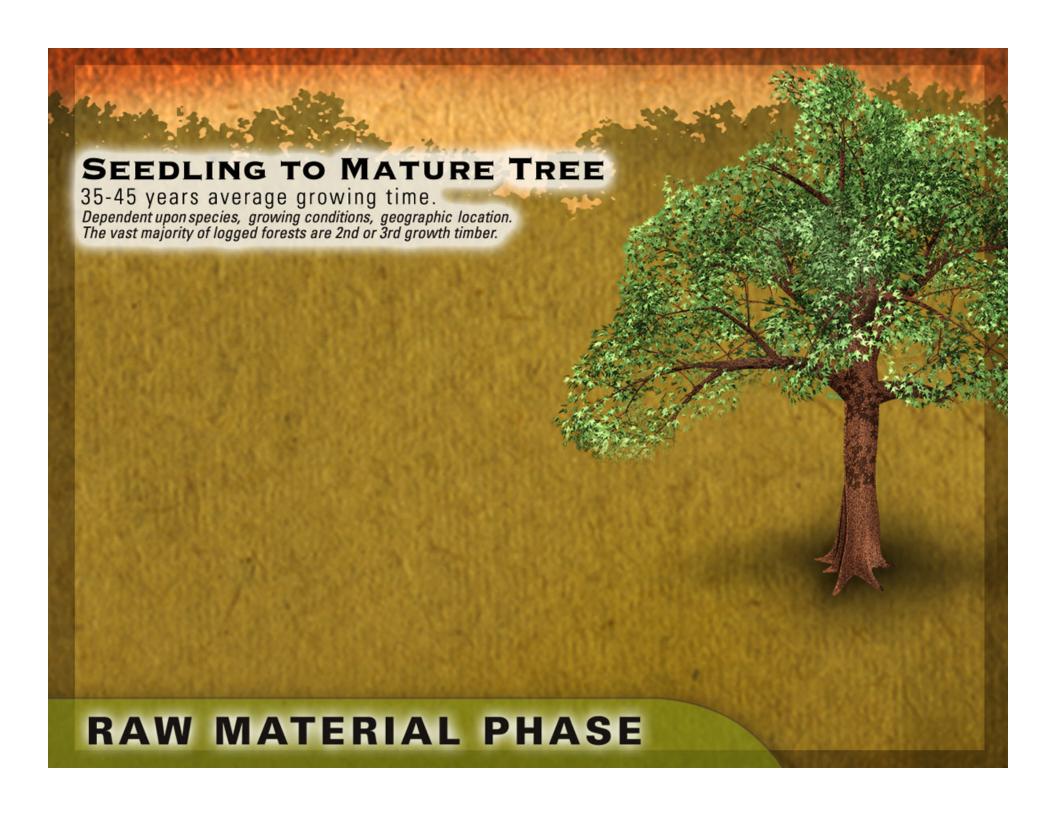
FROM TREE TO TRACK

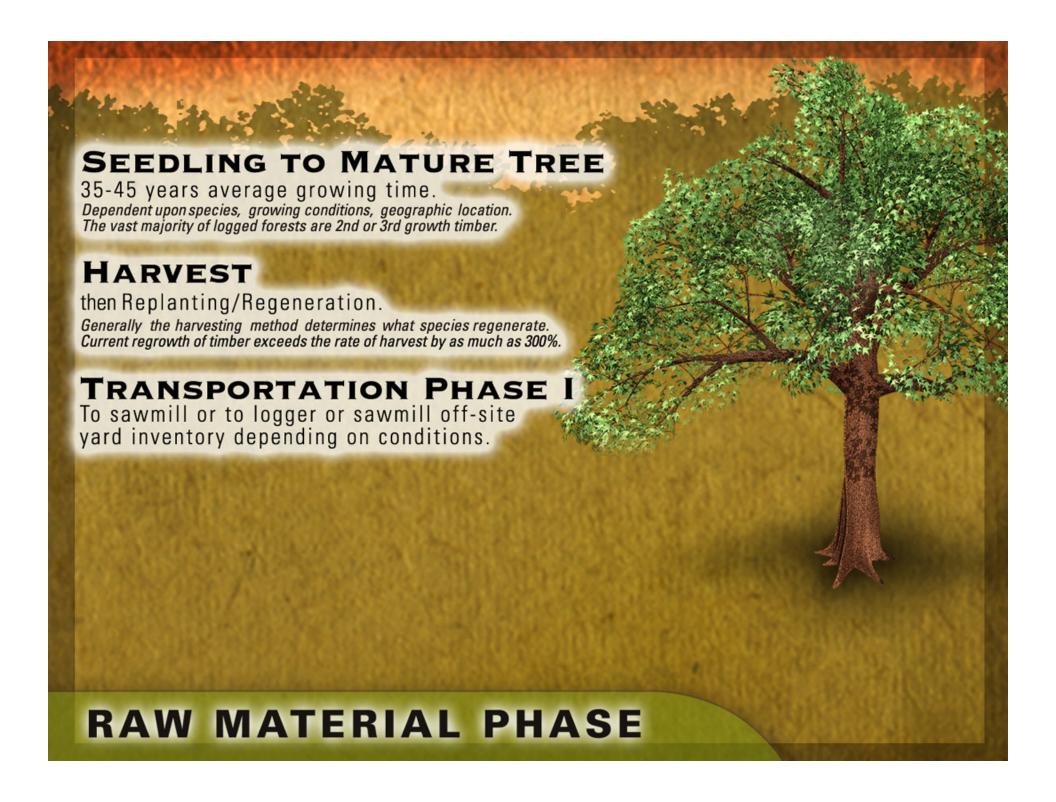
Crosstie production is a complex and time-consuming process.

Though they are the backbone of our railroads, crossties and the extraordinary performance they deliver are often taken for granted. Inside is a detailed explanation of just what all goes into producing one of the most enduring products in the railroad industry -- the treated wood crosstie.









SEEDLING TO MATURE TREE 35-45 years average growing time. Dependent upon species, growing conditions, geographic location. The vast majority of logged forests are 2nd or 3rd growth timber. HARVEST then Replanting/Regeneration. Generally the harvesting method determines what species regenerate. Current regrowth of timber exceeds the rate of harvest by as much as 300%. TRANSPORTATION PHASE I To sawmill or to logger or sawmill off-site yard inventory depending on conditions. INSPECTION PHASE I Logs sorted by species and grade as they arrive at sawmill. RAW MATERIAL PHASE

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Logs sawn into rough products.

Tie logs can be sawn into a variety of end products that may or may not yield a tie depending on market product pricing.

INSPECTION PHASE II

This is where the sawyer determines what products to cut from log.

Other Log Products

Pallet lumber, grade lumber of varying thicknesses that yields flooring, furniture blocks/lumber, cabinet lumber, moulding/millwork stock.

Center of Log Products

Ties, pallet cants, lumber, industrial timbers.

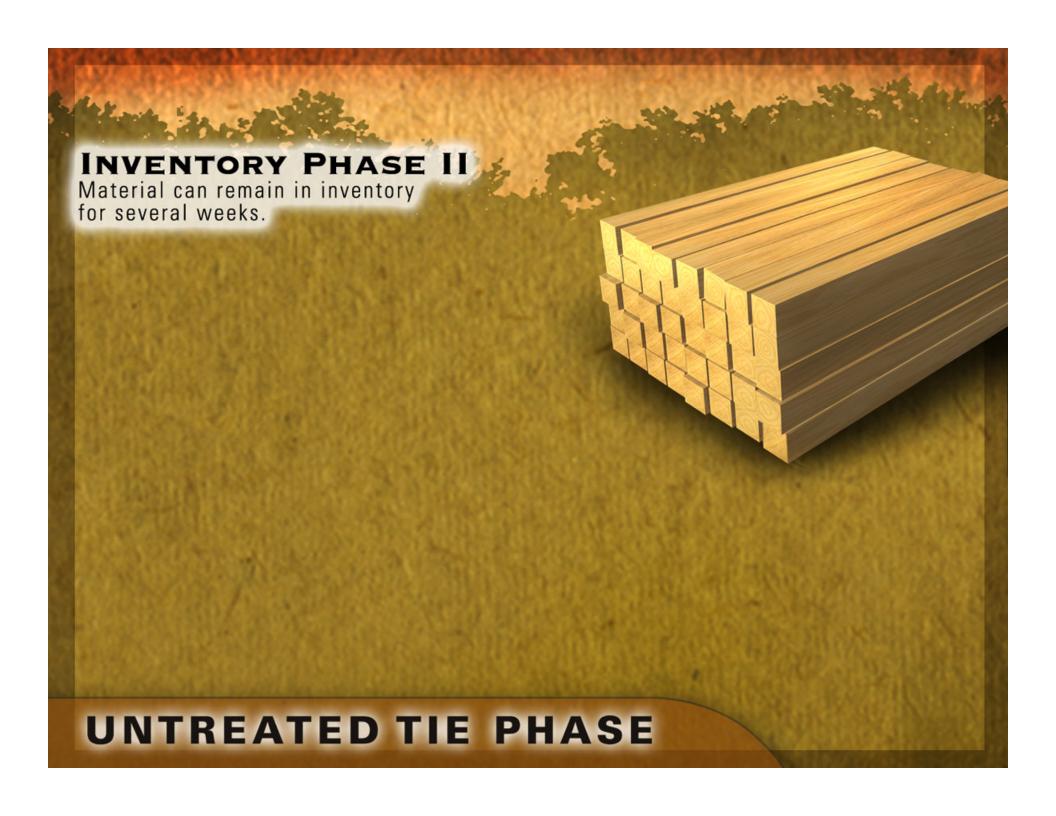
INSPECTION PHASE III

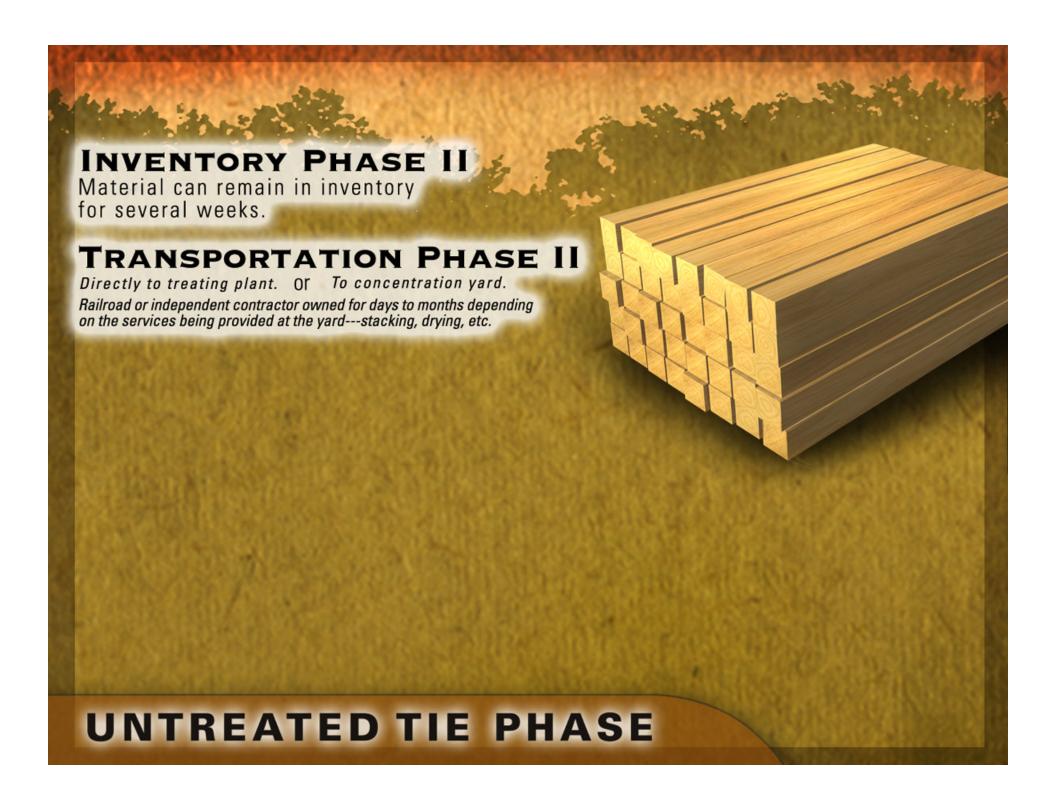
This is where an inspector determines where the rough product stands in the grade. This is where the first opportunity for degrade or fall-down occurs after sawing. GRADE TIES-7x9, 7x8, 6x8, of either 81/2 or 9 feet in length.

►INDUSTRIAL TIES not meeting grade, but serviceable.

LANDSCAPE TIES not serviceable ties (cull).

RAW MATERIAL PHASE





INVENTORY PHASE II

Material can remain in inventory for several weeks.

TRANSPORTATION PHASE II

Directly to treating plant. Of To concentration yard.
Railroad or independent contractor owned for days to months depending on the services being provided at the yard---stacking, drying, etc.

INSPECTION PHASE IV

Inspection prior to payment for untreated ties.

Degrade or fall-down can occur at this point as well.



If ties are held by an independent contractor for partial processing, such as sorting by grade, end plating or trimming, this would occur prior to Transportation Phase II to treating plant and inspection phase IV at treating plant.

Transportation Phase II to Treating Plant also Inspection Phase IV when ties arrive at treating plant.

PROCESSING PHASE II Begins with precision double-end-trimming, incising, end-plating, boring for pre-plating kerfing and branding of ties. **UNTREATED TIE PHASE**

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Stack for air drying Mixed hardwood species 4-8 months Oaks 8-12 months



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PROCESSING PHASE III - INSPECTION PHASE V

Air dried ties are inspected and packaaged for treatment.

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Pre-Treatment

(if specified)

Borate Diffusion Requires 2-6 weeks in storage

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If pretreatment is specified, ties must still be air-dried for 4-12 months depending on species and location.

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Package for Boultonizing*

Up to 1 month

 Boultonizing is an in-cylinder rapid drying / treatment process that allows that allows green ties to be creosote treated without air drying storage time.

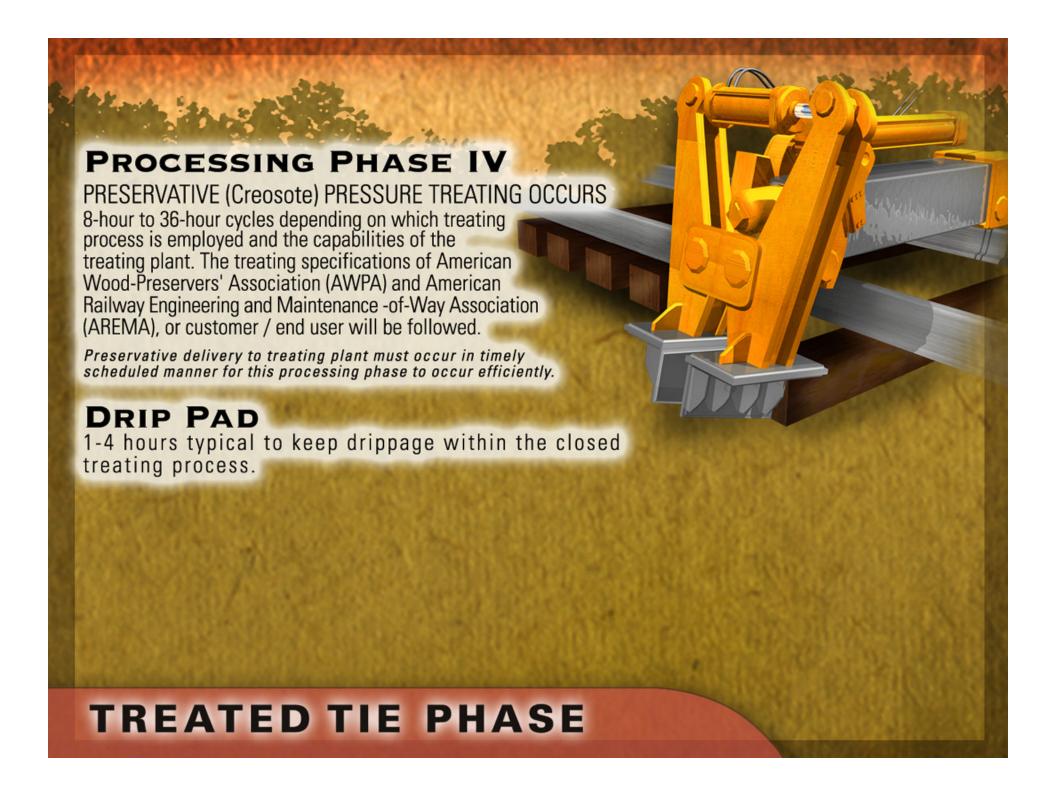
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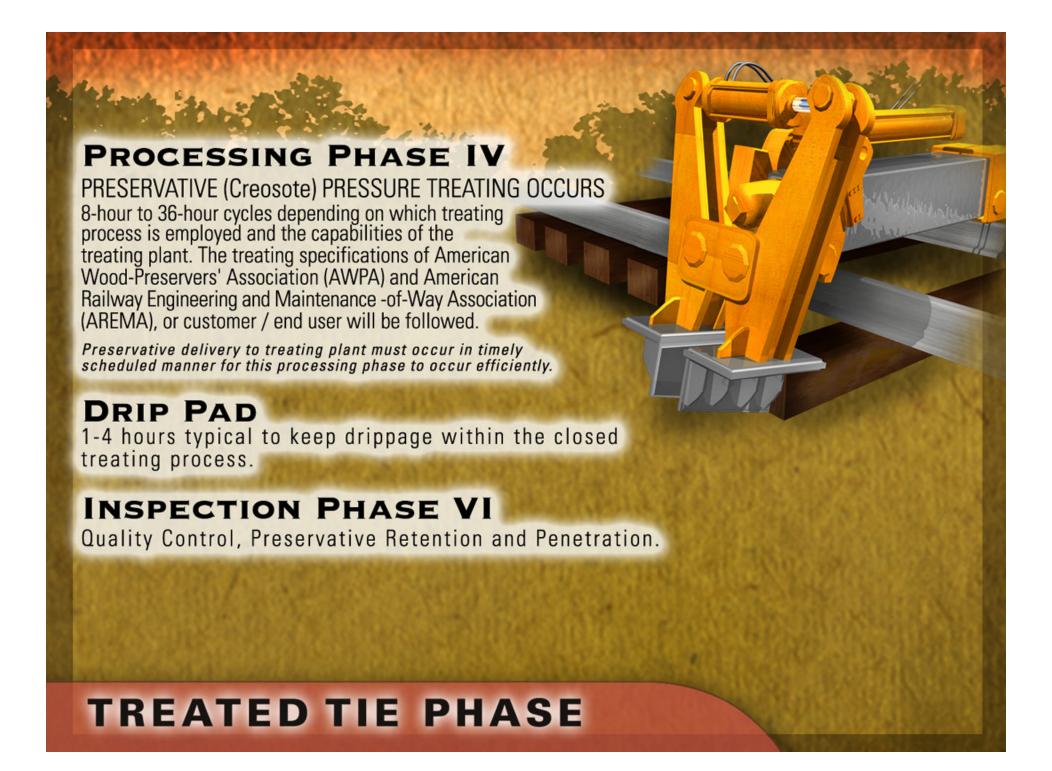
In some circumstances ties that have been stacked for air-dry for as much as 2 months will be Boultonized.

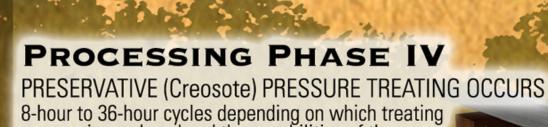
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8-hour to 36-hour cycles depending on which treating process is employed and the capabilities of the treating plant. The treating specifications of American Wood-Preservers' Association (AWPA) and American Railway Engineering and Maintenance -of-Way Association (AREMA), or customer / end user will be followed.

Preservative delivery to treating plant must occur in timely scheduled manner for this processing phase to occur efficiently.

DRIP PAD

1-4 hours typical to keep drippage within the closed treating process.

INSPECTION PHASE VI

Quality Control, Preservative Retention and Penetration.

INSPECTION PHASE VII

Customer and/or plant personnel provide one additional inspection prior to transportation.









INSTALLATION IN TRACK

By mechanized tie gangs or mechanized installation crew.

IN TRACK SERVICE FOR 30-35 YEARS AVERAGE

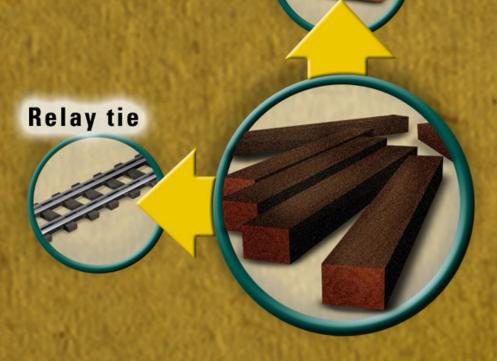


When a crosstie reaches the end of service in Class 1 rail line, its usefulness can be extended as a relay tie in short line or regional railroads, as a landscape or fence timber, as fuel in a co-generation or bio-mass fuel recovery operation, or as material to be reconstituted into another product. Ultimately, all ties are properly disposed of.









Landscape tie or fence post







Landscape tie or fence post





