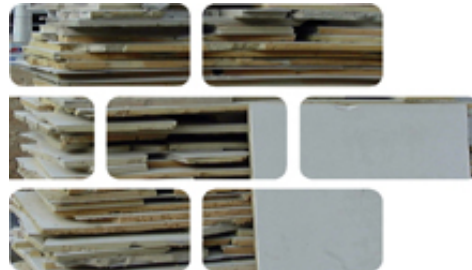


G2 INSULATED PLASTERBOARD



Insulated plasterboard (thermal laminated board) is a composite sheet product made from gypsum board backed with mostly foam insulation but can be other types of insulation material. Insulated plasterboard is manufactured in a wide range of styles, sizes, thicknesses and finishes depending on the specification required. It is bound to insulation and may include a vapour barrier foil. Some boards have fire retardant and/or water resistant additives. Excludes gypsum products containing or covered in asbestos containing materials, which should be determined by the site survey. NFDC has worked with WRAP to increase the amount of plasterboard sent for recycling and not to landfill. This DRIDS should be read alongside the HBCD DRIDS.

Insulated Plasterboard Composite 17 08 02

WASTE STREAMS

DISPOSAL

Disposal to landfill should be in a mono-cell landfill for plasterboard and without any biodegradable waste. Mixed waste landfilling is not allowed.

RECOVERY

The gypsum part of insulated plasterboard may be used for agricultural land improvement with a permit.

RECYCLE

The gypsum part of insulated plasterboard is easily recycled by plasterboard manufacturers and approved plasterboard recyclers. Manual or mechanical separation of the insulation from the board is essential.

RECLAIM

There is limited opportunity for reclamation and reuse of insulated plasterboard sheets from demolition or refurbishment practices.

USAGE & PROBABLE LOCATIONS

Insulated plasterboard is mostly used for lining walls and ceilings, but are also used for protecting rafters, trusses, steel frames and some door types. Insulated plasterboard can be found in domestic, industrial and commercial buildings. They are also used for pre-fabricated panels and build systems that are manufactured offsite. Insulated plasterboard is located under roofs, on gable ends, internal walls and ceilings.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

PPE requirements indicated are for guidance purposes only. DRIDS has identified the PPE that is mandatory on all demolition projects and ones that may be required subject to site specific Risk Assessment & Method Statement (RAMS).



The following types of PPE are non mandatory but should be considered if necessary to the specific task



REMOVAL, SEGREGATION & STORAGE

The plasterboard zero waste to landfill target of 2025 is encouraging the plasterboard supply chain to recover and recycle all plasterboard from demolition and construction. Insulated plasterboard is recognised as a hard-to-treat board that the British Rigid Urethane Foam Manufacturers Association (BRUFMA) and manufacturers are investigating manual or mechanical separating processes for the insulation and board. The option for beneficial reuse of recycled gypsum for agricultural land improvement now requires a permit, as defined in the revised Plasterboard Quality Protocol. Insulated plasterboard destined for recycling should be segregated and stored in designated skips, bins or bulk bags. Non-hazardous insulated plasterboard should only be sent to landfill as a last resort. It should be disposed in a landfill for non-hazardous waste in a cell where no biodegradable waste is accepted. Insulated plasterboard is not permitted in mixed landfill. Refer to PAS109 Quality Protocol.

TOOLS

Hammer, saw, nailbar, crowbar, screwdriver, jemmy bar, chisel, electric screwdriver, large hammer, spanners, air tools, spade end tool.

FIXTURES, FITTINGS & CONNECTIONS

Insulated plasterboard has been traditionally fixed in place with plasterboard nails, screws or wall/coving adhesive. For some wall panel systems, the plasterboard sheets will tightly run inside metal, timber or plastic channels without the need for fixings. Thermal laminated boards containing plasterboard, insulation panels and vapour barrier foil are bound together with adhesive and can be difficult to separate for recycling. Where insulated plasterboard is used as a component part in quick-build panel systems, they may incorporate a range of fixtures and fixings including snap-connections, specialist brackets, stud and ferules, tracks, clamps and hinges.

HEALTH & SAFETY

Subject to task-specific Risk Assessment & Method Statement (RAMS). Use correct protective equipment for removing fixings, especially nails and screws. Wear gloves when handling sheets with damaged edges and containing vapour barrier foil to prevent irritation and cuts. Wear eye protection when removing nails or screws with hand tools, crowbar, hammer or nailbar. Wear eye protection and dust mask to prevent dust inhalation or into eyes.

FURTHER READING

Plasterboard Sustainability Partnership
Plasterboard Sustainability Action Plan Report 2013
Plasterboard PAS 109
Plasterboard REAP
Plasterboard Recycling
Quality Protocol for Gypsum
Environment Agency Position Statement on Plasterboard
WRAP Designing out waste Plasterboard
HSE Safe Handling of Plasterboard

TRAINING

Manual Handling
Safe Use of Hand Tools

