1. Inspect job site to determine if insulation is asbestos.

2. Describe the proposed work area, i.e. enclosed area, pipe trail, office, hallway, tower, etc.

3. Determine the total amount of insulation to be removed.

4. Determine what method will be used to complete the job.
   a. Glove bag.
   b. Seal (encapsulate) and remove whole object.
   c. Short duration emergency job.
   d. Negative pressure enclosure.

5. Glove Bag

The surrounding area will be posted with asbestos hazard warning signs. All personal in the area will be informed of the stripping location and the procedure to be used. The Safety and Health Dept will be notified to monitor personel in the area. Once it has been statistically shown by IH monitoring that exposures are below the TEL, monitoring will be discontinued on a regular basis. Periodic monitoring will then be implemented. Operations may continue in the area where stripping is being performed, with operators wearing their Comfo II masks with the MSA filter cartridge type "H". (This will only be needed if operators are working directly below or standing next to the stripping.) The designated glove bag stripping procedure for training will be followed during stripping.

All glove bags, full protection body coveralls, and any other waste materials will be put in properly marked asbestos bags and delivered to the asbestos landfill.

6. Seal/Encapsulate

To remove objects with insulation intact the insulation must be wrapped in plastic with both ends and the seam taped. Duct tape or equal is required. (Note - masking tape is not permitted.)

7. Short Duration Emergency Jobs

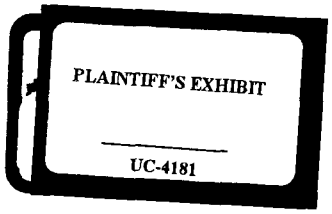
Standard stripping procedure for short duration jobs. (This reserved to describe short duration emergency work.)

8. Negative Pressure Enclosure

A. When using an enclosure the following procedure must be followed:

   1. Remove all objects from the area to be enclosed, if there is detectable or suspected fibers, a Comfo II mask and protective clothing should be put on, and wipe down equipment with a wet cloth or towel. Anything that is not able to be removed should be covered with

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plastic and taped to the floor, wall, or ceiling, tc prevent contamination.

2. Shut down the HVAC system, to avoid inadvertent activation of the HVAC system while removal operations are in progress, the control panel should be tagged and locked out. During final cleanup, the HVAC filters should be changed and disposed of as contiminated material.

3. After deciding the location of the enlcosure, a single entrance to be used for access and egress to the work area should be selected, all other doors and windows should be sealed with 6 mill plastic sheeting and securely taped.

4. All four walls should be covered with plastic from the ceiling to the floor and taped top and bottom, and sides.

5. Next a layer of plastic should be taped to the top of the wall, the entire inside surfaces of all wall areas are covered in this manner, and the sheeting over the walls is extended to the center of the floor area, where it is taped to form a single layer of material incasing the entire room, except for the ceiling. A final layer of plastic sheeting is then laid across the plastic covered floor area and up the walls to a level of about 2 feet. When covering the ceiling, overlap the walls about 24 inches.

6. Overlapping sheets of plastic shall be hung over the opening for access and egress.

7. After stripping has started fresh air respirators are required unless continuous monitoring justifies a lesser requirement.

B. The negative air machine will be set up so it will have a direct pull from the area being stripped to the negative air machine. The exhaust of the negative air machine will be exhausted through the enclosure wall to the outside and away from the enlcosure as far as possible. Check the area tc make sure the exhaust hose is not aimed toward other bad asbestos insulation that can be blown into the outside work area.

1. Next install a negative air monitor inside of the enclosure.

2. A portable clean room/shower room/decontamination room will be attached to this enclosure if feasable. If not then a decontamination room will be provided in the egress of this enclosure. The decontamination room

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will house the resources (vacuum, wet wipes, clean coverals, etc.) for individual decontamination.

3. If a portable shower is used it will be set up directly outside the enclosure, or as close to the enclosure as possible.

4. Contact the Safety and Health Dept to monitor the stripping of the asbestos.

5. Before starting to strip, check the filters in the negative air machine and change them if necessary.

6. An HWP is required before this machine may be started up. The HWP must be signed by the insulator supervisor. This is to insure inspection of the enclosure.

7. At the end of the regular shift or at the end of the overtime shift the negative air machine will be turned off and the HWP returned to the production foreman. When working in offices or equal the machine will be left on until decontamination is complete.

8. Check the enclosure to make sure everything is sealed after the negative pressure machine has been started, if there are any tears or loose ends that need taped, now is the time to do it. Check the monitors to make sure they are working properly before starting tc strip.

C. Cleanup is very important, a wet-dry HEPA vacuum should be used to pick up any loose particles of insulation from the plastic and any other coverings. All pipes should be wet wiped to get any loose particles removed. Wip down plastic walls before removing the first layer of plastic on the floor which will be rolled towards the center. After the first layer of plastic has been removed, wipe down must be done again including the negative air machine. At this time the final monitoring can be done to insure everythig is clean. If tests come back the final plastic can be removed and the negative air machine shut down. This only applies to indoor jobs.

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