

K2 WOODEN PACKAGING



Wooden packaging crates, cradles and containers are made in various sizes and shapes depending on the specification required. They are commonly made from softwoods, dunnage, shuttering plywood and waferboard although some will be tailor made and may be of good quality timbers. Wooden packaging is rarely treated or painted other than sprayed paint markings. Some may be contaminated from their former contents.

Wooden Packaging Wood 15 01 03

WASTE STREAMS

DISPOSAL

The landfilling of wooden packaging may be the only option where the material is contaminated or in small pieces.

RECOVERY

Wooden packaging can be segregated from other materials and sent to an incinerator for energy recovery. Wooden packaging not contaminated with oils, paints or preservatives may be chipped or composted.

RECYCLE

Wooden packaging can be recycled where it is not contaminated and where there is a market opportunity for the materials to be used as feedstock in new products, not necessarily for construction.

RECLAIM

Wooden packaging in good condition, clean, uncontaminated, made from good quality timbers, of a usable size and of value may be set aside for reuse.

USAGE & PROBABLE LOCATIONS

Wooden packaging is used to transport and store goods and materials. They may be found in the store rooms of buildings being demolished or delivered to refurbishment sites. Spares and replacement parts for plant and equipment may be delivered to site in wooden packaging and are frequently non-returnable.

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).



REMOVAL, SEGREGATION & STORAGE

Depending on the quality and destination of the wooden packaging, will determine how it is segregated and stored. Wooden packaging in good condition and a usable size may have a reuse value, especially if there is a large number of similar size. An

outlet for their reuse should be arranged before they are segregated and stored inside or covered with plastic or tarpaulin to keep them dry. They should also be stored away from plant movements to prevent breakage or splash damage. Wooden packaging destined for recycling or recovery should be segregated from other materials in a timber only skip. Wooden packaging destined for landfill can be placed in the mixed waste skip.

TOOLS

Hammer, lump hammer, saw, nailbar, crowbar, jemmy bar, screwdriver, wood chisel, spanners, bolster chisel, shovel, dust-pan.

FIXTURES, FITTINGS & CONNECTIONS

Wooden packaging is commonly manufactured from unplanned timbers and timber sheets using nails, screws, nuts and bolts, staples, metal plate connectors, nail brackets or corrugated fasteners. Wooden containers and crates may also include hinges and hasps and staples for security. Some wooden packaging crates or containers may be painted or preserved in one form or another. Some may be fitted with polystyrene or foam packing materials or include polythene sheet, sawdust, foam chips or wood wool which may need removing before sending for recycling or recovery.

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 unplanned wooden packaging, which may also have damaged edges or coated in preservatives. Gloves will prevent irritation, cuts and splinters. Wear eye protection when removing fixtures, fixings and connections with a crowbar, hammer, nailbar or chisels. Wear a face mask when removing sawdust.

FURTHER READING

UK Wood Recyclers
Processing Wood Waste
Packaging Waste
Reusable Packaging in Construction
Packaging Recovery UK
Wood Recycling

TRAINING

Manual Handling
Safe Use of Hand Tools