

W3 PLYWOOD



Plywood is a laminated product using multiple layers of wood veneer and glues, to suit an end product. Plywood is manufactured in standard sizes of various thicknesses, depending on the specification required. It is available in varying quality, from shuttering ply to marine ply. Some sheets have a finished veneer to suit the architectural finish.

Plywood Wood 17 02 01

WASTE STREAMS

DISPOSAL

The landfilling of plywood may be the only option where the material is contaminated, badly damaged or in small pieces.

RECOVERY

Plywood can be segregated from other materials and sent to an incinerator for energy recovery. Plywood that is not contaminated with oils, fuels, paints or preservatives can also be composted.

RECYCLE

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

RECLAIM

Plywood that is in good condition, uncontaminated and easily removed from other substrates may be set aside for reuse as a plywood sheet, hoarding or the manufacture of packaging and boxes.

USAGE & PROBABLE LOCATIONS

Plywood has many uses in construction. It is used as a roofing or flooring substrate above the joists, rafters and trusses. It is used in wall cladding, studded walls, timber frame panels, hoarding, stair treads and all manner of temporary and fixed shuttering.

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 particular use of a plywood sheet, will determine how it is removed, segregated and stored. Veneered, marine and thick plywood sheets that are in good condition and not coated with glues or bitumen will have a reclamation or reuse value. They should be segregated and stored flat on a suitably sized pallet or on timber skids, preferably inside or covered with plastic or tarpaulin sheets to keep them dry. They should also be stored away from plant movements to prevent splash damage or breakage. Hoarding that is to be used again should be stored in a similar fashion, but not necessarily covered or protected as there is often no reclamation value and they are designed to be weatherproof.

TOOLS

Hammer, saw, nailbar, crowbar, screwdriver, jemmy bar, chisel, electric screwdriver, electric circular saw.

FIXTURES, FITTINGS & CONNECTIONS

Plywood floors, roofs and cladding are traditionally fixed in place with floorboard nails, oval nails, screws, a glue or adhesive. For some wall panel systems, the plywood sheets will tightly run inside metal, timber or plastic channels without the need for fixings. Flat roof sheets will often be coated with bitumen and felt. Hoarding is often coated in preservative and a paint.

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, coated in bitumen or adhesives to prevent irritation, cuts and splinters. Wear eye protection when removing nails with a crowbar, hammer or nailbar. Do not walk on wet and slippery sheets that have been painted or coated in a veneer or vinyl poster.

FURTHER READING

Timber Recycling
Designing out Waste
Demolition Code of Practice
SWMP Guide
Reclaimed Products Guide

TRAINING

Working at Height
Manual Handling
Safe Use of Hand Tools