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LY

INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

LY/T 1822-2009

Code for recycling utilization of waste wood

废弃木材循环利用规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces LY/T 1822-2009 "Code for Recycling Waste Wood".

Compared with LY/T 1822-2009, the main technical contents of this standard are as follows.

-Amended "Contents of 1 Scope" (see Chapter 1 Scope);

-"GB/T 33039 Quality Requirements for Recycled Wood for Wood-based Panel Production" and "LY/T 3032-2018" Code for storage and storage of waste wood materials ";

-Revised the definitions of "waste wood", "reuse", "recycling" and "energy use" in terms and definitions (see section 3 Chapter, 3.1, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6);

-Added definitions of "waste wood containing toxic or hazardous chemicals", "waste wood containing harmful organisms", and "special treatment" (see 3.2, 3.3, 3.8)-Revised "4.2 Recycling of waste wood to reduce, recycle and harmless it" and "4.3 Recycle waste wood nearby, Industrial use to minimize the cost of recycling products. "(See Chapter 4, 4.2, 4.3)-Added "4.5 Recycling of waste wood should comply with national and local government environmental protection laws and regulations."-The classification was increased from the original four categories to six categories, and the categories of category IV were modified; at the same time, the categories of categories V and VI, Use or disposal methods and material types are specified (see Chapter 5, Table 1);

-Modified the material category 3 of the waste wood classification table type I in Table 1 (see Table 1);

-Modified the material category 5 of the waste wood classification table type II in Table 1 (see Table 1);

-"6.1 Recycling follows the principles of proximity, classification, and safety." Amended to "6.1 Recycling follows the principles of proximity, classification, safety, and environmental

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protection then. "-"6.2.1 Wood processing enterprises should organize their own recycling." Was amended to "6.2.1 Wood processing enterprises can organize their own recycling."-Two channels for recycling waste wood have been added to the recycling channels (see Chapter 6, 6.2.3, 6.2.4).

-The content of "7 Storage and Transportation" has been modified to comply with the relevant requirements of LY/T 3032-2018 "Specifications for Storage and Conservation of Waste Wood Materials" Mandatory (see Chapter 7).

-Changed the recycling method from the original four to five, and modified the recycling method of waste wood in category IV (see Chapter 8, 8.1.4, 8); At the same time, special regulations have been made on the recycling methods of waste wood of types V and VI (see Chapter 8, 8.1.5);

--Modified raw materials for sawn timber, wood chips, wood-based panels, wood-plastic composite materials, hydrolysis, pyrolysis and liquefaction, fuels in recycling technology Requirements (see Chapter 8, 8.2.1.1, 8.2.2.1, 8.2.3.1, 8.2.4.1, 8.2.5.1, 8.2.6.1);

--In the recycling technology, raw material requirements and quality requirements for animal litter, landscaping, and compost (see Chapter 8, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.9);

-Amended "9 Safety and Environmental Requirements for Recycling Waste Wood" (see Chapter 9, 9.1, 9.2).

This standard was proposed and managed by the National Timber Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC41).

The main drafting organizations of this standard are. Institute of Wood Industry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Northwest A & F University, Hebei Agricultural University, Zhejiang Shiyou Wood Industry Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Guangzhou Yuandu Renewable Resources Co., Ltd., Difenbach Machinery Equipment Service (Beijing) Co., Ltd., Shandong Heze Maosheng Wood Co., Ltd., Shandong Dongying Zhenghe Wood Co., Ltd., etc.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the terms and definitions, basic principles, classification, recycling, storage and transportation, recycling and Safety and environmental protection requirements for waste wood recycling.

This standard applies to the management and production departments related to the recycling, processing and utilization of waste wood.

2 2 Normative references the following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

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GB/T 153 Coniferous sawn timber GB 3095 Ambient Air Quality Standard GB 3096 Standard for Environmental Noise in Urban Areas GB 3838 Surface Water Environmental Quality Standard GB/T 4817 Hardwood sawnwood GB/T 4897 particle board GB/T 5849 Blockboard GB/T 7909 wood chips for papermaking GB 8978 Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard GB 9078 Air Pollutant Emission Standard for Industrial Furnace GB/T 11718 Medium Density Fiberboard GB/T 12626 hard fiberboard GB/T 12801 General requirements for safety and health requirements during production GB 16297 comprehensive emission standards for air pollutants GB/T 33039 Quality requirements for recycled wood for wood-based panel production JC/T 411 cement sawdust board LY/T 1205 thin hard fiberboard LY/T 1580 Oriented Strand Board LY/T 1598 gypsum particleboard LY/T 1611 Fiberboard for floor substrate LY/T 1613 Extruded wood-plastic composite sheet LY/T 3032-2018 Code for storage and storage of waste wood materials 3 3 Terms and definitions the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Waste wood

Abandoned residues from the entire process of forestry pruning and forest harvesting, timber and wood products production, and people Wood and wood products that have been discarded as waste or garbage after use in production and daily life.

Waste wood containing toxic or hazardous chemicals waste wood with toxic or dangerous chemical substances Waste wood containing heavy metals, or toxic substances, or substances listed in the Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals and the National List of Hazardous Waste. Such as Contains CCA-type, pentachlorophenol preservative-treated wood and its products.

Waste wood with quarantine pests Contained in the "Inventory of Plant Quarantine Pests of the People's Republic of China" and "National Forestry Quarantine Pest List" Wood for pests.

Reuse reuse

Reuse waste wood after proper physical or mechanical processing, or after simple repair,, and refurbishment use. For example, the usable part of the abandoned wooden beams and purlins is directly processed into furniture parts, and the abandoned large plywood is cut into small pieces to continue using use.

Regenerative utilization Use of waste wood as raw material to produce or manufacture new materials. Such as waste wood production of wood-based panels, waste wood liquefaction, carbon materials Manufacturing, etc.

Energy utilization

Use of waste wood as raw material for combustion, preparation of compressed fuel, production of biodiesel, fuel ethanol, etc.

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Recycling utilization Sorting, separating and processing waste wood for reuse, recycling and energy use.

Special treatment

Dispose of waste wood containing toxic or dangerous chemical substances and quarantine pests by a qualified institution.

4 Basic principles

4.1
The recycling of waste wood should follow the principles of rationality, efficiency and recycling.

4.2
Recycling of waste wood shall be reduced, resourced and harmless.

4.3
Waste wood should be recycled nearby and processed and used nearby to minimize the cost of recycled products.

4.4
The quality of products produced by the recycling of waste wood should meet the corresponding national, industry or enterprise product quality standards and safety standards Standard requirements.

4.5
Recycling of waste wood shall meet the requirements of relevant national and local government environmental protection laws and regulations.

5 Categories

4 The waste wood is divided into six categories. I, II, III, IV, V, and VI, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Classification of waste wood

kind

Take advantage of

Management method

Material category

Class I. After only mechanical Processed Reuse Recycling Energy use 1. Forest harvesting residues.

2. Old, withered, and decayed trees eliminated by urban greening, and the branches and

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