The reformed fibre fact sheet outlines common engineered panel products that can be produced from mill waste material, namely: oriented strand board (OSB), particleboard, medium density fibreboard (MDF), and wood-plastic composites. The production of such products is usually done on a large scale taking feedstock from surrounding industries.

**OSB** is a structural panel made from thin wood strands bonded together with a water-resistant resin. It can be used for roof, wall and floor sheathing in residential and commercial construction. It is made by shredding wood into strands, which are then orientated on belts, formed into a mat glued and thermally pressed.

**Particleboard** is produced by reducing wood material into small particles before applying adhesive and forming into a loose mat and thermally pressing. Particleboard allows for a mixture of wood flakes, sawdust, planer shavings and other mill residues.

**MDF** differentiates itself from particle board by its physical configuration of the wood element. In this case, the primary wood elements are wood fibres and fibre bundles. To make fibres for MDF, the bonds between fibres are broken by ‘refining’ where wood material is fed between two disks with radial grooves. Fibre material is subsequently bonded and thermally pressed to produce panels.
Wood–Plastic Composites are made from a mixture of wood fibre/wood flour and thermoplastics including HDPE, LDPE, PVC, PP, ABS, PS, and PLA. The benefits of wood-plastic composites can be their improved durability, stability, workability and ability to be formed into many possible shapes. The most common method of production is to extrude them into the desired shape. Additives help tailor the product to the target area of application. They are commonly used for decking, mouldings, trims, rails, fences and landscaping.