

DISCOVER GRAYMONT!

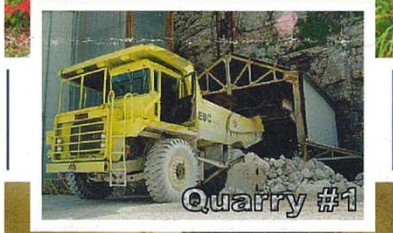
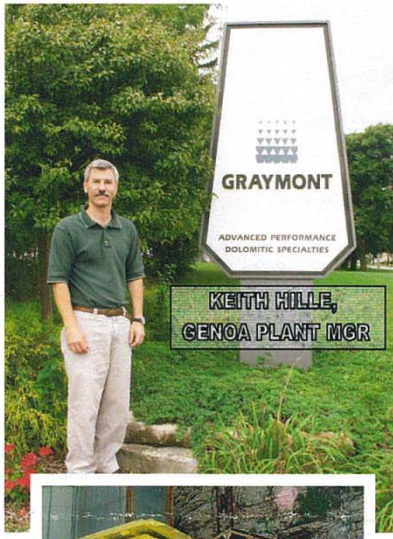
A MOST UNUSUAL PLANT

In 3 countries-Canada, US & Mexico
GRAYMONT'S STATISTICS

- 14 lime plants*
- 31 kilns, 4 million annual metric ton capacity
- 2 precipitated calcium carbonate PCC plants*
- 18 distribution terminals*
- 15 construction materials plants*
- 6 sales/Administration offices*
- 1,200 employees*
- 350 Salary & 850 Hourly
- *excluding Mexico Operations

TIMELINE

- The glacier deposits an incredible and unique limestone ridge through the area. It contains a heavy strata of pure Niagara Dolomite close to the earth's surface.
- Early settlers discover lime works to fill the openings between logs of their log cabins and then plaster their inner walls.
- 1870 Early kilns were heated by hardwood from the local forests. At this time, there are 5 producers in the area shipping over 12,000 tons of quick lime a year. The lime industry was one of the earliest industries in NW Ohio.
- 1895 They discovered that water could hydrate dolomitic quicklime and create a fine, dry white powder which could be bagged and sold. This forever changed the plastering industry.
- NW Ohio product hydrated plaster finishing lime displaced quicklime because of the excellent working qualities, whiteness and convenient packaging. It is used throughout the US.
- 1915 US Gypsum purchased 25 acres in Genoa from Harry Skilliter. It was a small circular 54' deep quarry with a small stone draw kiln. The first 9 shaft kilns and a batch hydration system was installed shortly afterward.
- 1927 Installed 40 shaft kilns and 2 rotary kilns.
- 1930 Pressure hydrating equipment added.
- 1931 Bagging operation installed.
- 1950 Third rotary kiln installed.
- 1989 USG sold to Genlime Group LP
- 1998 Continental Lime purchased but kept the name Genlime Inc. Continental



Lime is one of the plants owned by Graymont LTD. Graymont is a privately owned Canadian company with offices in Richmond British Columbia.

- 2000 Name change from Genlime Inc to:

GRAYMONT DOLIME (OH)
 GENOA PLANT P.O. Box 158
 419-855-8336 PHONE
 21880 W. St. Rte 163
 Genoa OH 43430

GENOA PRODUCTS

- Dolomitic Quicklime
- Dolomitic Hydrate Type N
- Dolomitic Hydrate Type S
- Dolomitic Hydrate Type SA
- Cement Lime Mortar
- Niagara Lime Putty
- Rip Rap
- Dolomitic Limestone Fines
- Screened Dolomitic Stone Products
- Co-Products

Dolomitic Limestone, the primary raw material, is a sedimentary rock that is formed by the compaction of the remains of coral animals and plants on the bottom of oceans around the world. It is composed of the mineral calcite (calcium carbonate) and dolomite (calcium & magnesium carbonate) along with small amounts of other minerals.

The dolomitic limestone in Genoa is considered to be one of the best deposits in the world for the production of building lime products due to the bright white color of the processed stone and excellent workability of its hydrated lime. The limestone deposit is over 400 foot thick. Permitted reserves will meet current facility demand for over 100 years.

Limestone is extracted from the ground in an open pit quarry. The dolomitic stone is crushed and screened to a size suitable as feedstock to the three rotary kilns at the plant. Rotary kilns use fuel blends of coal & petroleum coke to cook (calcine) the dolomitic limestone at temperatures exceeding 2000 degrees F. The resulting product is *Quicklime* and is principally oxides of calcium and magnesium.

Quicklime can be converted into a fine dry powder by adding water (hydration) under controlled conditions. There are several types of *Hydrated lime* produced at the Genoa Facility. Type N (Normal) is produced under atmospheric pressure, has excellent chemical availability but requires a 24 hour soak before it can be used in construction. Type S (Special) is produced by adding water and does not require a 24 hour soak before use. Type SA (Air Entertained) uses Type S and has an additive to enhance the workability, freeze-thaw, and board life.

GRAYMONT True or False?

1. Graymont lime is used to produce approx 14 million ton a year of *steel*. T _____ F _____
2. Graymont lime is used to produce approx 6,000,000 oz a year of *gold*. T _____ F _____
3. Graymont lime used to make approx 6.5 million ton a year of *paper*. T _____ F _____
4. Graymont lime used to reduce *SO2 emissions* by approx 390,000 ton a year. T _____ F _____
5. Graymont lime is used to treat approx 200 billion gallons a year of *water*. T _____ F _____
6. Graymont lime is used to treat approx 11.5 billion gallons a year of *sewage*. T _____ F _____

See page 8 for the correct answers.

ANSWERS TO TRUE & FALSE from Page 2

If you guessed "True" to all the questions, you are right and I'll bet you work at Graymont!

If you missed one or more, you will want to go to the Home page of Graymont www.graymont.com and be amazed by what they do.

In fact, did you know:

that apples give off carbon dioxide. To keep apples (as well as many other fruits and vegetables) in good condition in storage, they use lime to absorb the carbon dioxide, CO₂.

if you watch when some water being added to Quicklime it makes the small stones expand and start to steam. In a very short time, the temperature raises 100 degrees. The small stones look like a bird hatching as they expand and break down.

Graymont supports and encourages involvement in the community. Several of their employees are volunteer fire men and some help with school programs.

Dolomitic quicklime is used to remove impurities from steel and improve the refractory life in fluxing vessels.

when lime is heated with silica sand and sodium carbonate, a solution is formed that does not crystallize when it is cooled. Instead, it hardens to an amorphous, clear, and nearly colorless solid-glass.

lime can be added to soil to adjust the pH, improve soil tilth and provide calcium and magnesium compounds that are necessary for plant growth.

Graymont directly contributes to the local community through the wages of their employees, real estate taxes and property taxes in excess of \$2,900,000 annually.

Graymont has 61 employees—34% have 25 years or more of service (one having 50 plus years and another over 40) 25% have 10-25 years, and 41% have less than 10 years of service.