

GRADE	Typical Markets	Typical Sources of raw material for recycling and/or recovery	Typical Materials	Typical non-wood content prior to processing	Notes
Grade A Pre-Consumer Waste Wood (*1) and untreated wooden packaging = Clean un-treated	A feedstock for the manufacture of professional and consumer products such as panelboard, animal bedding, equine and landscaping surfacing. May also be used as a fuel in domestic and non-IED Chapter IV biomass installations and for the manufacture of pellets and briquettes.	Wood Product Manufacturing, Distribution, Retailing, Packaging and Secondary manufacture, e.g. joinery and pallet reclamation.	Solid softwood and hardwood. Packaging waste, scrap pallets, packing cases and cable drums. Process off-cuts from the manufacture of virgin/sawn timber and untreated board products.	Nails and metal fixings. Minor amounts of non-hazardous surface coatings, such as water-soluble paint.	This is a waste as defined by the waste regulations. Does not require an IED Chapter IV installation and should not contain any treated or low-grade material.
Grade B Business waste wood = Treated Non-hazardous	This is the main feedstock for industrial wood processing operations such as the manufacture of panelboard products and IED Chapter IV biomass.	As Grade A, plus construction and demolition operations, skip operators, transfer stations.	May contain Grade A material as above plus building and demolition materials and domestic furniture made from solid wood.	Nails and metal fixings. Some paints, plastics, glass, grit, non-hazardous coatings, binders and glues. Limits on treated or coated materials as defined by end users and IED.	This is mostly solid wood. Some feedstock specifications contain a 5% to 10% limit on former panel products such as chipboard, MDF and plywood. Is a waste for the requirements of Waste Management Regulations. Will require an IED Chapter IV compliant installation for biomass.
Grade C Municipal waste wood = Treated Non-hazardous	For use in the IED Chapter IV biomass installations and for panel board in controlled volumes.	All above plus municipal collections, transfer stations and HWRCs.	All of the above plus flat pack furniture made from board products and DIY materials.	Nails and metal fixings. Paints, coatings and glues, paper, plastics and rubber, glass, grit. Coated and treated timber (non CCA or creosote).	This is mostly board products. Mainly suitable for IED Chapter IV compliant biomass installations, but also suitable for panel board manufacture with correct processing and blending. Is a waste for Waste Management Regulations.
Grade D Hazardous waste wood = Treated hazardous	Requires disposal at facilities licensed to accept hazardous waste.	Waste wood from hydraulic engineering, such as wood from docks. Waste wood from industrial applications such as cooling tower timbers, woodblock flooring or moulds. Waste wood from boats, carriages and trailer beds. Waste wood treated with CCA or creosote.	Agricultural fencing, telegraph poles, railway sleepers.	Copper chrome arsenic (CCA) preservation treatments and creosote.	These materials must be segregated and consigned as hazardous to sites permitted to accept hazardous wood.

*1 Pre-consumer waste wood is waste wood material created during the manufacturing process of virgin wood, not involving the application of treatments, e.g. offcuts or trimmings from virgin/sawn timber. Waste from joinery activity using these untreated wood materials is also included in this definition.
Although waste wood material created during the manufacturing process of raw, untreated board products such as panel board, MDF and plywood is also considered as pre-consumer waste wood, this is only suitable to be used/ burnt at source and must not be used to manufacture animal bedding, equine or landscaping surfacing.
Source: The Wood Recyclers' Association, April 2025