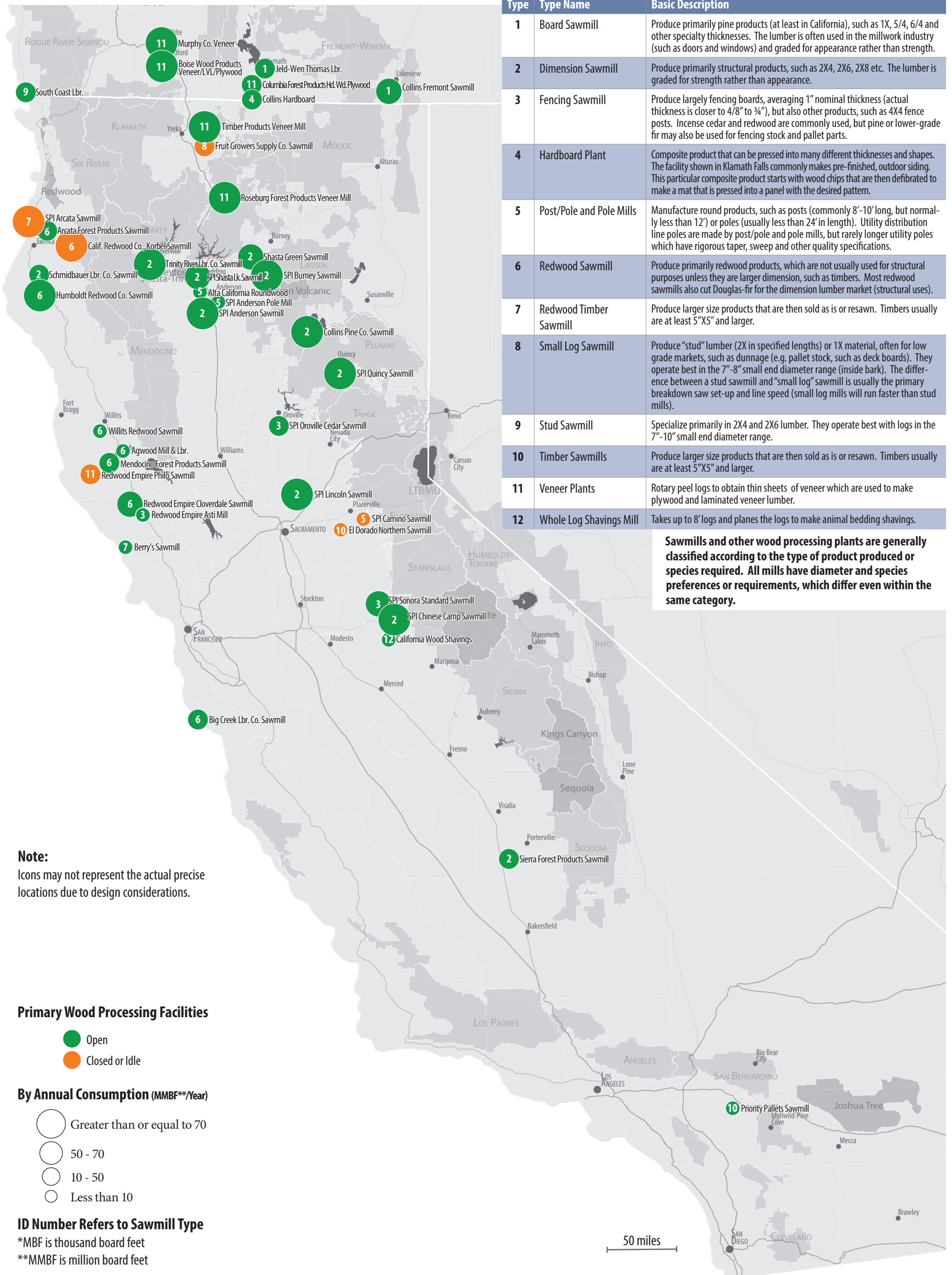




# PRIMARY PROCESSING FACILITIES UTILIZING LOGS OR CHIPS GREATER THAN 500 MBF\*/YEAR NOT INCLUDING BIOMASS ENERGY PLANTS AND MULCH/SOIL AMENDMENT FACILITIES

Type	Type Name	Basic Description
1	Board Sawmill	Produce primarily pine products (at least in California), such as 1X, 5/4, 6/4 and other specialty thicknesses. The lumber is often used in the millwork industry (such as doors and windows) and graded for appearance rather than strength.
2	Dimension Sawmill	Produce primarily structural products, such as 2X4, 2X6, 2X8 etc. The lumber is graded for strength rather than appearance.
3	Fencing Sawmill	Produce largely fencing boards, averaging 1" nominal thickness (actual thickness is closer to 4/8" to 3/4"), but also other products, such as 4X4 fence posts. Incense cedar and redwood are commonly used, but pine or lower-grade fir may also be used for fencing stock and pallet parts.
4	Hardboard Plant	Composite product that can be pressed into many different thicknesses and shapes. The facility shown in Klamath Falls commonly makes pre-finished, outdoor siding. This particular composite product starts with wood chips that are then defibrated to make a mat that is pressed into a panel with the desired pattern.
5	Post/Pole and Pole Mills	Manufacture round products, such as posts (commonly 8'-10' long, but normally less than 12') or poles (usually less than 24' in length). Utility distribution line poles are made by post/pole and pole mills, but rarely longer utility poles which have rigorous taper, sweep and other quality specifications.
6	Redwood Sawmill	Produce primarily redwood products, which are not usually used for structural purposes unless they are larger dimension, such as timbers. Most redwood sawmills also cut Douglas-fir for the dimension lumber market (structural uses).
7	Redwood Timber Sawmill	Produce larger size products that are then sold as is or resawn. Timbers usually are at least 5"X5" and larger.
8	Small Log Sawmill	Produce "stud" lumber (2X in specified lengths) or 1X material, often for low grade markets, such as dunnage (e.g. pallet stock, such as deck boards). They operate best in the 7"-8" small end diameter range (inside bark). The difference between a stud sawmill and "small log" sawmill is usually the primary breakdown saw set-up and line speed (small log mills will run faster than stud mills).
9	Stud Sawmill	Specialize primarily in 2X4 and 2X6 lumber. They operate best with logs in the 7"-10" small end diameter range.
10	Timber Sawmills	Produce larger size products that are then sold as is or resawn. Timbers usually are at least 5"X5" and larger.
11	Veneer Plants	Rotary peel logs to obtain thin sheets of veneer which are used to make plywood and laminated veneer lumber.
12	Whole Log Shavings Mill	Takes up to 8' logs and planes the logs to make animal bedding shavings.

**Sawmills and other wood processing plants are generally classified according to the type of product produced or species required. All mills have diameter and species preferences or requirements, which differ even within the same category.**



**Note:**  
Icons may not represent the actual precise locations due to design considerations.

**Primary Wood Processing Facilities**

- Open
- Closed or Idle

**By Annual Consumption (MMBF\*\*/Year)**

- Greater than or equal to 70
- 50 - 70
- 10 - 50
- Less than 10

**ID Number Refers to Sawmill Type**

\*MBF is thousand board feet  
\*\*MMBF is million board feet

50 miles