

How To Read



RANDOM LENGTHS

THE WEEKLY REPORT ON NORTH AMERICAN FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETS

Your Guide to Understanding Wood Products Markets and Prices

Introduction

At Random Lengths, we strive to make it easier for you to understand the complex, diverse markets for softwood products. The more you know about our publication, the easier this goal is to achieve. This booklet will help you better understand and use the Random Lengths Weekly Report, an important information tool for anyone involved in the industry and its markets.

Random Lengths provides an independent view of markets for wood products in a compact, easy-to-read newsletter. This means you can spend just 10 minutes each week with Random Lengths to keep abreast of market and industry news and trends.

The company is independently owned and is supported almost entirely by subscription revenues. Our staff, which has been observing and writing about the industry for many years, is not allowed to engage in wood products trading. This combination of independence, objectivity, and professionalism gives readers a unique perspective on the industry and its markets.

Space will not allow for all of the many questions about Random Lengths to be addressed in this brochure. If you have questions about Random Lengths or about the markets, please feel free to contact us at:

Random Lengths Publications, Inc.

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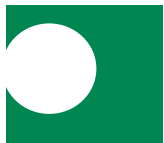
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THROUGH A KNOTHOLE

Your source for all the news affecting the markets

“TAK” is a collection of news and analysis covering a variety of topics related to the industry. Over the course of the year, it provides you with a combination of market information and analysis that cannot be found in any other single source. Subjects covered are wide-ranging, but always related to the wood products industry. This “feature story” section of Random Lengths includes both current news and background stories. Charts and graphs often accompany the articles.

Random Lengths’ goal is to provide you with comprehensive coverage of industry news over the course of a year. Subject areas covered include: market analysis, the U.S.-Canada lumber trade dispute, housing market developments, price trends and comparisons, interest rate and financial market news, new products, transportation, and offshore U.S. imports.

By reviewing “TAK” regularly, you will be in tune with the markets and the industry. During the year, you will find articles that address subjects related specifically to your work or interests. However, the diversity of the industry, the markets, and the Random Lengths readership mean that this may not be the case with each issue.

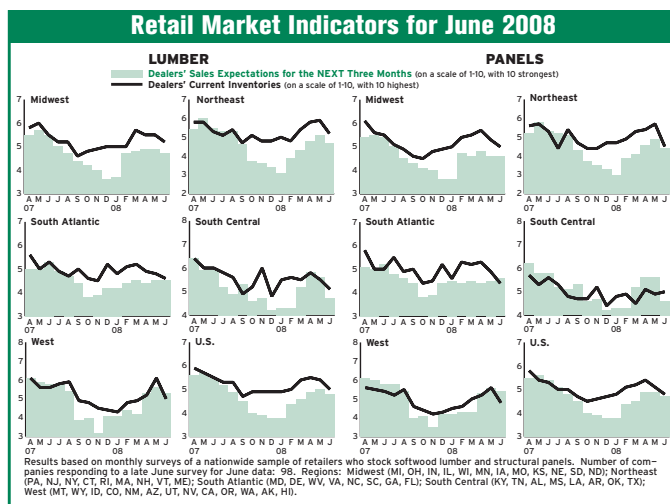
In addition, Random Lengths frequently conducts surveys, the results of which are published in “Through a Knothole.” An annual survey of retailers develops information for an “Outlook” article at the turn of the year. Surveys of producers cover trends in studs, boards, and OSB.

An annual compensation survey develops information about salaries and other forms of compensation at the manufacturing, wholesale/distribution, and retail levels of the industry. Other surveys cover opinions and attitudes of those in the industry on a variety of subjects.

Random Lengths conducts periodic surveys of its readers. This helps our editorial staff determine the topics covered in “Through A Knothole” and the space to devote to each topic. If you would like to see a subject covered in “TAK” or see the

need for greater coverage of a topic, feel free to contact Random Lengths with your ideas.

Graphs and charts of industry trends and data are frequently published in “Through a Knothole.” Regular features in “TAK” include:



Retail Market Indicators

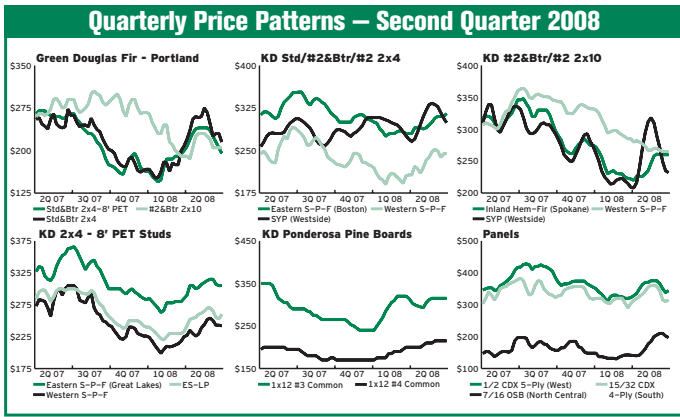
(above) A snapshot of lumber and panel activity at the retail level, derived from a monthly survey of a nationwide sample of dealers. A set of 12 charts tracks retailers’ expectations and inventory levels, broken down by region. Published once a month.

Monthly Averages

(below) These tables of monthly price averages for key lumber and panel items are published in the issue closest to the beginning of each month. The tables allow you to compare the current year’s price levels to the previous year’s. Five-year averages indicate month-to-month trends, so that you are aware of recent seasonal trends. Added to the tables are averages for 14 product and species composite prices.

Structural Panel Composite Price	Jun average		5-year average 2003-2007	
	2008	2007	Jun	Jul
	2008	2007	Jun	Jul
Structural Panel Composite Price	261	305	307	307
Oriented Strand Board Composite	317	375	356	365
Southern Pine Plywood Composite	455	453	462	463
Western Fir Plywood Composite	556	633	611	621
1/4" AC Ext (Western)	205	173	264	254
3/8" CD Ext (Western)	202	154	256	243
1/2" CD Ext (Western) 4-ply	321	372	339	330
23/32" UL (Western)	548	602	570	557
11/32" BC Ext (Southern-West)	316	322	361	353
15/32" CD Ext (Southern-West) 4-ply	393	356	366	349
23/32" UL (Southern-West)	300	285	264	260
7/16" OSB (N. Central)	504	552	542	548
7/16" OSB (Southwest)	474	500	474	460
1/10" CD Veneer Mix	36.50	46.75	46.25	46.00
5/8" Particleboard (Western)	228	201	307	295

Lumber Product and Species Composite Prices	Jun average		5-year average 2003-2007	
	2008	2007	Jun	Jul
	2008	2007	Jun	Jul
Framing Lumber Composite Price	268	306	352	345
Random-Length Dimension	274	296	335	333
Stud	263	305	350	341
Low-Grade Random Dimension	213	202	239	234
Board	494	499	519	519
Shop and Mldg&Btr	566	682	710	710
Coast Dry Random and Stud	231	274	324	314
Inland	317	352	399	394
Southern Pine	318	301	342	337
Western S-P-F	249	285	317	315
Eastern S-P-F	305	334	369	368
Green Douglas Fir	243	293	369	364
2x4 Std&Btr/#2&Btr	241	278	328	315
KD Hem-Fir (Coast)	285	300	367	358
KD HF/WF (Inland-Spokane)	289	299	387	386
KD Fir & Larch	313	299	348	344
Southern Pine (West)	293	301	360	355
Southern Pine (East)	244	284	327	320
Western S-P-F	311	347	383	382
KD Eastern S-P-F (Boston)	225	254	341	330
Green Douglas Fir (Portland)	225	254	341	330
2x4 Utility	222	207	256	250
KD HF/WF (Inland-Spokane)	278	251	291	287
Southern Pine (West)	208	202	254	238
Western S-P-F	170	194	251	240
Green Douglas Fir (Portland)	233	310	343	324
2x10 #2&Btr	260	332	369	359
KD Hem-Fir (Coast)	247	332	367	356
KD HF/WF (Inland-Spokane)	205	283	358	358
Southern Pine (West)	213	263	305	288
Green Douglas Fir (Portland)	247	292	372	350
KD Hem-Fir (Coast)	290	275	325	308
KD Fir & Larch	245	300	322	317
Southern Pine (West)	315	358	375	374
Western S-P-F	210	261	343	327
KD Eastern S-P-F (Boston)	485	675	615	611
Green Douglas Fir (Portland) Std&Btr	315	295	370	363
Boards/Shop	459	510	594	586
#2&Btr 1x12 Ponderosa Pine	510	568	604	608
#3 1x12 Ponderosa Pine				
#3 5/4 Ponderosa Pine Shop				
#3 5/4 Radiata Pine Shop				



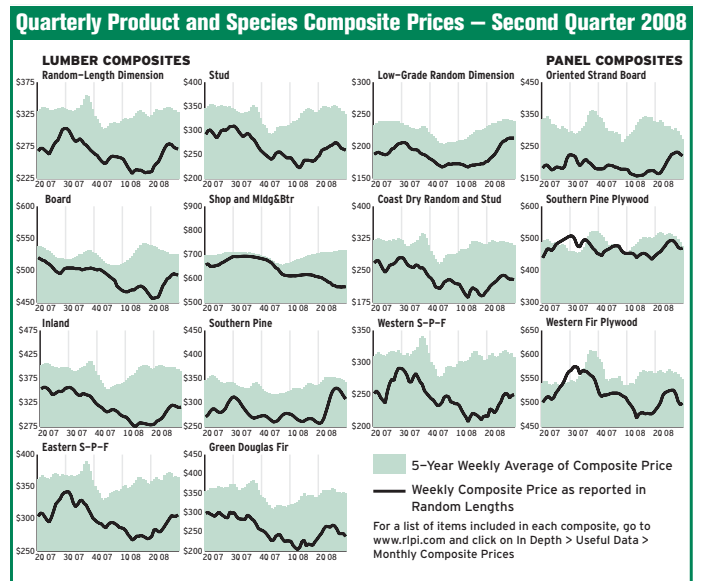
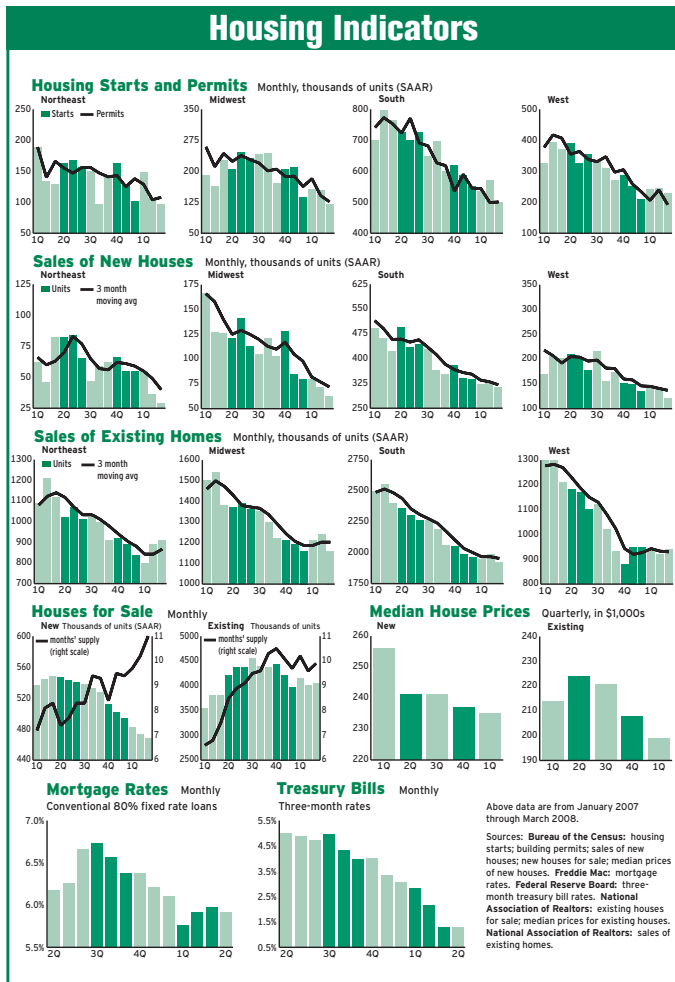
Quarterly Price Patterns

(above) A set of six charts shows trends for weekly prices of 17 key commodities over the most recent five quarters. The charts are Green Douglas Fir - Portland, KD Std/#2&Btr/#2 2x4, KD #2&Btr/#2 2x10, KD 2x4 - 8' PET Studs, KD Ponderosa Pine Boards, and Panels. Published every three months.

Housing Indicators

(below) Four times each year, graphs of data relating to the housing industry are published.

Regional starts and permits, sales and prices of new and existing homes, mortgage rates, and treasury bill rates can be tracked in a glance.



Quarterly Product and Species Composite Prices

(above) A set of 14 charts shows trends for weekly prices of the 14 Random Lengths Lumber and Panel Product and Species Composite Prices over the most recent five quarters. Published quarterly.

Just as the widely used and popular Random Lengths Framing Lumber and Structural Panel Composites provide a broad measure of price movement, the 14 other composites allow traders to measure price trends in specific product groups and species.

The composite items are: Random-Length Dimension; Stud; Low-Grade Random Dimension; Board; Shop and Mldg&Btr; Coast Dry Random and Stud; Inland; Southern Pine; Western S-P-F; Eastern S-P-F; Green Douglas Fir; Oriented Strand Board; Southern Pine Plywood; and Western Fir Plywood.

Each item's previous 5-year average appears behind the weekly price line to provide a quick comparison of the product or species movement in relation to its recent historical trend.

Industry Financial Results

(below) This table presents the financial performance of selected publicly-held wood products companies in the U.S. and Canada.

Included is a profit margin figure for each company, based on net earnings as a percentage of sales.

Wood Products Industry Financial Results

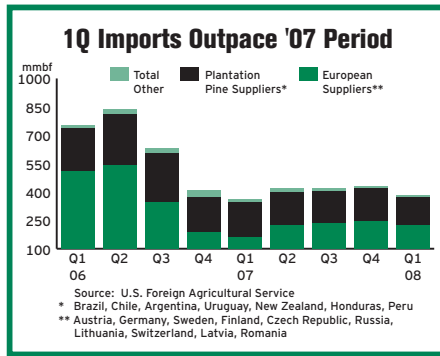
UNITED STATES	Sales (\$ Millions)		Net Earnings (\$ Millions) ¹		Profit Margin ³	Stock Price 05/14				
	Quarter Ending Mar. 31	Year-To-Date	Quarter Ending Mar. 31	Year-To-Date						
Deltic Timber	27.8	-31.2% ²	27.8	-31.2% ²	(0.4)	n.m. ²	(0.4)	n.m. ²	-1.4%	\$53.18
LP	349.4	-11.5%	349.4	-11.5%	(48.1)	n.m.	(48.1)	n.m.	-13.8%	\$11.13
Plum Creek	363.0	-1.6%	363.0	-1.6%	38.0	-15.6%	38.0	-15.6%	10.5%	\$42.93
Pottlatch	417.4	12.7%	417.4	12.7%	24.0	313.8%	24.0	313.8%	5.7%	\$45.93
Weyerhaeuser	2,096.0	-21.4%	2,096.0	-21.4%	(51.0)	n.m.	(51.0)	n.m.	-2.4%	\$64.67
average		-10.6%		-10.6%		n.m.		n.m.	-0.3%	

CANADA (Canadian funds, except where noted)										
Abitibi-Bowater	1,529.0	119.4%	1,529.0	119.4%	(215.0)	n.m.	(215.0)	n.m.	-14.1%	\$10.20
Ainsworth*	88.5	-34.4%	88.5	-34.4%	(88.2)	n.m.	(88.2)	n.m.	-99.7%	\$2.75
Canfor	533.4	-24.6%	533.4	-24.6%	(60.5)	n.m.	(60.5)	n.m.	-11.3%	\$7.97
Domtar	1,759.0	1.0%	1,759.0	1.0%	25.0	-49.0%	25.0	-49.0%	1.4%	\$6.20
Interfor	114.4	-30.5%	114.4	-30.5%	0.5	-66.7%	0.5	-66.7%	0.4%	\$5.80
Norbord (\$US)	234.0	-10.3%	234.0	-10.3%	(27.0)	n.m.	(27.0)	n.m.	-11.5%	\$6.07
Tembec**	523.0	-17.5%	1,005.0	-16.8%	(37.0)	n.m.	(124.0)	n.m.	-7.1%	\$3.78
TimberWest	45.0	-59.9%	45.0	-59.9%	(23.3)	n.m.	(23.3)	n.m.	-51.8%	\$12.51
Western Forest	189.1	-26.8%	189.1	-26.8%	(25.4)	n.m.	(25.4)	n.m.	-13.4%	\$1.16
West Fraser	645.6	2.1%	645.6	2.1%	(68.6)	n.m.	(68.6)	354.3%	-10.6%	\$35.05
average		-8.2%		-8.1%		n.m.		n.m.	-21.8%	

1. From continuing operations before unusual items, including export taxes, and unrealized losses (gains) on US \$ denominated debt (Canadian companies only). 2. Change from previous year. 3. Net earnings as a % of sales for the quarter. * Quarter ended December 31, 2007. ** Tembec year-end is September 30. Courtesy of Duncanson Investment Research, Inc.

U.S. Imports

(right) This chart appears periodically, and provides detailed information about trends in U.S. imports from offshore sources. The chart tracks shipments from key plantation pine suppliers in the Southern Hemisphere and dimension and stud mills in Europe.



North American Lumber and Panel Output

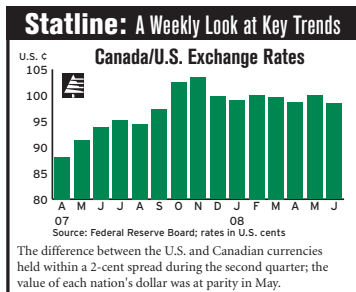
(right) This table shows historical and the most up-to-date information about lumber supplies in the U.S. market derived from production, import, and export data. The structural panel table breaks down North American production by region and product group.

January–March		2008	2007	% Chg.
U.S.	Coast	2,000	2,542	-21.3
	Inland	1,143	1,358	-15.8
	Redwood	178	225	-20.9
	South	3,587	4,154	-13.6
	Other	398	467	-14.8
	Total U.S.	7,306	8,746	-16.5
Canada	B.C.	3,190	4,290	-25.6
	East	2,983	3,809	-21.7
	Total Canada	6,173	8,099	-23.8
Total	13,479	16,845	-20.0	

* millions of board feet; 2007 figures are preliminary
 * Sources: WWPA, Statistics Canada, SPPA

Statline

(right) An “at-a-glance” look at key industry trends. As many as nine weeks each quarter, one of a group of statistical series is presented in chart form. Among the subjects: stumpage costs; housing affordability; lumber production by region; structural panel output; and lumber imports from overseas.



TRADER'S NOTEBOOK

Near the end of each quarter you are reminded of trends and events that frequently take place in the markets during the coming quarter.



YARDNOTES

One of the most widely read sections in Random Lengths, “Yardnotes” covers news of companies and individuals in the industry. Also included are announcements of meetings, conventions, and seminars. Items are submitted to Random Lengths by readers and published in “Yardnotes” free of charge.

Yardnotes may be called in to the Random Lengths staff toll-free at (888) 686-9925 in the U.S. and Canada, or (541) 686-9925; faxed to the editorial offices toll-free at (800) 874-7979 in the U.S. and Canada, or (541) 686-9629; or sent via e-mail to rlm@rlpi.com.

Answers To Questions About The Prices Published In Random Lengths

What do those prices mean? How does Random Lengths arrive at the reported prices? Whom does Random Lengths contact for its information?

These questions, and many more related to them, are frequently asked and discussed. Here are a few answers ...

What does a price published in Random Lengths represent?

Prices reported are judgments of the market prices just prior to publication of the weekly report. Each price shown falls within the range of prices reported by those sources contacted. A reported price is a representative trading level for the item just prior to publication. It is a price at which, in the judgment of Random Lengths, a manufacturer and a buyer could have negotiated a transaction for a particular item.

A price reported by Random Lengths is a benchmark, or indicator, of the general trading level of an item at the time of publication.

A reported price is not an average of the prices reported to the Random Lengths staff. It is not the price for the item for the week following publication (that is, it is not a projected price for future transactions). It is not the only price at which transactions took place during the week of publication.

Prices reported in Random Lengths represent transactions between manufacturers and their customers. Most are reported on an “f.o.b. mill” basis, but some prices are reported on a “delivered” basis. These delivered prices are indicated by footnotes in the price guide.



The footnotes in the mailed copy of the Random Lengths price guides are important to readers wishing to understand the prices being reported.

The price for each actual transaction is subject to many variables — stock quality, the quantity involved, tallies, shipping time, shipping method, mill location, and the respective needs of the seller and buyer. Each week, thousands of transactions take place in which the many variables come together to determine prices.

Why do Random Lengths prices always seem to lag the market?

Random Lengths provides a historical record of prices. It does not predict future prices or trends. As a result, reported prices lag the market to an extent determined by how rapidly prices are moving up or down.

If Random Lengths publishes \$300 for Item X, does that guarantee I can buy or sell it at that price?

No. Random Lengths reports prices during the week of publication. The price guide provides a historical record as soon as it is released. As pointed out above, prices may lag the market depending on how rapidly they are moving up or down. Reported prices represent transactions prior to the time of publication. Random Lengths does not anticipate the prices at which producers may sell after the price guide has been released.

How does the Random Lengths staff obtain its information?

Editors on the staff contact sources who are directly involved in selling or buying the products. The number of sources contacted varies, depending on the product group. Some sources are contacted each week, some are contacted every two or three weeks, and some are contacted on an irregular basis.

Sources of price and market information range from large corporations to small, single-mill operations, and from large wholesale/distribution firms to one-person wholesale offices. Calls are made to buyers as well as producers to get equal input from both sides of the trading table.

For both legal and ethical reasons, Random Lengths does not divulge the names of its sources of information. Random Lengths will not and does not act as a conduit for price information between individual producers and customers.

The types of buyers contacted include office wholesalers, stocking distributors, co-ops, and buyers for treating operations and secondary manufacturing plants. Retail buying offices that are not buying directly from mills are not contacted; however, sources can include centralized buying offices for retail operations.

In addition to phone interviews, Random Lengths' editors receive price and market information from sources via mail, fax, and e-mail. Even though the staff is the largest of its kind, time constraints make it impossible for Random Lengths to contact each of the thousands of producers and buyers in the industry. Potential sources who wish to participate regularly in the Random Lengths surveys are invited to submit market information via the toll-free fax number, (800) 874-7979.

Are wholesale selling prices considered when Random Lengths determines reported prices?

No. Random Lengths is not concerned with wholesale selling prices when determining reported prices. The price guides report prices that represent purchases buyers made from producers during the week of publication.

Should contracts be based on Random Lengths?

Random Lengths discourages this practice. We understand that contracts to ship agreed-upon volumes based on third-party pricing are an attractive way to smooth the flow of products.

However, the quality and amount of information that Random Lengths, or any third party, can obtain in a given week can vary tremendously. It can never substitute fully for the "hands on" experience of those involved continually in the market.

I have other questions about Random Lengths. Who can answer them?

Random Lengths can! We welcome all questions and inquiries about our publications. And, we're easy to contact.

You can: phone toll-free in the U.S. and Canada at (888) 686-9925, or call (541) 686-9925; FAX toll-free in the U.S. and Canada at (800) 874-7979, or FAX (541) 686-9629.

You can also write P.O. Box 867, Eugene, OR 97440-0867, or contact us via e-mail at rlmail@rlpi.com.



The Random Lengths Lumber And Panel Price Guides

To understand the Random Lengths Price Guides, it is important that you know the basics of industry terminology. Please refer to the Glossary (pages 10-12) for definitions of words and abbreviations that appear in the price guides.

Lumber prices are reported on a "per thousand board feet" basis. Panel prices are reported on a "per thousand square feet" basis. Shingles and shakes are reported on a "per square" basis.

You should also refer to the footnotes that appear in the Random Lengths price guides on a regular basis.

The price guides change periodically in response to changes at the producing level and in the market. Major changes are noted when they occur, usually with explanations of the changes in "Through A Knothole."

Normal industry practice allows for customers of the manufacturers to discount payment, when payment is made within 10 days. Many producers allow for a 1% discount, although payment terms can vary. The prices in the Random Lengths price guides have not been discounted to reflect the "cash discount" or any other discount based on payment terms.

The fact that Random Lengths reports Lumber (or Panel) Item X at \$300 does not necessarily mean that a buyer can go to producers of that item and find Lumber Item X for that price. This is because the prices reported represent transactions prior to the date of publication (Fridays, unless a holiday alters the publication day).

Many lumber and panel items are not reported in the Random Lengths Price Guide. There are several reasons for this. The items may not be produced in sufficient volumes or by enough manufacturers for the items to be traded in a truly open market.

Market Commentaries

The Random Lengths reporting/editorial staff is in contact with hundreds of market participants each week. "Market commentaries" on Pages 4, 9, 10, and 11 recap the information gathered by the staff about activity at the mill, wholesale, and retail levels.

The "Lumber Market Report" begins on Page 4 with an overview of market activity. This is followed by four sections: 1) Dry Framing Lumber, 2) Green Framing Lumber, 3) Stud Lumber, and 4) Other Items.

The "Panel Market Report" is on Page 11. Comments cover market activity for OSB, plywood, veneer, and particleboard.

Market Indicators (Pages 4 and 11)

Two charts (both titled "Market Indicators") give you a quick reference for market trends as you read the market commentaries for the lumber and panel markets.

The "framing lumber composite price" and the "structural panel composite price" are indicators for general price movements in the framing (dimension and studs) lumber and structural panel markets.

Random Lengths Framing Lumber Composite Price

(below right) The Random Lengths Framing Lumber Composite Price is a weighted average of prices of 15 key framing lumber items. They are: KD Inland Hem-Fir (Spokane) Std&Btr 2x4; KD Southern Pine (westside) #2 2x4; KD Western Spruce-Pine-Fir #2&Btr 2x4; KD Eastern Spruce-Pine-Fir (Boston) #1&2 2x4; green Douglas Fir (Portland) Std&Btr 2x4; KD Inland Hem-Fir (Redding) #2&Btr 2x10; KD Southern Pine (westside) #2 2x10; KD Western Spruce-Pine-Fir #2&Btr 2x10; green Douglas Fir (Portland) #2&Btr 2x10; KD Coast Hem-Fir studs; KD Fir&Larch studs; KD Southern Pine (westside) studs; KD Western Spruce-Pine-Fir studs; KD Eastern Spruce-Pine-Fir (Boston) studs; and green Douglas Fir studs.

The Random Lengths Index is derived from western lumber mill order file and inventory data. It is a measure of market activity that is based solely on activity in the West. However, it has proven, over the years, to be an accurate reflection of overall lumber market activity. Data from other producing regions are not included in this index because similar data are either unavailable or are released after a considerable time lag.

The footnote more fully describes the index: "The index is a numerical representation of market activity, based on a ratio of western sawmill order files to inventories. In computing the index, the data are compared with similar data averaged over the past five years."

Random Lengths Structural Panel Composite Price

(right) The structural panel composite price is a weighted average of 11 key structural panel items.

Included are: 7/16-inch OSB (Eastern Canada), 7/16-inch OSB (North Central), 7/16-inch OSB (Southwest), 23/32-inch OSB (North Central), Western 1/2-inch 4-ply plywood, 23/32-inch Western underlayment, 23/32-inch Western AC, 3/4-inch Western concrete form, SYP 15/32-inch 3-ply (westside), SYP 23/32-inch underlayment (westside), and SYP 15/32-inch BC (westside).

Product and Species Composite Prices (Pages 9 and 11)

Just as the widely used and popular Random Lengths Framing Lumber and Structural Panel Composites provide a broad measure of price movement, tables and graphs detailing the 14 composites introduced in 2004 allow traders to measure price trends in specific product groups and species. The weekly price change for the previous 52 weeks appears in a mini-chart, to the right of each item on the table. The grey line in the middle of these charts represents zero change from the previous week. For a list of items included in each composite, go to www.rlpi.com and click on In Depth > Useful Data > Monthly Composite Prices

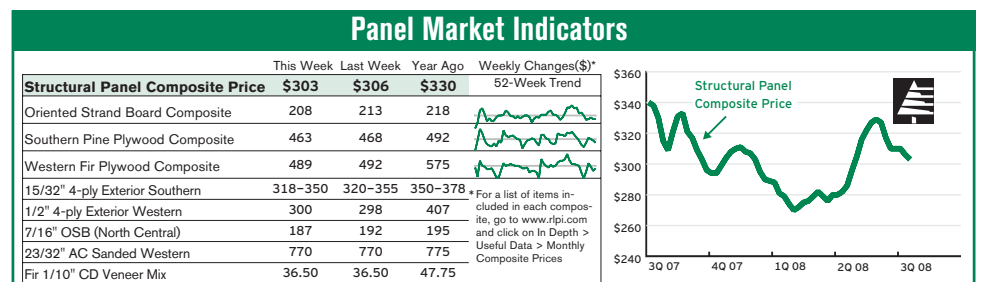
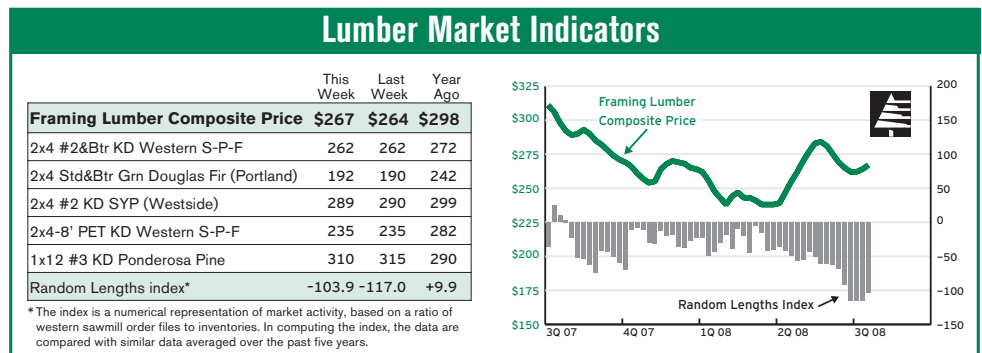
	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago	Weekly Change(\$)*
Random-Length Dimension	279	276	294	
Stud	256	257	298	
Low-Grade Random Dimension	217	216	204	
Board	490	492	504	
Shop and Mldg&Btr	561	563	691	
Coast Dry Random and Stud	230	227	265	
Inland	319	317	351	
Southern Pine	302	303	305	
Western S-P-F	262	261	280	
Eastern S-P-F	317	313	336	
Green Douglas Fir	228	225	284	

* 52 weeks. 1 - For a list of items included in each composite, go to www.rlpi.com and click on In Depth > Useful Data > Monthly Composite Prices

Lumber Composites

(above) The Lumber Composite items are: Random-Length Dimension; Stud; Low-Grade Random Dimension; Board; Shop and Mldg&Btr; Coast Dry Random and Stud; Inland; Southern Pine; Western S-P-F; Eastern S-P-F; and Green Douglas Fir.

The Lumber Composites table and charts appear on page 9, in a table separate from the Lumber Market Indicators on page 4.



Panel Composites

(previous page) The Panel Composite items are Oriented Strand Board, Southern Pine Plywood, and Western Fir Plywood

The Panel Composites table and charts appear on page 11, and are combined with the Panel Market Indicators table.

Lumber Production, Sales, and Shipments (Western U.S. mills)						
	Coast			Inland		
Week Ending	Jul 12	Jul 5	Jun 28	Jul 12	Jul 5	Jun 28
Production	147	82	154	96	80	87
Orders	163	106	151	101	65	85
Shipments	156	103	160	95	66	99
Unfilled Orders	287	280	278	58	52	52
Inventories	653	662	683	520	519	505

MMbf. From data compiled by the Western Wood Products Association.
Most current week's data subject to revision.

Production, Sales, Shipments (Page 10)

(above) These figures are compiled by the Western Wood Products Association. It is important to note that the "Coast" and "Inland" data are estimates for lumber output in the Western producing regions. All of the lumber figures in this table are "million board feet."

What's on our Web site at WWW.RLPI.COM

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- ▶ **Useful Data > Lumber Futures** Trading each week in the lumber futures contract at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

- ▶ **Useful Data > Plywood Service Charges** Commonly quoted additional charges for western and southern plywood panels that are not covered on the Panel Price Guide (Page 12, Random Lengths.)
- ▶ **U.S.-Canada Lumber Trade Dispute** A valuable historical timeline about the U.S.-Canada trade agreements from 1982 to present (PDF format), plus current updates and links to special reports and other important information.
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Other Sources of Information



Terms Of The Trade Published by Random Lengths; the fourth edition of a reference for forest products industry terminology. Cost: \$49.95 (\$44.95 for subscribers).

Buying & Selling Softwood Lumber & Panels Published by Random Lengths; a manual for trading softwood lumber and panel products. Cost: \$46.95 (\$37.95 for subscribers).

Grading books and product information are available from the trade associations serving the industry. Grading books may also be obtained from any of a large number of grading agencies that are not connected to associations. These sources of information can be valuable to you in understanding the industry, as well as help you read Random Lengths. The associations and other sources of statistical information relating to the industry are listed below:

- American Forest & Paper Assn.** 1111 19th St. NW, Ste 800, Washington, DC 20036; (800) 878-8878; www.afandpa.org
- American Wood-Preservers' Assn.** P.O. Box 361784, Birmingham, AL 35236; (205) 733-4077; www.awpa.com
- APA - The Engineered Wood Assn.** 7011 S. 19th St., Tacoma, WA 98466; (253) 565-6600; www.apawood.org
- Canadian Lumbermen's Assn.** 30 Concourse Gate Ste 200, Ottawa, ON K2E 7V7 Canada; (613) 233-6205; www.cla-ca.ca
- Council Of Forest Industries** Ste 1501 700 W Pender St., Vancouver, BC V6C 1G8 Canada; (604) 684-0211; www.cofi.org
- Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau** P.O. Box 1178, Sumas, WA 98295-1178; (604) 820-7700; www.cedarbureau.org
- National Assn. of Home Builders** 1201 15th St. NW, Washington, DC 20005; (800) 368-5242; www.nahb.org
- Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Assn. Inc.** 200 Green-castle Road, Tyrone, GA 30290; (404) 361-1445; www.slma.org
- Southern Forest Products Assn.** 2900 Indiana Ave., Kenner, LA 70065; (504) 443-4464; www.southernpine.com; www.sfpa.org
- Statistics Canada** 150 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, ON K1A 0T6 Canada; (613) 951-8116; www.statcan.ca
- Structural Board Assn.** 25 Valleywood Dr. Unit 27, Markham, ON L3R 5L9 Canada; (905) 475-1100; www.osbguide.com
- U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service** 1400 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250-0003; (202) 205-8333; www.fs.fed.us
- U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Division** 4700 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233-6900; (301) 763-5160; www.census.gov/const/www
- Western Wood Products Assn.** 522 SW Fifth Ave, Ste. 500 Portland, OR 97204-2122; (503) 224-3930; www.wwpa.org

You may also find the following Random Lengths publications helpful. Contact us, or visit www.rlpi.com for sample copies and information.

- My Print at WWW.RLMYPRINT.COM** 14 day no-obligation FREE TRIAL. Create on-demand graphs and price reports using Random Lengths historical prices, including every price reported by Random Lengths since 1995 for all 1,600 items.
- Midweek** A weekly update of selected prices from the lumber and panel price guide, including market commentary.
- International** This 8-page biweekly report covers international markets for wood products.
- Yardstick** A 24-page monthly report of key wood products statistics and economic indicators, with easy-to-read charts and tables.
- Big Book** An annual directory of the North American softwood forest products industry, including both primary and secondary manufacturers, and distributors.
- Yearbook** An annual publication that provides 11-year price histories for more than 290 key items and 5-year graphs of the histories.

Many other excellent sources of information are available. Feel free to contact Random Lengths Publications if you think we might be able to help you find needed information sources.

Lumber Glossary

Grade designations are not included in this glossary. We suggest you contact the associations listed in this brochure under "Other Sources of Information."

- Above-ground use** An American Wood Preservers Association application standard for pressure-treated lumber for use out of doors, but without contacting soil.
- Atlanta** A destination point for Western Spruce-Pine-Fir. Prices shown in this column include freight charges to Atlanta.
- AWPA** American Wood-Preservers' Association.
- Bevel** A type of Cedar siding in which a board has been resawn diagonally to be used as siding for the exterior of a building.
- Board** A piece of lumber less than two inches in nominal thickness and one inch or more in width.
- Board Foot** The basic unit of measurement for lumber in the U.S. and Canada. One board foot is equal to a 1-inch board 12 inches in width and 12 inches in length. When board feet are calculated, nominal sizes are assumed.
- Boston** A destination point for Eastern Spruce-Pine-Fir. Prices shown in this column include freight charges to Boston.
- California Mills** Ponderosa Pine and Hem-Fir mills in Northern California and Southern Oregon.
- Canada** Prices for green Douglas Fir shown in this column refer to intra-Canada shipments. Prices are in Canadian funds, with the GST not included.
- Central A** Southern Pine producing region that includes mills in Alabama, Mississippi, and that portion of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River.
- Channel** A type of Cedar siding having a three-sided groove cut into its face.
- Coast Hem-Fir** Hem-Fir is a species combination consisting primarily of White Fir and Western Hemlock. "Coast" Hem-Fir is produced by mills in Western Oregon, Western Washington, and British Columbia, and is generally understood to be primarily Western Hemlock.
- Contract Freight Rates** Rail freight rates negotiated between the railroad and the shipper (a mill or distributor) often guaranteeing a certain volume of freight over a specified time period.
- Copyright** All information, including the price guides, appearing in Random Lengths is copyrighted and may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, facsimile, or any information storage or retrieval system, without written permission from the publisher.
- Customer Specified Loading** A loading consisting of the exact lengths, widths, and grades, etc., specified by the buyer.
- Delivered Price** The price of an item with the freight to destination included.
- Dimension** Lumber that is from two inches up to (but not including) five inches thick, nominal measure, and that is two or more inches in width.
- Douglas Fir** A species of softwood found throughout the Western U.S. and Western Canada.
- Eastern Spruce-Pine-Fir** Lumber of the Spruce-Pine-Fir group produced in the eastern provinces of Canada.
- Eastern White Pine** A softwood species found throughout the Northeast U.S. and Eastern Canada. Also found in the Upper Midwest and Virginia and the Carolinas.
- Eastside** A Southern Pine producing region that includes mills in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. Mills in North Carolina and Virginia are also considered to be part of the eastside region, but prices are usually higher in these two states.
- Engelmann Spruce** A softwood species found principally along the Rocky Mountains from Northern British Columbia to Arizona. It is used most often for boards and specialized products.
- ES-LP** A species group consisting of Engelmann Spruce, Lodgepole Pine, and (in dimension) Alpine Fir.
- Eureka** A shipping point in Northwest California. Douglas Fir mills in

this area have similar freight rates to major markets, which result in f.o.b. mill prices that usually fall within a narrow range.

Fir&Larch A mix of Douglas Fir and Western Larch, sold together as one species grouping. Found in the Inland regions of the Western U.S. and British Columbia.

Framing Lumber Lumber used for structural members in a house or other building. Usually consists of 2x4 through 2x12.

Great Lakes A destination point for Eastern Spruce-Pine-Fir. Prices in this column are based on delivered prices to Pittsburgh or Columbus.

Green Unseasoned; not dry. Lumber with a moisture content of more than 19%.

Ground contact An American Wood Preservers Association application standard for pressure-treated lumber indicating the product, such as fence posts, is suitable for contact with soil.

GST Goods and Services Tax. A type of sales tax in Canada.

H/S and R/S Shakes Handsplit and Resawn shakes that are split from bolts and resawn to produce two shakes, each with a rough, split face and a smooth, sawn back.

Heavy (Hvy) In shop, lumber that is thicker than standard. In shakes, a reference to shakes produced with a thickness of 3/4" to 5/4" at the butt.

Idaho White Pine A softwood species found throughout a wide range of the Western U.S. and British Columbia. Commonly used for boards and specialty items.

Industrial A general term for lumber destined for remanufacturing or further seasoning. Also, a type of particleboard used in the manufacture of furniture.

Inland Mills Those producers in the "Inland Empire" of Idaho, Eastern Oregon and Washington, and Montana. Northeastern California is also sometimes considered a part of the Inland region.

Inland Hem-Fir Hem-Fir is a species combination consisting primarily of White Fir and Western Hemlock. "Inland" Hem-Fir is produced by mills in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington, Idaho, and Northern California, and is generally understood to be White Fir.

Kiln Dried Lumber that has been seasoned in a kiln to a predetermined moisture content.

Long Lengths A loose term describing lumber longer than the lengths common to the species or region. Usually refers to lumber 18' and longer in the Inland West, and 22' and longer in other producing regions.

Minneapolis A destination point for Western Spruce-Pine-Fir. Prices shown in this column include freight charges to Minneapolis.

MSR Machine Stress Rated. Lumber that has been evaluated by mechanical stress-rating equipment.

NELMA Rules Grading rules established by the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Net f.o.b. Mill The net mill price to the buyer. Does not include discounts, charges for freight, or other fees.

Nominal Measure The common labels for lumber sizes, usually expressed in terms of the nearest inch, regardless of actual surface measurements. In lumber, the nominal size is usually greater than actual dimension. Thus, a kiln-dried 2x4 ordinarily is surfaced to 1-1/2 inches x 3-1/2 inches.

Palletized Loadings A method of shipping shingles and shakes, in which bundles are loaded on pallets for ease of handling while in transit.

Partly Air Dried (PAD) Seasoned to some extent by exposure to the atmosphere, without artificial heat, but still considered green or unseasoned.

PET Precision End Trimmed. Lumber trimmed on both ends to a uniform length, with a manufacturing tolerance of 1/16-inch less than or greater than the specified length in a maximum of 20% of the pieces.

Ponderosa Pine A softwood species found in a wide range, from British Columbia to Mexico, and from the Dakotas to the Pacific Coast. Widely used in general construction, most often as boards. Also used in millwork and in cuttings for remanufacturing.

Portland A shipping point in Oregon. Producers in this area have similar freight rates to major markets, which result in f.o.b. mill prices that usually fall within a narrow range.

Posts, Beams, and Timbers A general reference to lumber 4 inches and larger in both width and thickness.

Pressure-Treated Lumber Lumber that has been treated with various chemicals, such as preservatives, by forcing the chemicals into the structure of the wood using high pressure.

Product Standard 20-94 The designation for the National Bureau of Standards Voluntary Product Standard covering softwood lumber. The standard establishes dimensional requirements, technical requirements, and methods of testing, grading, and marking the products.

Radiata Pine *Pinus radiata*. This species is widely planted in New Zealand and Australia, and is also exported from Chile. In the U.S., it is commonly called Monterey Pine. Also called Kiwi Pine, Insignis Pine.

Radius Edge Decking (RED) A type of decking material, usually 5/4" thick by 4 or 6 inches wide, and having two rounded edges.

Random Lengths Lumber of various lengths, usually in even, 2-foot increments.

Redding A shipping point in Northern California. Producers in this area have similar freight rates to major markets, which result in f.o.b. mill prices that usually fall within a narrow range.

Resawn Lumber that has been sawn on a horizontal axis to produce two thinner pieces.

Rocky Mountain Region Portions of the Inland West and Southwest, including Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.

Rough Moulding & Btr A grade combination purchased by moulding producers. It consists of the grades Moulding Stock, D Select, and C&Btr Select in combination. Usually Ponderosa Pine or White Fir.

Rough Dimension Lumber that has been sawn, edged, and trimmed but has not been dressed or surfaced.

S1S2E Lumber that has been surfaced one side and two edges, leaving one rough side.

Selects & Commons As used in Random Lengths, a general reference to lumber that is 1 inch to 6/4" in thickness and 3 or more inches in width. A collective reference to boards.

Shake Roofing material, usually made from Cedar, having at least one surface with a natural grain texture. Often split by hand and resawn.

Shingle Roofing material, often made from Cedar. Wood shingles have sawn faces and backs, and are tapered to a standard thickness at the butt.

Shop Lumber graded for the number and sizes of cuttings that can be taken from it, used for the manufacture of other products such as doors and window parts.

Skip An area on a piece of lumber that a planer fails to surface.

Southern Pine A species group composed primarily of Loblolly, Longleaf, Shortleaf, and Slash Pines. Found in the southern states from Texas to Virginia. Also called Southern Yellow Pine.

Specialties A general term referring to products with specialized uses and not falling into other lumber categories such as dimension, boards, etc. Examples include fencing, treated items, sidings, etc.

Spokane A shipping point in Eastern Washington. Producers in this area have similar freight rates to major markets, resulting in f.o.b. mill prices that usually fall within a narrow range.

Spruce-Pine-Fir (S-P-F) Woods of similar characteristics that have been grouped together for production and marketing. Usually refers to Canadian production, with Western S-P-F produced in British Columbia and Alberta and Eastern S-P-F produced east of the Rockies.

Squares and Timbers A reference to lumber that is at least 4x4 (a square) or larger (a timber).

Stain Discoloration on lumber caused by fungal growth, weathering, or the oxidation of metallic substances in a log.

Standard Sawn Lumber cut to sizes and specifications described in various grading rules.

Straight Lengths A single length of lumber, such as 16-foot, or a unit or load of a single length.

Structural Light Framing Dimension lumber up to 4 inches in width which provides higher bending and strength ratios for use in engineered applications such as roof trusses.

Stud A vertical framing member, usually cut to a precise length at the mill, designed to be used in framing building walls with little or no trimming before they are set in place. Usually 2x4 but can be 2x3 or 2x6.

Sugar Pine A softwood species found in Northern California and Southern Oregon. Widely used in millwork, patternwork, and various interior applications.

Tally A numerical breakdown of the various lengths and/or widths in a load of lumber.

Tapersawn (UBC) Tapersawn shakes acceptable under the standards of the Uniform Building Code.

TOFC Trailer on Flat Car. A method of shipping in which a truck trailer loaded with lumber is placed on a flat car and moved by rail to a destination, then unloaded and moved by tractor to a drop point. Also called “piggyback.”

Toronto A destination point for Spruce-Pine-Fir from origins in both Western and Eastern Canada. Prices shown include freight charges to Toronto.

Unitized Loading A loading in which the product is securely gathered into standard units, usually fastened with steel straps, and often covered with paper or plastic.

Use Category 3, 4 American Wood Preservers Association application standards for pressure-treated lumber based on retention levels of chemical treatments.

Wane Bark, or the lack of wood from any cause, on the edge or corner of a piece of lumber.

Western Red Cedar A softwood species found principally along the western edges of British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. Used extensively in roof coverings, exterior sidings, decks, fences, and other outdoor applications.

Western Spruce-Pine-Fir Lumber of the Spruce-Pine-Fir group produced in British Columbia and Alberta.

Westside That part of the Southern Pine lumber producing region that includes Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana west of the Mississippi River.

Wet From Cylinder Pressure-treated lumber that has not been kiln dried after removal from the treating retort.

White Fir A softwood species found in a wide range in the western U.S. The Western Wood Products Association now offers a “White Fir” dimension grade stamp, but requires that the production be 100% White Fir or any of the true fir species, with no Hemlock allowed. Moulding and shop produced from this species group is designated “White Fir.”

Windsor A destination point for Spruce-Pine-Fir from origins in both Western and Eastern Canada. Prices shown include freight charges to Windsor, Ontario.

Panel Glossary

Grade designations are not included in this glossary.

We suggest you contact the associations listed in this brochure under “Other Sources of Information.”

1/6", 1/8", 1/10" Veneer thicknesses.

6-Patch A grade of siding. The term refers to the maximum number of patches allowed in each panel. The proprietary name used by the American Plywood Association for this grade is “Premium.”

18-Patch A grade of siding. The term refers to the maximum number of patches allowed in each panel. The proprietary name used by the American Plywood Association for this grade is “Sound.”

27" Veneer 24 inches to 27 inches in width.

54" Veneer 48 inches to 54 inches in width.

Canada A reference to the origin of OSB covered in this section of the price guide.

Central A producing zone for Southern Pine plywood and particleboard. The plywood producing zone consists of Mississippi and Alabama. The particleboard producing zone consists of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Eastside A producing zone for Southern Pine plywood and particleboard. The plywood producing zone consists of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, plus North Carolina and Virginia, where prices are usually higher. The particleboard producing zone consists of Georgia and South Carolina.

Eastern Canada A producing region for OSB encompassing plants in Ontario and Quebec.

Exterior A type of plywood produced with veneers that are of C grade or better, and bonded with a waterproof adhesive. Exterior plywood is suitable for permanent exposure to weather. However, despite the exterior glue, CD Exterior (CDX) is classified as an interior type plywood and is intended to withstand only incidental exposure to weather.

F/T Fishtail. A piece of veneer from the outer portion of the log, produced during the rounding of the log, or block, on the lathe. This veneer has one angled side. Fishtails are trimmed to make rectangular pieces and used most frequently as core material in plywood.

Industrial A type of particleboard used as corestock in the manufacture of furniture, doors, etc.

Interior Underlayment A type of particleboard used as subflooring.

Medium Density Fiberboard A dry-formed panel manufactured from wood fibers combined with a synthetic resin or other suitable binder and compressed in a hot press to a density of 31 to 50 pounds per cubic foot.

Mid-Atlantic A producing zone for OSB that includes North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Mill Grade Plywood that conforms generally to size, thickness and glue line requirements, but lacks some of the quality characteristics necessary for grading agency approval.

Mix A loading of veneer of mixed sizes, consisting of 75% 54", 10% 27", 10% random width, and 5% fishtails. Veneer is rarely sold in this fashion any longer. However, this price (derived mathematically from individual item prices) is considered an indicator for the veneer market.

North Central A producing region for OSB that includes Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Oriented Strand Board (OSB) Panels made of narrow strands of fiber oriented lengthwise and crosswise in layers, with a resin binder.

Panel A sheet of plywood, oriented strand board, waferboard, particleboard, or similar product, usually 4x8 feet.

Particleboard A panel product made from discrete particles of wood mixed with resin and formed into a solid board under heat and pressure.

Prices Delivered Prices that include freight to the destination listed.

RBB Reverse board and batten. A siding pattern made to resemble a common pattern made from boards and battens, in which the boards are nailed over the battens, producing a narrow insert.

Rough Sawn A type of siding in which the face has not been dressed, to give a rustic effect.

RW Random Width. Veneer clipped to various widths, usually less than two feet wide.

Sanded A plywood panel that has been processed through a machine sander to provide a smooth surface on one or both sides. A or B grade veneers are usually used for at least one side of the panel.

Sheathing Plywood, oriented strand board, or waferboard used to close up side walls, floors or roofs preparatory to the installation of finish materials on the surface. Also commonly used for pallets, crates, and other industrial uses.

Sidings Panel products intended for use as the exterior wall covering of a building.

Southeast A producing zone for oriented strand board consisting of the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Southwest A producing zone for oriented strand board that includes Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Southern A reference to the Southern Pine producing region.

Southern Plywood Plywood produced primarily from Southern Pine veneers.

T&G Tongue and Groove. Panels machined to have a groove on one edge and a protruding tongue on the other, so that the pieces will fit snugly together, with the tongue of one fitting into the groove of another.

Toronto A destination for oriented strand board shipments. Prices shown are “delivered.”

Underlayment Panels designed to be used as a subfloor under the finished floor of a building.

Westside A Southern Pine plywood producing zone that includes Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Western A reference to the western producing region that includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California.

Western Canada A producing region for OSB that includes B.C. and Alberta.

Western Markets Delivery points for oriented strand board.

Western Plywood Plywood produced in the Western U.S. A variety of species can be used in western plywood production. Douglas Fir is the most common species used for the faces of western plywood panels.

White Woods Veneers from Hemlock, true firs, Spruce, and Alder, usually used as core stock in the manufacture of western plywood.