

GRADES OF WASTE WOOD

GRADE	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	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.	Must not contain any treated or low grade material.
Grade B Business waste wood = treated non-hazardous	As Grade A, plus construction and demolition operations, skip operators and 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, grit, non-hazardous coatings, binders and glues.	Must be primarily wood - maximum 10% of former panel products such as chipboard, MDF, and plywood. Any of the items listed in the WRA Waste Wood Assessment Guidance as 'Potentially Hazardous' (2) must be segregated and tested to prove that they are non-hazardous. Otherwise they must be categorised as Grade D - Hazardous.
Grade C Municipal waste wood = treated non-hazardous	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, grit. Coated and treated timber (non CCA or creosote).	Mostly board products - chipboard, MDF, and plywood.
Grade D Hazardous waste wood = treated hazardous	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. Any of the items listed in the WRA Waste Wood Assessment Guidance as 'Potentially Hazardous' (2) must be segregated and tested to prove that they are non-hazardous. Otherwise they must be categorised as Grade D - Hazardous.	Agricultural fencing, telegraph poles, railway sleepers. (2) Potentially hazardous waste wood items FROM PRE-2007 BUILDINGS are: barge boards; soffit boards; external joinery (wooden windows and conservatories); external doors; roof timbers; tiling and cladding battens; timber frames and joists.	Copper chrome arsenic (CCA) preservation treatments, and creosote.	These materials must be segregated and consigned as hazardous to sites permitted to accept hazardous wood. Wood Waste Recycling Ltd. CANNOT accept Grade D hazardous waste wood.

(1). Pre-consumer waste wood is waste wood material created during the manufacturing process of virgin wood, NOT involving the application of treatments, such as off-cuts or trimmings from virgin/sawn timber. Waste from joinery activity using these untreated wood materials is also included in this definition



Wood Waste
RECYCLING LIMITED

**Wood Waste Recycling Ltd, Granby Avenue, Garretts Green,
Birmingham, B33 0SS. www.woodwasterecycling.co.uk**