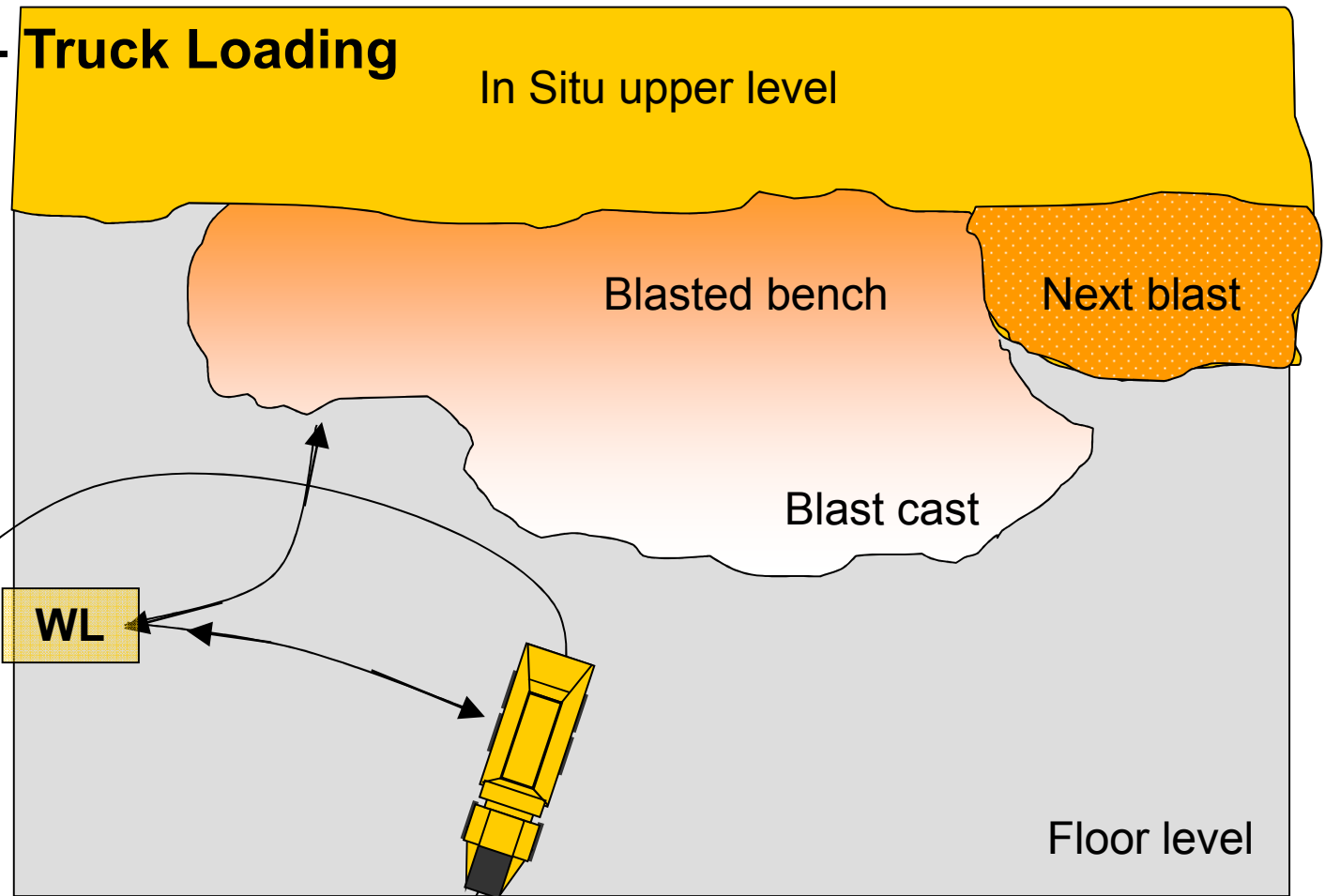


**15 second spot time  
<20 second cycles**

# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

## Example #5 – Truck Loading

+ productivity  
+ safety



Loader on  
the floor level

More flexibility to load either side of an ADT,  
whereas a RDT should be loaded on cab-side  
(just reverse truck approach path)

# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

## Example #6 – Loading Practice



# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

## Example #6 – Loading Practice

### Use Gravity

- Uphill grade at the dump can assist deceleration and backup, reducing braking.
- Avoid sharp turns before grade to keep momentum and minimize braking.

**+ fuel efficiency**  
**- brake wear**





# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

## Example #7 – Hauler Drive Mode



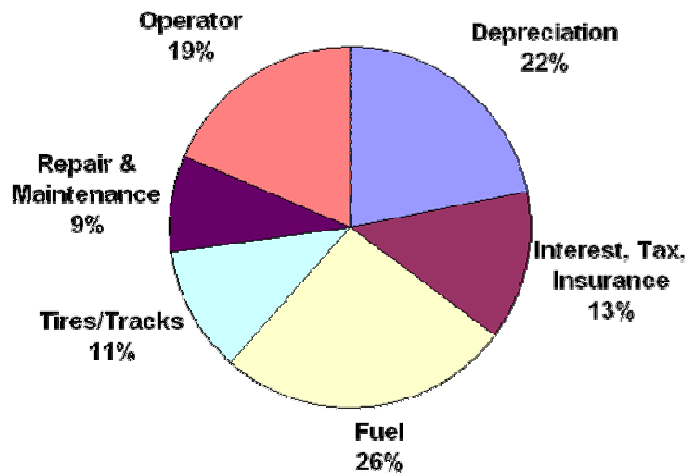
- Is 6x6 mode always needed?  
→ in quarries 6x4 is often sufficient

**+ fuel efficiency**  
**+ tire life**  
**+ drive train life**

# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

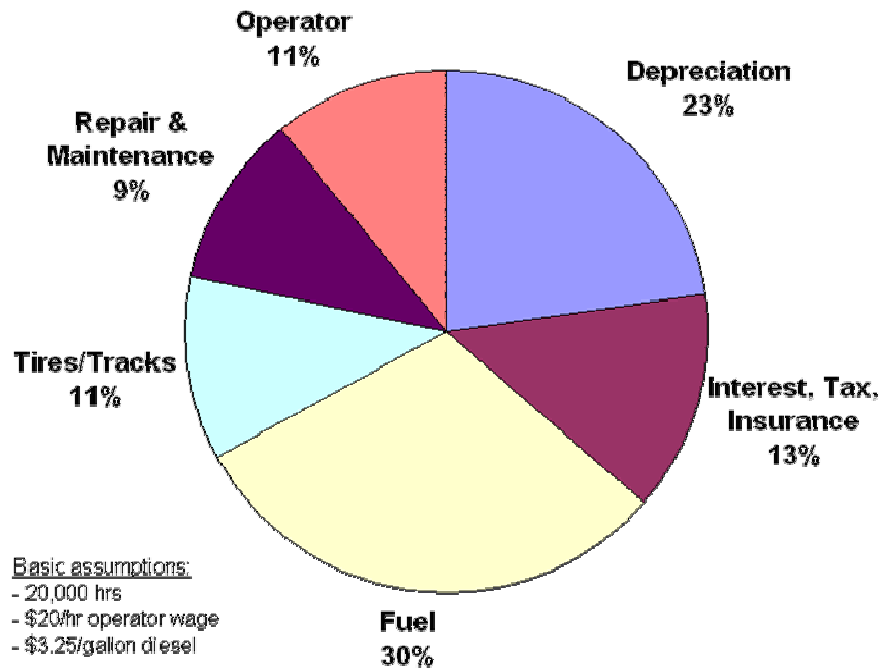
## Example #7 – Hauler Drive Mode

**Estimated O&O Costs - 40T ADT**  
\$106.74/hr



**= \$3,950 / year**

**Estimated O&O Costs - 100T RDT**  
\$182.73/hr



**= \$7,500 / year**

**5%+ + fuel efficiency  
 + tire life  
 + drive train life**



# Haul & Load – What you can affect today

## Final Conclusions

- Operator training – it's worth it!
- Optimize machines to suit your current applications
  - Buckets
  - Tires
- Optimize operations
  - Traffic patterns
  - Match drive mode to conditions



# Haul & Load – What you can affect **tomorrow**

## Course Purpose

- Long(er) term ideas to significantly change your operation to maintain future competitiveness.
- Important - This is an open dialogue not a lecture.

## Goal

- Take home at least one idea for process/equipment/ or method improvement study to be done at your site.



# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

## Example #8 – TEAMWORK with CEMENT

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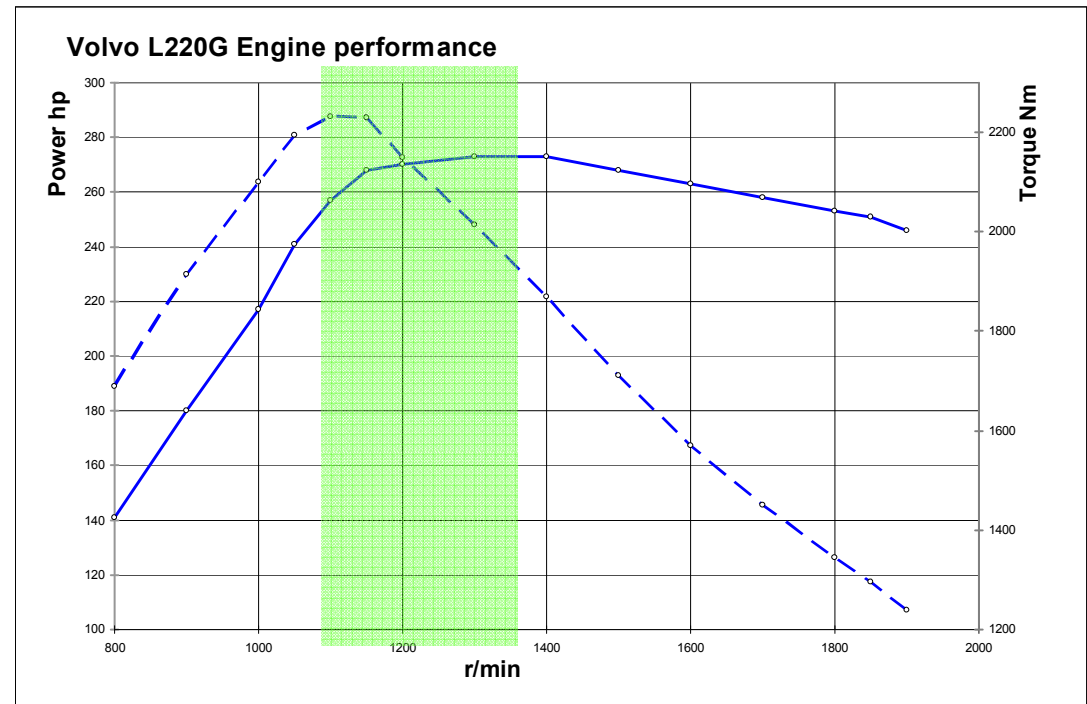
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# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Purchasing Criteria

- Ongoing training
- Monitoring systems
- Specifications
  - Lockup transmissions
  - Net vs. gross HP
  - Boom suspension (ride control)
  - Buckets and tires
- Fuel saving features
  - Auto-idle function
  - Auto-shutdown function
  - Hi torque/low RPM engines
  - Load sensing hydraulics vs gear pumps



1100-1350 rpm



# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Purchasing Criteria – All Equipment is not created equal

- Do you test? Do the homework and compare!

Pit Loading Test	Loader A	Loader B	Loader C	Loader D
Grand total Tons	7203.7	6341.9	6742.9	6662.1
Tot. Avg. Tons/Hr.	938.3	831.7	894.1	845.5
Tot. gallons used	115.5	123.2	150	180
Tot. Tons/gal.	62.4	51.5	45.0	37.0

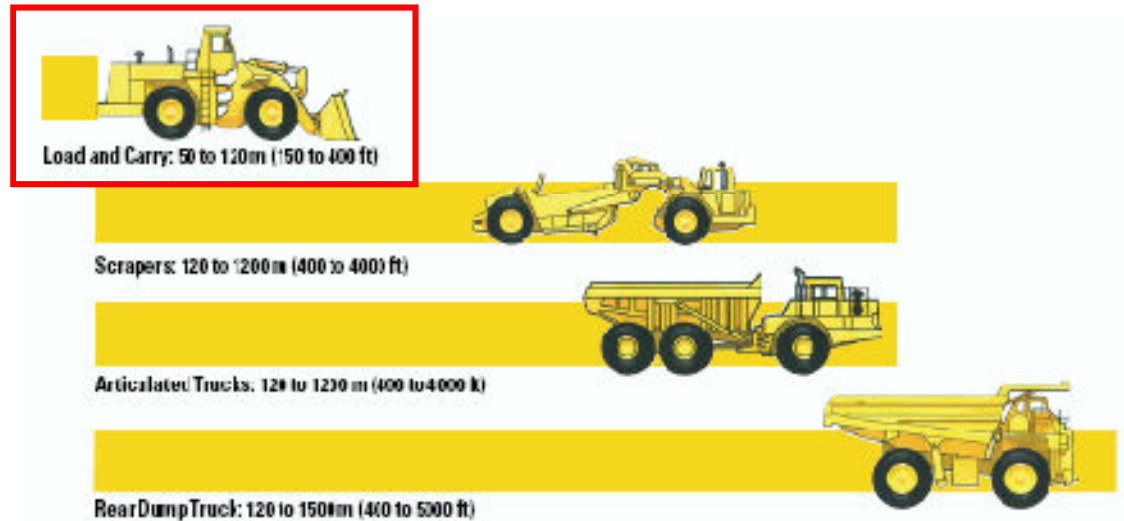
- A little means a lot even for just one piece of equipment!
- Just fuel difference – how much will you save with the increased tons/hr.?

Gallons at 800 tons/hr.	12.8	15.5	17.8	21.6
Annual Difference	\$0	\$16,286	\$29,819	\$52,728

# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Load & Carry

- Do you need trucks?
- Here's the traditional view.
- The goalposts are moving:
  - Breakeven closer to 650' (200m) due to technology advances.



## Benefits

- Fewer mobile machines: less operators, less traffic.
- Lower investments
- More flexibility on ramp/hopper design





# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

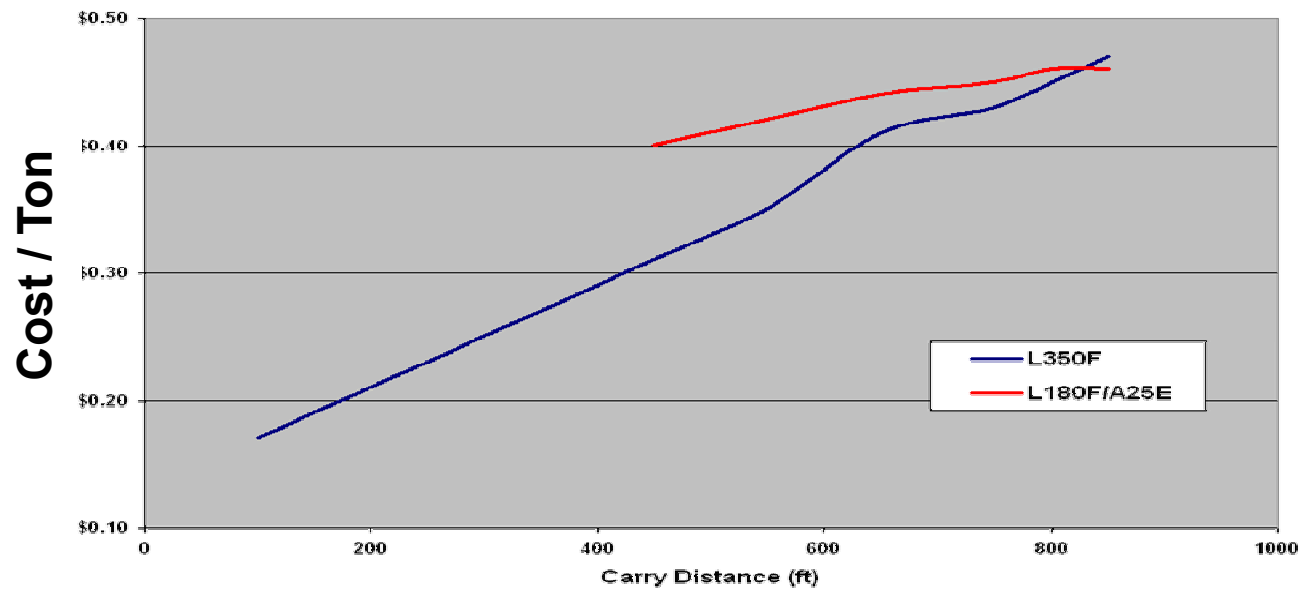
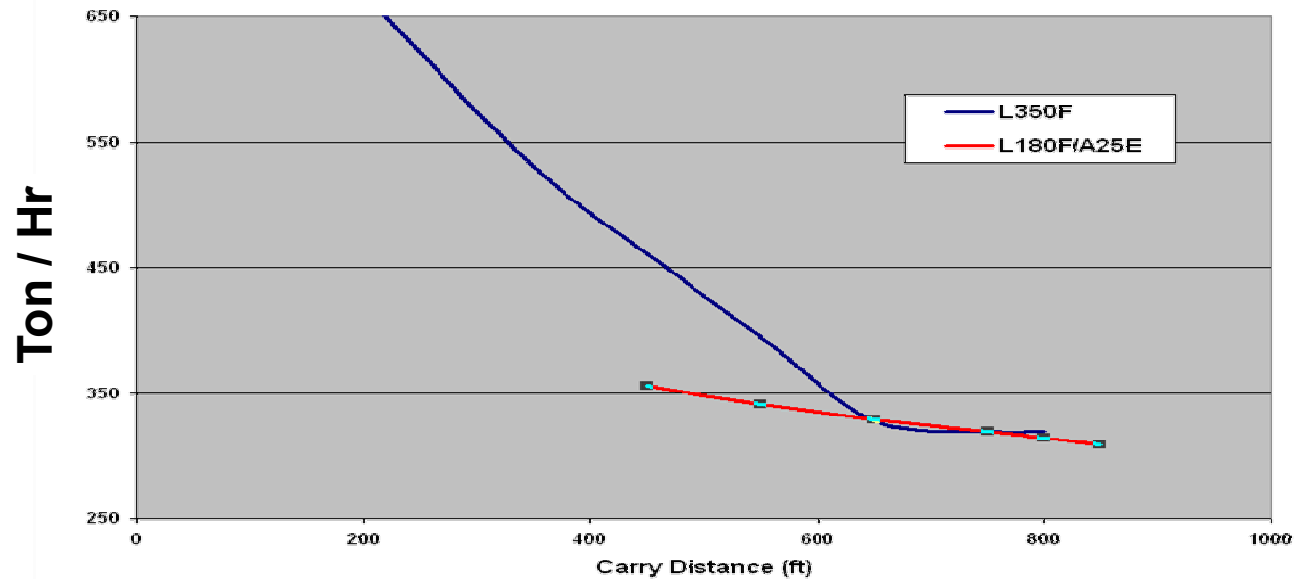
## Load & Carry



# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Load & Carry

- L350F vs. L180F + A25E



# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Best Loading Solution

### Alternatives

1. Wheel loader
2. Crawler excavator, backhoe
3. Crawler excavator, face shovel
4. Massive scale mining - continuous miner, cable shovel, dragline



# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Best Loading Solution



Criteria	Wheel Loader	Backhoe Excavator	Face Shovel
Productivity	YY	YYY	YY
Direct Digging	YY	YYY	YY
Mobility	YYY	Y	Y
Flexibility	YYY load/carry, coupler	YY hammer, ripper, coupler	
Bucket Selection	YYY	YYY	Y
Selection/Boulder handling	YY	YYY	Y
Truck Loading	side loading	side or rear	side loading
Loading Level	pit floor	bench or floor	floor
Needing Support Machines	YYY	YYY	Y
Reach	YY	YYY	YY
Capital Expense	YY	YY	Y
Resale	YYY	YY	
Running Costs	YY	YY	YY
Reliability	YYY	YYY	YY



### Key Rating

	poor
Y	fair
YY	good/excellent
YYY	exceptional

# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Benefits of Wheel Loaders

- **Mobility**
  - Possibility of load/carry on shorter distances (rule of thumb: up to 650ft)
  - Loading from different locations/depots to blend material
- **Utility**
  - Maintain roads, clean up loading area
- Additionally, with a quick coupler you can:
  - Do some odd or small jobs, for example clean around the conveyor
  - Use different buckets. The right bucket for the right purpose.
  - Easily switch to forks for block handling or material handling.

# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Benefits of Excavators

- Travel and Digging/Loading are separate modes
  - Faster load cycle times (swinging not traveling)
  - No/little undercarriage or tire wear during loading
- Handling variable material
  - Boulder handling, sorting
  - More reach
  - Better distribution of load in truck bed
- Bench management – less traffic by trucks
- Ancillary Jobs
  - Hammer/breaker
  - Quick coupler allows ripper attachment, other buckets

# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Best Hauling Solution

### Alternatives

1. Road trucks
2. Articulated dump trucks
3. Rigid framed dump trucks
4. Mobile crusher/conveyor



# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Best Hauling Solution

Criteria	Articulated Truck	Rigid Truck
Power/Weight Ratio	YY	YYY
→ Payload Capacity	YY	YYY
Top Speed	YY *	YYY
Gradeability	YYY	YY
Traction	YYY	Y
Visibility	YY	Y
Flexibility	YYY	YY
<i>Seasonality</i>	YYY	YY
<i>Variable roads</i>	YYY	Y
→ Loading Height	YYY	YY
Transportability	YYY	Y
Dimensions	YYY	Y
Capital Expense	YY	Y
Resale	YYY	Y
Need Support Machines	YYY	Y
Running Costs	YYY	YY
Fuel Efficiency	YYY	YY
Reliability	YYY	YYY

2

3



### Key Rating

	poor
	Y
	YY
	YYY

\* FS greatly improves





# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

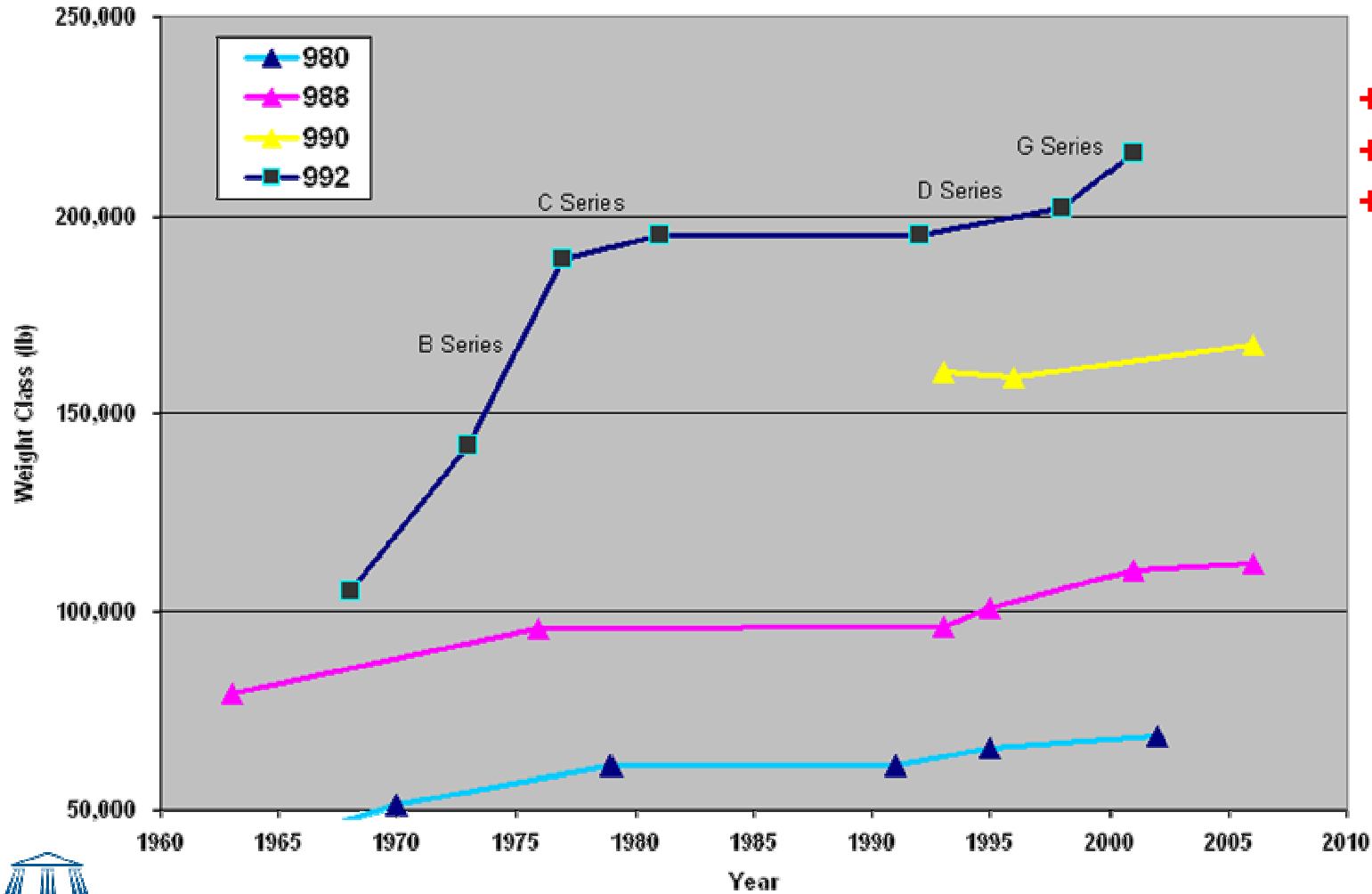
## Machine Size

- Does your fleet still match your current (and coming) production needs?
- **TRENDS**
  - Equipment continuously gets bigger, faster, more productive.
    - ... and more expensive.
- Has market demand followed the same pattern?

# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Machine Size

Wheel Loader Operating Weight over Time



+ power  
+ hydraulics  
+ drive train

# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Machine Size – Optimal Wheel Loader Match

2700 lb/cyd

Boom Trucks	Wheel Loaders**					
	L220F	Volvo L350F		Cat 988H	Cat 990H	Cat 992H
	Long	Std	Long	Either	Either	Either
	6.5 yd3	9.0 yd3	8.4 yd3	8.3 yd3	11.0 yd3	14.0 yd3
	5.0 m3	6.9 m3	6.4 m3	6.3 m3	8.4 m3	10.7 m3
<b>A35E</b> 37.0 Ton 33.6 t	3.0 4.0 Pass	3.0 3.0 Pass	3.0 3.0 Pass	3.0 3.0 Pass	2.49 2.5 Pass	1.96 2.0 Pass
<b>A40E</b> 43.0 Ton 39.0 t	4.90 5.0 Pass	3.53 3.5 Pass	3.81 3.8 Pass	3.90 4.0 Pass	3.90 3.0 Pass	2.28 2.3 Pass
<b>40T Rigid</b> 40.0 Ton 36.3 t	4.56 4.6 Pass	3.23 3.0 Pass	3.54 3.5 Pass	3.57 3.6 Pass	2.69 2.7 Pass	2.12 2.0 Pass
<b>50T Rigid</b> 50.0 Ton 45.4 t	5.70 5.7 Pass	4.0 4.0 Pass	4.40 4.0 Pass	4.46 4.5 Pass	3.37 3.4 Pass	2.85 2.6 Pass
<b>60T Rigid</b> 60.0 Ton 54.4 t	6.84 7.0 Pass	4.93 5.0 Pass	5.31 5.0 Pass	5.35 5.0 Pass	4.00 4.0 Pass	3.70 3.0 Pass
<b>70T Rigid</b> 70.0 Ton 63.5 t	7.99 8.0 Pass	5.75 6.0 Pass	6.20 6.0 Pass	6.25 6.0 Pass	4.71 4.7 Pass	3.70 3.7 Pass
<b>100T Rigid</b> 100.0 Ton 90.7 t	11.40 11.0 Pass	8.21 8.0 Pass	8.85 9.0 Pass	8.92 9.0 Pass	6.73 7.0 Pass	5.29 5.0 Pass

\*\* Maximum counterweight and pin-on spade bucket size assumed.  
Matching based on payload factor (body volume assumed to suit material density).

**Key**  
3 - 4 Passes Optimal matching  
5 - 6 Passes Secondary matching  
Passes Insufficient load height



2875 lb/cyd

Boom Trucks	Wheel Loaders**					
	L220F	Volvo L350F		Cat 988H	Cat 990H	Cat 992H
	Long	Std	Long	Either	Either	Either
	6.5 yd3	9.0 yd3	8.4 yd3	8.3 yd3	11.0 yd3	14.0 yd3
	5.0 m3	6.9 m3	6.4 m3	6.3 m3	8.4 m3	10.7 m3
<b>A35E</b> 37.0 Ton 33.6 t	3.06 4.0 Pass	2.85 2.9 Pass	3.06 3.0 Pass	3.06 3.0 Pass	2.34 2.3 Pass	1.84 1.8 Pass
<b>A40E</b> 43.0 Ton 39.0 t	4.60 4.6 Pass	3.52 3.0 Pass	3.57 3.6 Pass	3.60 3.6 Pass	2.72 2.7 Pass	2.14 2.0 Pass
<b>40T Rigid</b> 40.0 Ton 36.3 t	4.28 4.0 Pass	3.08 3.0 Pass	3.32 3.0 Pass	3.35 3.4 Pass	2.53 2.5 Pass	1.99 2.0 Pass
<b>50T Rigid</b> 50.0 Ton 45.4 t	5.35 5.0 Pass	3.88 4.0 Pass	4.16 4.0 Pass	4.18 4.0 Pass	3.16 3.0 Pass	2.48 2.5 Pass
<b>60T Rigid</b> 60.0 Ton 54.4 t	6.42 6.0 Pass	4.63 4.6 Pass	4.99 5.0 Pass	5.03 5.0 Pass	3.79 3.8 Pass	2.98 3.0 Pass
<b>70T Rigid</b> 70.0 Ton 63.5 t	7.49 7.0 Pass	5.40 5.0 Pass	5.82 6.0 Pass	5.87 6.0 Pass	4.43 4.0 Pass	3.48 3.5 Pass
<b>100T Rigid</b> 100.0 Ton 90.7 t	10.70 11.0 Pass	7.71 8.0 Pass	8.31 8.0 Pass	8.38 8.0 Pass	6.32 6.0 Pass	4.87 5.0 Pass

\*\* Maximum counterweight and pin-on spade bucket size assumed.  
Matching based on payload factor (body volume assumed to suit material density).

**Key**  
3 - 4 Passes Optimal matching  
5 - 6 Passes Secondary matching  
Passes Insufficient load height

# Haul & Load - Optimize Operations

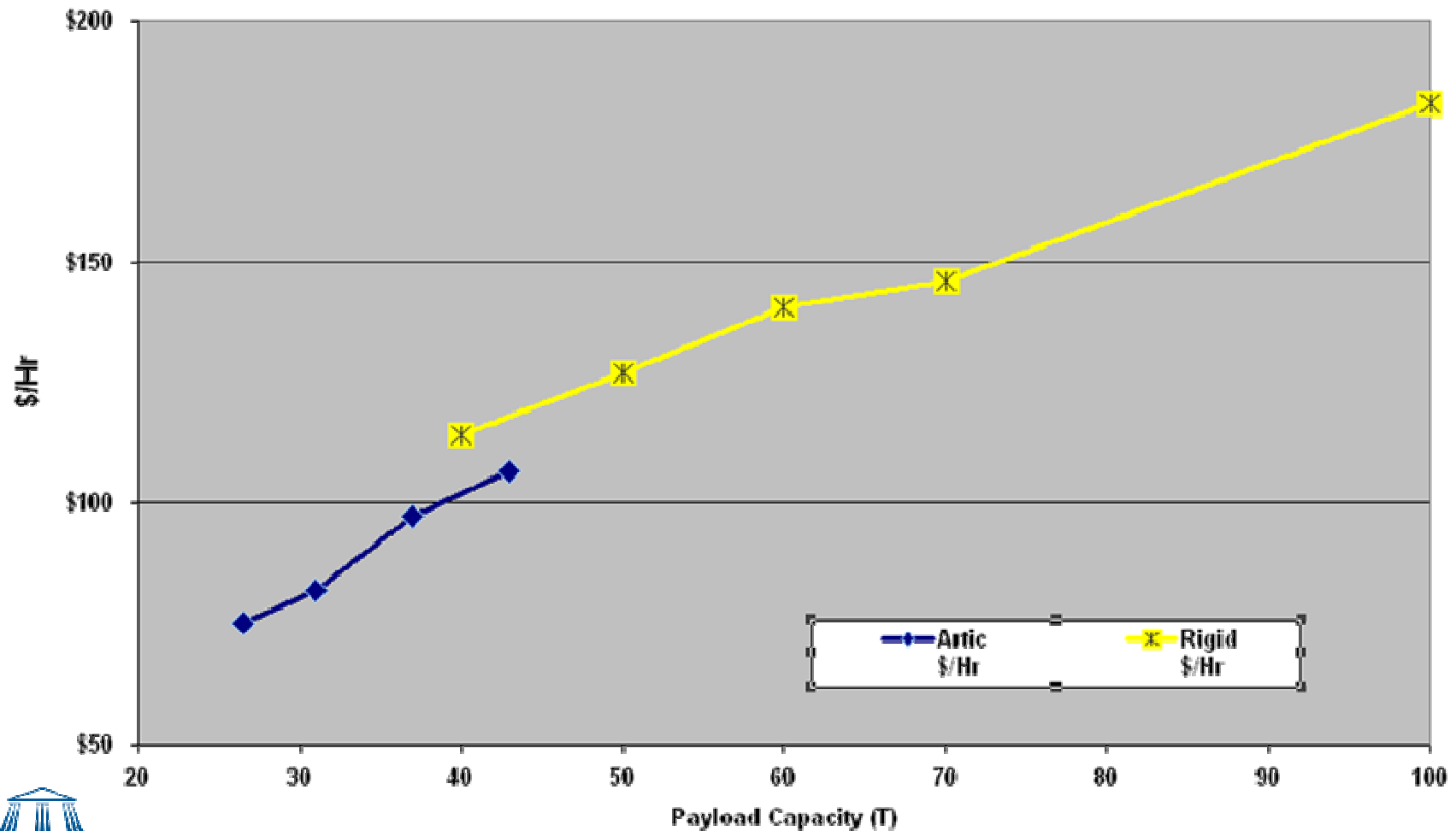
## Example #9 – HOW MANY PASSES?



# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Machine Costs

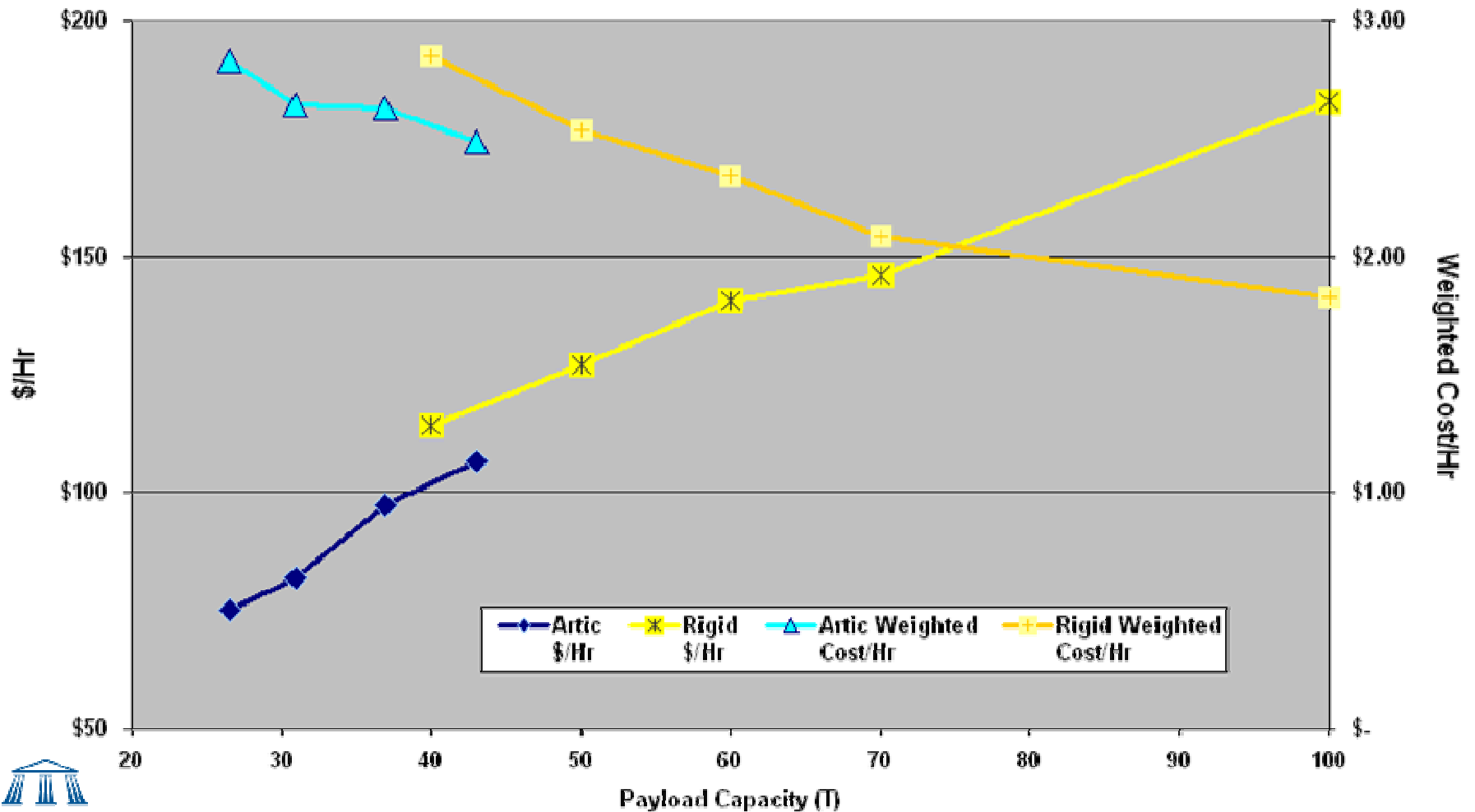
Estimated Hauler **O&O Costs**



# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Machine Costs

### Estimated Hauler O&O Costs



# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Decisions Decisions???

- So many alternatives
  - Best site layout – which routes, grades, turns, etc ...
  - Load & Carry vs. Load and haul
  - How many trucks, what size trucks
  - Excavator vs. Loader vs. Load and Carry
- How do you figure all out without years of study
- What if you want/need to change something

## **It's easy – site simulation study!**

- Most Equipment Manufacturers have software to do this for you

# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

- Create just about any scenario and mix that you want
- Adjust details in every aspect until it is tuned to your liking

The screenshot displays the 'Site Simulation 3' software interface, specifically the 'LOAD and HAUL' section. The 'Type of Calculation' is set to 'Quick Estimate'. The interface includes several navigation icons: Loading Analysis, Specification Comparison, View Volvo Publications, Equipment Selection, Fleet Comparison, and Calculate.

The main configuration area is divided into several sections:

- Fleet:** Set to 'Fleet-1' with an 'Excavation Target' of 1000000.00 Lcy. Actions: Edit, Add, Copy, Delete.
- Material:** Set to '[MST] Granite'. Actions: Edit, Add, Copy, Delete.
- Schedule:** Set to '[MST] 10 Hour Day - 50 Min hour'. Actions: Edit, Add, Copy, Delete.
- Haul Route:** Set to '[PRJ] Haul Cycle1'. Actions: Edit, Add, Copy, Delete.
- Loading Unit:** Set to '[PRJ] VOLVO L350F'. Actions: Edit, Add, Copy, Delete. Count: 1.
- Hauler Type 1:** Set to '[PRJ] VOLVO A40E FS'. Actions: Edit, Add, Copy, Delete. Count: Auto.
- Hauler Type 2:** Set to 'None'. Actions: Edit, Add, Copy, Delete. Count: 0.
- Hauler Type 3:** Set to 'None'. Actions: Edit, Add, Copy, Delete. Count: 0.



# Haul & Load – What you can affect tomorrow

## Conclusions

- Don't presume yesterday's solution:
  - Performance, cost/value, and market demand ALL change.
  - Technology
  - Application
- Make informed decisions for your future mobile needs.
- Study different solutions.
- **Challenge the status quo!**



# Haul & Load – Overall Conclusions

## Today

- Find cost efficiencies, starting with fuel.
  - Leverage your operators and suppliers

## Tomorrow

- Informed decisions in future planning.
  - Study different solutions
  - Again, leverage your suppliers.



**Thank You!**  
**Questions?**