



## REPORT ON TRAINING CONDUCTED

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"Strengthening the performance of the Wood Processing Sector in Guyana, through Building Local  
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## FOREWORD

During period April thru December 2015, 17 courses were provided to a total of 320 operatives in the sawmilling/lumber yard sector, as well as the construction, and added value sector, in Guyana. The objectives of the training sessions were:

- a) to present the '**Code of Practice for Wood processing Facilities for Guyana (Sawmills and Lumberyards)**' developed for setting standards for the industry;
- b) to encourage operatives to consider or implement a number of incremental changes to their enterprises to improve their efficiency; and
- c) to encourage stakeholders to implement occupational safety and health practices.

The general feedback from representatives of the various enterprises may be summarized as follows:

- a) their business practices for the *local market* are aligned to customer behaviour-for example, most home-builders are reportedly *disinterested* in kiln-dried lumber, they are not willing to pay the price for kiln dried lumber, opting instead for the *cheapest* lumber available;
- b) sawmillers and lumber dealers will introduce new technology into their businesses if they can access funding at *attractive interest rates*; and
- c) sawmillers prefer forest concessions because they control all phases of timber utilization-including the first phases, the (directional) felling of trees and their transport to the mill.

Attendance at the workshops was below expectations, however the author believes that the persons who participated represent an adequate and critical mass of people that would start to create the desired changes in local sawmilling and lumberyard practices.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

GFC staffs, Pradeepa Bholanath, Tasreef Khan, Anna Mohase, Sonya Reece, Khemchan Persaud, Keith Austin, Luan Nero, and Khemraj Shiwram were particularly supportive during the training sessions. Useful inputs were also provided by Tony Joseph, Bob Semple, Michael Wilson and Patricia Smith. The support of the regional forestry staffs at Springlands, Georgetown, Soesdyke, Linden, Yarrowkabra, Parika and Supenaam in the mobilization of stakeholders and other logistical matters are hereby acknowledged.

Many of the participants offered very useful advice that would be considered in organizing future events.

Finally, special thanks are due to James Mentore et al of Farfan & Mendes Limited, who provided exceptional technical services for the saw doctoring course, and Mr. Clarence Agard, Saw Doctor, who shared his experiences with participants at the saw doctoring course.

Thanks are due too to Ming's Services Limited who willingly granted the use of its facility at Roed-en-Rust, East Bank Essequibo, and also to the GFC for the use of the Multiplex, Kingston and the Yarrowkabra Centre for training sessions.

## **ACRONYMS**

CPWPF	Code of Practice for Wood Processing Facilities
GFC	Guyana Forestry Commission
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
NDS	National Development Strategy, 2000
NFP	National Forest Plan

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Context for the training

Section 514 of GFC's National Forest Plan (NFP), 2011, Guyana mandates the GFC to develop standards and regulations for primary (wood) processing facilities, including portable mills. The standards contemplated respond to the criticism of the local wood processing sector over the years: for example, standards in the wood processing sector are low because customers have been *tolerant of shoddy materials* (NDS, 2000) and operatives in the sector have a *'limited understanding of the nature of the raw material'* (ITTO, 2003). In taking forward its mandate under the NFP, the GFC initiated the development of a Code of Practice for Wood Processing Facilities (Sawmills and Lumber Yards) (CPWPF) (see Figure 1) that *inter alia* will promote *'maximum returns from sawmilling and lumberyard operations'* (GFC, 2011).

In taking forward the training, a Wood Consultancy training agreement designated GFC/ 17/01/2014 was signed (Commissioner, GFC/Marshall) in July 2014. Two phases of work were contemplated: an **assessment phase** and a **training phase**.

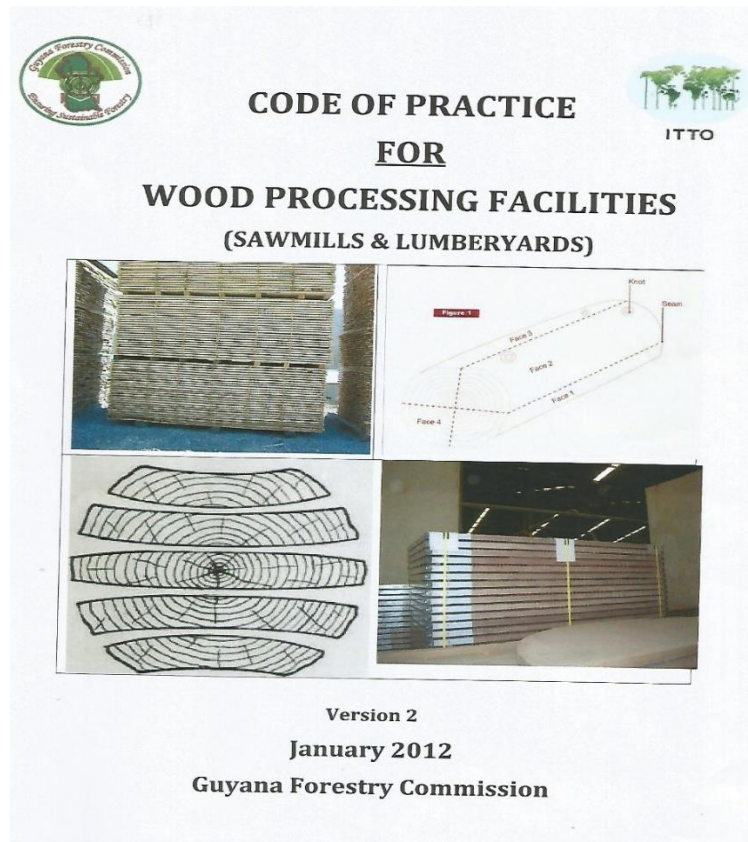


Figure 1: Cover page for the Code of Practice for Wood processing facilities

The training courses conducted and described in this report also represented another step in the process of preparing the sawmilling and lumber yard sector for a phased approach to the implementation of standards prescribed in the Code of Practice.

## 1.2 Training needs assessment

The assessment phase was conducted from July 2014 to March 2015 and entailed a comprehensive look at the practices employed by sawmillers and timber dealers, the diversity and distribution of sawmills, the skills base within the sector and an assessment of stakeholders' response to training or prescription of standards for the sector.

Complaints about the availability of markets and the need for low interest loans to foster the reengineering of sawmills dominated the assessment phase. Also, **owners** of sawmilling and lumber yard enterprises expressed a reluctance to expend more than a day for training sessions and were also reluctant to send their employees for training beyond one day.

At the end of the assessment phase, the content for the training courses was developed, using the broad thrust of the CPWPF but oriented mostly towards encouraging operatives to THINK about methods for improving same (please see Annexes I, II, III and IV). However, the consultant was always disposed to go deeper in sawmill technology, whenever required.

## 1.3 Mobilization of participants

Regional and district **forest** officers assisted in mobilizing the operatives in their district, in the distribution of flyers and the identification of venues for training sessions.

## 1.4 Training materials

A projector and computer were taken to every location; where electricity was not available, for example at Roed-en-Rust, Parika, a portable generator was used. Whenever necessary, a chalk-board and flip-charts were used for explanations. Moisture meters, Calipers and samples of wood were available at each session. (The GFC sells calipers and moisture meters to make it easier for the sawmillers and lumberyard dealers to obtain them). All participants were provided with a notepad and pen. (Snacks and lunch were also provided).

## 1.5 Training Locations

The training was decentralized with courses being held at seven locations as follows:

- a) Anna Regina
- b) Corriverton
- c) Georgetown
- d) Linden
- e) New Amsterdam
- f) Parika
- g) Yarrowkabra

The choice of locations was based on the highest clusters of sawmills and lumber yards.



## 1.6 Practical work

Practical work was stymied by the number of non-technical people attending the courses. Practical sessions were however possible at Yarrowkabra and at Parika, where trees and/or timber were available and used to illustrate, for example, some natural defects in timber (see Figure 2).

## 1.7 Training Output

During the training phase, 17 courses were conducted and 320 persons spread over seven geographic locations were trained (see Table 1, Annex V).

Table 1: Summary of courses conducted

C #	Date	Location	Target Group	No. of Persons	No. of Enterprises
1	2-May-15	New Amsterdam	Owners/Decision Makers	14	8
2	4-May-15	Corriverton	Owners/Decision Makers	18	7
3	22-Oct-15	Parika	Owners/Decision Makers	20	10
4	23-Oct-15	Anna Regina	Owners/Decision Makers	14	3
5	24-Oct-15	Yarrowkabra	Owners/Decision Makers	22	2
6	26-Oct-15	Georgetown	Supervisors/Managers	21	1
7	29-Oct-15	Yarrowkabra	Supervisors/Managers	24	4
8	30-Oct-15	Georgetown	Supervisors/Managers	22	14
9	5-Nov-15	Yarrowkabra	GFC Staffs/Regulators	27	1
10	27-Nov-15	Corriverton	Technicians-sawmills, lumberyards	18	6
11	28-Nov-15	New Amsterdam	Technicians-sawmills, lumberyards	16	6
12	30-Nov-15	Linden	Technicians-sawmills, lumberyards	19	13
13	1-Dec-15	Yarrowkabra	Technicians-sawmills, lumberyards	6	2
14	2-Dec-15	Parika	Technicians-sawmills, lumberyards	17	9
15	3-Dec-15	Anna Regina	Technicians-sawmills, lumberyards	17	5
16	4-Dec-15	Georgetown	Technicians-sawmills, lumberyards	22	11
17	12-Dec-15	Georgetown	Saw Doctors	23	8
				320	

## 1.8 Presentations

Sessions started at 09:00 hrs. and ended at 16:00hrs. Power-point presentations followed by a session for clarification and discussions was the means used to deliver the lecture. There was also either a chalk board or Flip chart used for additional clarification.

The presentations were kept to a very basic level: the emphasis was placed on appealing to sawmillers and lumber dealers *thinking* about what they do, *considering* what INCREMENTAL CHANGES they could make to improve their own businesses and urging them to invest in technology wherever practicable. The presentations were also kept to a simple level based on the background of participants. It was apparent that the Code of Practice for Wood Processing contains very modern sophisticated machinery and most sawmillers have no immediate plans to reengineer their sawmill

The presentations themselves (see Annexes I, II, III and IV) showed a number of practical situations prevailing in the sector and their consequences and ways in which simple administrative measures can address those.



Figure 2: Examples of natural defects in wood.

## 2.0 TRAINING MODULES AND TRAINING METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Training modules

#### 2.1.1 Sawmill & Lumber Yard owners/supervisors and technicians (two modules)

The modules for the three categories of operatives were similar (see Table 2) and two modules were developed:

- a) A modules for **owners/supervisors of sawmills and lumber yards**: these need to *approve* mill or lumber yard modifications, the purchase and use of new technology, and training for their employee. **A total of 45 persons benefitted from these courses.**
- b) A module for **technicians in sawmills and lumber yards**: at the end of the day, these make small decisions every day about the various tasks that determine whether the enterprise performs creditably or not. **A total of 62 persons benefitted from these courses.**

Table 2: Outline of courses for decision makers and supervisors of lumber yards and sawmills

<b>Opening Statement</b>	<b>We are having a <i>discussion</i>.....Our job is to point out how you can add value to the enterprise and optimize the value of timber at hand....</b>
<b>Course content</b>	<p>Our discussion today....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Introduction, course objectives...</li> <li>2) Timber and its properties...</li> <li>3) Overview of sawmilling concepts and practices...</li> <li>4) Occupational safety and health in wood processing.....</li> <li>5) Measuring &amp; improving sawmilling efficiency through log input practices, technology, skills sets...</li> <li>6) Post sawmilling treatment of timber...kiln drying, preservation, grading</li> <li>7) Marketing as the basis for wood processing...</li> <li>8) Recommended administrative practices</li> </ol>
<b>Session Goals</b>	<p>At the end of the course, participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement measures to prevent timber degrade</li> <li>• Explain measures to optimize timber utilization</li> <li>• Develop and implement basic occupational safety and practices</li> <li>• Recognize the value of technology for creating more value</li> <li>• Recognize adequate skills sets in creating value</li> <li>• Make simple recommendations and decisions for changes in the way work is done....</li> </ul>

Although similar in outline, the **level of detail varied considerably with the target group** (see Power Point Presentations, Annexes I & II). While the discussion with owners of sawmills and lumberyards dealt with the big picture, such as for example the need for fully functional equipment, the value of skills sets, the need to continually look for opportunities to make improvements, occupational safety and health (see



Figure 3) and the inevitability of standards in the sector, the sessions for technicians dealt more detail on, for example, the properties of timber, the peculiarities of the timber resources available (see Figure 4), wood conversion methods and the need for stacking timber properly.

Many owners of sawmills and lumber Yards sent representatives and these were not necessarily technical persons, also many owners of lumberyards attended the sessions earmarked for technicians.



Figure 3: There is the need to provide all technicians with personal safety gear



Figure 4: Differences in size, shape, taper, and grade must be planned for.

### 2.1.2 Saw doctors

For the session for saw doctors, the opportunity was taken to utilize the services of three experts in the sector: Mr. Clarence Agard, saw doctor, supported by GFC’s saw doctor, Mr. Tony Joseph; and a team from Farfan & Mendes Limited, vendors of Wood Mizer Portable sawmills, led by Mr. James Mentore.

The saw doctors’ course was conducted in four phases:

- a) Introductory remarks on the value of skilled saw doctors for the sector and introduction of the three experts;
- b) A field tour of GFC’s saw shop where the experts discussed the function of the various pieces of equipment (see Table 3);
- c) A field tour of the exhibits set up by Farfan & Mendes with the emphasis on the use of technology for band saw maintenance;
- d) A classroom session for discussion and clarification.

The opportunity was also provided for participants to interact with the experts on a one to one basis to discuss specific issues.

Table 3: List of equipment examined and discussed-saw doctoring module

#	EQUIPMENT
1	Armstrong Hand Gulliter
2	Vollmer Dornham Tungsten Carbide Circular Saw Sharpener
3	GRIFO Automatic knife grinder
4	Wadkin Profile Grinder
5	Vollmer Dornham automatic sharpener for circular saws, band saws and gang saws
6	Armstrong Stretch Roller
7	Armstrong Vise Clamp
8	Vollmer Dornham Narrow-Band Saw Sharpener

A total of 13 persons benefitted from this course.

### 2.1.3 GFC Staffs –Regulators

The course for GFC staffs was conducted at Yarrowkabra. The GFC staffs had the longest training sessions: they covered the same content as the technicians, but there were two **additional** presentations (see table 4 and Annexes III and IV)):

- a) Introduction to the Code of Practice for Wood Processing Facilities (see Annex III)
- b) Core Issues in the implementation of the code of Practice for Wood Processing Facilities (see Annex IV)

Table 4: Outline of Course for GFC Staffs

Our discussion today.....	
<b>Introductory session</b>	<p>Introduction to the Code of Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Garnering benefits from workshops....</li> <li>• Primary responsibilities of forest officers...</li> <li>• Why a Code of Practice? What's the fuss?</li> <li>• Useful concepts for a discussion on 'wood processing/sawmilling and post treatment practices for timber...</li> <li>• Core elements of the Code of Practice for Wood Processing...</li> <li>• Engagement/Extension methods with the sawmilling/lumber yard subsectors...</li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>
<b>Prescriptions of the Code of Practice</b>	<p>Core issues in the implementation of the Code of Practice for Wood Processing Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-sawmilling requirements.....</li> <li>• Sawmilling requirements...</li> <li>• Quality Assurance....</li> <li>• Other technical requirements</li> <li>• Social requirements.....</li> <li>• Health and Safety Requirements.....</li> <li>• Environmental requirements.....</li> </ul>
<b>Main session</b>	<p>Lumber yards and sawmills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber and its properties...</li> <li>• Overview of sawmilling concepts and practices...</li> <li>• Occupational safety and health in wood processing.....</li> <li>• Measuring &amp; improving sawmilling efficiency through log input practices, technology, skills sets...</li> <li>• Post sawmilling treatment of timber...kiln drying, preservation, grading</li> <li>• Marketing as the basis for wood processing...</li> <li>• Recommended administrative practices</li> </ul>

A total of 27 forest officers benefitted from this course. GFC staffs also participated in the course for saw doctors and were in attendance at the courses held at the regional locations.

Most of the GFC staffs timber graders and have a very good working idea of the properties of timber and the legal framework for logging operations. Consequently there was heavy emphasis on them knowing the CoP inside out and coaching measures for persuading sawmillers and lumber yards on issues of occupational safety and health. One could argue that once there is enough discipline at the level of the enterprise for adopting basic occupational safety and health issues, it would be easier to move on to other standards.

### 3.0 ISSUES RAISED AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 3.1 Target groups and attendance

In many sawmills, apart from the owner, there is no clear categorization of employees; most employees are involved in several, if not all aspects of the work. For lumber yards as well, there is hardly any employee categorization, everyone is expected to be part of every activity. Also, many sawmillers and lumber dealers maintain a small number of employees, relying on casual labourers whenever business expands.

Generally, the owners and management sawmilling and lumber yard enterprises were interested in the course but avoided going themselves or avoiding sending a very senior person<sup>1</sup>. In fact most owners of sawmills and lumber yards said they were not prepared to spend more than a few hours at the training sessions. Instead many sent just one representative, and in many cases, a non-technical person was sent (to gather information). There were a few cases where one participant represented two or more enterprises.

Where there participants of varying or dissimilar backgrounds, the discussion was low key, except for the session in Linden, where there was an 'aggressive mix' of sawmillers, lumber dealers, loggers, contractors and consultants. On the other hand the discussions for the saw doctoring courses and for GFC staffs respectively were much more intense and animated because the participants for these latter courses had more similarity in interests, background, knowledge and experience.

On the basis of discussions with sawmillers in particular, it did not seem likely that there would be any major attempt to replace any of their equipment. There is however considerable scope for improvements in the methods used to process logs, in timber flows through the mill, and in post processing management of timber. It also emerged that many sawmillers who could afford portable mills were in fact purchasing them, arguing that while portable mills have restrictions on log length and log diameter, they also have relatively lower running costs than static mills.

#### 3.2 Operatives' knowledge base

Farfan & Mendes has been doing considerable extension work among the owners of portable mills and the operatives of these sawmills have a very good idea of what it takes to run a successful, efficient and viable sawmilling operation producing high grade lumber. It also emerged that there are a few operatives in the sector who have worked in the sawmilling sector in Canada and the Caribbean.

It emerged that many operatives consider their knowledge as trade secrets: they all listen, but do not put forward ideas, unless you get them on a one to one basis. For example, many saw doctors who were mum during the course, engaged in animated discussions once they had the undivided attention of the experts.

#### 3.3 Regional Sessions

The regional sessions were much easier to arrange than originally contemplated and operatives showed gratitude for this. But the only way to get the full attention of any enterprise is to visit its facility. At the facility, owners and senior managers are more forthcoming with issues facing them and they prefer to discuss these issues on a one to one basis with policy makers or technical specialists. They show less

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<sup>1</sup> Ganesh Singh and Brothers were exceptions in this regard....the company sent three of its senior managers.

enthusiasm for a shared, organized approach (with other sawmillers and owners of lumber yards) on any discussion on the resolution of issues affecting the sector. This is sad because policy makers want to know about issues *impacting on the sector*.

### 3.4 Lukewarm approach to training

Surprisingly, many sawmillers and lumber dealers still take a lukewarm approach to training opportunities, even when the training is free. This situation requires more engagement with the owners and sawmills and lumberyards.

### 3.5 Timing of training sessions

It is difficult to choose a period that sawmillers will find convenient either for themselves or their employees. Even when the sawmillers are asked to suggest the time and place for training sessions, they do not turn up, or appear for a few hours then must leave for another appointment.

### 3.6 Controlling quality

Most persons engaged in value added timber production would rather have their own concessions where they claim that they can exercise more control over log quality. The issue of log quality, especially internal defects not discernible in the log, is a source of conflict between sawmillers and loggers. Sawmillers simply prefer to pay for logs ***after the log has been processed***, so they can make deductions for defective timber when making payment; loggers want immediate payment for logs sold.

### 3.7 Use of safety gear

Many sawmillers and lumber yard owners do not force employees to use personal safety gear because in many cases, employees have threatened to leave their jobs rather than wear safety gear. Sawmillers and lumber-yard owners claim that it is **very difficult to get workers**. No employee declares any long term commitment to any enterprise and no one wants a contract; this situation stymies investment in training because no employer has any guarantee that any trained person would stay with the enterprise.

### 3.8 Kiln dried lumber

Many owners of lumber yards argue that they can't sell kiln dried lumber because most consumers are always looking for the cheapest lumber.

### 3.9 The need for low interest loans

Many sawmillers recognize the need to improve or rehabilitate their sawmills by investing in technology and human resources in order to optimize the use of lumber or to add more value to timber. They can only do this however on the basis of funding and current interest rates on loans from commercial banks are unattractive.



## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

### *I. Additional training*

The point was made that the availability of training courses for the sector depends to a great extent on the need displayed by the sector. In other words the willingness of the GFC to provide training that benefit the sector depends on the interest in such training demonstrated by the sector. The bottom line then is that if enterprises do not respond positively to (free) courses offered by the GFC, GFC would find it difficult to justify running any courses for the sector.

### *II. The need for extension training at the level of the enterprise*

Given the diversity in sawmill design and sawmill components in Guyana, it may make sense to do training on an extension basis at the level of the enterprise. This would of course be more time consuming and more costly and if such extension type training were to be implemented, sawmillers and lumber yards should pay for such training.

### *III. Formal training in basic sawmilling, wood technology*

There is the need for formal vocational training in basic sawmilling and moulder operations, respectively. Current courses in wood work run by the Ministry of Education (Guyana Technical institute) or the Ministry of Youth and Sport (Kuru Kuru Training Centre) do not serve the sawmilling sector.

### *IV. The need for a critical mass of the skills sets:*

The GFC, in collaboration with the University of Guyana should address the following skills sets urgently

- **Saw doctoring** (most saw doctors can manage portable mills but not the big static mills with heavy-duty band saws, circular saws and gang saws); the old timers are gradually going off the scene; note that even the Surinamese come to Guyana looking for saw doctors. There are very few people in Guyana at this time who can use the machines listed in Table 3.
- **Timber identification:** very, very few people know more than 25 species of timber and this could represent a major disaster for the national thrust towards the use of a larger number of species.
- **Log analysis:** making proper judgments about the best method for processing any log to optimize its best grades.

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**Annex 5: Master list of attendees**

<b>C #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Enterprise Represented</b>	<b>Contact #</b>
1	4-May-15	New Amsterdam	a. S. Singh LY; b. J. Singh LY, c. J Singh and Daughters LY	592-331-0336, 592-322-5357, 592-336-6479
			Chanmonie Soodoo LY	592-322-0436
			a. Ameerally Sawmills/ b. AMACO Inc., c. Memorex Enterprise	592-333-2616 592-333-3025 592-333-9000
			Mohinie Gumtie LY	592-337-4659
2	5-May-15	Corriverton	R. Prasad SM	592-623-6800
			S. Ramdeholl LY	592-335-0100
			Imran Shaffeeullah SM	592-339-2356
			Khemraj Ramesh LY	592-339-2531
			Imran Shaffeeullah SM	592-339-2356
			Raymond Singh & Sons Ltd.	592-339-2638
			Bajjnauth & Sons	592-339-2515
Mappena Woods	592-335-3294			
3	22-Oct-15	Parika	CCFAPA	592-673-6529
			SCHAITRANJON	592-262-0246
			N & S LY; AA Khan & Sons SM	592-677-7127
			A Khan LY	592-260-2589
			RL Sukhram & Son SM	592-262-0330
			Parika SM	592-260-4239
			Bissoon SM	-
			M. Persaud & Sons	592-644-7509
			LS HARRIDA SM	592-262-0095
Bhola SM	592-262-0097/99			
4	23-Oct-15	Anna Regina	Quality Lumber Products	592-648-3856
			N. Singh LY	592-655-8909
			NANDKISHORE SINGH	592-688-3077
			CONSULTANT	592-667-4792
5	24-Oct-15	Yarrowkabra	Rohan & Rohan Timber Products	592-6638685
			BULKAN TIMBER WORKS	592-693-2017
6	26-Oct-15	Georgetown	DAVO'S LY	592-233-2758
7	29-Oct-15	Yarrowkabra	A Famey & Son Lumber Yard	592-266-5581
			Cummings Wood Products Ltd	592-261-6400
			Jettoo's LY & SM	592-226-2756
			Zuman LY	-
8	30-Oct--15	Georgetown	LINEAR WOODS	592-686-0103
			Rohit Lumber Yard & sawmill	592-626-8602
			S. R. & S LY & SM Establishment.	592-671-4632
			Y. Singh LY and SM	592-261-2495
			S & J LY	592-231-7216
			CITY log Sales	592-225-5550
			Jettoo LY & SM	592-226-2786
			a. Walligna Guyana Shingles b. M & S Bissoon	592-624-7285 592-612-4088
			a. Rainforest Timber Dealers b. R.J.S SM	592-227-0016 592-629-7611
			Wamara Woodworking	592-699-4274
			Sunshine Timbers	592-687-0064
Home Builders Lumber Yards	592-227-8169			
9	5-Nov-15	Yarrowkabra	GFC Staffs/Regulators	592-686-2771
				592-661-0196

				592-626-3057
				592-650-4698
				592-613-1103
				592-665-1912
				592-682-9485
				592-234-0702
				592-612-0919
				592-625-9853
				592-644-0717
				-
				592-697-1311
				592-660-0188
				592-683-2110
				592-687-5689
				592-697-1995
				592-650-3668
				592-661-5266
				592-672-5513
				592-665-2901
				592-699-0300
				592-670-8641
				592-662-3344
				592-610-7942
				-
				592-676-0271
10	27-Nov-15	Corriverton	Shaffeeullah sawmill	592-339-2356
			V.B. Buchan LY	592-335-0001
			Vishal & Sons	592-335-0825
			Khemraj Ramesh LY	592-339-2531
			Vishal Singh & Sons Business Est.	592-335-0805
			Ganesh Singh & Brothers Logging Inc.	592-335-0851
			Ganesh Singh & Brothers Logging Inc	592-335-0851
			Wahab & Sons Lumber Yard	592-338-4956
11	28-Nov-15	New Amsterdam	Illegible data	Missing data
			L & R	Missing data
			Macbe SM	Missing data
			N & F. Bacchus SM	Missing data
			Contractor	Missing data
			G. Singh LY	Missing data
12	30-Nov-15	Linden	Chetram Brothers	592-442-4446
			CFPAA	592-604-1050
			CFPAA	592-698-6748
			MAC Enterprise	592-612-1012
			LAFPA	592-688-3811
			Barrow Lumberyard	592-622-6032
			Kissoon Dial Sawmill	592-672-9172
			R. PERSAUD SM	592-692-2668
			Central SM & LY	592-658-6461
			C. Grenville SM	592-674-1756
			Adonis Lumber Enterprise	592-681-1955
			Downer's LY	592-690-8140
			Linden Forest Station	592-444-4727
			Linden Forest Station	592-444-4727
			Linden Forest Station	592-444-4727
			Rockstone Loggers	592-616-9986

			Rockstone Loggers	592-675-1521
			Muritaro Village Council	592-627-6175
			Muritaro Village Council	592-660-3240
13	1-Dec-15	Yarrowkabra	Nazir Tropical Timbers	592-661-6793
			Spencer Lumber Yard	592-664-6329
			Spencer Lumber Yard	592-664-6329
14	2-Dec-15	Parika	A Forester Lumber yard	592-268-3305
			Parika Sawmills Ltd	592-260-4239
			R. Ruben SM	592-260-0361
			K. Mangal & Sons	592-644-7509
			M. Persaud & Sons	592-644-7509
			D. Ramadhin	592-644-7509
			R. L. Sukhram and Sons Sawmill	592-262-0330
			Sandra Chaitranjan and Sons SM	592-262-0246
			Bhola's Sawmill	592-262-0097
15	3-Dec-15	Anna Regina	JACKLOW	592-638-9585
			St. Denny's Tapakuma Lake	592-673-4387
			St. Denny's Tapakuma Lake	592-693-9448
			St. Denny's Tapakuma Lake	592-686-4811
			Ahmad Insanally Sawmills	592-658-5089
			N. Singh LY	592-686-3077
			Consultant	592-667-4792
16	4-Dec-15	Georgetown	Deodat Deokinandan & Sons Timbers	592-602-2982
			Davo's LY	592-616-5814
			GOPI LY	592-227-2811
			Ganesh Cheddie SM	592-264-2524
			Tasleem Drepaul ESTB	592-267-5547
			S R & S Lumber & sawmilling ESTB	592-671-4632
			S R & S Lumber & sawmilling ESTB	592-664-3756
			Walligna Guyana Shingles Inc	592-624-7285
			M& S Bissoon Sawmilling Co.	592-612-4088
			KEVEM SM & LY	592-615-2406
			M&D Logging Investments	592-601-0107
			M&D Logging Investments	592-650-3788
			Roy Parsuram LY	592-621-9578
17	12-Dec-15	Georgetown	ECOWOODS	592-266-5464
			ECOWOODS	592-266-5464
			Lumber Master Guyana Inc.	592-685-7255
			Lumber Master Guyana Inc.	592-266-5694
			GFC	592-682-9485
			Y. Singh Sawmill & Lumber Yard	592-261-2495
			G & I Sawmill & Logging	592-264-2524
			GFC	592-697-1311
			SR&S LY	592-685-4363
			Walligna Guyana Shingles Inc.	592-612-4088
			GFC	592-610-7942
			GFC	592-686-2771

**Total Participants from the above entities: 320**