
Treated Wood Waste (TWW)

What is treated wood waste?

- Treated wood waste (TWW) comes from old wood that has been treated with chemical preservatives. These chemicals help protect the wood from insect attack and fungal decay while it's being used. Fence posts, sill plates, landscape timbers, pilings, guardrails, and decking, to name a few, are all examples of chemically treated wood.
- Some TWW has indentations ("staple marks") indicating the injection of the preservative into the wood but not all TWW has the indentations. Sometimes, the wood is discolored (e.g., green or dark brown) or has an end tag indicating treatment.

What is different now?

- The legislation that authorized the Alternative Management Standards (AMS) for TWW in Chapter 34 of the hazardous waste regulations expired on December 31, 2020. On January 1, 2021, DTSC began to fully regulate TWW as hazardous waste. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) developed [a fact sheet](#) that explains the new requirements that will apply to the management of TWW.
- As of February 16, 2021, DTSC invited interested parties to apply for a variance from certain provisions of law relating to the management of treated wood waste. The variances DTSC issues reimpose conditions similar to the streamlined management requirements that existed previously.
- AB 332 was introduced on January 27, 2021 and would reinstate the alternative management standards for TWW and continue that program until a date yet to be determined. More information on AB 332 can be found on the [California Product Stewardship Council's legislation webpage](#).

Treated wood waste disposal

- The State DTSC now requires an [approved variance](#) for any transporters of treated wood.
- Who needs a variance?
 - Anyone that generates, transports, or receives and consolidates TWW from other locations, or disposes of TWW as hazardous waste, but wants to manage TWW according to alternative management standards in lieu of full hazardous waste management standards.
 - There are six different types of variances available, please visit the DTSC's [TWW variances webpage](#) to determine what type you may need.
 - Residents that hire a contractor to work on their home (e.g., fence repair or deck replacement) are not required to obtain a variance provided that the contractor has a variance and transports the TWW for disposal. Residents without a variance can transport up to 50 pounds of TWW to a household hazardous waste facility, but will otherwise need to obtain a variance or follow hazardous waste transportation rules. The contractor that transports TWW from a residential property must have a TWW variance or must follow hazardous waste transportation rules (e.g., register as a hazardous waste transporter and use a hazardous waste manifest).

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- The following landfills located in the Napa area currently accept TWW from the public. Please call ahead and visit websites prior to taking your treated wood to these sites for disposal. Many landfills have specific waste acceptance requirements and some require that you have a pre-approved waste profile.
 - [Potrero Hills Landfill](#)
 - [Hay Road Landfill](#)
 - [Clover Flat landfill](#)
 - A partial list of landfills currently accepting treated wood waste can be found on DTSC's [TWW Variances webpage](#). A partial list of transfer stations accepting TWW can be found on DTSC's [Treated Wood Waste Handlers webpage](#)
- Residents and businesses in Napa County may also bring TWW to the [Napa Vallejo Hazardous Waste Collection Facility](#). Please call ahead to schedule your delivery - (707) 259-8608 or 1-800-984-9661. Businesses must pay a fee to dispose of TWW at this site. Residents may drop off TWW at no charge. TWW must be no longer than 3' and nails and hinges must be removed. Residents can transport up to 50 pounds of TWW to a household hazardous waste facility.