Project Profile

Demolition/Dismantlement & Asset Recovery

Location	Former Trinity Industries Plant in Dallas, Texas
Client	Parkland Health and Hospital System
Contract Amount	$2,011,000.00
Contract Type	Firm Fixed Price
Date of Performance	July 14, 2007 through September 2007
Eagle-SWS Role	Prime Contractor

Description: Eagle-SWS was contracted to perform demolition activities at the former Trinity Plant 74 railcar fabrication facility to make way for Parkland Health and Hospital System's new expansion. The facility was located on a 24-acre site and was comprised of sheet metal. The facility was approximately 65,000 square feet and consisted of multiple side structures such as warehouses, paint booths, blasting booths, and fabrication booths. Adjacent to the fabrication facilities, a two-story concrete administration building with asbestos containing material (ACM) was present.

Project Highlights

- Eagle-SWS was contracted to perform demolition activities at a fabrication facility on a 24-acre site comprised of sheet metal
- Following demolition of site structures and removal of concrete and asphalt, Eagle-SWS provided a remediation crew to perform the excavation, sampling, testing, loading, transportation, and disposal of approximately 55,000 cubic yards of material

Eagle-SWS was responsible for preparing and submitting a myriad of necessary work control documents, such as Demolition Work Plan (DWP), Remediation Work Plan (RWP), Site Specific Environmental Safety and Health Plan (SSES&H), Quality Assurance, Quality Control Plan (QA/QCP), Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP), Waste Management Plan (WMP), Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and Transportation Certifications. All documents were prepared by Eagle-SWS management and distributed for review to Parkland prior to beginning work. Eagle-SWS also obtained all necessary permits in accordance with local, state and federal regulations prior to commencing work. Permits included Demolition Permit, Excavation Permit, NPDES Permit, and Portable Stabilization Exemption.

Upon approval of all plans and receipt of all permits, Eagle-SWS mobilized personnel, equipment, and materials to the facility. Eagle-SWS installed 3,000 linear feet of silt fence, three rock check dams, five inlet protection covers and one stabilized entrance. Temporary fencing was installed to match existing fence and secure the area.

Prior to facility demolition, Eagle-SWS personnel entered the facility and removed all mercury light switches, fluorescent light bulbs, PCB containing ballasts, and PCB containing transformers. Eagle-SWS personnel drained and flushed the PCB transformers in accordance with 40 CFR 761.60. All

hazardous wastes were properly contained, labeled, transported and disposed of at a TSCA regulated incinerator. Preparation activities also included the plugging and abandonment of fourteen monitoring wells and protection of sixteen active monitoring wells. Protection consisted of four T-posts and safety fencing.

Eagle-SWS provided a licensed asbestos abatement contractor to perform abatement activities in the administration building. Negative pressure containment was constructed and all friable and non-friable asbestos (insulation, floor tile, ceiling tile, mastic, etc.) was removed. An independent third party laboratory was onsite to conduct required air sampling.

Concurrently with asbestos abatement, Eagle-SWS began demolishing the fabrication portion of the facility. A 200 series trackhoe with a 40-ton shear removed the sheet metal from the exterior of the building to expose the structural beams and other metal support. A trackhoe with a 70-ton rotating shear was employed to cut down structural beams. Once on the ground, a trackhoe with a grapple attachment was utilized to segregate metal and non-metal items. Eagle-SWS successfully recycled approximately 90% of the material from the fabrication facility. As soon as abatement activities were completed in the administration building, Eagle-SWS moved a demolition crew to the building to demolish the structure in its entirety including the basement. All concrete debris from the building was recycled. The depression left from the basement was temporarily graded with adjacent soils to drain.

Simultaneously with facility demolition, Eagle-SWS employed a concrete removal crew to begin removing pavement, pedestals and footers. Eagle-SWS removed over 600 concrete footers and pedestals. Careful consideration was placed on removing above and below ground concrete in a manner that would not disturb contamination located throughout the site.

Following demolition of site structures and removal of concrete and asphalt, Eagle-SWS provided a remediation crew to perform the excavation, sampling, testing, loading, transportation, and disposal of approximately 55,000 cubic yards of material. Contaminants of concern ranged from chlorinated solvents to heavy metals. Remediation efforts consisted of utilization of existing data to determine areas of remediation, proper delineation of the remediation areas, excavation of the contaminated soils, stockpiling and covering of contaminated soils, sampling and analysis of stockpiled soils, profiling and manifesting documentation, and loading, transportation and disposal of contaminated soils to appropriate disposal facility

For soils that exceeded class II non-Hazardous levels for lead concentrations, Eagle-SWS conducted screening and stabilization activities. Eagle-SWS provided all documentation necessary (air pollution calculations and equipment schematics) to the regulators to obtain a portable stabilization exemption. The exemption was granted and Eagle-SWS utilized its company-owned portable pugmill with a mixture of 2% enviroblend to stabilize the lead contaminated material to the Universal Treatment Standards as set forth by the regulations. Once stabilized, the material was sampled to ensure it met local landfill requirements followed by transportation and disposal.

Following all demolition and remediation activities, Eagle-SWS backfilled previously remediated areas

with a clean import fill material. Approximately 25,000 compacted cubic yards of fill material was utilized to backfill and grade the site. A licensed surveying crew was employed to perform a topographical survey followed by placement of approximately 19,000 cubic yards of imported screened topsoil. Following topsoil placement, Eagle-SWS drill-seeded and hydro-mulched 24 acres of land.

Eagle-SWS performed final site cleanup and demobilized all personnel, equipment and excess materials.