Environmental Quality and with New Orleans environmental officials," said Kolb. "We wanted to make sure that everyone involved agreed that the plan we had in mind was the best way to approach to project."

Everyone consulted agreed that Kieferle's plan was a good one. With all necessary permits granted, Kieferle began final planning for what he called "a very challenging project." The combination of the wide open building and the incredible concentrations of asbestos presented numerous challenges to Kieferle's team not usually found in smaller projects.

The first step in the removal process was to break the building down into zones—the building was just too large and too contaminated to attempt cleaning all at once. Kieferle planned the project so that the crews started in the least contaminated areas and worked towards the greatest concentrations of asbestos. The removal crews took advantage of several existing pits to pump the contaminated water into as it flowed off the washed surfaces, carrying the asbestos along with it.

When the actual removal began, crews from Insulation Technologies sealed the entire building with heavy plastic to prevent any release of asbestos fibers into the atmosphere. The outside perimeter of the building was lined with sandbags to prevent any contaminated water from escaping. Then the entire interior was moistened with a sprinkler system to prevent the asbestos from becoming airborne when the removal crew began washing with high pressure sprayers.



Tons of asbestos were carefully bagged and sealed for disposal by the Insulation Technologies team.

The wash water was directed into the existing pits, which were used as settling ponds. After the asbestos settled out of the water, the water was pumped off using a specially designed filtering system which could remove particles as small as two microns. This now-clean water was then pumped into the New Orleans storm drain system. The asbestos left behind was removed and sealed in plastic bags for shipment to a licensed disposal site.

The building contained numerous pieces of contaminated heavy equipment which were moved to a specially designated area and thoroughly cleaned before being removed from the site. Everything that could be moved was brought to this area for cleaning, while all other items were cleaned in place.

Eventually all that remained was an area that Kieferle had designated "Zone 3." Here were the heaviest concentrations of asbestos. It lay in mounds on the floor hip-deep. Pits were filled with it. Walls and other surfaces in this area were so encrusted with asbestos that the 3,000 psi pressure washers used by Insulations Technologies on the rest of the project were useless. Washers capable of generating 20,000 psi were required before Zone 3 was cleaned to the point that Insulation Technologies could declare it asbestos-free.

Eighty-nine days, 30,000 man-

SHOPPING FOR ESTIMATING SOFTWARE...

AFTER YOU'VE SEEN THE REST, TAKE A LOOK AT THE BEST! "LAST LOOK" by

CARTER ASSOCIATES

22 Sullivan Road
Hudson, N.H. 03051
(603) 883-0739

GLEASON-001143