

## Grades of Waste Wood

Grade	Typical Markets	Typical Sources of raw material for recycling	Typical Materials	Typical non-wood content prior to processing	Notes
<b>Grade A – Clean untreated</b>	A feedstock for the manufacture of professional and consumer products such as 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.	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 untreated products.	Nails and metal fixings. Minor amounts of paint and surface coatings.	Is a waste for the requirements of Waste Management Regulations. Does not require an IED Chapter IV installation and should not contain any treated or low-grade material.
<b>Grade B – Industrial waste wood</b>	A feedstock for industrial wood processing operations such as the manufacture of panel board products.	As Grade A, plus construction and demolition operations, skip operators, transfer stations.	May contain up to 60% 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, coatings, binders and glues. Limits on treated or coated materials as defined by end users and IED.	The Grade A content is not only costly and difficult to separate, it is essential to maintain the quality of feedstock for chipboard manufacture and PRN revenues. Some feedstock specifications contain a 5% to 10% limit on former panel products such as chipboard, MDF and plywood. Should not contain lower grade material. Is a waste for the requirements of Waste Management Regulations. Will require an IED Chapter IV compliant installation for biomass.
<b>Grade C – Municipal waste wood</b>	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 fencing products, 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).	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.
<b>Grade D – Hazardous waste wood</b>	Requires disposal at facilities licensed to accept hazardous waste.	All of the above plus Agricultural fencing, trackwork and transmission pole contractors.	Agricultural fencing, transmission poles, railway sleepers, cooling towers.	Copper chrome arsenic (CCA) preservation treatments and creosote.	Is a waste for Waste Management Regulations. Requires disposal in a process regulated to take hazardous waste.

Source: The Wood Recyclers' Association