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# Investigating the Use of Small-Diameter Softwood as Guardrail Posts: Static Test Results

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### Abstract

Round guardrail posts may provide an important valueadded option for small-diameter thinnings. Such posts require minimum processing and have been shown to have higher strength compared to the equivalent rectangular volume. The resulting value-added product may bring a higher return compared to lumber. The obstacles to immediate utilization of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir guardrail posts are the need for full-scale crash testing, a visual grading rule, and an installation guide. This paper reports on the static and dynamic tests performed at the USDA Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, and the Midwest Roadside Safety Facility in Lincoln, Nebraska, to determine material properties for designing a new Midwest Guardrail System for round wood posts. Grading practices are recommended for round ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and southern yellow pine guardrail posts for the new Midwest Guardrail System.

Keywords: Round guardrail posts, small-diameter, Midwest Guardrail System, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, southern yellow pine.

#### Conversion table

To convert from	То	Multiply by
Foot (ft)	Meter (m)	0.3048
Inch (in.)	Meter (m)	0.0254

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## Investigating the Use of Small-Diameter Softwood as Guardrail Posts: Static Test Results

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### Introduction

For many years there has been ongoing discussion on ways to manage fuel and reduce fire control costs and damage on forested lands. This discussion has led to various strategies to prevent catastrophic fires by reducing fuel loadings (i.e., excess biomass), including prescribed burning, salvage timber operations, pruning, pre-commercial thinning, and mechanical or chemical release. In western forests, salvage timber operations and pre-commercial thinning reduce fuel loadings by removing small-diameter and low-valued material. Although these activities are believed by many to be an effective fire prevention technique, their cost effectiveness cannot be properly evaluated until all costs have been accurately determined. As more end uses for this traditionally underutilized wood become available, the overall operational costs will be reduced as a result of the financial and societal benefits that are generated. One potential use for forest thinnings is for the round guardrail posts that are used along highways for motorist safety (Paun and Jackson 2000). There are over 7,200 km of guardrail sold in the United States per year. This translates into more than 3.8 million posts (of some type) being used. A large volume of thinnings could be utilized if the thinned material is shown to perform adequately as guardrail posts. For a given volume of wood, round posts can provide twice the market value of rectangular posts and nine times the market value of chips. There are substantial opportunities for implementing round posts into W-beam guardrail systems throughout the United States, especially if it can be shown that several wood species can be acceptable for use in these crashworthy barrier systems.

### Background

For more than 50 years, longitudinal barrier systems have been used to prevent errant motorists from colliding with dangerous rigid hazards along highways and roadways. Although several different longitudinal barrier systems can be found throughout the United States, W-beam guardrail systems have historically been the most common. In general, W-beam guardrail systems consist of three major components: a steel W-beam rail element, evenly spaced support posts, and guardrail blockouts. Guardrail posts are manufactured from either wood or steel. For wood guardrail systems, both 152.4- by 203.2-mm rectangular and 184.1-cm-diameter round post cross sections have been successfully utilized. They are generally manufactured from No. 1 grade southern yellow pine (SYP). Wood blockouts are usually incorporated into the design to position the W-beam rail away from the sides of the posts that face traffic. The positioning of the rail forward from the posts reduces the likelihood that a vehicle will snag on the posts as well as the potential for vehicular instability and/or rollover.

In terms of material costs to the end user (e.g., state highway agencies), typical price ranges per guardrail post for steel, rectangular wood, and round wood alternatives are \$12 to \$16, \$11 to \$19, and \$11 to \$13, respectively (costs were provided by a major manufacturer of roadside safety hardware). Although an SYP round post alternative has the lowest price, implementation of round-post W-beam systems has been mostly limited to the State of Texas. Funding was gathered and cooperators solicited to initiate a project to demonstrate the feasibility of using Douglas-fir (DF) and ponderosa pine (PP) in a strong-post W-beam guardrail system (strong-post means the majority of the posts in the system are meant to withstand impact with minimal dynamic deflection).

### Objectives

The following objectives were identified for our guardrail post project.

- 1. Obtain technical data that would demonstrate whether small-diameter softwoods harvested from fuel reduction projects could be used for highway guardrail applications. Investigate the use of PP and DF, with SYP as baseline material. The test variables included post size, grade, and post embedment depth.
- 2. Determine reasonable grading practices for round guardrail posts manufactured from PP, DF, and SYP.
- 3. Investigate, design, and make recommendations for the use of round wood posts, including all these species, in the Midwest Guardrail System (MGS) or in a new strong-post, W-beam guardrail system. Utilize a proven nonlinear, dynamic vehicle-to-barrier impact analysis computer simulation program.
- 4. Conduct full-scale vehicle crash tests at Test Level 3 (TL-3) according to the impact safety standards of the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report No. 350 (Ross and others 1993) to demonstrate the use of wood round post alternatives in longitudinal barrier systems.
- 5. At the completion of the project, prepare an installation manual and standard computer-aided design (CAD) plans for round-post highway guardrail systems using PP, DF, and SYP.

### Work Plan

The work plan for this research project consists of five distinct phases. Phase I includes an initial project planning period, testing component setup and preparation, and the wood materials acquisition and grading. Phase II includes static and dynamic evaluation and determination of the structural properties of the three wood post materials when subjected to a cantilevered loading. Phase III includes a dynamic evaluation of the post-soil forces for each wood species when subjected to a cantilevered loading using varying post embedment conditions. Phase IV consists of BARRIER VII computer simulation of vehicle-to-barrier impacts for the three round post wood alternatives. This computer modeling is then used to evaluate and predict dynamic barrier performance as well as to make any necessary design modifications. Phase IV also includes the final design of the barrier system as well as the preparation of an installation manual and standard CAD plans. Phase V includes full-scale vehicle crash testing conducted according to current impact safety standards and preparation of reports to summarize work completed. Appendix A shows more details and the timeline.

This report focuses on the static testing in Phase II conducted at the USDA Forest Service Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) in Madison, Wisconsin, and also includes some data from and comparisons to the dynamic test information collected at the Midwest Roadside Safety Facility (MwRSF) in Lincoln, Nebraska. A visual grading rule for round guardrail posts developed by experts from Timber Products Inspection Graders, FPL, and MwRSF is also presented.

### Sampling

Three species were sampled in Phase II of the testing project: SYP, PP, and DF. The SYP material came from the following manufacturers: Arnold Forest Products in Louisiana, Interstate Timber in Tennessee, and Burke-Parsons-Bowlby in West Virginia. All of the SYP material had been treated by the suppliers to ground a contact retention level of 0.5 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> with chromated copper arsenate (CCA). The PP material was obtained from Hill Products Group and the posts came from both Wyoming and South Dakota. These posts were treated by Hill Products Group with CCA to a retention level of 0.5 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>. The DF material was from two different suppliers in Oregon: Rouge Valley Fuels and Goshen Forest Products. The DF material was treated with ammoniacal copper quat type B (ACQ-B) by All-weather Wood Products or J. H. Baxter & Co. to retention levels greater than  $0.5 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ .

The test matrix for the Phase II cantilever tests is shown in Table 1. There were two rounds of testing in Phase II that were meant to provide test information to bracket the appropriate diameter for the final guardrail system design. For this research effort, it was planned that each species contain a sample of 75 pieces in order to contain a wide range of knot sizes and growth rings. To ensure proper amounts of each category, Timber Product Inspection grading supervisors assisted in identifying posts with the required diameter knots and rings per inch (1 in. = 25.4 mm) (hereafter referred to as rpi). The study was set up so that both static and dynamic tests would be performed on three knot-ring combinations (BKN LRD, SKN LRD, and SKN HRD). There were two types of knots, which varied depending on species: big (BKN) and small (SKN). There were two categories of rpi: low (LRD =  $\leq 4$  rpi) and high (HRD =  $\geq 6$  rpi). The three combinations were tested both statically and dynamically. Further, tests of a larger sample more representative of the expected global post population was also tested statically.

For each round of testing, 10 posts for each species and knot–ring category were identified to have the appropriate knot–ring combinations. An additional 45 posts were collected from the larger population of posts for static testing. At FPL, 360 static tests were planned; at MwRSF, 90 total dynamic post tests were planned.

After the samples were delivered to FPL, the knots for each post were mapped in more detail and a more rigorous measurement of rpi and percent latewood were determined from digital photographs of the ends of the posts. Appendix B contains an example data sheet for knot mapping. Each post was weighed and measured. Longitudinal stress wave modulus of elasticity (SWMOE) was determined. The posts were sorted by SWMOE and then randomly assigned to either dynamic or static testing. In Round 2 of the DF sample, five

			Rou	nd 1			_		Rou	nd 2			
	Γ	DF	F	р	S	YP	Ē	<b>)</b> F	Р	P	S	YP	
	184	-mm	216	-mm	190	-mm	178	-mm	190-	-mm	171-	-mm	
Variable <sup>b</sup>	ST	DY	ST	DY	ST	DY	ST	DY	ST	DY	ST	DY	Total
BKN LRD	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
SKN LRD	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
SKN HRD	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Population	45		45		45		45		45		45		270
Total tests	60	15	60	15	60	15	60	15	60	15	60	15	450

Table 1-Number of static (ST) and	dynamic (DY) te	ests in Rounds <sup>,</sup>	1 and 2 of the
Phase II cantilever beam tests <sup>a</sup>			

<sup>a</sup> Static tests were conducted at FPL, dynamic tests at MwRSF. DF, Douglas-fir; PP, ponderosa pine; SYP, southern yellow pine.

<sup>b</sup> BKN, big knot; SKN, small knot; LRD, ≤4 rpi; HRD, ≥6 rpi; Population, random mixture of posts.



Figure 1—Posts soaking in water before testing.

posts originally picked to be tested statically were sent to Lincoln for soil embedment testing; therefore only 40 tests of the population were conducted for Round 2 of the DF.

The static and dynamic material was stored in water tanks until testing to simulate the most severe environmental condition of being placed in wet soil (Fig. 1). As a result, the portion of the post that was to be below the ground was above the fiber saturation point and the groundline moisture conditions were typically in a range of 20% to 50% moisture content (MC) at time of test.

### **Test Methods**

The static cantilever post tests were conducted using a 1-million-lb (4,448.2-kN) test frame at FPL (Fig. 2a), with

a loading rate of 0.0085 m/min (0.33 in/min). Loads were recorded on a 222.4-kN (50,000-lb) load cell in Round 1 testing and a 111.2-kN (25,000-lb) load cell in Round 2. Deflections were recorded using three linear variable differential transformers (LVDTs). One LVDT was located under the concentrated load, one located at the groundline, and one located at the bottom of the post (Fig. 3). The maximum load, modulus of rupture (MOR), and time to failure were determined.

Dynamic cantilevered post tests were conducted at MwRSF using a 7.1-kN (1,605-lb) rigid-frame "bogie" (wheels mounted on a rigid steel frame) vehicle (Fig. 2b). A more complete description of the Phase II dynamic tests can be found in Hascall's thesis (Hascall 2005). In these tests, the bogie traveled at approximately 32 km/h (20 mi/h) in Round 1 and 21.7 km/h (13.5 mi/h) in Round 2. A pickup truck with a reverse tow system was used to propel the bogie. One triaxial piezoresistive accelerometer system with a range of  $\pm 200$  g was mounted on the bogie near its center of gravity and used to measure acceleration in the longitudinal, lateral, and vertical directions at a sample rate of 3,200 Hz. Three pressure tape switches, spaced at 1-m intervals and placed near the end of the bogie track, were used to determine the speed of the bogie before impact. Two high-speed digital video cameras, operating at either 500 or 29.97 frames per second, were independently used to document the tests. All dynamic tests recorded the force-time profiles using accelerometer data.

### **Results**

The following sections summarize static and dynamic test results for Round 1 and Round 2. This information was used to determine the necessary post diameter for successful performance in the MGS. A complete listing of the test results for Phase II is given in Appendix C. Selected percentiles for the population samples are shown in Appendix D.





Figure 2—Test setup for (a) static and (b) dynamic tests.



Figure 3—Static test setup showing the location of loading and LVDTs.

#### Static and Dynamic Tests

Both static and dynamic results for SWMOE, MOR, and peak load are presented in Table 2 for comparison.

### Phase IIa (Round 1) Testing

Box plots summarizing the Round 1 test results for peak load and MOR are shown in Figures 4a and 5a, respectively. As would be expected, the most restrictive grading condition, SKN-HRD, had the highest values for all species tested. As is expected with wood, the average dynamic test results for MOR and peak load were always higher than the static. The low-grade LKN-LRD material and the SKN-LRD material were not statistically different from each other in the test for the three species groups but were consistently in the lower part of the overall populations distribution. Also, the difference in MOR between the strength of PP and the other stronger structural species DF and SYP was clearly evident.

The peak load, MOR, and material dimensions were studied to determine if any changes were required. Peak load capacity is a principal parameter for guardrail post design. Based on previous MGS post testing, a peak load of 44.5 kN (10,000 lb) was selected as the target for the round post tests. The peak load level of the PP, given its size (215.9-mm (8.5 in.) diameter top end) compared to that of DF and SYP (190 mm and 184 mm (7-1/2 in. and 7-1/4 in.), respectively), was considerably higher than the desired value. After analyzing the data, the research team decided that the SYP and DF posts could be reduced slightly in diameter and still perform adequately in the MGS. The results also suggested that a larger reduction in the PP cross section may be possible for the post to carry loads similar to those of SYP, and a slightly smaller post size for SYP should be investigated. The new sizes for Round 2 were a top-end diameter of 190.5 mm (7-1/2 in.) for PP, 171 mm (6-3/4 in.) for DF, and 177.8 mm (7-in.) for SYP.

After the first test round, important flaws were found in the standard methods used in the dynamic cantilever bogie tests. Post strength may have been overestimated by as much as 50% because of the effects of inertia, leading to inaccurate and misleading diameter calculations. An alternative procedure was investigated in a series of three additional cantilever bogie tests. These tests confirmed the problem and showed that a reduction in bogie impact speed would substantially reduce the effects of inertia, leading to a more accurate prediction of ultimate fiber stress. Unfortunately, the flaws were not identified in time to modify the original diameter calculations because the posts had already been ordered; however, the adjustments were utilized in the second round of tests.

### Phase IIb (Round 2) Testing

The results of Round 2 tests for peak loads and MOR are shown in Figures 4b and 5b, respectively. The most restrictive grading condition, SKN-HRD, had values that are in

				Ro	ound 1					Rou	nd 2		
		Γ	<b>D</b> F	F	P	S	YP	I	OF	F	P	SY	ζP
		190	mm	216	mm	184	mm	171	mm	190	mm	178	mm
	Target diameter	7-1/	'2 in.	8-1/	'2 in.	7-1/	4 in.	6-3	/4 in.	7-1/	'2 in.	7 i	n.
Test mode		ST	DY	ST	DY	ST	DY	ST	DY	ST	DY	ST	DY
	SWMOE (GPa) $(\times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2)$	9.9 1.43	9.6 1.39	6.8 0.99	6.9 1.00	7.6 1.10	7.0 1.02	9.2 1.34	10.1 1.47	4.5 0.65	4.3 0.63	7.4 1.08	6.3 0.91
BKN LRD	MOR (MPa) (lb/in <sup>2</sup> )	42.4 6160	60.9 8830	26.9 3900	44.8 6500	34.5 5000	48.3 7010	39.9 5780	49.8 7220	35.0 5070	45.9 6650	35.1 5090	38.5 5580
	Peak load (kN) (1,000 lb)	41.8 9.4	59.6 13.4	45.4 10.2	73.4 16.5	32.0 7.2	48.5 10.9	28.5 6.4	40.9 9.2	33.8 7.6	39.1 8.8	32.0 7.2	33.8 7.6
	SWMOE (GPa) (×10 <sup>6</sup> lb/in <sup>2</sup> )	9.7 1.40	9.5 1.38	5.4 0.78	5.4 0.78	6.5 0.94	4.0 0.58	10.5 1.52	10.1 1.46	4.3 0.62	4.6 0.67	4.2 0.61	4.4 0.64
SKN LRD	MOR (MPa) (lb/in <sup>2</sup> )	48.5 7040	51.7 7500	32.4 4700	39.0 5660	54.1 7850	50.6 7340	41.7 6050	52.5 7610	35.0 5070	50.5 7320	38.8 5630	44.3 6420
	Peak load (kN) (1,000 lb)	44.0 9.9	52.0 11.7	50.3 11.3	64.5 14.5	51.6 11.6	53.8 12.1	34.3 7.7	45.8 10.3	33.8 7.6	36.9 8.3	35.1 7.9	41.8 9.4
	$\frac{\text{SWMOE (GPa)}}{(\times 10^6  \text{lb/in}^2)}$	10.5 1.52	10.1 1.47	9.6 1.39	9.4 1.37	13.7 1.98	13.7 1.98	14.3 2.08	10.1 1.47	7.8 1.13	8.1 1.18	11.0 1.59	12.0 1.74
SKN HRD	MOR (MPa) (lb/in <sup>2</sup> )	50.3 7290	65.5 9500	45.9 6650	63.3 9180	75.3 10920	84.4 12240	62.8 9110	69.2 10040	45.6 6610	52.1 7550	70.8 10270	61.6 8940
	Peak load (kN) (1,000 lb)	48.9 11.0	64.5 14.5	78.7 17.7	113.0 25.4	68.1 15.3	82.3 18.5	50.7 11.4	59.2 13.3	44.0 9.9	54.7 12.3	65.4 14.7	57.4 12.9
	$\frac{\text{SWMOE (GPa)}}{(\times 10^6  \text{lb/in}^2)}$	10.3 1.50		8.5 1.23	—	8.9 1.29	—	12.8 1.86	—	7.0 1.02	—	9.9 1.44	_
Pop.	MOR (MPa) (lb/in <sup>2</sup> )	52.5 7620	_	37.5 5440	—	51.9 7520	—	56.3 8160	—	41.0 5950	—	59.1 8570	—
	Peak load (kN) (1,000 lb)	48.5 10.9	_	63.2 14.2	_	48.9 11.0	—	45.4 10.2	—	40.0 9.0	_	53.4 12.0	_

Table	2-MOF	MOR. ar	nd peak load	d average	values fo	or Phase II	testing <sup>a,b</sup>
Iable					values lu	/     a36	lesting

<sup>a</sup> DF, Douglas-fir; PP, ponderosa pine; SYP, southern yellow pine.

<sup>b</sup> BKN LRD, big knots and ≤4 rpi; SKN LRD, small knots and ≤4 rpi; SKN HRD, small knots and ≥6 rpi; Pop., population, random mixture of posts.

the upper portion of the population's property distribution. Again, the low-grade LKN-LRD material and the SKN-LRD material were not consistently different from each other in the testing. But these knot-rpi conditions were consistently in the lower part of the overall population distribution. The population results suggest that the diameters of DF and SYP were close to the desired 44.5-kN (10,000-lb) peak load level. The size of the PP material, however, should be increased.

#### **Other Observations From Phase II Testing**

Knot size did not seem to have a consistent impact on load capacity of the round posts. The knots and rpi data indicated that the most substantial gains in post strength were obtained by raising the rpi value. A higher rpi count increased the average MOR and peak loads for all species by 40% and consistently placed the material tested into the upper part of the population distribution. The comparison of the results from Rounds 1 and 2 dynamic and static testing suggested a dynamic magnification factor of 20% to 30%.

A 3% failure rate was established as an acceptable level of risk for the system to fail; system failure was defined as the

failure of four consecutive posts when the system was subjected to NCHRP Report No. 350 test level-3 (TL-3) criteria. The proper minimum size was determined using elastic bending equations and estimated MOR. Sixty percent of the posts needed to withstand an impact force of 42.3 kN (9,500 lb) at a height of 632 mm (24.875 in.) or a bending moment of 26.7 kN-m (236.3  $\times$  10<sup>3</sup> lb-in.). A detailed description of the sizing criteria can be found in Hascall's thesis (Hascall 2005). The resulting target sizes were 165 mm (6-1/2 in.) for DF, 184 mm (7-1/4 in.) for PP, and 177.8 mm (7 in.) for SYP. These sizes were investigated in the Phase III soil embedment testing.

### Discussion

The major purpose of the small-diameter round guardrail post project was to develop a new MGS that could utilize round posts from DF, SYP, and PP. This research paper documents the test results for Phase II of the small-diameter round guardrail post project. The test results summarized here and the Phase III soil embedment tests have provided enough information for the development of a full-size guardrail system. BARRIER VII computer simulations,



Figure 4—Box plots for peak load for Round 1 (a) and Round 2 (b) dynamic and static tests. Where appropriate, box plots show 5th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 95th percentiles and extreme points. Dashed lines represent mean values. BKN, big knots; SKN, small knots; LRD, low rpi; HRD, high rpi; POP, population.



Figure 5—Box plots for MOR for Round 1 (a) and Round 2 (b) dynamic and static tests. Where appropriate, box plots show 5th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 95th percentiles and extreme points. Dashed lines represent mean values. BKN, big knots; SKN, small knots; LRD, low rpi; HRD, high rpi; POP, population.

based on work by Powell (1973), have been used to estimate the sizes required for the round PP, DF, and SYP guardrail posts to perform effectively in the MGS. More information on the methodology to determine post size and embedment depth can be found in other publications (Hascall 2005, Kretschmann and others 2006, Haskell and others 2007).

### **Recommended Grading Criteria**

The complete size and grading criteria are given in Appendix E. These criteria were developed after reviewing the static and dynamic test data, the population distribution of knots and ring density, and simulation results. The criteria were chosen to be restrictive enough to reduce the diameter of the posts as much as possible, but relaxed enough to allow a high percentage of the posts to qualify. The grading criteria that were developed for the full-size MGS crash test systems are given in Table 3. For the grading criteria, the diameter at groundline (0.914 m from base) rather than the top-end diameter was specified. The results and computer simulations indicated that the following posts should perform successfully in the MGS design: 184-mm-diameter DF posts with  $\leq$ 38-mm knots and  $\geq$ 6 rpi, 203-mm-diameter PP posts with  $\leq$ 89-mm knots and  $\geq$ 6 rpi, and 190-mm-diameter SYP posts with  $\leq$ 64-mm knots and  $\geq$ 4 rpi, each with a 1:10 slope of grain.

### Conclusions

The static and dynamic component testing conducted at FPL and MwRSF provided sufficient information to allow for the following conclusions:

- Properties can be fine tuned for DF and PP by adjusting size and grading criteria to allow substitution for SYP in round strong-post W-beam guardrail systems.
- For a given diameter, rpi had more impact on the properties of the post than did knots.

Species	Diameter at groundline	Knot size	Ring density (rpi)	Slope of grain
Douglas-fir	184 mm	≤38 mm	≥6	1:10
	7-1/4 in.	≤1 <b>-</b> 1/2 in.		
Ponderosa pine	203 mm	≤89 mm	≥6	1:10
	8 in.	≤3 <b>-</b> 1/2 in.		
Southern yellow pine	190 mm	≤64 mm	≥4	1:10
	7-1/2 in.	≤2 <b>-</b> 1/2 in.		

Table 3—Criteria for Midwest Guardrail System posts

• Round guardrail posts represent a feasible use for forest thinnings generated by fuel loading management programs.

### **Future Work**

Final full-scale crash testing results for DF and PP will be documented in a future MwSRF research report. Detailed drawings of the MGS for round PP, DF, and SYP posts will be published at a future date. Finally, an installation guide will be produced to assist in assembly of the system.

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### Appendix A—Detailed Work Schedule

Phase	Step	Work task	Completion date
T	1	Study begins	September 2003
1	2	Detailed planning, acquisition of wood post materials and preliminary grading	Spring 2004
IIa	3	Static testing, dynamic bogie testing - cantilevered sleeve	Fall 2004
II b	4	Static testing, dynamic bogie testing – cantilevered sleeve	Summer 2005
III	5	Dynamic bogie testing – soil embedment	Summer 2005
II and III	6	Special progress report	Summer 2005
	7	BARRIER VII simulation	Fall 2005
11.7	8	Preliminary guardrail system design	Fall 2005
IV	9	Special progress report	December 2005
	10	Preliminary installation manual and standard CAD plans	Spring 2006
	11	Full-scale crash testing	Spring 2006
	12	Special progress report	Fall 2006
17	13	Final installation manual and standard CAD plans	Fall 2006
V	14	Final post grading specification	December 2006
	15	Final report	Spring 2007
	16	Close out research project	Spring 2007

### Appendix B—Example Data Sheet

### Knot Map – guardrail testing

Sample # Sample ID

B-End A-End Ĺ Ч в 



1 - 1/2"	7- 4"
2 – 11/2"	
3 – 2"	9 - other
4 – 21/2"	
5 – 3"	M.D Machine
6 – 31/2"	Damage
1	

### Appendix C—Phase II Data

Column Heading Definition	ons
ID	Post identification number
Circum	Circumference of post at groundline (in.)
L	Length of post (in.)
Stresswave E	Modulus of elasticity determined by stress wave testing (×10 <sup>6</sup> lb/in <sup>2</sup> )
Test location	Where post was to be tested: $F = FPL$ ; $L = Lincoln$
Ι	Moment of inertia for post (in <sup>4</sup> )
А	Cross-sectional area of post (in <sup>2</sup> )
P Max	Maximum load on post (thousands of pounds)
Tip Deflection at Pmax	Deflection of tip at the maximum load (in.)
MOR	Modulus of rupture (lb/in <sup>2</sup> )
KN1	Number of 1/2-inch knots
KN2	Number of 1-inch knots
KN3	Number of 1-1/2-inch knots
KN4	Number of 2-inch knots
KN5	Number of 2- 1/2-inch knots
KN6	Number of 3-inch knots
KN7	Number of 3-1/2-inch knots
KN8	Number of 4-inch knots
KN9	Number of other type defect
Density	Estimated density of post (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )
Ring per inch	Number of rings per inch determined from portion of post to be in ground
Latewood content	Percentage of latewood determined from digitized photos of bottom
Sp Gr	Specific gravity of post determined by ovendried weight and green volume
MC	Moisture content near the point of failure (%)
Category	Knot category: baseline, high ring density, large knot, or general population
Species	Wood species: ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, or southern yellow pine

	Species		Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Mine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine																											
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ensity b/ft <sup>2</sup> )	0000	0.429	0.563	6.193	6.158	0.045	3.535	5.661	6.989	2.329	6.976	879 L	520	0.730	0000	0.065	1.97	9.06	7.115	2.288	5.228	4.188	4.887	7.058	870.8	1020	4.175	3.003	6.312	3.718	0.875	1.221	3.604	9.413	7.042	7.148	0.452	5 030	0.451	7.012	9.557	8.107	0.096	5.099
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Tip deflection at Pmax	£8	1.16	1.44	5	10.	8	1.15	1.15	0.88	8	147	8.5	4 00 0	8.5	8	500	393	0.63	0.58	5	0.89	128	0.61	0.81	85	12.1	944	0.97	0.67	4.30	5 1	6.10	2.00	4.30	0.81	8	121	144	0.84	4.30	0.81	4 4 5	8.8	1.16
P Max (x10 <sup>3</sup> lb)	49.50	11.45	11.25	16.91	13.21	16.49	19.07	16.99	16.42	16.42	16.69	02.0	800	0.0	5 6	100	11.50	9.74	8.67	16.04	18.09	14.53	9.36	13.62	14.40	18.40	18.80	808	8.59	13.50	10.40	13.50	10.30	12.10	6.27	6.90	8.19	1017	11.87	15.30	10.30	12.50	8 0	10.18
A (m <sup>2</sup> )	00 10	26.94	62.39	60.18	62.39	61.28	ある	61.28	60.18	62.39	60.18 50.55	60.69	50./4	6/10	10.00 25,000	22.53	61.28	55.88	51.75	60.18	61.28	63.51	61.28	60 <sup>-</sup> 09	8 9			39.40	41.19	0000	20.04	2.74			38.52		43.95	42.40	40.29		43.02	10.10	CQ. / C	40.29
1 (in <sup>4</sup> )	200.00	258.03	309.74	288.20	309.74	298.83	33247	298.83	288.20	309.74	288.20	18.1.12	10,402	10.012	248.57	212.07	298.83	248.52	213.07	288.20	298.83	320.96	298.83	277.87	28883	00.45		123.51	134.99	2011	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	70.141			118.05		153.69	141.02	129.15		147.25		17711	129.15
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Stresswave E Arto <sup>6</sup> Ibe En <sup>3</sup> A		1.027	0.789	1.368	1.264	1.294	1.493	1.328	1.123	1.46	1.393	0.925	1.068	0.000	0 708	0730	1.051	0.862	0.882	1.334	1.364	1.297	0.933	0.968	000	1 397	2.058	1.3	1.419	1.159	9001-1	1.262	1.495	1.497	1.379	1.051	1.353	1 287	1,757	1.504	1.379	1.324	PC2.1	1.411
⊐ €	100	78.11	77.91	77.89	77.99	77.95	78.03	77.99	78.03	11.88	77.91	20.8/	1.2	88	8.17	00 12	77.94	77.89	22 22	78.03	77.95	77.95	77.83	78.03	B: 2	78.11	77.91	77.80	78.19	60.17	8 6	8.11	78.03	66717	78.15	77.48	71.68	11.15	11.95	78.03	77.91	22.25	11.8/	21.85
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	Species		Douglas Fir		Douglas Hr	Douglas Fir		Douglas Fir	Deviation Ein	Douglas Fir		Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Lougias rir		Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir		Douglas Fir	Lougias Fir	Douglas Fir		Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir											
	Category		Baseline	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Domination 0	Population	Population	Population	Population	Lopulation		Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population		Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population						
	C (3)		3	32	\$	6	18.3	20.3	20.9	0.0	9.9	18.8	200	ŝ		0. C		10	0.00	0.00	4 C	ł	2	4	18.1	18.5	17.6	ន	21.1	19.7	20.9	28.4	17.1	22.9	20.3	50.6	19.4	n a	8	202	ŝ	R S	18.6 50	8	21.7	20.3	17.5	នុំន	2 2	19.7
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ł		ļ	37.9	45.1	404	33.9	31.0	40.7	39.5	20,0	48.0	0.10	0.70	40		0.00			1092		1000	0.00	28.0	38,4	37.1	34.7	37.3	35.3	36.1	36.5	38.0	37.8	0.40	38.	36.9	5.75	35.5	0.10	202	45		0.75	0.14	37.1	30.9	37.2	35.6	38.9	2000	37.2
		ŝ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	<b>•</b>	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	-	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 1	0	0	0		0 0	0 0	•	0 0	- C	0 0		0	0 0	0	- 1	0 0	o c	00
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	more (July)	ì	10040	7620	6840	7360	6319	7755	7402	0220	897/	835	828	2000	1006	E017	1000	1500	0074	826V	16.26	6767	SUUS SUUS	8053	553	5517	7847	888	5811	7529	8288	7002	7902	8249	7688	/62/	9210	1000	8780	111/3		9840	0178	816/	2826	7372	7279	9521	2002	9049
₽ E	t Pmax	Ē	4.50	2:00	4.20	4.10	0.89	1.67	8	1	8.1	20.0	5,5	5,6	<u>ş</u> <u>ş</u>	141	100	000	8.5	77-	5	± 2	500	0.89	E	0.91	22	0.82	1.03	1.35	1.52	1.47	0.98	8	1.47	9	<del>6</del>	8.6	0.20	89.9	2.10	91.1	81.1	8	0.68	0.90	8	1.72	10.1	45.1
-	× 3 × 3	1	0	0	0			-	<i>.</i>	- 4		в.				20				<b>.</b>					N	_		2	_	0	~							_		÷.				<u>.</u>	_ (		-	س	o	- 10
Ň	0 U	5	14.6	12.7	10.0	11.6	8.5	12.0	00	401	8.11	171	000	0 4 x	1	2.0		10.4	500	100	n ç	22		10.8	12.3	80.8	11.3	10.3	8.0	10.2	11.6	10.5	10	12.7	12.7	100	5.5	0,50	20	191		10		4.2	1.90	10.6	10.9	13.3	671	14
	A (in²)						38.52	42.10	38.52	51.12	8.2	20.82	20.92	1.14	10.04	20.40	200	04.00	67.04	67 OF	01.00	20.00		38.52	40.23	40.29	40.29	42.10	42.10	38.52	39.40	41.19	39.40	42.10	43.96	40.29	40.29	26.85	04.90	38.52		81.04	R7-04	09.90	38.52	40.29	41.19	99.99	09.90	36.78
	j.						118.05	141.02	118.05	20.40	153.69	118.6	0.91	141.02	107.741	123.01	20.00	10.021	120.15	123.64	10.021	B.01	123.01	118.05	129.15	129.15	129.15	141.02	141.02	118.05	123.51	134.99	123.51	141.02	153.69	129.15	129.15	118.05	10.071	118.05	10.071	179.15	01.29.10	123.51	118.05	129.15	134.89	123.51	10.021	107.68
Test	-B00	lion	_	_	_	_	u.	u.	ս. ւ	. 1	L 1	L L		L U						LU				L 1		ц. 1	u.	u. I	u.	LL.	LL.	u.	u. 1	u.	u. 1			L L	. 1	u. 1			L 1			u. 1	u i	u u		ᄂᄔ
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Stressw	ш,	(x10° lb	1.42	1.36	1.62	128	12	1.65	9- -	2 !	21	0.0	2.5	84	£ 5	20.0	2		99	ę 9	99	2 S	2 !	1.4/	9.1	81	19	8	128	1.67	1.73	E.	4	32	5	4.	3:	38	9	22	± 2	<u>s</u> s		5		47	80	6/1	5 5	34
	j (j		77.36	77.72	77.32	77,48	78.07	78.11	77.48	2.0	8.5	88		8 8	DD: 11	27.05	B. 12	77 00	09 11	8.92	0.10	0.1	1.11	11.68	11.48	77.52	77,40	77.09	77.60	77.60	77.36	77.83	77.89	77.52	77.89	17.68	21.56	/B.11		17.72	21	18.11	1.48	8.1	76.97	17.89	71.17	77.91	22.22	77.85
	(in)		22.54	23.58	23.00	23.13	22.00	23.00	818	212	09.52	88	0.22	0.2		8 8	20.02	2 2 2	22 60	20.00	300	32	5	822	22.50	22.50	22.50	23.00	23.00	22.00	22 25	22.75	22 25	23.00	23.50	22.50	52.50	828	31	828		00.77	0977		22.00	22.50	22.75	222	38	51.50
	₽		224	522	226	227	228	528	83	3	222	32	5	000	0.0	100	8	2010	212	5	10	22	41	542	246	247	248	549	22	251	252	253	52	255	528	192	82.28	892	2	5	2 5	22	5	8	266	267	268	583	210	512

	Species		ouglas Fir	ouglas Fir	ouglas Fir	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Phe	outnem Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhern Pine	outhem Pine	outhern Phe	outnem Mne						
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Ring	ġġ	Ē	11.4	13.1	11.8	5.4	4	28	9.9	6.0	6.3	4	24	3.3	28	2.5	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.2	9;0	9.0 10	3.0	22	2.3	7.8	7.3	4.7	8.8	82	11.0	9.6	8.0	9.9	11.0	10.3	200	20	0.0	04	31	4	4	4	9.0	8.4	0.7	N C	200	2
,	(lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )		41.198	34,869	37.02	31.15	32.21	40.7	38.86	26.09	35.3	35.38	39.16	42.64	33.83	38.55	46.85	46.8	40.84	43.54	40.73	35.86	37.5	38.24	40.04	39.98	50.18	45.32	37.8	45.32	40.02	34.79	37.24	39.4	39.86	31.75	30.38	67 04 56 02	20.00	40.36	38.29	36.28	39.78	30.35	42.01	39.1	40.09	43.18	23.10 20.10	\$
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	(Pun)		7436	6847	7889	4498	4995	7230	6250	6440	606	4828	3787	7030	6871	8968	6527	888	6650	515	7230	7320	6850	9688	8670	9635	15140	11940	12581	12618	9972	11560	8480	9771	14070	8106	409/	5000	1002	5685	3967	3777	7570	5213	12834	6561	6608	6/26	0010 0700	2010
₽	deflection at Pmax	Ē	5	5	1.14	0.67	Ē	180	4	1.80	4.30	0.61	0.49	4.10	3.35	1.86	3.15	2.56	1.90	1.35	2.10	4.40	1.90	3.11	4.50	<del>1</del> 64	3.80	4.00	1.72	1.58	1.42	4.10	3.80	1.96	4.10	1.19	190	/0/D	1 40	0.79	0.61	0.50	11	0.83	1.75	0.79	1.5	1.45	1.10	ş
	V Max (x10 <sup>3</sup> lb)		10.08	9.93	10.69	6.09	7.49	11.80	8.80	8.70	13.70	7.00	5.31	11.40	10.30	12.58	9.78	13.03	10.70	7.72	11.90	12.20	11.50	14.85	14.00	13.97	23.10	18.30	15.37	17.10	15.95	16.50	13.90	14.17	21.00	12.55	0.00	0.00	710	8.65	6.14	6.04	12.11	8.07	19.88	9.83	11.74	8.17	60.8 13.63	200
	A (in <sup>3</sup> )		38.52	40.29	38.52	38.52	41.19					40.29	39.40		41.19	39.40	41.19	40.29		41.19				42.10		40.29			35.93	38.52	43.02			40.29		42.10	20.24	02.24	19.05	42.10	42.10	43.02	43.02	42.10	42.10	41.19	40.29	42.10	45.02	2
	-fi		8.05	9.15	8.05	8.05	4.99					9.15	3.51		4.99	3.51	4.99	9.15		4,99				1.02		9.15			2.76	8.05	7.25			9.15	1	19	9.8	8 8	200	18	10	7.25	7.25	1.0	1.02	4.99	9.15	20.1	9 P	ł.
t			÷	<u>업</u>	=	÷	₽ 2					1	12		13	1	13	₽ 		13				4		약 			₽ 	=	4			5		4:	44	e :	24	14	4	4	4	4	4	13	일 :	4:	4 2	1
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Or essiver	E Liter <sup>i</sup> maria	uvsai nix)	1.404	1.396	1,44	1.043	1.131	0.846	1.148	0.792	1.325	1.319	1.287	1.24	0.459	0.984	0.454	0.797	0.696	0.567	1.43	0.709	0.739	0.729	0.466	1.784	2315	1.993	1.991	2233	1.905	1.82	1.704	2.004	1.986	454	8/0.1	C/R/D	0690	0.835	1.276	1.336	1.475	1.139	2.092	1.306	1.639	5 00 C	1741	
	- E		77.96	77.95	77.80	77.75	78.25	17.25	1.12	77.60	77.25	77.30	77.75	78.15	77.30	74.00	74.00	74.00	78.50	78.25	77.00	77.00	77.88	77.70	77.88	73.00	73.00	73.00	78.00	77.25	78.25	78.60	77.60	77.75	77.50	77.99	16.93	18.10	22.60	77.56	77.56	78.07	77.72	77.72	78.03	76.38	77.99	50.77	28.67	3
;	(i) Cirent		38	22.50	23.08	22.00	22.75	33		23.25	22.79	22.50	22.22	23.38	22.75	23.25	22.75	22.60	23.29	22.75	23.50	23.58	23.63	23.00	23.33	22.50	22.88	22.92	212	22.00	32	22,38	23,48	22.50	22.71	88	98	2 8 8 8	2 8	22.00	23.00	23.25	23.22	23.00	23.00	22.75	8	88	98	201107
	₽		273	274	275	301	302	88	8	305	306	307	388	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	222	222	5 5	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	3	4	6 1 2 1 2 1 2	5

	Canadian	samado		Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southem Pine	Southern Pine																									
	Catalant	Callegory		Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
	100/01	10(19)		16.7	19.8	19.2	17.1	21,5	20.7	26.7	24.7	33.1	24.1	27.9	332	ព	22.2	24.1	20.7	23.2	21.7	23.3	19	26.8	43.6	19.2	17.6	20.2	ន	21.1	33.8	18.4
	0.00	200		0.45	0.52	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.52	0.41	50	50	0.55	0.43	0.49	0.49	0.41	40	4	40	0.53	0:50	0.46	0.40	0.42	0.37	0.39
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	Dens	WqI)		33.6	40.3	33.0	33.0	34.6	40.6	40.7	36.7	33.3	38.0	45.8	36.	424	41,9	43.6	32.6	434	39.3	35.2	32.4	41.7	45.5	40.2	36.2	ŝ	32.6	35.4	36.5	31.6
			KN6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
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	MOR	(Ib/in)		7671	9786	9749	8871	7087	9199	8336	7464	7525	8270	9678	6691	11249	10054	10986	7139	9232	6478	5320	7475	8230	6483	9208	1668	4143	4791	8978	5776	9685
đ	deflection	at Pmax	Ē	5	50	1.42	1.33	10	28	3.03	223	2.24	2.80	1.72	1.30	2	1.17	1.97	1.52	1.38	17	138	1.36	1.75	1.48	191	5	0.68	0.69	1.92	0.87	1.44
	Max	10 <sup>3</sup> IIb)		10.76	13.26	13.21	10.84	10.28	13.34	13.99	10.82	10.91	11.99	14.51	10.03	15.25	14.58	15.93	10.01	13.39	8.78	7.21	9.46	12.75	9.72	13.80	12.61	6.63	7.42	13.46	7.83	15.00
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Chracewarta		Autor <sup>5</sup> The Gu <sup>3</sup> A		1.191	1.155	1.595	1.481	1.206	1.342	1.213	0.995	0.822	0.762	2.127	1.095	2.198	2.266	1.634	0.889	1.91	0.773	0.714	1.044	1.617	0.768	1.837	1.401	1.006	1.314	1.301	1.343	1.536
	-	Ē		77.20	78.15	78.11	77.99	71.17	73.50	77.56	77.96	77.36	77.96	74.41	77.56	77.36	77.24	77.17	78.15	77.76	77.36	77.56	77.52	77.01	77.13	76.97	77.09	77.60	77.68	77.80	77.48	77.76
	Circum	Ĵ.		22.25	20	22.00	21:25	22.50	22.50	22.75	22.50	22.50	22.50	23.75	23.75	23	22.50	22.50	22.25	22.50	23	22.00	21.50	23.00	22.75	22.75	22	23.25	33.8	22.75	22.00	23.00
	2	2		347	348	349	360	351	352	363	35	355	356	357	368	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375

Snarriae	conordo	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Develop Fie	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Doudas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Devolution Fire	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Ocugias Fir							
Category	CONTRACT	Knot	Knot	Knot	Knot	10UN	2011/2	Knot	March 1	Rinot	Receipte	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	Baselne	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	Diasei ne	CH CH				C2H	CH	HRD	HRD	В	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Propulation	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Doculation	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
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ercent	0e-wood	ş	R			1 9	2 8	68	Ş	đ	2	នេ			17			**	R		52	ă ŭ	5		8	8		41	8	53	\$	32	88	9 %	8	\$	8	8	22	18	3 6	32	8	8	32	87	53	7 12
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onsity	, (JUG)	0 40	20.8		0.00	29.2	10.4	8.00		38.2	40.6	44.1			45.6				40.4		004	40.4	6.04		43.6	39.5		41.8	45.7	39.9	37.0	40.9	94.1	6.80 41.1	42.5	34.0	45.1	41.3	35.6	48.0	43.1	43.7	43.4	47.3	42	42.4	42.7	30 40.7
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MOR	(b/m <sup>2</sup> )	8700	3890	9580	8200	0020	000	2002	20102	0190	2011	5793	7120	5380	5839	0208	8680	8830	1770	10130	110000	7010	11130	9600	7850	9313	8750	8754					0000	0000	9455	7177	8911	9157	7247	0405	8408	5868	7367	7721	8308	9723	1400	8165 o
max adj 7.25	×10 <sup>3</sup> lb)	12.01	10.74		0.10	900	197	8 20	070	9.68	8.94	6.71			8.78			200	12.8		37.75	11.70	0		11.81	14.01		13.17					20.05	12,620	12.72	10.79	13.40	13.77	11.83	00.11	14.15	8.83	11.08	11.61	12.49	14.62	87.2 1 A A A	12.28
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P Max	ि (व	8.80	5.40	13.10	10.20	0.41	20.0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.00	0.00	2.00	8.97	9.20	7.10	7.39	9 0	13.60	12.30	80.1	13.60	00.01	0.57	13.30	13.10	9.25	10.59	13.20	13.56					0101	1104	10.70	9.73	10.50	10.41	0.31	10.04	10.70	8.23	10.68	8.18	10.15	11.46	14.0	9.97
A find		2 70	8			21/20	70.00	55.44 41.10		878	35.00	42.1			36.78			10.00	30./0		25,00	20.00	00.00		35.09	37.28		42.1					01.10	21 BC	36.78	38.52	35.09	83	32.63	20.02	8.8	39.4	40.29	32.63	35.88	35.09	£88	8.8
10041	Ì	0100	79267		0000	60.055	0.0	24.00	N 10	93.42	100	41.02			07.68			100	07.00		a	00 70	07.70		86	93.42		41.02					00 10	12.12	07.68	18.05	88	93.42	84.74	04 74	93.42	Z3.51	29,15	84.74	02.76	86	83 	02.76
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1 fin		78.1	78.1	78.1	191	10.0	201	10.1	0.0	é ga	1.87	22	78.1	78.1	78.1	2	78.1	1.8.1	10.1	1.02	0.02	10.1	10.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	122	0.2	0.02	78.1	78.1	78.1	22	22.2	10.4	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	10.1	78.1
0 million	(u)	19.92	22.54	22.08	21.38	88	3 2 2	2 2	00.00	8 2 8	21.00	23.00	21.63	21.79	21.50	20.75	23.08	22.23	21.50	21.82	190	2 2 2	21.08	22.04	21.00	20.75	22.79	23.00	21.50	21.91	22.43	23.33	21.44 21.44	21.75	21.50	22.00	21.00	20.75	8.8	20.05	20.75	22.25	22.50	20.22	21.25	21.00	N0.12	21.25
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Phase IIb (Round 2) data

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Species	Doubles Fir	Doubles Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Dougles Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fir	Douglas Fil	Douglas Fir Ponderosa Pin	Ponderosa Pin Duadance Dia	Ponderosa PIN Produces Dia	Ponderosa Pin	Ponderosa Pin	Ponderosa Pin Ponderosa Pin	Ponderosa Pin	Portuerosa Pro	Ponderosa Pin	Ponderosa Pin Ponderosa Pin																
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Sp.Gr	0.80	199	0.51	0.52	40 49 80	0.550	0.45	0.49	0.43	29.0	40.0	8	0.48	0.48	0.60	0.52	0.48	0.49	01/10	0.43		0.49	0.46			0.47	0.40	04/0	0.43	0.45	0.43	242				0.44	\$	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.49			0.44	0.50
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Ring density (roi)	102	0.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	20.0	200	8.0	5.0	11.0	7.0	0.0	0.8	6.0	7.0	8.0	110	0.6	2,	0.7	2.5	6.0	8.0	89	đ	0.0	0 0 7 P	2.5	7.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	5.5	6.9	1.1	15.0	12.0	11.0	20.0	14.0	10.3	0.05	9.0	15.0
Density (b/ft <sup>2</sup> )	20.6	411	48.1	43.5	38.4	20.05	41	41.3	40.4	42.9	35.1	4 ( N 0	25.7	39.5	42.7	40.9	ą	6.14	4	20.6	1.1	32.5	33.7			35.4	1 10	ŝ	2.1	28.7	32.9	2770				0.10	0.12	97.6	35.8	32	29.4			4.8	31.7
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MOR (b/m <sup>2</sup> )	9619	1600	7847	5457	6969	0110	6637	13	7274	10.698	1405	2002	1070	7963	8514	9578	7201	88	2000	1/92	6700	4846	5465	2000	R 1	0449 VE-00	0705	8200	5171	6135	4569	7050	8310	5710	8530	6990	10300	6605	5881	5161	9123	8630	7030	6265	5450 6022
Fmax ad 7.25 (v10 <sup>2</sup> h)	19 60	12.47	11.80	4.23	10.47	2.5	85.6	17.41	8.83	16.09	11.28	13,350	04/6 (X) (1)	11.98	12.80	14.40	10.83	12.42	14.150	7.09		7.29	8.22			6.19	7.40	1.10	LEL	9.23	18.9	10.0				1 0.0	0017	9.93	8,85	7.76	13.72			9.42	90.6
Tip Mection t Pmax	£	1.81	2.15	141	1.7	1 74	1.96	1.83	1.57	1.30	1.50	61	135	1.39	2.16	2.12	1.25	1.71	00.7	2.04 1.16	3.20	1.07	1.42	3.20	3.60	1.09	0.00	6.00	1.89	2.07		3.80	3.40	3.70	3.90	040	4.80	1.19	0.94	1.00	1.99	4.60	2.10 A 60	5	3.60
് ന ക്രം		200	: 22	39	22	8 €	2 gs	85	Da l	20	e :	= 2	3.25	22	8	88	=	22	5 :	2.5	. 2	8	2	23	2.5	8.8	2 2	2.2	5	2	92 S	2 2	2	2	<del>9</del> :	2:	. 8	53	32	52	28	8 9	29	2	22
2 S C	1	12	6	2	00 0 00 0	s ⊊ o œ	2 60	9 13	80 : 00 :	8 13.	22	0 0 11 1	5 00 0 00	000	9 10	2 12	8	69	22	5 4 9 0	6	56	8	ę.,	3	5 5 9	6 0 0	5 80 9	100	8 7.7	6 0	di i-	9	1-	ę,	4.4	d :: ₽	=	11	2 8.	2	‡ c	ni ặ	37.6	198
A (in	0 97		44.8	37.6	35.0	2.75	37.6	40.2	35.0	59 S	ŝ;	31.0	2.76	35.9	35.0	385	36.7	35.0	2.00	202		50.7	34.2			35.9	07	7.04	33.4	36.7	35.9	£.00				100	4. 194	42	48.7	43.0	43.0			36.7	48.7
1 (in <sup>4</sup> )	160 23	118.06	160.33	112.77	83	41.40	112.71	129.15	8	102.76	123.51	1991	84.74	102.76	8	118.05	107.68	8	102.001	112.05		204.84	93.42			102.70	110.15	179.10	8	107.68	102.76	8				0.00	7.80	141.02	189.09	147.25	147.25			107.68	189.00
Test loca-	ц	. u	u.	u.	u. L	LL	. ш.	LL.	u, i	L 1	L L	LL	L U	u.	u.	u.	L	ш. Ц	LI	LЦ		u.	u.	. <i>ب</i>		L -			ш	шı		⊥ _	_	_			L -	ш	u.	ш.	u.			1	_ L
resswave E (x10 <sup>6</sup> h/m <sup>2</sup> )	2000	2000 F	2 223	2.044	1,899	1.016	1904	1.783	1.620	1.873	1.675	2,208	21011	1.916	1.947	1831	1.845	1946	267.1	0.650	0.629	0.645	998.0	0.738	0.483	0.473	0400	0.661	0.436	0.548	0.792	0.533	0.664	0.749	0.803	0.619	1 527	1.166	1,536	0.862	1.089	1.120	0.800	0.978	0.888 1.03
U St	5	2 2	2	2	2	<u>e</u> #	<u></u>	0	2	<u>n</u>	2:	21	2 22	10	2	00 +	<u>e</u>	<u> </u>	2	22	2	2	2	213	2	2 2	2 \$	<u>a</u> 22	± €	12	23	2 12	0	13	<u>e</u> :	2 :	2 #	<u></u> ₽	<u>60</u>	13	2	<u>m</u>	e s	12	12
m L(	22 24	2 2	22	22 50	22	2 2	22	0 78.	21	2 i 9	22 F 10 F	2 P 0 P	22	22	22 0	0 78	0 48 0	22 P 0	21	2 A 0 C	22	22	22 29	8 78	21	2 P 0 P	2 2	2 22	22	0 78.	22 A 92 A	2 12	22	92 92 92	22 A	22 P 10 P	2 A 0 4	22	5 78	5 78	22 i 52	22 P 5 P	22	0 73	8 78 6 78
Oirou (in)	6. 50	200	23.7	21.7	210	210	21.7	21.0	22.5	21.2	223	E RE	100	212	21.0	20	212	210	1	202	22	22	20.7	21		21.2	2 6	208	20.5	21.5	212	6.8 8.81	20.8	21.5	21.2	8.9	238.6	200	24.7	23.2	23.2	ŝ	28.5	21.5	24.7
₽	454	Ş	\$	45	84 4 8	8 9 F	481	462	¥	Ş 1	81	84	2 2 2 4	460	470	471	472	413	2.0	64	100	ŝ	3	8	8	68	88	89	511	512	212	6 10 10 10	516	517	212	815	210	225	523	524	22	229	250	83	85

Ponderosa Pine Pondorosa Pino Ponderosa Pine Ponderosa Pine Ponderosa Pine Southern Pine Southern Pine Southern Pine Southern Pine Southern Pine Southern Pine Southem Pine Southem Pine Species Population Category Population Population Population <sup>o</sup>opulation Population Population Population Population Population Q (% Sp Gr 0.46 0.46 0.41 0.52 late-wood Percent 26.5 28.4 31.1 オジルキがただだというというかっただかがたなだのだがながただだがのできたかれた。 Ring ĝ (Ibitt) 32.9 335.6 335.6 335.6 335.6 335.6 335.6 336.7 331.5 3 SUMICA 5 55 ₽o+oooooooooooo ŝ 8 5 88 0000-00-00-00-00-8 -000000ş 4000 40000400 000 2 00-20-0---0-0000400000-ŝ žαου MOR [b/m<sup>2</sup>] 6422 6487 0352 7942 8466 7787 Pmax ad) 7.25 (x10<sup>2</sup> lb) 10.93 9.32 8.52 5.33 0.12 9.09 7.11 9.66 9.75 14.07 8 12.73 11.71 8.30 14.01 0.86 80 9.88 5.62 9.70 9.79 7.00 9.85 9.11 7.74 7.72 6.65 9.45 9.45 9.45 9.45 5.81 33 33 6.97 9.32 9.57 5.81 Tip Deflection at Pmax 1.13 1.89 0.88 1.12 1.12 1.12 ŝ 1.54 1.23 1.58 146 1.82 0.96 1.16 11.85 10.38 14.40 12.30 13.55 11.67 11.67 13.48 13.48 13.48 13.48 13.55 11.53 11.22 P Max (x10<sup>3</sup> 9.49 8.62 8.11 10.17 5.97 9.53 9.65 9.60 9.00 5.70 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10 5.53 9.60 10.51 10.95 6.95 13.79 8.67 9.67 6.63 10.31 12 ē A (in<sup>2</sup>) 42.1 42.1 45.84 45.84 45.84 45.84 48.77 48.77 48.70 47.71 48.70 49.70 40.70 40 42.1 48.75 48.75 48.02 39.4 46.8 46.8 46.8 46.8 41.19 41.19 20.4 ŝ 
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Species	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southem Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southem Pine	Southern Pine	Couthern Pline	Couthorn Pline	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southem Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southem Pine	Southern Pine	Southom Pino	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southom Pino	Southern Pine							
Category	Knot	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline Receive	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	Easeine		U H	HRD	HK0		URD H	HRD	HRD	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Propriation	Population	Population	Population
Q (9)	09	23 88	\$ \$	23	4 2	92	5	\$	5	88	12	₫	8	8 F	3	5	22	8	5	\$ S	n e	5 9	8	22	20	32	2 2	24	26	27	2	23	8	5	9	24	8	2	8	83	9.92	2	8	8
5		040		0.45	0.50	0.52		100	0.50		0.59	0.49			0.48	0.58	0.54	0.46	0.49	0.44	0.50	00.0	0.55	0.47	0.50	0.46	0.43	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.49	0.55	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.52	0.50	0.57	0.49	0.55	0.60	0.56	0.51
Percent late-wood		24.1		6,67	0.20	37.7			7.75		32.5	14.3			35.3	1.62	39.1	20.9	32.2	20.9	3.5	190	288	30.6	24.7	32.1	24.8	28.1	30.1	14 27 F	543	R	28.2	1.87	25.2	23.4	44	33.9	44.6	31.9	32.8	33.6	34.5	30.5
Ring	51	2.0	5	25	9 0 9 0	242	43	22	3	10.4	62	7.1	8	200	62	3.9	40	43	4	n •		3	19	5.0	4.4	88	0.00	30	3.2	0.5	13	4.5	41	000	47	42	43	43	3.7	0 1	4.9	42	4.4	6
ensity f	29.91	8.774	4.257	6.7.83	4 3 7 8	0.125	1.593	0.698	1000	20.74	9.535	4.404	4.822	0000	8.144	5.185	8.654	4.923	6,634	2.472	0.100	2,206	5.292	5.821	4.506	5.794	4 028	36.28	6.884	32.56	5.875	7.512	6.383	3.884	6.229	5.302	6.722	8.257	81/18	7.868	38.46	3,494	1.001	9.203
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MOR (lb/m <sup>2</sup> )	8450	6119 3360	7480	4028	6710 7009	7218	8050	6450	2/00	6140	11885	11229	8710	0,020	10518	8564	9186	2525	8160	2/1/2	610014	0000 6446	6118 6118	6822	841	7150	1961	7907	9792	7682	7094	7596	8270	5841 40750	888	10149	8861	8679	6651	8114	7854	8544	0090	1522
max adj 7.25 v 10 <sup>2</sup> IbA		9.20		6.05	10 54	10.86			0.00		17,88	16.89			15.82	12.87	13.82	13.97	12.27	10.80	00.01	40.71	12.21	10.26	14.35	10.76	8.64	11.89	14.72	11.56	11.87	11.43	13.94	14,80	14.24	15.27	13.33	13.05	14.37	12.21	11.81	14,35	14.46	11.66
E M		~ ~			~ ~	. ~	_									~~~~	_				+ 44				_											~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	_					_	~	
Deflect at Pm	500	47	100	3.0	4.2	1.99	4	9.4	2.2	14	3	2.05	8.5	124	ei ei	3.00	2.5	1.5	चे । ल	21.12	47	10	18	1.18	1.50	1.31	20 F	2.23	2.76	1	1	1.45	1.80	83	5 12	2.30	60 Ci	1.85	2.8		- 2	2.1	2.60	2.90
P Max (x10 <sup>3</sup>	6.6	888	10.90	5.8	8.8 8.8	10.12	11.70	86	8	0.20	18.41	15.22	12.20	14.10	14.75	11.99	12.88	12.59	11.06	10.07	14.04	0.03	11.00	9.57	12.93	10.03	10.60	11.09	13.73	10.41	10.70	10.65	12.57	13.34	13.27	14.23	12.43	12.17	12.95	11.77	11.01	13.38	13.03	10.87
A (in <sup>2</sup> )		39.4		40.29	22 6.7	39.4		1.44	4.B2		42.1	38.52			39.4	39.4	39.4	38.52	38.52	\$182	4 R 0 0	# R0	38.52	39.4	38.52	39.4	39.4 40.29	39.4	39.4	38.52	38.52	39.4	38.52	38.52	29.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	38.52	40.29	29.4	39.4	33.52	59.4
(in*		23.51		29.15	18.05	23.51		10.00	23.51		41.02	18.05			23.51	23.51	23.51	18.05	18.05	23.01	22.21	10.07	18.05	23.51	18.05	23.51	23.51	23.51	23.51	18.05	18.05	23.51	18.05	18.05	23.51	23.51	23.51	23.51	18.05	28.15	23.51	23.51	18.05	23.51
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9 A A				_											_								_	_				_			_	_				_						_		-
E (x10 <sup>1</sup> E (x10 <sup>1</sup>	1.228	0.915	65610	0.313	0.549	0.411	0.951	0.427	940	2.015	2.120	1.943	2.159	1 825	1.809	1.224	0.862	1.681	1.532	1.419	1.115	1 204	1.822	1.059	1.642	1.604	0.485	113	1.737	1.232	1.579	1.599	1.519	1.209	1.589	1.853	1.078	1,683	0.530	1.051	0.553	1,384	2.212	0.583

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Species	Southern Pire	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southorn Pino	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southorn Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine	Southern Pine
Category	Population												
(36) MC	8	ŝ	27	2	ę	£	9	₽	4	9	ę	₽	4
5 S	0.52	0.49	0.45	0.52	0.45	0.55	0.58	0.52	0.49	020	0.52	0.60	0.41
Percent late-wood	32.5	31.3	19.3	25.6	22.1	17.6	31.9	51.5	28.8	Ŷ	19.8	24.6	47.5
Ring fensity (rpi)	01 50	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	8.1	8.8	1.9	() 4	10.5	6.3	46	9.9
(Ib/ft <sup>*</sup> )	38,396	37.51	32.087	35.518	30,634	37,692	38.794	31,934	33.786	35,989	33.308	40.45	32.45
NHWINS	0	۲.	w	2	12	2	0	9	50	4	53	-	8
QW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BNN	0	0	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RNN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
1017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
5M5	0	0	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PN4	0	-	D	0	¢4	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	ŝ
ENX	0	-	D	0	-	4	0	-	-	N	-	0	0
KN2	0	0	P3	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	÷	0	-
KM1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	63	64	0	0	-	0
MOR (IbAn <sup>2</sup> )	7735	\$301	9103	1898	6548	10397	10249	6775	7277	9356	10041	11282	5930
Pmex adj 7.25 (x10 <sup>3</sup> lb)	11.64	13.99	13.69	13.07	9.85	15.63	15.42	10.19	10.94	14.07	15.10	16.97	\$63
Tip Deflection at Pmax (in)	1.88	2.30	2.14	1.70	0.80	1.58	1.11	1.14	1.85	1.61	1.69	1,43	1.30
P Max (x10 <sup>3</sup> (b)	10.85	12.61	12.34	12.18	9.18	15.53	14.37	9.50	986	13.57	12.70	16.91	8,90
A (in²)	30.4	38.52	38.52	1.68	30.4	41.19	168	39.4	38.52	40.29	36.78	41.19	41.19
1 (in <sup>4</sup> )	123.51	118.05	118.05	123.51	123.51	134,99	123.51	123.51	118.05	129.15	107.68	134,99	134,99
Test loca- tion	u.	L.	u.	u.	u.	٤.	u.	u.	u.	u.	u.	u.	LL.
Stresswave E (x10° Iblin <sup>2</sup> )	1.024	1,362	1.318	1.471	1,384	1,862	2.077	1.203	0.813	1,581	1.676	2.281	1.264
[u]).	12.75	38	2.25	12.50	222	8.8	2.22	16.00	15.75	89	15.75	6.50	77.75
Diroum (	22.25	22.00 7	22.00	22.25	22.25	22.75 7	22.25	22.25	22.00	22.50	21.50	22.75 3	22.75
0	589	ş	ß	8	667	8	89	670	671	672	673	674	675

### Appendix D—Percentiles of Phase II Data

				MC	OR (lb/in <sup>2</sup> )	at various	percentile	values		
Obs.	Species	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
Phase	IIa partial percentile test	t data								
With p	population only, $n = 45$									
1	Douglas-fir	6,342	6,506	6,686	6,965	7,243	7,281	7,419	7,572	7,722
2	Ponderosa pine	4,110	4,422	4,550	4,685	5,025	5,208	5,360	5,509	5,831
3	Southern yellow pine	5,122	5,297	6,127	6,544	6,979	7,469	7,621	8,168	8,774
With p	oopulation plus SKN LRI	D, <i>n</i> = 50								
1	Douglas-fir	6,420	6,705	6,965	7,241	7,268	7,372	7,480	7,627	7,801
2	Ponderosa pine	4,169	4,425	4,669	4,728	5,078	5,289	5,360	5,489	5,677
3	Southern yellow pine	5,244	5,586	6,480	6,561	7,113	7,475	7,621	8,106	8,510
Phase	IIb partial percentile test	t data								
With p	population only, <i>n</i> = 45 (n	ote <i>n</i> for DI	F is 40)							
1	Douglas-fir	7,237	7,426	7,734	7,819	7,913	8,169	8,273	8,369	8,484
2	Ponderosa pine	4,795	5,051	5,208	5,517	5,671	5,858	6,022	6,059	6,221
3	Southern yellow pine	7,419	7,682	7,754	7,854	8,010	8,160	8,679	8,861	9,281
With p	oopulation plus SKN LRI	D, <i>n</i> = 50 (no	ote <i>n</i> for D	)F is 45)						
1	Douglas-fir	7,320	7,721	7,792	7,847	7,913	8,174	8,291	8,430	8,531
2	Ponderosa pine	4,894	5,135	5,217	5,621	5,746	5,881	6,033	6,197	6,255
3	Southern yellow pine	7,578	7,735	7,826	7,907	8,139	8,554	8,774	9,186	9,296

### Appendix E—Guardrail Post Grading Criteria

### General Criteria

All posts shall meet the current quality requirements of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) 05.1, "Wood Poles" except as supplemented herein.

### Manufacture

All posts shall be smooth shaved by machine. No "ringing" of the posts, as caused by improperly adjusted peeling machine, is permitted. All outer and inner bark shall be removed during the shaving process. All knots and knobs shall be trimmed smooth and flush with the surface of the posts. The guardrail posts will be a minimum of 1.75 m (69 in.) long. The use of peeler cores is prohibited.

### Groundline

The groundline, for the purpose of applying these restrictions of ANSI 05.1 that reference the groundline, shall be defined as being located 914 mm (36 in.) from the butt end of each post.

### Size

The size of the posts shall be classified based on their diameter at the groundline and their length and will be species specific. The groundline diameter shall be specified by diameter in 6-mm (1/4-in.) breaks. The length shall be specified in 300-mm (1-ft) breaks. Dimensions shall apply to fully seasoned posts. When measured between their extreme ends, the post shall be no shorter than the specified lengths but may be up to 75 mm (3 in.) longer.

### Scars

Scars are permitted in the middle third as defined in ANSI 05.1 provided that the depth of the trimmed scar is not more than 1 in.

### Shape and Straightness

All timber posts shall be nominally round in cross section. A straight line drawn from the centerline of the top to the center of the butt of any post shall not deviate from the centerline of the post more than 32 mm (1-1/4 in.) at any point. Posts shall be free from reverse bends.

### Splits and Shakes

Splits or ring shakes are not permitted in the top two-thirds of the post. Splits not to exceed the diameter in length are permitted in the bottom third of the post. A single shake is permitted in the bottom third, provided it is not wider than one-half the butt diameter.

### Decay

Allowed in knots only.

#### Holes

Pin holes 1 mm (1/16 in.) or less are not restricted.

#### Slope of Grain

1:10.

#### **Compression Wood**

Not allowed in the outer 25 mm (1 in.) or if exceeding 1/4 of the radius.

#### **Timber Spacers**

When timber spacers are required, the timber species shall be the same as those furnished for the timber posts. The size and hole location shall be as shown on the plans, with a tolerance of 6 mm (1/4 in.). Spacers shall be of medium grain, at least 4 rings per inch on one end, and free from splits, shakes, compression wood, or decay in any form. Individual knots, knot clusters, or knots in the same cross section of a face are permitted, provided they are sound or firm, and are limited in cumulative width (when measured between lines parallel to the edges) to no more than one-half the width of the face. Wane or the absence of wood is limited to one-third of the face on no more than 10% of the lot. Slope of grain deviation is limited to 1 in 6. The material may be rough sawn or surfaced, full size, hit or miss, with a tolerance of 6 mm (1/4 in.) for all dimensions.

### Treatment

Each post treated shall have a minimum sapwood depth of 19 mm (3/4 in.) as determined by examination of the tops and butts of each post. Material that has been air-dried or kiln-dried shall be inspected for MC in accordance with AWPA standard M2 prior to treatment. Tests of representative pieces shall be conducted. The lot shall be considered acceptable when the average MC does not exceed 25%. Pieces exceeding 29% MC shall be rejected and removed from the lot, but the moisture reading for those pieces included in the average for the lot.

Treatment shall be in accordance with the following: American Wood-Preservers' Association (AWPA) Standards, Use Category System (UCS) U1-05: User specification for treated wood commodity, specification B for Posts; 4.1 Wood for Highway Construction; guardrail and spacerblocks must meet Classification UC4B retention levels using the processing and treatment standards outlined in T1-05 Section 8.2 for Posts. This includes the pressure treatment process requirements listed in Table 8.2.2 and penetration specifications given in Table 8.2.6 for UC4B exposure.

#### Species-Specific Criteria

#### Douglas-fir

Knot diameter for posts of Douglas-fir shall not exceed 51 mm (2 in.). Ring density for the species shall be at least 6 rpi as measured over a 76-mm (3-in.) distance. The diameter of the Douglas-fir posts shall be 184 mm (7.25 in.) at the groundline with an upper limit of 203 mm (8.0 in.).

Investigating the Use of Small-Diameter Softwood as Guardrail Posts

#### Ponderosa Pine

Knot diameter for posts of ponderosa pine posts shall not exceed 100 mm (4 in.). Ring density for the species shall be at least 6 rings per inch as measured over a 76-mm (3-in.) distance. The diameter of the ponderosa pine posts shall be 203 mm (8.0 in.) at the groundline with an upper limit of 222 mm (8.75 in.).

#### Southern Yellow Pine

Knot diameter for posts of southern yellow pine shall not exceed 76 mm (3 in). Ring density for the species shall be at least 6 rings per inch as measured over a 76- mm (3-in.) distance. The diameter of the southern yellow pine posts shall be 197 mm (7-3/4 in.) at the groundline with an upper limit of 216 mm (8-1/2 in.).