

Incidental projects involve the repair or removal of 1 LF of material or less. Asbestos warning signage is posted at the entrance to the work area. All furniture, personal items, window ledges, floors, and other horizontal surfaces within at least a 5' radius are HEPA vacuumed/wet wiped. Tables and furniture are moved away from the work area to provide access as needed. Damaged materials are wrapped in rewettable cloth, and painted over with CP-10 encapsulant. PCM air sampling is performed during/after the work to ensure air quality is within regulatory limits. After repairs, a visual inspection of the work area is performed, and cleaning activities are repeated if needed.

Small Projects involve the repair or removal of greater than 1 LF and less than 3 LF. Asbestos warning signage is posted at the entrance to the work area. All furniture, personal items, window ledges, floors, and other horizontal surfaces within at least a 5' radius are HEPA vacuumed/wet wiped. Tables and furniture are moved away from the work area to provide access as needed. If damaged insulation is located above floor grade, workers place a poly drop cloth under their work area and over any unmovable objects. If building is occupied, an air lock flap installed at the entrance to the area. Damaged materials are wrapped in rewettable cloth, and painted over with CP-10 encapsulant. PCM air sampling is performed during/after the work to ensure air quality is within regulatory limits. After repairs, a visual inspection of the work area is performed, and cleaning activities are repeated if needed.

Minor projects involve the removal of greater than 3 LF but less than 40 LF. All furniture, personal items, window ledges, floors, and other horizontal surfaces within at least a 5' radius are HEPA vacuumed/wet wiped. Tables and furniture are moved away from the work area to provide access as needed. The area cleaned and amount of materials moved is dependant on the size needed to build the enclosure around the work area. Once pre-cleaning is performed, workers isolate any penetrations to the work area such as windows, doorways, HVAC vents, or other openings with 2 layers of flame retardant 6 mil polyethylene sheeting. Workers then construct an enclosure system around the work area, using 2 layers of flame retardant 6 mil polyethylene sheeting, creating an enclosure that includes walls, floors, and ceilings. A pop-up airlock system is attached to the entrance of the area. Asbestos warning signage is posted at the entrance to the work area. HEPA filter negative air within the enclosure is achieved using either an air filtration device or a HEPA vacuum (for glovebag removal method only). Before removal begins, a pre-inspection of the work area is performed, to ensure that prep is adequate. PCM air sampling is performed during prep and removal activities, both inside and outside the work area. Workers, wearing disposable tyvek suits and respirators enter the work area, and wet all asbestos material. Workers manually remove material, using either containment or glovebag method. All asbestos waste is rewetted, and placed into 2 independently sealed 6 mil clear waste bags, and removed from the area. Workers then thoroughly clean the area, using HEPA vacuums and wet wiping techniques. The work area is inspected to ensure that there is no visible dust or debris. Once complete, workers encapsulate the pipes where asbestos has been removed. When encapsulant is thoroughly dry, PCM testing is performed in the work area. When final testing results pass, workers tear down the enclosure, once again ensuring the area is clean, and perform any additional HEPA vacuuming/wet wiping as needed.

Major projects involve the removal of greater than 40 LF of asbestos containing material. All furniture, personal items, window ledges, floors, and other horizontal surfaces within at least a 5' radius are HEPA vacuumed/wet wiped. Tables and furniture are moved away from the work area to provide access as needed. The area cleaned and amount of materials moved is dependant on the size needed to build the enclosure around the work area. Once pre-cleaning is performed, workers isolate any penetrations to the work area such as windows, doorways, HVAC vents, or other openings with 2 layers of flame retardant 6 mil polyethylene sheeting. Workers then construct an enclosure system around the work area, using 2 layers of flame retardant 6 mil polyethylene sheeting, creating an enclosure that includes walls, floors, and ceilings. A 3 stage decontamination system, including dirty room, shower with hot and cold water, and clean room, is constructed at the entrance to the work area. Asbestos warning signage is posted at the entrance to the work area. Negative air filtration is achieved using HEPA equipped air filtration devices. Enough devices are installed to achieve at least -.02 inches of water column, as measured by a manometer. PCM air sampling is performed during prep and removal activities, both inside and outside the work area. A pre-inspection of the work area is performed to ensure that prep is adequate before removal begins. Workers, wearing disposable tyvek suits and respirators, enter the work area, and wet all asbestos material. Workers manually remove material, using either containment or glovebag method. All asbestos waste is rewetted, and placed into 2 independently sealed 6 mil clear waste bags, and removed from the area. Workers then thoroughly clean the area, using HEPA vacuums and wet wiping techniques. The work area is inspected to ensure that there is no visible dust or debris anywhere in the area. Once complete, workers encapsulate the entire work area using an airless sprayer and lock down encapsulant, including pipes and all plastic surfaces. When encapsulant has dried, workers remove all floor and wall surfaces, leaving only critical barriers to isolate the work area from the outside. The area is inspected again to ensure that there is no visible dust or debris, and any additional HEPA vacuuming/wet wiping is performed as needed. Work area is then sampled using aggressive TEM techniques. A leaf blower is used to agitate any dust remaining in the area, and TEM sampling is performed, and samples are analyzed by a third-party laboratory. When area has passed final testing, workers tear down the enclosure, once again ensuring the area is clean, and perform any additional HEPA vacuuming/wet wiping as needed.

Nonfriable projects involve the removal of asbestos containing floor tile using nonfriable methods. A plastic flap is installed at the entrance to the area. Workers then spread dry ice onto the floor tile to be removed. As the ice cools the tile, the tile and glue contract, causing the tile to "pop" up off the floor. Tile is then picked up and removed, and placed into a fiber drum lined with 2 6 mil plastic bags. The bags and drums are sealed. Workers HEPA vacuum the floor where tile has been removed, and the area is inspected to ensure there is no visible dust or debris.. PCM air sampling is performed during/after the work to ensure air quality is within regulatory limits.