Remedial Strategy	Materials Used	Description of Method
1. Full Containment	1. 6 mil of plastic sheet 2. HEPA Vacuum 3. Adhesive 4. PPE 5. Negative Air Pressure Machine.	The items,debris, and equipment needs to be cleaned with the HEPA Filter. All areas need to be sealed off with 2 layers of plastic sheeting. All non removable items, floor and walls in the area should be covered in plastic and securely taped. Remove and clean removable electrical, heating and ventilating equipment connected to the asbestos surface. Remove all asbestos containing waste and pack and seal them in two 6 mil plastic bags and dispose of asbestos- bearing waste. Replace all filters after clearance and air monitoring is performed.
2.Tent Construction	1. 6 mil of plastic 2. HEPA Vacuum 3. Duct Tape 4. PPE 5. Amendable Water 6. Cloth	Vacate all tenants in the area. Post signs and hazard tape on the doorways leading to the area. Seal all vents with 6-mil plastic. Create a tent with 6-mil PVC with seams heat sealed or double folded, stapled and taped flush with the adjacent tent wall**.** Asbestos material shall be removed and sealed in plastic bags prior to removal from the tent. Edges of asbestos material remaining shall be encapsulated or sealed with wettable cloth. The entire project area and the plastic tent shall be wet cleaned. The HEPA vacuum shall be operated for a minimum of 20 minutes following completion of the wet cleaning. The substrate from which asbestos was removed and any exposed edges shall be sealed with encapsulant. Once the work is completed this material must not be used again.
3.Glove bag method	1. Amended water 2. Duct tape 3. Approved glove bag 4. 6 mil of plastic sheet 5. Knife 6. Signs 7. PPE 8. Negative Air Pressure Machine	Vacate all tenants in the area. Post signs and hazard tape on the doorways leading to the area. Seal all vents with 6-mil plastic. Spray surface of damaged jacketing with mist of amended water then wrap in 6-mil polyethylene sheeting and seal with airtight duct tape. Insert a nozzle of water to wet the damaged area. Strip the asbestos and remove all debris within a three foot radius of the floor area. After removal the exposed pipe work should be sprayed with amended water and brushed.
4.Encasement	1. PPE 2. Primer 3. Second coat	With this procedure a special 2-part coating is sprayed over the asbestos preventing exposure to the fibers. The first coat is a primer that binds with the asbestos fibers, holds them in place and also prepares the surface for the second coat. The second coat is the sealer which seals off the asbestos.For interior encasements, spraying a closed cell foam over the asbestos would seal the asbestos in place
5.Encapsulation	1. Low pressure sprayer 2. Bridging or penetrating material 3. PPE	First look for damage to the asbestos or underlying surfaces and repair them prior to Encapsulation. any loose asbestos must also be removed. Encapsulation is the application of a thick,paint-like material on asbestos containing material. The encapsulant may be applied with a low pressure sprayer. The encapsulant then hardens and prevents the release of fibers into the air. There are two types of encapsulants which are bridging and penetrating. Bridging encapsulants

		form a protective coating over the asbestos. Penetrating encapsulants soak into the material and then harden. The type of asbestos being encapsulated will determine the type of encapsulant used.