NOTICE TO USER: This manual has been prepared for the exclusive use of CSX Transportation’s existing and potential customers, and their engineering consultants, for the design and construction of private sidetracks on properties operated by CSX Transportation. The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the latest version is being used for the design and construction of private sidetracks.

All persons entering the CSX right-of-way during surveying and construction of the sidetrack shall follow all CSXT safety rules including wearing appropriate personal protective equipment to include safety glasses with side shields, hard hats, and steel toe boots with distinct heel separation.

Current versions of this document may be obtained from CSX Transportation’s Regional Development Department.

or online at CSXT’s Website at www.csx.com

by clicking on Customers..Business Groups..Industrial Development..Services We Offer

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STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE SIDETRACKS

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Design

A) GENERAL

These guidelines are intended to provide information and guidance for the design and specifications for the construction of private railroad tracks and their supporting roadbeds. This document is intended to provide this information to industries and Contractors with varying degrees of experience in the design and construction of private tracks. The information provided, both general and specific, should not be considered as specifications, but may be used to assist in the preparation of specifications and preliminary drawings.

In general, the Industry shall construct, or cause to be constructed, all roadbed, ditches, drainage structures, and subballast required for the proposed track, including that of CSXT’s ownership. When a proposed turnout is to be located in an existing CSXT owned track, CSXT will normally perform the construction of the turnout. CSXT will normally construct, own, and maintain the mainline turnout(s) and the portion of the sidetrack from the mainline turnout to and including the derail and/or the insulated joints. The Industry will normally construct, own, and maintain all remaining track from the CSXT ownership point into the rest of the industry. If the proposed turnout is located in an existing Industry owned track, Industry shall construct, own, and maintain all track. Final ownership and maintenance will be described in a Private Sidetrack Agreement that the Industry shall execute with CSX Transportation.

Industry shall provide, at no cost to CSXT, sufficient right of way for the construction and maintenance of CSXT owned track constructed on property beyond CSXT right of way. When industry owned track is constructed on CSXT right of way, CSXT will negotiate with the Industry for the occupancy of its property.

Industry shall furnish plans detailing track and roadbed design, drainage facilities, tipple details, building and loading dock sections, wire and pipeline crossings, car puller details, under track unloading pits, vehicle crossings (at grade or grade separations, public and private), etc., for design and clearance approval by CSXT. Preliminary plans should be submitted as early as possible to avoid potential problems and delay. CSXT engineers are available for consultation during all phases of a track project. This service should be utilized for any questions that may arise.

Proper notification must be made to the appropriate Division personnel prior to industry entering CSXT right-of-way to construct roadbed or tracks. A separate right-of-entry agreement with CSXT will be required to access the right-of-way for surveying and preliminary engineering activities prior to execution of Sidetrack Agreement with CSXT. When construction operations are closer than twenty-five feet from the centerline of a CSXT track, a flagman from the appropriate CSXT Division will be assigned to the job site to protect industry or contract personnel, and CSXT personnel and property at the industry’s expense. A flagman may also be required for activities involving cranes and other swinging equipment that has the potential to enter into the fouling limits of the track.

All persons entering the CSX right-of-way during surveying and construction of the sidetrack shall follow all CSXT safety rules including wearing appropriate personal protective equipment to include safety glasses with sideshields, hard hats, and steel toe boots with distinct heel separation.
B) ROADBED AND DRAINAGE

Roadbed

Roadbed width, ditches, and slopes shall conform to current CSXT Standard Roadbed and Ballast Drawing 2601 and 2602 on pages 19 and 20. State or local regulations, codes, etc., may require increased width of roadbed for walkways or other purposes.

NOTE: The State of Tennessee requires walkway width extending for a distance of 10 feet from centerline of track on both sides. The walkway is to be level with the top of tie for a distance of 6 inches, and thereafter descending away from centerline at no greater than an 8 to 1 slope. The walkway, or fill-in ballast shall be comprised of material with an AREMA gradation #5.

Roadbed for private track within CSXT right of way and parallel to a main or operating track shall be constructed a minimum of 6 inches lower than that of the nearest main or operating track whenever drainage of the existing track could be affected by the new construction. CSXT strongly recommends that private sidetracks be located on track centers of at least 25 feet from the centerline of an adjacent CSXT main and siding or sidings; however, private sidetrack leads and other tracks not used for bulk loading shall be no closer than 18 feet from the centerline of adjacent CSXT main or siding tracks.

All turnout locations require additional roadbed to support the track structure and to provide proper walkways for CSXT train crews. CSXT requires that the roadbed taper from the existing section 100-feet preceding the point of switch (P.S.) to 18 feet from the centerline at the P.S. The 18 foot roadbed is to extend from the P.S. to the transition with the 12 foot roadbed on the diverging track. See CSXT Standard Drawing 2603, page 21, for typical subgrade section and grading required at turnout constructed in CSXT’s and the industry’s track.

Drainage

Design of the drainage system, including alterations of the existing drainage system on CSXT right of way, is the responsibility of the Industry. Drainage shall not be diverted, directed toward CSXT, or increased in quantity without prior approval and agreement with CSXT. All ditches, pipes, and culverts shall be adequately sized to carry the drainage without ponding of water against the roadbed (This shall be based on a 100 year storm). Track roadbed fills shall not be used as dams or levees for retention of water nor shall CSXT right of way be utilized for retention or settling basins. All drainage facilities must be shown on the drawings submitted by the industry.

Pipes and culverts shall conform to current AREMA Recommendations and ASTM Specifications. All such structures shall be designed to carry Cooper’s E-80 loading with diesel impact. Reinforced concrete pipe under CSXT owned track shall be ASTM C-76, Class V, with “O” ring joints. Corrugated metal pipe under CSXT owned track shall be steel fiber bonded and asphalt coated or steel polymer precoated, with minimum 24 inch wide connecting bands. The minimum recommended diameter of pipe under CSXT owned track is 36 inches.

Extension of pipes, culverts, or other drainage structures previously installed under CSXT owned track shall be made with culvert or drainage structures having the same size, shape, and dimensions as the existing pipe. In no case shall the existing drainage structure be extended so that the hydraulic capacity is decreased or obstructed. In some cases, it may be necessary to extend existing outlets with pipe or culvert of a larger size. Details of connections to mismatched culverts shall be submitted for CSXT approval.
C) TRACK DESIGN

Turnout Definitions

**Point of Switch (P.S.):** The point at which a track begins to diverge from another

**Point of Intersection (P.I.):** As applied to turnouts, the point of intersection of the centerlines of the diverging track and the through track

**Point of Frog (P.F.):** The point at which two running rails intersect within a turnout or crossing

**Heel of Frog:** The end of the frog that is furthest from the point of switch.

Turnouts

A turnout (T.O.) consists of all parts of the track structure, including switch points, frog, rails, switch ties, fastenings, etc., necessary to connect one track to another. Turnouts are designated by the size of the frog contained in the turnout. Turnouts to be installed and maintained by CSXT in its tracks must be No.10 or larger. Turnouts installed for private sidetracks must be No.8 or larger in industry tracks and No.10 or larger in industry owned lead tracks. Turnouts for loading and unloading in motion tracks must be No. 10 or larger. Turnouts installed on industrial sidetrack shall include switch point guards.

See CSXT Standard Drawings, pages 22 through 25, for design data for CSXT Standards for No. 8 and No.10 turnouts.

A turnout must not be designed as a simple curve. Table 1 provides dimensions for laying out turnouts on plans using point of intersection and turnout angle. This method is a simple and acceptable way of representing turnouts on plans. Local conditions, including curves or the use of long cars or special equipment, may require the use of larger size turnouts.

**Table 1 – Turnout Geometry Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T.O.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#8</td>
<td>97’</td>
<td>30.00’</td>
<td>7° 09’ 10”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#10</td>
<td>116’</td>
<td>31.25’</td>
<td>5° 43’ 29”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On CSXT main track, the location of any portion of a turnout shall not be located within 200 feet of curves, road crossings, railroad bridges, tunnels, or other turnouts. On other tracks, this distance may be reduced to 50 feet. If the turnout is located within 500 feet of a bridge, a walkway meeting CSXT’s standards is required on the bridge to accommodate switching operations.
Horizontal Curves

Track should be designed using the minimum degree (maximum radius) of curve practicable. Special circumstances, including the use of long cars or special equipment, may require a lesser degree of curvature. Sharper curves may restrict the size of locomotives and opportunity to provide timely switching service due to locomotive restrictions. While a maximum curvature of 10º (radius of 573.69’) is highly recommended, under no circumstance without written approval of the Chief Engineer-Design, Construction, and Capacity, will the degree of curvature for the track exceed 12º (radius of 478.34’).

Typically, railroads use the chord definition of degree of curve. This defines degree of curve as, the central angle subtended by a 100-foot chord. The degree of curve is denoted by Dc, where

\[
\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}D_c\right) = \frac{50}{r}
\]

and \( r \) is the radius of the curve.

Wherever practicable, a curve should begin beyond the last switch tie, but, if required by special circumstances, a curve may extend onto the switch ties. In no case shall a curve begin between the point of switch and the heel of frog. A curve should be avoided at the loading point of a bulk loading facility or at an under track unloading structure.

Spiral curves and superelevation are not normally required on industry tracks but, if required by special circumstances, shall be designed according to current CSXT standards.

Horizontal reverse curves (curves following each other in opposite directions) shall be separated by a minimum 100 feet of tangent (straight sections) as specified in “Design Criteria” on page 14.

Grades and Vertical Curves

Track grades shall be minimized where possible, consistent with terrain requirements. Grades must be carefully designed to ensure that motive power available will handle the tonnage to be moved. This takes into consideration number of cars, whether loaded or empty, etc. Grades for “Load / Unload in Motion” track should be designed so that a train is under power with no bunching of couplers while loading or unloading. Frequent changes of grade are to be avoided. Vertical curves shall be provided at all grade changes, and shall be as long as practicable. Minimum standards for calculation of vertical curves are specified in “Design Criteria.”

Grades shall be compensated for curvature at the rate of 0.04% for each degree of curvature. For example, the maximum allowable grade on a 10 degree curve for a Load / Unload in motion track is 1.5% - (10 x 0.04) = 1.1% grade in the 10 degree curve.

Grades, including compensation, shall not exceed 2.5% on industry and lead tracks, 1.5% on load/unload in motion tracks, and 0.7% on loop tracks.

The section of a track where railcars are placed for loading and unloading shall have a 0.00% grade.

Neither grade changes nor vertical curves shall be within the limits of switch ties.

Derails and Bumping Posts

Derails of an approved type will be installed at or near the clearance point of all turnouts entering CSXT’s tracks. Double switch point derails are required when a sidetrack descends toward a main track, when the industry moves cars within the industry, or if operating conditions require positive derail
D) STRUCTURES

All bridges, trestles, box culverts, unloading pits, conveyors, etc., shall be designed under the authority of a licensed professional engineer familiar with and in accordance to the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association’s *Manual for Railway Engineering* (latest edition published annually—see www.arema.org for details on obtaining the manual) chapters 7 (timber), 8 (concrete), and 15 (steel structures), using a live load of Cooper E-80 with full diesel impact. For a new bridge constructed over the track, minimum clearances are 23 feet vertical (measured from top of highest rail) and 18 feet total horizontal (9 feet either side of the centerline of track). The proposed design for bridges, trestles, box culverts, unloading pits, conveyors, etc. shall be reviewed by CSXT prior to construction. To avoid delay, plans should be forwarded to CSXT allowing sufficient time for review.

Design and construction of track scales shall be conducted under the authority of a licensed professional engineer familiar with and in accordance with the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association’s *Manual for Railway Engineering* and the Association of American Railroads *AAR Scale Handbook*.

E) CLEARANCES

All fixed or movable obstructions above or adjacent to tracks shall provide horizontal and vertical clearance as required by applicable State or Local laws or regulations, or by CSXT current Standards, whichever is greater. See CSXT Clearance Diagrams, pages 17 through 18. Clearances shall be increased to compensate for curvature and superelevation as specified.

Lesser clearances must have the approval of CSXT and the appropriate governmental agency. Any clearances less than CSXT standard shall be considered a substandard (close) clearance. CSXT will require signs or markings to warn CSXT employees of approaching substandard clearances. The close clearance sign shall be illuminated at night. All substandard clearances and associated liabilities will be noted in the sidetrack agreement.
The distance between adjacent tracks is also subject to legal and CSXT clearance requirements. CSXT strongly recommends that private sidetracks be located on track centers of at least 25 feet from the centerline of adjacent CSXT main and siding or sidings; however, private sidetrack leads and other tracks not used for bulk loading shall be no closer than 18 feet from the centerline of adjacent CSXT main or siding tracks. The minimum distance to other tracks is shown on Standard Clearance Matrix, page 18. The centerline of a bulk-loading track shall not be less than 27 feet, at the loading point, from the centerline of an adjacent main or operating track. No portion of a loading structure shall be closer than 18 feet from the centerline of the nearest main or operating track. The above minimum 27 feet bulk loading track center is to be adjusted upward to accommodate for the actual size of the portion of the loading structure between the tracks, while observing the required minimum 8’-0” and 18’-0” lateral track clearances, respectively, for the loading track and the main or operating tracks.

F) CROSSINGS

Track Crossings At Grade

Designs involving one track crossing another at grade are prohibited without written approval of the Chief Engineer-Design, Construction, and Capacity.

Roadway Crossings At Grade

Road crossings at grade must be designed to provide proper sight distances and may require other safety measures such as automatic grade crossing warning devices (flashing lights, gates, etc.). A triangular sight distance envelope must be maintained for 300 feet along the track either side of the crossing and 100 feet along the road from the nearest track; the sight distance shall be maintained to a height of 3.75 feet above the pavement. Existing crossings shall be eliminated whenever possible and new roadway crossings are not permitted without written approval from CSXT. In the event that a private roadway is required that crosses CSXT owned track, it must be covered by a separate agreement. Information on obtaining the agreement may be obtained from CSX’s website at www.csx.com.

New track crossings of public roads involve obtaining permission from governmental agency having jurisdiction, and often require detailed plans, public hearings, etc. Both public and private crossings with CSXT tracks shall conform to CSXT standards and be constructed of asphalt with timber flangeway and filler blocks, unless a higher type crossing (full rubber, slab, concrete, etc.) is desired by the Industry or required by the governmental agency. The materials used for road crossings must conform to CSXT’s specifications. Plans for roadway crossings must be submitted to CSXT for approval.

If automatic grade crossing warning devices are required by CSXT or a governmental agency, plans of control apparatus, equipment, and method of installation are subject to review and approval of CSXT and the governmental agency. The entire cost of installation and ongoing maintenance of crossing warning devices shall be borne by the industry.

Track design must provide proper clearance at grade crossings. Railroad cars or other equipment must not stand or be left either within 100 feet of crossings equipped with automatic grade crossing warning devices or within 200 feet of crossings not so equipped (CSXT Operating Rule 100-G). Some state statutes may require additional clearance requirements; check with the CSXT Manager of Site Design for additional details.
Stream and Public Drain Crossings

Complete plans for culverts, bridges, trestles, or other drainage structures must be approved by CSXT and appropriate governmental agencies, and required permits obtained, before construction.

Wireline and Pipeline Crossings

Each wireline, pipeline, or fiber optic cable crossing or running parallel to tracks owned and maintained by CSXT must be covered by a separate agreement between the industry and the CSXT. These utility installations shall conform to CSXT’s standards for installation of Pipelines and Wirelines as appropriate. The industry should obtain a copy of the CSXT application form for the installation of wireline and pipeline crossings, and parallelisms from www.csx.com or by calling CSXT Property Services at 904-633-5662.

Proper notification must be made to the appropriate Division personnel prior to industry entering CSXT right-of-way to construct such crossing. A flagman from the appropriate Division will be assigned to the job site to protect industry or contract personnel, and CSXT personnel and property.

Pipelines

Pipeline crossings and installations parallel to a track shall conform to the current CSXT standards for installation of pipelines on CSXT right of way.

All pipeline installations on CSXT right-of-way and at industry’s expense, must be approved by CSXT prior to any construction. The industry must submit complete plans for all proposed pipelines that will cross land and tracks owned and maintained by CSXT, and tracks owned by others (sidings, industry tracks, etc.) over which CSXT operates.

Wirelines

Electric power line clearances, both overhead and lateral, shall conform to CSXT Standards and the National Electric Safety Code. All wireline installations on CSXT right-of-way must be approved by CSXT prior to any construction. The industry must submit complete plans meeting CSXT standards for installation of wirelines on CSXT right of way for all proposed wirelines that will cross under tracks owned and maintained by CSXT, and tracks owned by others (sidings, industry tracks, etc.) over which CSXT operates.

Fiber Optic Cable

Underground Fiber Optic Cable installations (longitudinal occupations on CSXT property) may require relocation, lowering, and/or protective casing installation. CSXT’s Engineering representative will contact the Fiber Optic Company to arrange for relocation, lowering, and/or protection of the Fiber Optic Cable at the discretion of the Fiber Optic Company.

Other Crossings

Any other crossing including, but not limited to conveyor crossings - both over and under the tracks - must conform to the same clearance requirements as overhead bridges. Plans must be submitted for CSXT approval and must be covered by a separate agreement.
G) **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

The loading, unloading, and storage of hazardous materials may require special design of tracks. Minimum clearances, minimum distances from storage facilities to track, bonding, and grounding of track, etc. must be considered when designing tracks for the handling of hazardous materials.

**Definitions**

**Active Track** Any main, siding, or other track owned by CSXT and any other track over which the speed of trains on the track exceed 15 MPH.

**Combustible Liquid** - Any liquid that does not meet the definition of any other DOT hazardous materials classification and has a flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C) and below 200°F (93.3°C) as determined by a DOT approved closed testing method.

**Hazardous Material** - A substance or material which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce and which has been so designated in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (49CFR105 and 172).

**Flammable Liquid** - Any liquid having a flash point below 100°F (37.8°C) as determined by a United States Department of Transportation (DOT) approved closed testing method.

**Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)** - Any material which is predominately composed of any of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures thereof; Propane, Propylene, Butanes, and Butylenes, in liquid or gaseous state, having a vapor pressure in excess of 26.0 psi at 100°F.

**Terminal** - The location and operation point where loading and/or transfer of the above-mentioned commodities takes place.

**Transfer** - The process of unloading from a railroad tank car(s) into fixed storage facilities and unloading from fixed storage facilities into railroad tank car(s). The term also refers to the process of loading or unloading railroad tank cars directly into or from truck transport trailers.

**Transfer point** - Location of point where transfer hose or apparatus is connected to transfer vehicle or device.

**Location of tracks**

Distances from any active railroad track to any facility/installation for transferring from tank car(s) or storage of hazardous materials, must be taken from the center of the railroad track in question to the nearest boundary of the transfer facility or material storage area(s).

**Flammable and Combustible Liquids**

Transfer point for flammable liquids must be located 100 feet from an active track, when physical conditions permit, and in no case less than 50 feet. When within 75 feet and the ground slopes towards such a track, a retaining wall, dike, or earthen embankment must be placed between the installation and the track. The retaining wall, dike, or earthen embankment constructed to effectively prevent liquids from flowing onto such track(s) in case of an accident. Transfer point for combustible liquids must be
located not less than 50 feet from an active track(s) when physical conditions permit, and in no case less than 25 feet.

In transferring flammable liquids, the tank car(s) and storage tank(s) must be so constructed as to effectively permit a free flow of vapors from the tank car to the storage tank and to positively prevent the escape of these vapors to the air, or the vapors must be carried by a vent line to a point not less than 100 feet from the nearest occupied building, or active track(s).

**Liquefied Petroleum Gases**

In selecting a site for the handling of LPG, the location shall be as remote as possible from active tracks. Preferably, the site should be located on ground that slopes away from these tracks. Whenever possible, transfer equipment shall be placed on the same side of the private tracks as the storage tanks to avoid crossing under or over such tracks with LPG pipelines. This equipment should be located on the same side of the tracks as the access/egress highway to minimize the crossing of said tracks with trucks providing service.

Transfer points requiring tank car service for handling LPG must be confined to private spur tracks specifically designed for LPG service only. The center of the private track at the point of transfer must be not less than 100 feet from the centerline of the nearest active track(s).

**Hazardous Materials**

Transfer equipment, storage tanks, and terminal tracks must not be located within 100 feet of a main track or within 50 feet of the nearest active track(s). Terminal must be sloped and contoured to contain any spills within the transfer area. In addition, track pans or other type of acceptable containment system must be installed to contain spilled material and prevent contamination of underground water sources.

Transfer equipment, storage tanks, and terminal tracks shall be located between highway access and main tracks or the nearest active tracks. This is to avoid or minimize the crossing of such tracks with hazardous commodities and trucks providing service to a terminal facility. There should be sufficient space for truck and tank vehicles to maneuver to and from the terminal area without fouling active tracks.

**Bonding and Grounding**

Tracks constructed to handle hazardous materials must be bonded and grounded as per **CSXT drawing number SS500, page 28.**
H) **DESIGN CRITERIA**

Design criteria to be used for sidetracks with operating speeds not to exceed 15 mph are listed in the following table. The criteria are not intended for Yard and Terminal track, Intermodal track, Branch or Spur Lines, nor any track with operating speed greater than 15 mph.

**Table 2: Design Criteria**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>INDUSTRY TRACK</th>
<th>INDUSTRY LEAD TRACK</th>
<th>LOAD / UNLOADING MOTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turnout Size</strong></td>
<td>Number 8</td>
<td>Number 10</td>
<td>Number 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: turnouts in all CSX owned tracks shall be Number 10 or larger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Horizontal Curvature</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>12°-00’-00”</td>
<td>10°-00’-00”</td>
<td>10°-00’-00”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius</td>
<td>478.34’</td>
<td>573.69’</td>
<td>573.69’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chord Definition: $r = \frac{50}{\sin(D_c/2)}$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tangent Between Horizontal Reverse Curves</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>100’</td>
<td>100’</td>
<td>100’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Grade</strong> (total grade including compensation in curves)</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loop Track</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(note: Compensation rate is 0.04% per degree of curve)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vertical Curve</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summits</td>
<td>40 x algebraic difference in grades</td>
<td>40 x algebraic difference in grade</td>
<td>400 x algebraic difference in grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sags</td>
<td>50 x algebraic difference in grades</td>
<td>50 x algebraic difference in grades</td>
<td>500 x algebraic difference in grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>100’ minimum</td>
<td>100’ minimum</td>
<td>100’ minimum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I) PLANS FURNISHED BY INDUSTRY

To expedite review procedure, plans produced by industry or its consultant may be provided to the appropriate CSXT office in MicroStation V8 (.dgn) or other equivalent and compatible CAD programs, along with all reference and supporting files. Plans may also be submitted in hand drawn format, however, should be clearly drawn and easy to read. Electronic files will be forwarded on a compact disk or via email (email attachments are subject to a 2.0Mb file size). A sheet should be included listing levels or layers used and their descriptions; instructions regarding reference files or special cell libraries shall also be included on the sheet. Two complete sets of plan prints should also be forwarded when electronic delivery means are employed.

Plans provided to CSXT should include a track layout drawing to be made part of the agreement covering the new track(s). The drawing shall be a convenient scale and shall be no larger than 11” x 17” (8 1/2” x 11” preferred).

All stationing and dimensions on plans provided to CSXT shall be placed using English decimal measurements; plans submitted in metric will not be reviewed.

Plans submitted by the Industry or its consultant for CSXT review and approval should include, but are not limited to, the following:

Plans shall be drawn to scale and show all important features effecting track layout. Preferred scale is 1 inch = 100 feet, but a minimum scale of 1 inch = 200 feet may be used for large projects.

Plans shall show true magnetic North, city, county, township, state, and other information necessary to locate the site. The plan shall be oriented so that north is to the top or right side of the drawing. In addition, plan shall include a table of Latitude and Longitude for each point of switch and end of track(s); the coordinates shall be stated similar to: 30º14.827’N 81º35.001’W. The map datum used for the coordinates shall be WGS84.

Tracks shall be drawn as a single line representing the centerline of track (do not draw track showing the rails or crossties). Existing track shall be shown as solid lines with light line weight. Proposed track shall be shown as solid lines with heavy (bold) line weight. Track to be removed or relocated shall be shown as light dashed lines (existing location) and as bold solid lines (proposed location).

Show elevations and locations of proposed and existing buildings (floor elevations), docks, loading pads, loading and unloading points, under track or overhead conveyors, and drainage structures. Show distance above top of rail to overhead utilities (including company name and phone number). Show distance below top of rail to underground utilities (including company name and phone number). Also, include fiber optic cables, CSXT’s signal, communication and electric wirelines, and other facilities adjacent to the tracks, showing stationing at the beginning and end of each facility.

Appropriate property lines and the proposed point of switch (PS) - the point where the proposed track begins to diverge from the existing track - must be referenced by the distance to the nearest CSXT railroad milepost. The reference shall be the distance to the nearest milepost including the prefix of the milepost if known. The location of the milepost or the direction and distance to the milepost shall be noted on the drawing.

Stationing (measurement along the track centerline) shall be used to locate all points of horizontal and vertical design and all existing or proposed structures. Stationing shall be continuous along each track starting with 0+00 at its point of switch and increasing to its end. Therefore, the PS of each track will have two stations: its own (0+00) and the station of the track from which it diverges.
Curve information for each curve shall include the intersection angle (I), degree of curve (Dc), radius (R), tangent distance (T), external (E), and length of curve (L). Chord definition of curvature shall be used:  
\[ R = \frac{50}{\sin(Dc/2)} \quad \text{and} \quad L = 100(I/D). \]

If known, show size and weight of rail of proposed turnout, and weight of rail and type of construction (welded rail or jointed rail) in the proposed track and in the existing track from which the proposed track diverges. If the rail weight is unknown, the statement “minimum acceptable rail section is 100 pound/yard” should be shown on the drawing. The industry should note that based on market availability, larger rail sections are frequently available for lower costs than smaller rail sections; additionally, use of larger rail sections may reduce track maintenance costs to the industry over time. **Also note that non-controlled cooled rail shall not be used in industrial sidetracks.**

Plans shall include top of rail and subgrade profile of the entire proposed track showing vertical curves at points of vertical intersection with their proposed lengths and station location, ground profile and drainage structures. Profile shall also include the top of rail profile of the existing track from which the proposed track diverges. Where superelevated curves exist, the top of rail elevation of the low rail shall be the given elevation. **All proposed tracks must have the same grade, and elevation between the PS and the end of switch ties as the track from which they diverge.**

Plans shall show size, type and location of all proposed and existing drainage structures and ditches in the immediate vicinity of the proposed and existing track and how drainage will be directed to protect the tracks.

Stations and horizontal clearances from the centerline of track must be shown for all structures or obstructions within 18 feet of the centerline of any track. Stations and vertical clearances measured from top of rail must be shown for all overhead obstructions.

Some track layouts may require separate, more detailed drawings and/or information. Examples of these are bridges, box culverts, large drainage structures, tunnels, unloading pits, track scales, facilities for handling hazardous materials, structures with less than standard clearances, road crossings, crossing protection devices, pipeline crossings, wireline crossings, unconventional track construction, track, or other construction in close proximity to CSXT track, encroachments on CSXT right of way, or purchase or lease of land from CSXT.

Some of the above information such as stationing, mileposts, rail weight, etc. may not be obvious or obtainable from a field survey. The industry or Contractor should contact the CSXT Regional Manager of Site Design or the Engineering office responsible for the territory involved for any information regarding these items. CSXT Engineers can also provide information or guidance regarding any special features or situations that may exist at the site.
1. Standard clearances are to be used for all new construction where there are no legal requirements that dictate greater clearances.

2. Clearances for reconstruction, rehabilitation and alteration work are dependent on existing physical conditions, where possible, they will be improved to comply with the standard clearances.

3. State or Canadian clearance laws must not be violated. Legal requirements may be modified only by the governmental body that issued them.

4. Standard clearance may be modified only if approved by the Chief Engineer, Design, Construction, and Capacity.

5. Standard clearance diagrams shown are for tangent track and increases must be provided for the effects of curvature and super-elevation.

A. Additional clearance due to curvature:
When a fixed obstruction is located adjacent to a curved track, the horizontal clearance on the low rail side of the track will be increased to allow for tilt. The minimum increase is shown on Graph No. 1.

B. Additional clearance due to super-elevation:
When a fixed obstruction is located adjacent to a super-elevated track, the horizontal clearance on the low rail side of the track will be increased to allow for tilt. The minimum increase is shown on Graph No. 1.

C. Additional clearance due to curvature and super-elevation:
When a fixed obstruction is located adjacent to a curved and super-elevated track, the horizontal clearance increase will be the sum of the increases obtained using 5.A and 5.B above. Exception: Canada requires a minimum of 2 inches per degree.

D. Additional clearance on tangent tracks:
When a fixed obstruction is adjacent to tangent track but the track is curved within 88 feet of the obstruction, the horizontal clearance will be increased as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from Obstruction</th>
<th>Increased Horizontal Clearance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 20</td>
<td>18&quot; 5/8&quot; PAR. 5.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 40</td>
<td>75&quot; 5/8&quot; PAR. 5.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 to 60</td>
<td>95&quot; 5/8&quot; PAR. 5.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 to 80</td>
<td>115&quot; 5/8&quot; PAR. 5.C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Vertical clearance on super-elevated track is measured from the top of the high rail.

---

**CLEARANCE DIAGRAMS**

**TABLE NUMBER 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of Curve</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All locations except Florida</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 1/2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7 1/2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13 1/2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16 1/2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the State of Florida</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Standard Clearance Matrix

#### Dimensions - Notes
- Are shown in feet and inches (ft-in).
- Are for tangent track. See CSX 2604 for increase due to curvature.
- Vertical clearance is measured from top of high rail for the entire full horizontal width described below.
- Horizontal clearance is measured from centerline of near track.
- Apply to all new construction, reconstruction and alterations.
- All columns except columns 22, 24, 27, and 29 are maximum.
- CFI = Car Floor Height.

#### Track Centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track Centers</th>
<th>Vertical</th>
<th>Horizontal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Tracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Two Tracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Three Tracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Main Tracks To Any Main Track</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladder Track To Any Main Track</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Track To Any Main Track</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Adjacent Tracks And Ladder Tracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladder Track And Carpoise And Tracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladder Tracks In Pairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unloading Tracks At Platforms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Track Or Bulk Loading Or Unloading Track</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Vertical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Thru Bridges</th>
<th>Highway Bridge (Spanning Tracks)</th>
<th>Tunnels</th>
<th>Building Doors</th>
<th>General (Unless Provided For)</th>
<th>Thru Bridges</th>
<th>Highway Bridge (Spanning Tracks)</th>
<th>Tunnels</th>
<th>Building Doors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearance</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Horizontal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platforms</th>
<th>Signals</th>
<th><strong>Low Between Tracks</strong></th>
<th><strong>Switch Boxes Etc.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Fences</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ore and Coal Docks</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centerline of Track</td>
<td>GENERAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top of Rall</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CFP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8-6</td>
<td>6-0</td>
<td>0-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-1</td>
<td>3-0</td>
<td>8-6</td>
<td>6-0</td>
<td>0-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CFH</td>
<td>8-0</td>
<td>8-6</td>
<td>6-0</td>
<td>0-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exceptions
- Column 6 shall be 17 in Massachusetts.
- Column 7 and 8 shall be 14 in Michigan.
- Column 14 shall be 11 in Illinois.
- Column 15 shall be 22-6 in Indiana, West Virginia, & Canada.
- Column 22-6 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, & Michigan.
- Column 23 shall be 11 in New York, & Pennsylvania.
- Column 24 shall be 4 in Canada.
- Column 25 shall be 8 in Canada.
- Column 26 shall be 11 in Canada.
- Column 27 shall be 4-6 in Canada.
- Column 28 shall be 8-6 in Canada.
- Column 29 shall be 4-6 in Canada.
- Column 30 shall be 3-10 in Canada.
- Column 31 shall be 8-6 in Canada.
- Column 32 shall be 8-6 in Canada.

---

**Diagram:** Standard Clearance Matrix (2605)
1. ROADBED WIDTH AT TOP OF SUBGRADE:
   a. SINGLE MAIN TRACKS, SIDINGS, AND HEAVY TONNAGE TRACKS,
      15'-0" FROM CENTERLINE OF TRACK, 30'-0" TOTAL
   b. SINGLE HARD, INDUSTRIAL, AND OTHER TRACKS
      12'-0" FROM CENTERLINE OF TRACK, 24'-0" TOTAL
   c. MULTIPLE PARALLEL TRACKS
      12'-0" OR 15'-0" FROM CENTERLINE OF TRACK DEPENDING
      ON THE TYPE OF TRACKS PLUS DISTANCE BETWEEN TRACK
      CENTERLINES.

2. LOCATION OF GRADE POINT:
   a. SINGLE MAIN OR OTHER TRACK IS THE CENTERLINE OF TRACK.
   b. DOUBLE MAIN TRACKS IS THE CENTERLINE BETWEEN TRACKS.
   c. GRADE POINT FOR MAIN TRACK AND SIDING IS CENTERLINE
      OF MAIN TRACK.

3. DEPTH OF SUBBALLAST:
   a. SUBBALLAST ON MAIN TRACKS, SIDINGS AND HEAVY TONNAGE
      TRACKS IS 6" OVER THE 30'-0" ROADBED WIDTH.
   b. SUBBALLAST ON HARD, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TRACKS IS
      4" OVER THE 24'-0" ROADBED WIDTH.

4. THE STANDARD SLOPE ON FILL SECTIONS MAY BE INCREASED TO
   A MAXIMUM OF 1:1 TO 1:3 AT LOCATIONS WHERE THE BEARING
   CAPACITY OF THE NATURAL SOIL HAS BEEN VERIFIED BY FIELD
   TESTS AND THE STABILITY OF THE FILL MATERIAL VERIFIED BY
   LABORATORY TESTS.

5. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE AND INSTALLATION OF GEOTEXTILES
   AND GEORIBS ARE INCLUDED IN MVI-1202.

6. OMIT BENCH WHERE EXCAVATION IS 5 FEET OR LESS.

7. OMIT BEAM DITCH WHEN NATURAL GROUND SLOPES AWAY FROM
   THE EXCAVATION.

CSX TRANSPORTATION

ROADBED SECTIONS

[Signatures]

Reviewed by:  
Director, Standards and Testing

Approved by:  
Assistant Vice President, Equipment and Track Systems Engineering

Issued: January 27, 1997

Revised: Initial Issue
**Diagram: Ballast Sections (2602)**

**MAIN TRACK, SIDINGS AND HEAVY TONNAGE TRACKS**

**TANGENT TRACKS**

1. **CENTERLINE DOUBLE MAIN TRACK**
   - **12" BALLAST UNDER TIE AT CENTERLINE OF TRACK FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION**
   - **COMPACTED SUBBALLAST SEE DRAWING 2601 FOR ROADBED SECTIONS AND SUBBALLAST**

2. **COMPACTED SUBBALLAST SEE DRAWING 2601 FOR ROADBED SECTIONS AND SUBBALLAST**

**MAIN TRACK, SIDINGS AND HEAVY TONNAGE TRACKS**

**SUPERELEVATED TRACKS**

**INTERIOR YARD TRACKS**

- **15' TRACK CENTERS**
  - **FILL-IN BALLAST BETWEEN TRACKS IF REQUIRED BY LOCAL CONDITIONS**
  - **4" COMPACTED BALLAST PAD**
  - **COMPACTED SUBBALLAST SEE DRAWING 2601 FOR ROADBED SECTIONS AND SUBBALLAST**

**FILL-IN BALLAST UNDER TIE AT CENTERLINE OF TRACK FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION**

**6' BALLAST UNDER TIE AT LOW RAIL OF TRACK FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION**

**20' OUTSIDE TRACKS WITH ACCESS ROAD**

**10' OUTSIDE TRACKS WITHOUT ACCESS ROAD**

**FILL-IN BALLAST**

**2% SUBGRADE SLOPE**

**COMPACTED SUBBALLAST SEE DRAWING 2601 FOR ROADBED SECTIONS AND SUBBALLAST**

**6' BALLAST UNDER TIE AT CENTERLINE OF TRACK FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION**

**LADDER AND OUTSIDE TRACKS**

- **15' LADDER TRACKS**

**BALLAST SECTIONS**

- **BALLAST TO CONFORM TO THE CURRENT CSXT SPECIFICATION FOR BALLAST.**
- **AREA GRADEATION 4A BALLAST IS TO BE USED ON ALL TRACK EXCEPT YARD TRACKS WHERE AREA GRADEATION 5 IS TO BE USED.**
- **BALLAST PAD 4" THICK OF AREA GRADEATION 4A WILL BE USED UNDER TRACK FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION OF YARD TRACKS.**
- **FILL-IN BALLAST WILL BE AREA GRADEATION 5.**
- **BALLAST TO BE EVEN WITH TOP OF TIE.**
- **BALLAST SHOULDER WILL EXTEND 6" FROM END OF TIE TO EDGE OF SLOPE ON TANGENTS AND THE INSIDE OF CURVES, AND 12" ON THE OUTSIDE OF CURVES. THE 12" WIDTH IS TO EXTEND ONTO THE TANGENT AT EACH END OF THE CURVE FOR 100 FEET AND THEN TAPERED IN TO 6" IN THE NEXT 50 FEET.**

**CSX TRANSPORTATION**

**APPROVED**

**M. HAYES, HEAD ENGINEER**

**MAINTENANCE OF WAY**

**J. E. BEYERL**

**APPROVED**

**J. W. PROCTOR, VICE PRESIDENT**

**ENGINEERING**

**PREPARED BY**

**J. E. BEYERL**

**ISSUED: JANUARY 27, 1997**

**REVISED: JANUARY 23, 2002**
Diagram: Number 8 Turnout and Crossover (2220)
Diagram: Number 8 Offset and Layout (2221)
Diagram: Commercial Track A 640.6(2)

INDUSTRY
BUILDING

PROPOSED 115# JOINTED RAIL

CL TRK TO CLOSEST BUILDING FACE LOADING DOCK OR DRAINAGE STRUCTURE
(SEE LEGAL CLEARANCES)

RR NORTH TO WAYCROSS

FIBER OPTIC LINE

PRO, 200' 24" CLASS 5 CONCRETE PIPE BY INDUSTRY

CSXT MAIN TRACK
(135# RAIL)

PRO, FS # 10 LH 135# TURNOUT

RR SOUTH TO JACKSONVILLE

PC 1 - 20

PCT 1 - 20

PRO, FS # 10 LH 135# TURNOUT

Track A 640.6(2) PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 100'

LEGEND
EXISTING CSXT TRACK
PROPOSED INDUSTRY TRACK

SIDETRACK SUMMARY
Track A 640.6(2) - 956 TRACK FEET IN LENGTH
CSXT OWNS & MAINTAINS FIRST 150 TF
INDUSTRY OWNS & MAINTAINS LAST 806 TF

CSXT TRANSPORTATION
DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION & CAPACITY
INDUSTRY TRACK A 640.6(2)
JACKSONVILLE, FL
APRIL 30, 2007 - RHC

Diagram: Commercial Track A 640.6(2)
Diagram: Loading or Unloading Combustible and Flammable Liquids or Flammable Gases
Construction

A) GENERAL

No work of any type shall be performed on CSXT right of way, which could affect CSXT roadbed, or track, without written permission and evidence of proper insurance as may be required. Construction of Industry’s structures, roadbed, track, etc., shall not begin prior to receiving CSXT’s approval of final plans.

Industry shall obtain all necessary approvals and permits required by governmental agencies for all work on CSXT right of way, including but not limited to grading, drainage, vegetation, erosion control, and siltation prevention devices.

Track, roadbed, and structures shall be constructed to the line and grade as shown on the approved final plans. The industry shall supply the stakeout for entire project including marking of the point-of-switch in the tracks. The industry shall arrange for their track to be tied into CSXT’s track at the ownership point provided CSXT’s tracks are installed prior to the industry’s.

Inspection of the completed track will be made by CSXT personnel, and will not be placed in service without such approval. Inspection will include grading, drainage, structures, clearances, track, walking conditions, and related appurtenances to assure satisfactory compliance with approved final plan and CSXT Standards for construction and safety. To ensure uniform curvature, industry tracks with curvature in excess of 10° shall be stringlined by the industry prior to the in service inspection by CSXT; stringline notes shall be provided to CSXT upon request.

B) TIES

Spacing

All tracks consisting of wood and composite ties shall have a tie spacing of 20 inches center-to-center except for ties in special trackwork such as turnouts and road crossings. In these cases, use the tie spacing shown in the standard plan. The center-to-center spacing of both concrete and steel crossties shall be 24”

Joints

Bolted joints are to be centered between ties when possible. Field welded joints are to be centered between ties. Glued insulated joints are to be centered between ties. All bolt holes in bolted joint bars are to be filled with appropriate fasteners or the joint shall be welded.

Special Track Work

Turnouts, derail, crossings, and special track work will have ties spaced as shown on CSXT Standard Drawings or the standard drawings associated with the turnout, derail, crossing, or special trackwork being installed.

Bridge Approach Ties

Bridge approach ties shall be installed in accordance with CSXT Standard Drawing, page 44.
Adzing

When necessary to adze ties, an adzing machine shall be used. The adzing must be done to give the tie plate a full bearing across the tie and parallel with the plane of track.

Lining Ties

All ties shall be placed in track at right angles to the centerline of the track. The end of the tie on the line side shall be 4’-3” from the centerline of the track. The line end of the ties shall be to the right hand side of the track, facing north or east (timetable direction) except for sidings and multiple tracks. In this case, ties in the two outside tracks are lined to the outside. Switch ties shall be lined on the straight side, except as noted on the standard plans.

Damaged Ties

When handling or spacing ties, care shall be taken to prevent damage with picks and hammers. Pulling ties into position with picks will not be permitted; tie tongs shall be used for this purpose.

Use of Tie Plugging Compound and Plugs

The pulling of spikes, once driven, shall be avoided as much as possible. When spikes are pulled, the holes shall be immediately plugged with a chemical tie-plugging compound that completely fills the spike holes and allows for the proper drive of spikes that are subsequently added to the crosstie. Alternatively tie plugs may be used to fill the spike hole.

Use of Steel, Concrete, and Composite Crossties

The use of steel, concrete, and composite crossties for industry owned tracks and turnouts is permitted. The center-to-center spacing of both concrete and steel crossties shall be 24”; the center-to-center spacing of composite crossties shall be 20”. In signalled territory, as well as those industrial tracks with active road crossing warning devices, may require certain sections of the track to employ insulated crossties. The use of steel, concrete, or composite ties in industrial tracks should be noted on the plans, along with the manufacturer of the product. The industry shall consult with and follow the manufacturer’s guidelines for installation and maintenance of steel and concrete crossties. Industries located in high rot zones (south of middle Alabama and Georgia) should consider alternate crossties (including borate treated wood ties) for increased service life.

C) APPLYING TIE PLATES

Double shoulder tie plates shall be used on all ties. Care must be taken that canted tie plates incline toward the center of track and that plates having a different amount of cant or flat plates are not intermixed. Before placing tie plates on the tie, dirt and other substances shall be removed from the bottom of the tie plate and top of the tie.

D) GAGE RODS

The use of gage rods for new track construction is prohibited.
E) LAYING JOINTED RAIL

Rail Placement

Rails shall be so placed that the joints in each line of rail shall be within the middle half of the opposite length rail. To minimize the cutting of full-length rails, short rails may be used in adjusting for proper spacing of joints, but no rail less than thirty three feet (33’) on curves or nineteen feet six inches (19’-6”) on tangents shall be used.

Cutting of Rail

Flame cutting of rail will not be permitted. Rail shall be cut with a rail saw. Bolt holes shall be drilled, not torch cut.

Cleaning

The bottom of the rail and bearing surfaces of the crosstie and tie plates shall be cleaned before rail is laid.

Rail Temperature

A rail thermometer will be used in determining rail temperatures at the time of installation. Approved thermometers include dial rail thermometer and electronic surface thermometers. Temperatures will be read and recorded periodically during the day and supervisory employee shall see that it is checked frequently and that proper expansion shims are used. When taking rail temperatures, the thermometer will be placed on the web of the rail on the side away from the sun. Non-contact thermometers shall be located no more than two feet away and pointed directly at the web of the rail on the side away from the sun. A record of rail laying temperatures and expansion are to be made available for inspection by CSXT upon request.

Expansion Shims

Rail expansion shims of approved thickness and material will be used per 39-foot rail in accordance with the following temperature table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature Range</th>
<th>Expansion Shims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 6ºF</td>
<td>5/16” in each joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 – 25ºF</td>
<td>1/4” in each joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 – 45ºF</td>
<td>3/16” in each joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 – 65ºF</td>
<td>1/8” in each joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 – 85ºF</td>
<td>1/16” in each joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 85ºF</td>
<td>no shims necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Laying Rail

Except as otherwise specified, rails shall be laid one at a time, and to insure good adjustment, the rail ends brought squarely together against suitable rail expansion shims and bolted before spiking.
Panel Track

At locations approved by CSXT, track may be laid by the panel method. Joints must be staggered after the panels are in place. After staggering, the joints shall be located as nearly as possible to the middle of the opposite rail.

Gage

The gage of track is the distance between the heads of rails, measured at right angles thereto, at a point five-eighths (5/8”) inch below the top of rail. Standard gage is 4’-8 1/2”. No change in gage on account of curvature will be permitted without the express permission of CSXT. **Gaging must be done at the time the rail is laid.**

Butting Used Rail with New Rail

When butting used rail with new rail, welding shall be used to build up the end of used rail to match the new rail. This provides a smooth transition over the joint. The same process shall be used when it is necessary to butt used rail to new frogs, switches, etc.

Anchors

Rail anchors for jointed track shall be applied at sixteen (16) anchors per 39 feet rail length, box anchoring eight ties spaced in accordance with CSXT Rail Anchoring Policy, MWI 703 (excerpt shown below). Box anchoring is defined as: an anchor on each side of a tie, on both rails, or four (4) anchors applied to one tie. Anchors shall be securely and squarely fastened to rail and have a solid bearing against the ties.

F) LAYING WELDED RAIL

Track locations that will have over 400 feet in length of welded rail are considered to be continuous welded rail track and shall meet all the requirements for continuous welded rail track (Reference 49 CFR 213.121(f); see http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html).

Installation of Continuous Welded Rail will be governed by CSXT Continuous Welded Rail Policy, MWI 1125, latest revision, available upon written request. Field welds will be governed by CSXT Welder’s Manual, MWI 801, latest revision, available upon written request. Rail anchors for welded rail will be governed by CSXT Rail Anchoring Policy, MWI 703, latest revision, available upon written request.

G) SPIKING

Spiking patterns will be governed by CSXT Standard Drawings, pages 36 and 37.
H) SUPERELEVATION & SPIRALS

See CSXT Superelevation of Curves, MWI 1104, latest revision, available upon written request.

I) SURFACING & LINING TRACK

Following the assembly of the track, sufficient ballast shall be unloaded in the tie cribs and shoulders of the track structure to restrain movement or buckling of track due to temperature changes. Such ballast unloading shall provide an adequate amount of ballast for the initial track raise with sufficient surplus to continue to hold the track after the raise. On spirals and curves, the outside rail shall be superelevated as indicated on CSXT Standard Drawings.

Ballasting

The ballasting of track shall be accomplished in not less than two lifts. Each lift shall not exceed four inches in height, except the final lift shall be approximately two inches in height.

Surfacing

Track surfacing shall be done by methods that will prevent undue bending of the rail or straining of the joints. The amount of track lift shall not endanger the horizontal or vertical stability of the track. The track shall be initially raised so that a final raise of not less than one inch nor more than three inches will be required to bring it to finished surface. All ties that pulled loose shall be replaced to proper position, shall have full bearing against the rail, and be properly secured to the rail.

Tamping

Tamping of ballast shall be done with power tamping equipment. Control or cycling of the power tamper shall provide the maximum proper compaction of the ballast uniformly along the track. The ballast shall be thoroughly tamped on both sides of the tie from a point 15 inches inside the rails to the ends of the ties.

Lining

The track shall be placed in proper alignment when initially raised and tamped. The final alignment of track shall be done by a power operated lining machine capable of meeting the specified track tolerances.

Final Raise and Surfacing

When the track has been raised to within two inches of the final grade and properly compacted, a finishing lift shall be made by jacking the track to the finished top-of-rail elevations. The ballast shall then be applied under the ties for their entire length and thoroughly driven in place for a space extending from fifteen inches inside either rail to the ends of the ties, by tamping machines, tamping picks, or tamping bars. The ballast under the remainder of the tie bearing shall not be tamped. In making the finishing lift, the spot board and track level board shall be used with care and the track brought to a true surface with the required superelevation of the outer rail on spirals and curves.

Final Lining

After the track has been brought to the established track center, every effort shall be made to maintain appropriate line during preliminary ballast applications.
Final Dressing of Ballast

The Contractor shall provide the necessary templates for shaping the ballast sections. The edge of ballast shall be brought to true line by means of shovels, forks, or ballast regulating machines. The ballast shoulders shall be uniformly formed and compacted. All excess ballast shall be removed and deficiencies of ballast shall be supplied.

J) GRADE CROSSING

Installation

Any road crossing to be constructed over the track at grade shall be installed in accordance with CSXT MWI 901 or by a crossing surface approved by the State in which the track is located. Any road crossing over CSXT owned track shall be CSXT’s standard surface and be installed by CSXT track forces.

Rail Joints

No joints will be permitted within the confines of the crossing, including road shoulders.

Completion

Highway and street crossings shall be completed in their entirety, including grading, planking, and/or paving in exact accordance with the plans and specifications. Care shall be taken to insure the least possible interference with highway or street traffic.

K) FINAL CLEANING

All refuse from construction operations shall be removed and disposed of and the entire roadbed and right-of-way shall be left in a presentable condition.

L) DELAILS AND BUMPING POSTS

Derails and bumping posts are to be installed as per CSXT approved plans provided by Industry or its Consultant.

M) GATES AND FENCES

Gates may only be installed on tracks that are located on the industry’s property. The gate shall have adequate devices to secure the gate open while CSXT crews are operating on the track. In addition, gates installed across industry sidetrack must be capable of being secured with two locks—one supplied by the industry and one supplied by the CSXT for its use when switching the industry. Fences and gate openings shall be located in compliance with the minimum clearance requirements.
N) INSPECTION

After completion of the work, a final inspection will be made. Any previous inspection or acceptance will not preclude rejection at the final inspection of anything that is not satisfactory or not in accordance with the Guidelines.

A quarterly inspection of the sidetrack will be made by local CSXT Maintenance Personnel to determine any repairs that might be needed. If the track has been inactive for an extended period of time, an inspection must be made by CSXT before any cars may be spotted on the track.

O) MAINTENANCE

All completed work shall be maintained and kept in finished condition by the Contractor until final inspection and acceptance. After the track is placed in service, the Industry shall maintain its portion of the track in a condition at minimum in compliance with FRA Class I track (reference 49 CFR 213). Failure to maintain track in a proper manner may lead to suspension of service until the defective condition(s) are corrected.
## SPIKING REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACK ALIGNMENT</th>
<th>MAIN TRACKS AND SIDINGS</th>
<th>SIDE, YARD AND INDUSTRY TRACKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED FREIGHT SPEED</td>
<td>MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED SPEED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UP TO 45 MPH</td>
<td>46 MPH TO 68 MPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEGREE FROM DEGREE TO</td>
<td>SPIKES PER TIE PLATE</td>
<td>SPIKES PER TIE PLATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANGENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0'-0&quot;-1'</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2'-0&quot;-3'</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4'-0&quot;-5'</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6'-0&quot;-11'-5&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12'-0&quot;-12'-5&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13'-0&quot; AND UP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPIKING PATTERNS

**SPIKING PATTERN "A"**

![Spiking Pattern A]

**SPIKING PATTERN "C"**

![Spiking Pattern C]

**SPIKING PATTERN "B"**

![Spiking Pattern B]

**SPIKING PATTERN "D"**

![Spiking Pattern D]

### POSITIVE RESTRAINT RAIL FASTENERS

ALL TRACK ALIGNMENTS

- □ • TRACK SPIKE
- □ • TIE PLATE SCREW

---

**MAIN TRACK SPIKING PATTERNS**

**SIDE TRACK SPIKING PATTERNS**

**CSX TRANSPORTATION**

**Reviewed by:**

**Director, Engineering Standards**

**Approved by:**

**Chief Engineer, Maintenance of Way**

**Issued: December 27, 1996**

**Revised: December 15, 2000**

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**MAIN TRACK** - A track, other than an auxiliary track, extending through yards and between stations, upon which trains are operated in conformance with rules or special instructions.

**SIDING** - An auxiliary track designated in special instructions for the meeting or passing of trains.

**SIDE TRACK** - An auxiliary track for purposes other than meeting or passing trains.

The spiking pattern on curves will begin at the tangent to spiral marker plate and end at spiral to tangent marker plate.

The spiking pattern on compound curves will be based on the highest degree of curvature in the curve and will be used for the entire curve.

Six axle locomotives with conventional trucks are restricted from operating on curves over 17'-0".

Six axle locomotives with radial steering trucks are restricted from operating on curves over 23'-0".
Diagram: Turnout Spiking Patterns with Bethlehem 811 Style Braces (2513) [sheet 1]

TURNOUT PLATE AREA

FROG PLATE AREA

TIE PLATES AHEAD OF SWITCH POINT

GAGE PLATES

BRACE PLATES

SLIDE AND HEEL PLATES

MILLED SEAT TURNOUT PLATES

TIE PLATES BETWEEN FROG AND TURNOUT PLATES

WELDED STOP AND MILLED SEAT FROG PLATES

HOOK TWIN TIE PLATES

TIE PLATES BETWEEN FROG AND END OF SWITCH TIES

HANGERS ON FIELD SIDE GAGE UP DECK BASE

GUARD RAIL PLATES

HOOKS ON FIELD SIDE GAGE UP DECK BASE

TURNOUT SPIKING PATTERNS WITH BETHLEHEM 811 STYLE BRACES

- TRACK SPIKE

- TIE PLATE SCREW

IF POSITIVE RESTRAINT RAIL FASTENERS ARE USED IN THE TURNOUT, POSITIVE RESTRAINT TIE PLATES MUST BE USED FOR A MINIMUM OF 15 TIES AHEAD OF THE 8G PLATE, AND PAST THE FROG ON BOTH TRACKS UNTIL THE END OF THE SWITCH TIES IS REACHED.

IF REGULAR TIE PLATES ARE USED, SPIKE THE 15 TIE PLATES AHEAD OF THE 8G PLATE WITH SPIKING PATTERN "O" IN ALL OTHER THAN YARD TRACKS, IN YARD TRACKS USE SPIKING "B".

CONE NECK LAG SCREWS MAY BE USED IN GAGE PLATES WITH SQUARE HOLES IN PLACE OF TRACK SPIKES.
Diagram: Joint Area Spiking Patterns (2514)
Diagram: Normal Road Crossing—Rubber, Asphalt, & Timber for Wood Ties (C535) [Sheet 1]
Diagram: Normal Road Crossing—Rubber, Asphalt, & Timber for Wood Ties (2535) [Sheet 2]

Plan View

Notes

1. Timbers are not predrilled unless specified in the requisition.

2. Tolerances:
   - Tie plate cut-out and "H" - 1/8" +/-
   - Other - 1/4" +/-

3. Material:
   - Oak or gum
   - Treated per MW SPEC 99001

4. Timbers to be marked for rail size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rail Wgt</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>Side</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115-122</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gage</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136-141</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Field</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Typical section at timber screw location

End View

Gage side timber

Field side timber

Diagram: Normal Road Crossing—Rubber, Asphalt, & Timber for Wood Ties (2535) [Sheet 2]
Normal Road Crossing—Asphalt & Timber for Wood Ties (2536) [Sheet 1]

Diagram:

**Notes:**
1. MW/90/CLASTEST REVISION TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS DRAWING.
2. FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION, HIGHWAY SHOULD INTERSECT RAILROAD AT OR NEARLY RIGHT ANGLES.
3. FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION, HIGHWAY SURFACE SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 3' HIGHER OR LOWER THAN TOP OF THE NEAR RAIL 30' FROM THE RAIL ALONG THE ROAD CENTERLINE, UNLESS TRACK SUPERELEVATION Dictates OTHERWISE.
4. USE STATE DOT1 SPECIFICATIONS FOR BITUMINOUS CONCRETE AND ASPHALT SPRAY TACK COAT FOR THE STATE IN WHICH THE CROSSING IS LOCATED.
5. CROSSINGS SHOULD BE CONTINUOUS BETWEEN ROADWAY OR SIDEWALK EDGES, IF NOT PRACTICABLE, ABSORBENT GRANULAR MUST BE PROVIDED BETWEEN CROSSING AREAS TO ELIMINATE WATER POCKETS.
6. SLOPE PAVING TO RETURN TO ORIGINAL PAVEMENT SURFACE LENGTH OF TRANSITION WILL DEPEND ON LOCAL CONDITIONS; USE A RUNOFF OF IN PER 10 FT, WHERE PRACTICABLE.
7. IP ROADBED STABILIZATION IS REQUIRED, EXTEND IT 10 FT. BEYOND EDGE OF CROSSING UNDER TRACK.
8. DRILL CROSSING TIMBERS OVER EACH TIE FOR TIMBER SCREW 1/2" DIA. WITH 2 1/2" DIA. X 1" COUNTERSINK.
9. PERFORATED PIPE TO BE SIZED AND LOCATED FOR SITE CONDITIONS. USE 8" DIA. PIPE AND LOCATE AT LEAST 12" BEYOND END OF TIE.

**Ordering Information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM NO.</th>
<th>RAIL WGT.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>042 306015</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>CROSSING TIMERS / WOOD FILLER, ORDER BY &quot;TRACK FEET&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>042 306022</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>APPROXIMATE 8 FT INCREMENTS, EACH &quot;TRACK FOOT&quot; INCLUDES 4 TIMBER SECTIONS, AND 4 FILLER BLOCK PIECES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 042 320012 | 12 | 4 "TIMBER.sections."
| 042 350025 | 136 | 8" x 1/2" LONG SECTIONS |
| 042 350045 | 160 | DELIVERED IN |
| 042 360041 | 141 | "8" x 1/2" LONG SECTIONS."
| 043 8230080 | ALL | SCREW, TIMBER 1/4" x 2" WITH TORX SQUARE WASHER HEAD |

**Diagnosis:**

NORMAL DUTY ROAD CROSSING

TIMBER AND ASPHALT ON WOOD TIES

Approved: Chief Engineer
Maintenance of Way

Approved: Vice President
Engineering

Prepared By:
J. E. Beyer

Issued: March 22, 2005

Revised: November 14, 2005
Diagram: Normal Road Crossing—Asphalt, & Timber for Wood Ties (2536) [Sheet 2]

Crossing Timber Plan View

- Diagram showing the layout of the crossing timber plan view.

Crossing Timber Section at Screw Location

- Diagram showing the section at the screw location.

Diagram Specifications:

1. Timbers are not predrilled unless specified in the requisition.
2. Gage and field timbers are identical.
3. Tolerances:
   - A, E, and G: ±1/16" +/-
   - All others: ±1/8" +/-
4. Crossing timber to be Oak or Gum treatment per MW SPEC 99001-like crossties
5. Filler blocks to be Southern Yellow Pine grade 2 with 10 lb / cu ft treatment
6. Timbers & fillers to be marked for rail size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rail Wgt</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>132 RE</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136 RE</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 RE</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>3/2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 RE</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>2 1/6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All dimensions are in inches.
NOTE

MV1404 (LATEST REVISION) IS TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS DRAWING.

BRIDGE APPROACH TIES

TIES 20" CENTER TO CENTER OR MATCH TO EXISTING TIE SPACING.
USE 18" TIE PLATES MINIMUM (SEE DRAWING 2516) OR POSITIVE RESTRAINT FASTERNERS (SEE MV1 701)

CSX TRANSPORTATION

APPROVED - CHIEF ENGINEER MAINTENANCE OF WAY
APPROVED - VICE PRESIDENT, ENGINEERING

ISSUED: OCTOBER 30, 1999
REvised: APRIL 11, 2007

PREPARED BY: D.C. CLARK

Bridge Approach Ties (2607)
Grading

A) GENERAL

Scope

These specifications cover clearing, grubbing, excavations (cuts), embankments (fills), drainage, subballast, erosion protection, and geotextiles associated with the construction of private tracks served by CSXT.

All work and materials shall conform to these specifications and to any supplemental specifications pertaining to the particular project. Where there is any conflict between specifications, those pertaining to the particular project shall govern.

All references to “the Contractor” shall refer to any Contractor or subcontractor working on the Industry’s behalf during the construction of the sidetrack.

Prior to commencing work on CSXT’s right-of-way, the proper written authority must be given to the industry and/or Contractor. The primary method of conveying authority is via the sidetrack agreement that must be executed between CSXT and the Industry. A right-of-entry for surveying and preliminary non-construction activities is available and information on obtaining this authority is detailed elsewhere in this document.

Permits and Right of Entry

The Contractor shall seek permission from and coordinate with any individual, governmental body, (including environmental agencies), utility, etc., upon whose property the Contractor must enter or perform work.

The Contractor will secure all permits, such as environmental, grading, cut and fill, waste disposal, and street opening which may be required by governmental agencies having jurisdiction.

Fiber Optic Cable

Underground Fiber Optic Cable installations (longitudinal occupations on Railroad right of way) may require relocation, lowering, and/or protective casing installation. If there are Fiber Optic Cable markers in the area of the proposed side track(s), contact CSXT’s Director of Maintenance Services at (904) 633-4523 for the name and phone number of the involved cable company’s representative.

The Fiber Optic Company must be contacted and any work needed to protect the cable must be performed by the Fiber Optic Company prior to commencement of any grading work that may effect the installation. As with all underground utilities, the industry is responsible for contacting the state’s one-call/before you dig hotline and/or the utility company directly prior to work that penetrates the ground.

Line and Grade

All work shall conform to the alignment, grades, cross sections, and slopes shown by the plans approved by CSXT. The center of the roadbed will conform to the alignment (horizontal and vertical) indicated on the drawings. The grade line on the profile denotes the subgrade and the finished embankment or the bottom of the excavation ready to receive the subballast or geotextile.
The roadbed will be constructed to the dimensions shown on the current CSXT drawing titled “Standard Roadbed and Ballast Section pages 19 and 20.

B) CLEARING AND GRUBBING

Clearing

Clearing will consist of the cutting of all trees, stumps, brush, shrubs, and other vegetation at a level not more than 12 inches above ground and the disposal of all cut material and other fallen timber, fallen branches and other surface litter, rubbish, and debris.

Grubbing

Grubbing will consist of the removal and disposal of all stumps, roots, root mats, embedded logs, and all boulders and debris visible on the surface where clearing is to be done. Stumps will be grubbed where embankments are less than 5 feet in height; where the profile indicates excavation; in all areas designated for the construction of other facilities; and in borrow areas. In all other areas, the stumps may be cut off even with the ground.

Methods

In felling trees near tracks, structures, and wire lines, necessary precautions must be exercised in order to prevent damage to these facilities or the obstruction of tracks. This may require flagging protection when felling trees near tracks.

C) EXCAVATION

Methods

Slopes of all excavations shall be cut true and straight and all loose stones in the slopes shall be removed. Rock shall be removed below sub-grade and the area refilled with approved materials. The Contractor shall take whatever measures may be necessary to properly drain the excavations during and after construction to prevent water from flowing into, or standing in the excavations for any appreciable time, whether it be storm or ground water.

Rock excavation shall be removed to a depth of eighteen (18) inches below subgrade and refilled with suitable material. Where required, unsuitable material in the bottom of cuts will be removed and refilled to subgrade with acceptable material.

Disposal of Excess Excavation

Where the quantity of excavation exceeds that required to construct the embankments to a standard cross section, the surplus may be used to widen the embankments uniformly along one or both sides.

Waste Area

Waste areas for the disposal of excess or unsuitable material will be located and materials deposited to not endanger the roadway. Material shall not be wasted on CSXT property under any circumstances.
D) UNSUITABLE MATERIAL

Should unsuitable material be encountered, such as muck, highly plastic clays, or silty unstable material, it shall be removed. In cut sections, plastic material, as defined by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) - Soil Classification System as Group A-2-6, A-2-7, A-4, A-5, A-6, or A-7 shall be removed to a depth of at least 2 feet below subgrade from ditch line to ditch line. Additional depth may be required depending upon local conditions. Where organic muck, Group Classification A-8, is encountered in the fill section, it shall be removed within the limits of the toes of slope of the roadbed. Where fill exceeds 10 feet in height, width of the section to be excavated shall be three times the height of the fill. After removal, all unsuitable material shall be distributed along the lower portion of the embankments and dressed to give a uniform pleasing appearance or wasted.

E) EMBANKMENTS

Materials

Suitable excavated material shall be used in forming the embankments. The material to be used in embankments shall be free of frozen or organic materials such as leaves, roots, grass, weeds, and all other material not consistent with construction of a stable, homogeneous fill. Embankments will not be constructed on frozen ground.

Formation in Layers

Unless otherwise provided, embankments shall be constructed in successive layers no more than 6 inches thick, loose measurement. Where embankments are built by dumping from draglines, trucks, or other similar equipment, a bulldozer must be operated constantly to spread the material. These layers must be full width of embankment, each thoroughly compacted, built to the true slope, and not widened with loose material from the top. When embankments are being constructed principally of rock, the depth of each layer shall be carefully distributed throughout the embankment, and the voids shall be filled with fine material to secure the maximum density. The most suitable material shall be reserved for finishing the roadbed.

Large stones with any dimension greater than six inches shall not be permitted within two (2) feet of the design subgrade. As the embankment is consolidated, the slopes shall be carefully dressed to the desired section and maintained to their proper height, dimensions, and shape until the work is accepted. Where a new embankment is to be placed on sloping ground or on an existing roadbed embankment, the surface shall be deeply plowed and stepped. When transporting material with rubber-tired equipment, care shall be taken to see that the trailing units do not follow in the tracks of the preceding unit. At the end of each day’s work the embankment shall be dressed to shed any water that might fall during the night.

Density

Suitable compaction equipment shall be continuously operated while embankments are being constructed. While work is progressing in separate areas, approved compaction equipment shall be operated continuously in each embankment area. Compaction of the embankments shall be to density of 95 per cent of that obtained in a Modified Proctor Density Test, ASTM D-1557. Material that does not contain adequate moisture to obtain specified density shall require the incorporation of additional water. Material containing an excess amount of moisture shall not be placed in an embankment until it has been allowed to dry to the design moisture content.
Shrinkage

The Contractor shall construct embankments to such heights above subgrade and to such increased widths as are necessary to provide for shrinkage, subsidence, and erosion. As the embankments become consolidated, their sides shall be trimmed to the proper dimensions and shapes until the completion and acceptance of the work.

Embankments Over/Around Structures

Wet or impervious materials will not be permitted for forming embankments about, against, or over structures. The materials shall be deposited in layers of not more than six (6) inches in thickness, carefully tamped, and sloped away from the structure. Fill over arches, boxes, and large pipes shall be deposited uniformly on both sides. Large stones shall not be placed within two (2) feet of the extrados of any arch, top, and sides of boxes, or outside of large pipes. Any damage to waterproofing shall be repaired.

F) DITCHES

Intercepting and berm ditches shall be provided at the top of the cut slopes and the toe of the embankment slopes to divert storm water that flows toward the roadbed. Roadbed ditches shall be provided as indicated with the outfall ends diverging sufficiently to prevent erosion of the adjoining embankments. All ditches shall be in accordance with CSXT Standard Roadbed and Ballast Section, page 19.

G) FINISHED SUBGRADE

The subgrade shall be compacted and finished to a true, level, sloped or crowned surface as called for by the drawings, and must leave no depression or irregularity which will hold water or prevent proper drainage. A tolerance of not more than one-tenth (0.10) foot above or below design subgrade will be permitted.

See CSXT Required Grading at Turnout, for typical subgrade section and grading requirements at turnout constructed in CSXT track.

H) SUBBALLAST

The finished track roadbed shall receive compacted sub-ballast as indicated on CSXT’s Standard Roadbed Section Drawing unless otherwise indicated on project drawings.

The sub-ballast density shall be 95 percent based on the Modified Proctor Density Test ASTM 1557. If additional moisture is required to obtain adequate density, the Contractor shall use water along with approved mixing, shaping and compaction equipment. The subballast shall be finished to a tolerance of one-tenth (0.10) foot above or below design subgrade elevation. The Contractor shall not place sub-ballast on a wet or rutted roadbed.

I) GEOTEXTILES

The geotextile, when specified, shall be placed on the finished subgrade before the sub-ballast is placed and compacted. No equipment shall be allowed to operate directly on the bare geotextile. The
geotextile shall be placed symmetrically about the track centerline. At the end of each roll or piece of geotextile, there shall be a two-foot overlap of the material. Special care shall be taken by the Contractor in placing the geotextile on the finished subgrade to ensure that the geotextile is laid flat and free of wrinkles.

If the geotextile is damaged in any way, the Contractor shall place a patch of the same material over the damaged area. The patch shall have a two-foot overlap in every direction around the damaged area.

If it is necessary to overlap rolls or pieces of a geotextile along the longitudinal edge, eighteen (18) inches of overlap shall be used. No longitudinal overlaps shall occur between the toes of ballast of any track.

At all bridge abutments the geotextile shall be turned down two feet below the finished subgrade against the face of the abutment. As the embankment is replaced against the abutment and the geotextile, the Contractor shall take special care to ensure that the backfill is adequately compacted to the specified design density. The Contractor shall also use special care to avoid any damage to the geotextile.

Specifications for each particular application of geotextile and guidelines for their installation are found in CSXT’s MWI 1003, latest edition, available upon written request.

J) PIPE CULVERTS

General

Trench excavation shall be true to the lines and grades shown on the drawings and carefully graded by hand whenever necessary to properly install the culverts. Rocks or other material, which might prove injurious to the culverts, shall be removed from the culvert bed.

Concrete Pipe

All reinforced concrete pipe shall be bell and spigot pipe with “O” ring gasket or tongue and groove with RAM-NEK type flexible gasket meeting the current ASTM designation C-76 or as specified. Concrete pipe under tracks shall be Class V.

Corrugated Metal Pipe

Corrugated metal pipe will be fully asphaltic coated (AASHTO M190, ASTM A849) or fully coated with other approved corrosive resistant material. Fiber bonded (ASTM A885) pipe will be provided where specified for placement in tidal waters, where acid mine drainage may be encountered or where other conditions warrant. Fully asphalt coated and paved or polymer precoated (AASHTO M245, ASTM A742) pipe is required in streambeds with moderate to severe bedloads of sand, gravel, and rock with velocities in excess of 5 feet per second.

A minimum of 24” long connecting bands shall be used to connect CMP. Gage of pipe to be used as follows:
Table 4: Corrugated Metal Pipe Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dia</th>
<th>Gage</th>
<th>Wall Thickness</th>
<th>Cover Limits</th>
<th>Minimum Band Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.064&quot;</td>
<td>2.5’ to 50’</td>
<td>7”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.064&quot;</td>
<td>2.5’ to 40’</td>
<td>7”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.079&quot;</td>
<td>2.5’ to 50’</td>
<td>12”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.079&quot;</td>
<td>2.5’ to 45’</td>
<td>12”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.079&quot;</td>
<td>2.5’ to 40’</td>
<td>12”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30&quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.109&quot;</td>
<td>2.5’ to 55’</td>
<td>12”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36&quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 40’</td>
<td>24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 50’</td>
<td>24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48&quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 45’</td>
<td>24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.138”</td>
<td>2.5’ to 45’</td>
<td>24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 45’</td>
<td>24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 45’</td>
<td>24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72&quot;</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.168”</td>
<td>2.5’ to 50’</td>
<td>24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78&quot;</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 45’</td>
<td>24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84&quot;</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 40’</td>
<td>24”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 12” to 30” CMP shall not be used under CSXT owned track.

Table 5: Elliptical Metal Pipe Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Span &amp; Rise</th>
<th>Gage</th>
<th>Thickness</th>
<th>*Cover Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18” x 11”</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.079”</td>
<td>2.5’ to 50’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22” x 13”</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 45’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25” x 16”</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 40’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29” x 18”</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.109”</td>
<td>2.5’ to 55’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36” x 22”</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 45’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43” x 27”</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 40’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50” x 31”</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.138”</td>
<td>2.5’ to 60’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58” x 36”</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 55’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65” x 40”</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 50’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72” x 44”</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.168”</td>
<td>2.5’ to 60’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79” x 49”</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 55’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85” x 54”</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5’ to 50’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Cover limits measured from bottom of tie.

Other Material

HDPE, PVC, or ABS “plastic” pipe may be used only with CSXT approval for specific application.

Bedding & Placement

Local selected material may be used as backfill and it shall be free from large rocks, lumps, and debris. No frozen fill, sod, cinders, or material containing a high percentage of organic material shall be allowed. Material under the haunches and around the culvert shall be placed in layers not exceeding 6 inches. The layers are to be alternately placed to keep the same elevation on both sides of the culvert at all times. Compaction under the haunches shall be accomplished by utilizing a pole or 2” x 4” timber in
the small areas. Hand tampers shall weigh not less than 20 pounds and have a tamping face not larger than 6” x 6”. Mechanical tampers and rollers shall be used in bringing the backfill up to at least 3 feet above the culvert. They shall not strike the culverts while tamping. Smooth rollers will not be allowed in compacting fills around or over culverts.

K) EROSION PROTECTION

Note: These are minimum CSXT guidelines and governmental agencies’ requirements may vary and/or be more stringent.

Seeding

Unless otherwise provided, all roadbed slopes shall be prepared, fertilized, seeded, and mulched to produce a stand of erosion protection grass of an annual variety.

Rip-rap

Description: This work consists of the installation of the required material for a protective covering of stream channel slopes at culvert inlets and outlets and embankment slopes.

Material: Rip-rap will consist of dense, sound, durable, angular shaped stone, ranging in size from 1/4 cubic foot in volume to sixteen cubic feet in volume, except that stones of smaller size, not exceeding 15 percent of the total volume, may be used for filling the voids. Rip-rap will be free from overburden, spoil, shale, and organic matter.

Installation: Rip-rap will be placed in rechanneled areas and in all areas where the fill is in contact with streams. Rip-rap shall be placed a minimum of three feet thick on side slopes measured perpendicular to the slope in accordance with Project Plans. Rip-rap will be placed concurrently with embankments and channel relocation.

Temporary Silt Fence

Description: The work covered by this section consists of furnishing, installing, maintaining, and removing a water permeable filter type fence to remove suspended particles from the drainage water.

Materials: All materials shall comply with applicable specifications of the local State Department of Transportation.

Installation: The Contractor shall install temporary silt fence as shown on the plans. Posts will be spaced 6-10 feet apart depending on the amount of flow expected. Posts will be installed a minimum of 2 feet in the ground. Filter fabric will be attached to the wire fence or post by wire, cord, or staples. The filter fabric will be installed in such a manner that 4 to 6 inches of fabric is left at the bottom to be buried and a minimum overlap of 18 inches is provided at all splices.

Maintenance and Removal: The Contractor shall maintain the silt fence until the project is accepted or until the fence is removed. Contractor shall remove and dispose of silt accumulations along the fence when the capacity of the fence is diminished. Filter fabric shall be replaced when it has deteriorated to such extent that it is no longer effective. Upon removal of the silt fence, the Contractor shall dress the area to give a pleasing appearance, and shall seed and mulch the area in accordance with Section “Seeding”.
L) TEMPORARY CROSSINGS

When a temporary crossing is necessary to transport material across the track or tracks, the location and construction of the crossing must be approved by CSXT. Temporary crossings installed over tracks that are owned by CSXT shall be installed and removed by CSXT forces only after a separate private crossing agreement is in place. Temporary crossings over tracks not owned by CSXT shall be installed and removed by the Contractor. The cost of all crossings whether by CSXT or the Contractor shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

M) PROTECTION

Watchmen and flagmen shall be provided, at the expense of the Contractor, by CSXT when CSXT considers it necessary for the safety of trains and highway traffic or for any other operations.

N) SAFETY OF AND DELAY TO TRAINS

All work performed by the industry shall be so arranged that there will be no delay or interference in any manner with the operation of trains. The work shall not cause any interference with signal wires, cables, fiber optic, telephone, or other wire lines.

Whenever the work is likely to affect the movement or safety of trains, the method for doing such work must be submitted for approval, without which it must not be commenced or prosecuted.

Blasting adjacent to CSXT’s operating tracks is not permitted.

O) ACCESS

Suitable access roads as necessary shall be provided at the expense of the Contractor to provide ingress and egress to the site of the work. The Contractor shall also provide and/or maintain any public or private roads he may use in the process of the work.
Materials

A) GENERAL

Track, roadbed, and structures shall be constructed to the line and grade as shown on the approved final plans. Inspection and approval of the completed track shall be made by qualified CSXT Engineering personnel and shall not be placed in service without such approval. Inspection shall include grading, drainage, structures, clearances, track, and related appurtenances to assure satisfactory compliance with approved final plan and CSXT Standards for construction and safety.

B) SCOPE

These specifications shall apply to that portion of the sidetrack owned and maintained by the industry (typically beyond the derail) whether constructed by the industry or the industry’s Contractor.

C) SUBBALLAST

SUBBALLAST: Subballast shall be composed of crusher run granite or limestone and shall meet the requirements as set out in Chapter 1 (Roadway and Ballast) Part 2 (Ballast), Section 2.11 (Sub-Ballast Specifications) of the current AREMA Manual. Sub-Ballast material shall conform to the grading requirements as shown in Table 6.

Description: Any material of a superior character spread on the finished sub-grade of the roadbed and below the top of ballast to provide better drainage and bearing characteristics than afforded by the sub-grade material.

Table 6: Subballast Gradation Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCREEN SIZE</th>
<th>PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graded Aggregate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crusher Run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2”</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4”</td>
<td>60-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.10</td>
<td>30-55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.60</td>
<td>8-35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.200</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D) BALLAST

Material shall be limestone, dolomite, or granite material free of loams, dust, or other foreign particles. Material shall be designated as AREMA. #4A or #5, in accordance with gradation chart shown below.

The size of ballast to be used shall be AREMA #4A in main tracks, lead tracks, and sidings. AREMA #4A ballast will also be used between the top of the subgrade and the bottom of crossties in industrial tracks, spurs, and yard tracks. AREMA #5 will be used to fill the cribs and shoulders in industrial tracks, spurs, and yard tracks (see drawing 2602 on page 20). Ballast shall conform to the grading requirements as shown in Table 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screen Size</th>
<th>AREMA 4A</th>
<th>PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING</th>
<th>AREMA 5</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 ½”</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>MAINTRACK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>90-100%</td>
<td>WALKWAY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ½’</td>
<td>60-90%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1”</td>
<td>10-35%</td>
<td></td>
<td>90-100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>0-10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>40-75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½”</td>
<td>15-35%</td>
<td></td>
<td>15-35%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/8”</td>
<td>0-2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.4</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E) TIES

Crossties

All crossties will be treated per A.W.P.A. Manual C-6 to a net retention of 7 lb./cu.ft. for oak and 8 1/2 lb./cu.ft for mixed hardwoods, and will conform to AREMA Manual, Chapter 3. All ties shall be free from any defects that might impair their strength or durability as crossties, such as decay, large splits, large shakes, slanting grain or large numerous holes or knots.

For applications below mid-Alabama and mid-Georgia, the industry should consider double borate treated ties to decrease decay experienced in these areas.

Mainline crossties shall be size 5 (7”x 9”x 8’6” long, minimum 8” face), or size 4 (7”x 8”x 8’6” long, minimum 7 1/2” face). Sidetrack crossties shall be size 3 (6”x 8”x 8’6” long, minimum 7” face).

Switch Ties

Switch ties shall be pressure treated as specified above. The switch ties shall be of 7”x 9” cross-section and shall vary in length as per the specified turnout design.
Types of Wood

The following is a list of the species of wood acceptable for ties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>Elm</th>
<th>Locust</th>
<th>Sassafras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beech</td>
<td>Gum</td>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>Walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch</td>
<td>Hackberry</td>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>Hickory</td>
<td>Oak*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: White Oak is not acceptable south of Tennessee and North Carolina

Alternative Ties

The use of steel, concrete, and composite crossties for industry owned tracks and turnouts are permitted. The use of steel, concrete, and composite ties in industrial tracks should be noted on the plans, along with the manufacturer of the product. The industry shall consult with and follow the manufacturer’s guidelines for installation and maintenance of steel and concrete crossties.

F) TIE PLATES

Tie plates with an 8-hole punch compatible with the approved rail section shall be used on all ties, except in turnouts and track crossings where special plates are required. For all jointed and welded rail sections, double shoulder tie plates with 1:40 cant shall be used.

G) RAIL

Rail shall be new or second-hand, with minimum section of 100 pounds per yard and be appropriate for the operational requirements; however, it is advised for the industry to investigate the economics of using a heavier rail section for reduced maintenance and life cycle costs. Full length rail shall be used except in cutting closures and installing turnouts or crossings. No rail shorter than thirty three (33) feet long on curves and nineteen feet six inches (19’-6”) on tangents shall be used except in turnouts and track crossings. All rail used in the sidetrack shall be control cooled rail; non-control cooled rail shall not be used. CSXT specifies “RE” section rail exclusively when constructing or maintaining CSXT owned tracks. When CSXT is to construct the turnout or any portion of a private track, “RE” rail will be used. If an industry or the industry’s Contractor wishes to use another section, such as “CB”, the industry or Contractor must:

- Obtain approval of CSXT for the specified section.
- Provide derail, tie plates, joint bars, and other track material designed for that section.
- Provide, at industry expense, compromise joints for joining specified section with “RE” rail section installed in turnout constructed by CSXT

Frequently an industry served by CSXT will request assistance in effecting “emergency” repair to the sidetrack serving their facility. If the private track contains rail with a section other than “RE”, CSXT maintenance forces will not have the proper material to assist with such repairs. The industry must be prepared to provide material to CSXT forces if emergency repairs are needed.

Splices

Joint bars designed for the specified rail section shall be installed and fully bolted. Six-hole joint bars shall be used with all rail sections. Unless the track is to be welded, all six holes of the bar must be
bolted. Four-hole joint bars may be used only if approved by CSXT’s Chief Engineer Design, Construction, and Capacity.

Insulated and Compromise Joints

All insulated joints shall be of the types and sizes specified and shall be in accordance with CSXT Standards. Abrasion plates must be used under insulated joints where required (supported joint). The entire surface of the rail covered by the insulated joints must be thoroughly cleaned of rust, scale, and dirt. Insulated joints must be suspended between sound smooth ties, well tamped, and well drained. Compromise joints shall not be used on curves, bridges, or in that portion of turnouts laid on switch ties. Compromise welds may be used in place of compromise joints.

Compromise joints connecting private track containing rail of any section other than “RE” shall be provided by the industry or the industry’s Contractor.

Track Bolts

SAE Grade 8 button head oval neck bolts shall be used for all track joints.

Washers

Spring washers of the appropriate size and conforming to AREMA recommendations found in Chapter 4 (Rail) shall be used on each bolt.

Spikes

High-carbon steel track spikes shall be used and conform to AREMA recommendations found in Chapter 5 (Track), Part 2 (Track Spikes). Track spikes shall be 5/8” square by 6” long, unless otherwise approved by CSXT.

Anchors

Rail anchors shall be drive on or spring type, of approved design, conforming to AREMA recommendation found in Chapter 5 (Track), Part 7 (Rail Anchors). New or approved reclaimed rail anchors shall be used. Where used with relay rail, the anchors must be sized to fit the rail base.

H) TURNOUTS

This section deals with turnouts constructed by industry or industry’s Contractor diverging from track owned and maintained by the industry. All turnout material shall be of no lighter rail section than the rail section from which it diverges (100# minimum) and shall be subject to the inspection and approval of CSXT. The minimum size of frog used in a turnout diverging from a sidetrack, shall not be less than a number 8. The type of switch and frog for each turnout to be constructed in CSXT owned track shall be in accordance with CSXT Standard Drawings. AREMA standard turnouts, of not less than number 8 frog size, may be used in industry owned tracks. As with rail, industry must provide material for AREMA standard turnouts when CSXT forces are needed to affect emergency repairs. Material for turnouts diverging from track owned and maintained by CSXT will be supplied by CSXT.
Switch Stands

Switch stands for turnouts and derails on Industry owned portion of track shall be Low New Century Model 51-A or approved equal. Switch stands located in industry tracks shall be equipped with an ergonomic switch handle (bow handle), target, mast, latches, and connecting rods adjusted for proper throw (note bow handle switch handles shall be not located in turnouts in the mainline or passing sidings. Switch targets will be used on all hand-operated switches and switch stand operated derails. The targets for industrial turnouts shall be green/yellow (with green directed toward straight move) and derails shall be green/red (with green directed toward a non-derailing movement). Switch stand cranks must be single use and made of forged steel; double use malleable iron cranks are prohibited. Switch stands and latches shall be secured to switch ties according to manufacturer’s recommendations.

Point Guards

All industry owned turnouts shall include switch point guards (not protectors) installed as recommended by their manufacturer. Switch point guards will not be installed on mainline turnouts. A switch point guard is a special piece of trackwork that is raised above the head of the rail and is installed adjacent to a switch point; it is not a block of manganese bolted to the rail ahead of a switch point.

H) DERAILS

Derails shall be compatible with rail section used and shall be subject to the inspection and approval of CSXT. Stands for derails shall be similar to the switch stands (see above). The sliding or hinged derail shall be painted yellow. Industry shall install and maintain, at its expense, the mechanical portion of the derail including the points and switch stand of switch point derails.

I) BUMPING POSTS OR WHEEL STOPS

Material shall be of a type approved by CSXT and shall be installed at the end of tracks, where applicable. Bumping posts and wheel stops shall be painted yellow.