

**DECISION**  
**on the approval of measuring, classifying and marking criteria of wood in the rough**  
**(GD 1090/2000)**

THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA,

Pursuant to the Constitution of Romania, and in particular Article 107 thereof,

Pursuant to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between Romania, of the one hand, and the European Communities and their Member States, of the other hand, signed in Brussels on 1 February 1993, ratified by Law No 20/1993,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

- (1) The measuring, classification and marking criteria of wood in the rough, laid down in the Annex that is an integral part of this Decision, shall be approved.
- (2) The criteria stipulated in paragraph (1) shall be set in view of the import and export operations with wood in the rough carried out between Romania and the Member States, marketed within them as 'EEC classified' wood in the rough.

*Article 2*

- (1) Wood in the rough shall be marketed as 'EEC classified' wood in the rough, within the European Union only if it has been previously measured, classified and marked according to the criteria laid down in Article 1(1).
- (2) For the purpose of this Decision, *wood in the rough* means felled timber, topped and lopped, whether or not stripped of its bark, cross-cut or cleft.

*Article 3*

This Decision comes into force 30 days after its publication in the Romanian Official Journal, Part I.

PRIME MINISTER  
**MUGUR CONSTANTIN ISARESCU**

Endorsed by:  
Minister of Industry and Trade,  
**Radu Berceanu**  
Minister of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection,  
**Romica Tomescu**

Bucharest, 9 November 2000.  
No 1090.

**CRITERIA**  
**for measuring, classifying and marking wood in the rough**  
**(“EEC classified”)**

**I. MEASURING**

**1.1 . General**

- 1.1.1. Measurement of wood in the rough (hereinafter referred to as ‘*wood in the rough*’) shall be either by volume (true or stacked), in cubic metres or by weight, in tones.
- 1.1.2. Only the metric system shall be used for measuring.
- 1.1.3. Measuring instruments shall be officially inspected and maintained in good condition.

**1.2. Wood in the full length**

- 1.2.1. Wood in the rough whose volume is usually expressed in true cubic metres is called *wood in the full length*.
- 1.2.2. Wood in the full length, conventionally deemed as having a circular section, is volume-measured unit by unit. Wood in full length with irregularities is volume-measured by sections, with the exclusion of irregularities.
- 1.2.3. The volume of a unit (log) shall be determined from the length and the diameter measured with or without bark. Volume shall be calculated with three decimal places, using customary cube tables.
- 1.2.4. Diameter measurements of the wooden units shall be expressed in centimetres, without rounding off. The resulting values of log diameter measurements with bark shall be reduced accordingly as provided for in the specific norms in force.
- 1.2.5. In the case of log measurements with diameters at the middle of their length, up to and including 19 cm, without bark, the value of the horizontal diameter shall be used in determining the volume.

In the case of log measurements with diameters at the middle of their length, over and including 20 cm, without bark, the arithmetical mean of two diameters, horizontal and vertical shall be used to calculate the volume, taking into account, where possible, the extreme values.

If the middle of the log length is situated in an irregular part of the trunk or on a whorl of branches, the value of the diameter used to calculate the volume is obtained as an average of measurements made on either sides and at equal distance from the middle of the log length.

- 1.2.6. The results of the length measurements are expressed in decimetres, without rounding off. For wood in the full length with an average diameter up to 20 inclusively, without bark, the length of the units is expressed in metres, without rounding off.

If there is a felling bevel, the length shall be measured from the middle of that bevel.

### 1.3. Wood in stacked cubic metres

1.3.1. Wood in the rough whose volume is usually expressed in stacked cubic metres shall be called *wood in stacked cubic metres*.

1.3.2. Wood in stacked cubic metres shall be over-measured in height by at least 3 %.

## II. CLASSIFICATION

### 2.1. General

2.1.1. Wood in the rough may be classified by:

- i. species or groups of species and common name;
- ii. dimensions;
- iii. quality.

### 2.2. Classification by dimensions

2.2.1. For measuring the diameter and the length for purposes of classification, items 1.2.4, 1.2.5 and 1.2.6 shall apply.

2.2.2. Dimension classification shall be made, irrespective of length, according to the middle diameter without bark using the following diameter classes:

#### Diameter classes:

L 0	up to 10 cm
L 1a)	10 - 14 cm
L 1b)	15 – 19 cm
L 2a)	20 – 24cm
L 2b)	25 – 29 cm
L 3a)	30 – 34 cm
L 3b)	35 – 39 cm
L 4	40 – 49 cm
L 5	50 – 59 cm
L 6	over 60 cm

2.2.3. Further classes may be formed above L 6, maintaining however the same graduation. Subdivisions into a) and b) subclasses may be reduced or extended to all classes.

2.2.4. Wood in the full length may also be classified by minimum length and minimum top diameter without bark corresponding to that length using the following classifications:

#### Classes with minimum length and minimum top diameters:

H 1	8 m	10 cm
H 2	10 m	12 cm
H 3	14 m	14 cm
H 4	16 m	17 cm
H 5	18 m	22 cm
H 6	18 m	30 cm

2.2.5. The types of wood in the full length (wooden pillars, poles, scaffolding poles, posts, etc.) shall be divided into classes according to the top diameter with bark 1,00 m from the butt-end of the unit using the following classification:

Class:

P 1	not more than 6 cm
P 2	7 – 13 cm
P 3	14 cm or more

2.2.6. Wood in stacked cubic metres shall be divided into classes according to the top diameter with bark using the following classification:

Class:

S 1 – logs 3 to 6 cm in diameter

S 2 – logs 7 to 13 cm in diameter

S 3 – logs 14 cm or more in diameter

When wood in stacked cubic metres is stripped of its bark, the diameters given above shall be reduced by 1 cm.

### **2.3. Classification by quality**

2.3.1. Quality classification shall take into consideration the following criteria:

- a) Bending: shall be expressed in centimeters per metre, rounding off upwards or downwards (e.g. 2.2 ⇒ 2; 2.6 ⇒ 3), and it represents the deflection ratio from the longitudinal axis of the wood as against the straight line and the length of the curved part;
- b) Twisted grain: shall be measured by determining the distance between the direction of the twisted fibres and the line parallel to the axis of the wooden unit. Twist shall be expressed in centimetres per metre;
- c) Abnormal taper: shall be measured by dividing the difference between the diameters of the two extremities of the wooden unit and the distance between extremities. Taper shall be expressed in centimetres per metre;
- d) Knots: are branch parts, which may be visible or hidden, included into the mass of the log with a different structure from the log. They may be healthy, vicious or rotten. The knot dimension shall be determined by the distance between the two tangent lines to the contour of the knot, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the wooden unit, and it shall be expressed in mm;
- e) Overgrown knots, knobs;
- f) Eccentric heart;
- g) Reaction wood: may be tension wood in the case of broad-leaved trees, and compression wood in the case of conifers;

- h) Irregularities of contour;
- i) Cracks (ring-shakes, heart shakes, frost cracks, etc.);
- j) Wood derived from trees seasoned on the stump and defects due to natural drying;
- k) Discoloration;
- l) Other defects (caused by microorganisms and insects, etc.)

### **III. MARKING**

The identification classes corresponding to the classification by quality are as follows:

Class A/ EEC – sound wood with superior specific qualities, free from defects or having defects so slight as not to limit its use.

Class B/EEC – wood of standard quality, including wood in the initial stage of natural drying, having one or more of the following categories of defects: curvature, twisted grain, tapering, knots, eccentric heart, irregularities of contour, or other isolated defects.

Class C/EEC – wood which, by reason of its defects, can be classified neither in class A/EEC nor in class B/EEC, but which is nevertheless of a quality such that it can be used in industry.

Wood in the full length in quality classes A/EEC and C/EEC must bear an indelible class identification mark. The class identification mark is not necessary for wood in the full length of class B/EEC.