Building survey:
Examine construction materials, building use, protection and traffic conditions, surrounding neighborhood, building codes

Make a plan:
Include the area to be demolished, topography, distance to other structures, floor layouts, demolition procedures, sharing and temporary supports, paths of egress

Mitigate hazards:
Remove lead, asbestos, contaminated soil, flammable objects; review safety hazards with crew; inspect demolition equipment daily

Prepare the site:
Turn off utilities, cap pipes, install temporary lighting

Strip nonstructural components from building:
Windows, plumbing, machinery, doors, fixtures, furniture, appliances
Separate the components into piles: Recycle, reuse, sell, donate

Remove water tanks and lift rooms before demolishing the roof

Add shoring and temporary supports

Remove verandas, cantilever structures and features on external walls:
- Remove floor beams in order of cantilevered beams, secondary beams, floor main beams
- Remove load bearing walls and columns after removing the beams on top

Demolish floor slabs:
- Begin mid-span and work toward support beams
- Demolish floor beams in order of cantilevered beams, secondary beams, floor main beams

Sort building materials into piles:
- Scrap metal, concrete, bricks, lumber, glass, drywall
- Recycle, reuse, sell or donate the materials

New construction:
Use salvaged materials and new materials

WHEN SELECTIVE DEMOLITION IS AN EXCELLENT CHOICE

- Remodels
- Upgrades
- Building extensions

WHEN IS SELECTIVE DEMOLITION THE RIGHT CHOICE?

- Remodels
- Upgrades
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