
Project: Demolition and Asbestos Abatement

Client: Utility Client

Location: Northern New Jersey

Panther Technologies, Inc. (Panther) was contracted by a private utility company in northern New Jersey to complete a combination soil remediation, demolition, and asbestos abatement project. The project was completed with no accidents or incidents during 42 working days using key subcontractors for the demolition and abatement.

Prior to initiating asbestos abatement, Panther removed universal waste within the building. The universal waste included 195 PCB containing light ballasts and 433 mercury containing light bulbs. After the universal waste was managed, Panther's asbestos abatement subcontractor completed the



abatement of various asbestos containing materials (ACMs) within the building (floor tiles, piping, mastic and fire proofing), as well as abatement of flashing and roof material on the outside the building. Initially, the abatement contractor was unable to remove an asbestos containing vapor barrier due to the barrier being adhered to cinderblocks in a portion of the building. Panther and its abatement and demolition contractor developed a plan to remove the tar barrier from that area during the demolition phase by segregating the cinderblocks. The task was completed with no additional costs to the client.

Following abatement, the two-story building was demolished over a three-week period with material being segregated into the following categories: metal, concrete for recycling, and construction debris. Prior to demolition, the client had identified a portion of the first and second floor slab which were impacted with PCBs and could not be recycled. Panther painted the PCB impacted slabs so that during the demolition the material could be segregated

to ensure waste streams were not comingled. Upon completion of the demolition, Panther removed soil remediation associated with a former underground storage tank (UST). Approximately 1,000 tons of material was transported and disposed of at a client-approved facility. The site was restored with a combination of quarry process and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch stone.