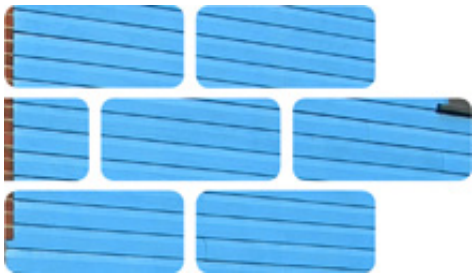
DRIDS

Demolition Refurbishment Information Data Sheets

P6 PLASTIC CLADDING



Plastic cladding and associated fascias, barge, corner, cavity and ridge boards are commonly made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The materials are extruded or moulded into a range of box or corrugated profile shapes in various styles, sizes, colour, quality and thickness depending on the specification required, intended use and architectural finish.

Plastic Cladding Plastic 17 02 03

WASTE STREAMS

DISPOSAL

The landfilling of plastic should not be considered, as they are not biodegradable. Plastic cladding that are contaminated should be disposed of correctly.

RECOVERY

Plastic cladding have a high calorific value and should be incinerated for energy recovery where a facility has the correct scrubbing system and where no other recycling routes are available.

RECYCLE

Plastic cladding that are segregated, clean and uncontaminated can be readily recycled where there is a market for the materials to be used as a feedstock for processing new products, not necessarily for construction.

RECLAIM

There are limited opportunities for the reclamation and reuse of plastic cladding.

USAGE & PROBABLE LOCATIONS

Plastic cladding is used as an external cladding to walls, gables and infill between walls and frames. They provide an external clad finish to an internal block wall or timber frame and is commonly laid horizontal across the building. It is frequently interconnected with rainwater systems, windows, doors and garage doors.

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

Plastic cladding is used as an external cladding to walls, gables and infill between walls and frames. They provide an external clad finish to an internal block wall or timber frame and is commonly laid horizontal across the building. It is frequently interconnected with rainwater systems, windows, doors and garage doors.

TOOLS

Spade, shovel, hammer, crowbar, jemmy bar, screwdriver, air tools, chisel, abrasive cutting tools, hand power tools.

FIXTURES, FITTINGS & CONNECTIONS

Plastic cladding has been traditionally fixed in place with clout nails, screws and staples and sealed with a suitable silicone sealant or mastic. Rainwater systems may be fixed with brackets, screws or bolts and the fascias, barge, corner, cavity and ridge boards around windows, doors and walls will be fixed using a range of brackets screwed or nailed in place. Cladding is rarely painted, coated or protected as the PVC is a reasonably durable product, although may become brittle over time.

HEALTH & SAFETY

Subject to task-specific Risk Assessment & Method Statement (RAMS). Use correct protective equipment for removing screws, nails, sealants and brackets. Wear gloves when handling cladding coated in glues or adhesives to prevent irritation and cuts. Wear eye protection when removing fixings with a crowbar, hammer or chisel. Limit hand, arm and whole body vibration. Use harness protection at height. Only use cutting tools, 360 plant and attachments if properly trained.

FURTHER READING

Demolition Code of Practice
Designing out Waste
Recycling Plastics
Plastics Recycling
PVC Recycling
Recycle Plastics

TRAINING

Working at Height
Manual Handling
Safe Use of Hand Tools
Safe Use of 360 Plant and Attachments

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