



FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

**Regulatory Audit
of**

**Preliminary Assessment
Of An Illegal Drug Laboratory
769 Cleveland Circle
Lafayette, CO 80026
February 10, 2015**

**By
Quality Environmental Services
Joe Boatman**

(Identifying 189 Regulatory Violations)

Prepared by:

FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
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December 11, 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. (FACTs) is an independent S-Corporation registered in Colorado. FACTs is performing a series of regulatory audits on public domain documents regarding the sampling of methamphetamine affected properties located in Colorado. The degree (level) of scrutiny used in the audits is that which was established by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

This document has been prepared by FACTs as part of an ongoing Motion for Judicial Review in response to actions by personnel employed by the CDPHE, and pursuant to the provisions of C.R.S. 18-8-115 *Duty to report a crime - liability for disclosure*.

This review pertains to the document identified as:

Quality Environmental Services
Joe Boatman
Preliminary Assessment
769 Cleveland Circle, Lafayette, CO 80026
February 10, 2015
Prepared for
Don Roybal
Boulder County Housing Authority
PO Box 471
Boulder, CO 80306

The purpose of this review is to document regulatory violations associated with regulatory work regarding the assessment of methamphetamine affected properties (6 CCR 1014-3). For this regulatory audit, FACTs has identified no fewer than 189 regulatory violations.

The Contractor in question, Mr. Joe F. Boatman, has a long history of technical incompetence, falsification of real estate documentation, and regulatory violations.^{1,2,3,4,5,6}

This audit of the reviewed Preliminary Assessment report also found that none of the declarations of compliance made by Mr. Boatman were valid for this subject property.

After Mr. Boatman initially issued his report, Mr. Don Roybal (Boulder County Housing Authority) asked FACTs to perform a review of the QES report for this subject property. FACTs performed a review and found the QES work to be grossly deficient and invalid.

¹731 Excelsior Place, Lafayette, CO (344 violations)

² Preliminary Assessment 502C West South Boulder Road Louisville, CO (355 violations)

³ Screening Assessment 1815 Regal Ct., Unit B, Louisville, CO (90 violations)

⁴ Preliminary Assessment 1815 Regal Ct., Unit B, Louisville, CO (234 violations)

⁵ 2330 Wedgewood Ave., Building 7, Longmont, CO (345 Regulatory Violations)

⁶ Screening Assessment 502C West South Boulder Road Louisville, CO (211 violations)



FACTs issued our report to Mr. Roybal on February 20, 2015. Mr. Roybal then hired FACTs to perform a valid PA for the property, and to issue a valid clearance on the property.

FACTs performed the work at the subject property in accordance with all pertinent regulations. Boulder County stopped payment to FACTs for this work based on statements from Ms. Colleen Brisnehan (CDPHE) implying that the work performed by FACTs was not valid. As a result, Boulder County has continued to use the services of QES and Mr. Boatman.

To date, FACTs has only reviewed seven reports by Mr. Boatman. In those seven reports, FACTs has identified no fewer than 1,557 (one *thousand*, five hundred and fifty seven) regulatory violations and each report has been invalid.

REVIEW OF THE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment of a methamphetamine affected property, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory tasks and provide specific mandatory documentation.

In reviewing the Preliminary Assessment report by Mr. Boatman for 769 Cleveland Circle, Lafayette, CO 80026 (the subject property), the following regulatory violations have been identified:

Failure to Provide Qualified Personnel

Violation of Section 4.0

According to regulations, the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, can only be performed by certain personnel.

PART 2: TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

3.0 Interim Authorization

3.1 Persons who, as of the effective date of this Part 2 of these regulations, are performing assessment or decontamination activities subject to these regulations may continue to perform such activities, as long as they comply with the requirements of this section 3.

There is no evidence that Mr. Boatman, prior to the date of the work at 769 Cleveland Circle, Lafayette, CO 80026, has ever been "...performing assessment or decontamination activities subject to these regulations..." To date, (December 11, 2015), FACTs has been unable to find a valid assessment of an illegal drug laboratory ever performed by Mr. Boatman; and to date, all such assessments reviewed by FACTs have been fatally flawed and invalid.

It would appear that the CDPHE granted Mr. Boatman interim authorization in violation of the regulations they were entrusted to enforce. (Interim Authorization to perform assessments on methamphetamine affected properties in Colorado was in effect from December 15, 2014 - the effective date of the revision regulations - until June 15, 2015).



There is no documented evidence that Mr. Boatman is an Industrial Hygienist, as required by regulation to perform such assessments, and there is no evidence that Mr. Boatman has received any kind of training in clandestine drug laboratories or would otherwise have any specialized knowledge or training in the assessment of illegal drug laboratories. Due to the fact that Mr. Boatman has no knowledge of illegal drug laboratories, does not meet the statutory definition of an Industrial Hygienists, and otherwise has no documented training in the pertinent regulations, it is not surprising that to date, including this audit, FACTs has identified no fewer than 1,557 (one *thousand*, five hundred and fifty seven) regulatory violations regarding the assessments of methamphetamine affected properties by this consultant.

Failure to Comply with Section 4

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment the Consultant is required to perform specific actions and provide specific information. The regulations are not optional, and the Consultant is not at liberty to waive any portion of the regulations.

4.0 Preliminary Assessment. A preliminary assessment of all methamphetamine-affected properties shall be conducted in accordance with this section and Section 6.1.2 of these regulations, ...The Consultant shall personally inspect the subject property to gather all of the information necessary to prepare a Preliminary Assessment Report (other than the legal description of the subject property and the background information described in Section 4.2), and shall document information collected through photographs, notes, and other appropriate methods. The Consultant shall evaluate the information collected during the preliminary assessment and record his or her observations and findings in a Preliminary Assessment Report. The Preliminary Assessment Report shall include, but not be limited to, the following, to the extent available and applicable:

Violation of Section 4.2

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to review specific mandatory information, including:

4.0 ...The Preliminary Assessment Report shall include, but not be limited to, the following, to the extent available and applicable:

4.2 Summary of information from review of available law enforcement reports regarding the manufacturing method, chemicals present, cooking areas, chemical storage areas, and areas of contamination, or waste disposal.

There is no documentation that QES made any attempt to locate or identify the availability of any Law Enforcement documents. In their report, QES states;

There were no law enforcement documents available.

But in the QES, report, QES also stated:

We were told that the police visited unit 767 on at least one occasion and that Methamphetamine (sic) may have been in use there.



We don't know if QES made a mistake and meant "769" or "767"; however, we do know that law enforcement had activity at the subject property (769 Cleveland Circle).

FACTs contacted the Lafayette Police Department and confirmed that law enforcement records for that property **ARE** definitely on file and are available, and would have been made available to Mr. Boatman had he merely requested the same. It is the responsibility of the consultant to determine and document the availability of law enforcement documents.

Violation of Section 4.3.1 (7 Violations)

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to determine:

4.3.1 If the building has an attic, a description of the integrity of the building ceiling (i.e., attic floor), any signs of access, storage, manufacturing, or venting into the attic (e.g., holes cut in ceiling for the purpose of venting gases from a cook), and a description of observations of the ducting associated with all bathroom and kitchen exhaust vents. If preliminary assessment sampling is conducted, include the results of sampling in accordance with Section 6 of this Part 1.

In their report, QES alludes to an attic, therefore presumably there is a ceiling.

1. Nowhere in the report do we find a description of the integrity of the building ceiling
2. Nowhere in the report do we find a description of any signs of access
3. Nowhere in the report do we find a description storage
4. Nowhere in the report do we find a description manufacturing
5. Nowhere in the report do we find a description venting into the attic
6. Nowhere in the report do we find a description of the ducting associated with all bathroom vents
7. Nowhere in the report do we find a description the kitchen exhaust vents

In his report Mr. Boatman states:

We did not observe any access port to an Attic above Unit 769.

The access was readily visible, and one merely needed to look up to find it, as is evidenced in the following photograph:





FACTs Photograph of the Attic Access

Violation of Section 4.3.2 (2 Violations)

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide:

4.3.2 A description of the integrity of the building floor, and if there is a crawl space, a description of any signs of access, storage, venting, or disposal related to methamphetamine manufacturing, integrity of any vapor barriers, and any signs of disposal onto the soil of the crawl space. The soil investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the assessment procedures in Section 6 of this Part 1. If the vapor barrier is intact and in good condition, and if there is no indication of chemical disposal, the soil beneath the vapor barrier may be presumed to meet the cleanup criteria, and no soil sampling is required.

...

The QES report is ambiguous with regard to the presence of a crawlspace. In his report, Mr. Boatman states:

We did not observe any access port to a Crawl Space beneath Unit 769.

Therefore, it appears that Mr. Boatman was unable to determine if a crawlspace actually existed at this subject property.

Nowhere in the report do we find a description of the integrity of the floor as required by regulation.

Nowhere in the report do we find a description or even identification of the exterior storage shed as required by regulation.



Violation of Section 4.4.2

According to the regulations, during the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required to provide specific information including:

4.4.2 Conditions indicative of contamination.

Under the current regulations, *anyone*, regardless of training, and regardless of whether or not they actually meet the Statutory definition of an Industrial Hygienist or not may be listed on the CDPHE “Interim Authorization List.” That is, even an individual who expressly states they are not an Industrial Hygienist, and individuals with no known training in Industrial Hygiene or the assessment of illegal drug laboratories can be listed on the CDPHE “Interim Authorization List.”^{7,8}

As a result, an individual like Mr. Boatman with no training in illegal drug laboratories, and no knowledge of illegal drug laboratories or training in methamphetamine affected properties, or any kind of training in sampling or environmental assessments, may lawfully be included on the CDPHE Interim Authorization list and perform “drug laboratory assessments.” However, obviously, if one has no training in such assessments, there is no expectation that the consultant will actually have any knowledge as to what they are doing.

Such is the case with this property. Mr. Boatman has no documented knowledge or training in the assessment of illegal drug laboratories or related sampling procedures. Therefore, when, in their report, QES states:

4.4. Description of outdoor areas.

Unit 769 was part of a multi-building townhouse complex (see Figure 2). The space between the buildings was not fenced. It contained a common area and other spaces with both grass and xeriscape surfacing materials. We did not observe any drug-making materials or drug paraphernalia on the grounds of the townhouse complex.

There is no expectation that Mr. Boatman would possess the necessary skill set or knowledge to be able to recognize drug making paraphernalia if he were to encounter such indicators. We have seen on other projects⁹ where Mr. Boatman has employed inappropriate sampling and exposure assessment techniques that lead him to reach false conclusions which were neither supported by his sampling, nor borne out by objective facts. That is, Mr. Boatman engaged in work for which he had no technical competence.

For this property, the regulations do not require the consultant to rule in or rule out drug-making materials or drug paraphernalia, rather the regulations require the consultant to provide:

⁷ See for example: http://forensic-applications.com/meth/Spaulding_Regulatory_audit_Redacted.pdf

⁸ See for example, http://www.forensic-applications.com/meth/Censored_Weecycle_review.pdf

⁹ Amy Britton, Terence Britton v. Natural Homes, LLC, Boulder District Court Case No. 2012CV030199, Jan 2014



4.4.2 Conditions indicative of contamination.

Nowhere within the QES report, do we find the mandatory information. Unfortunately since QES also failed to comply with §4.14 (Photographic records), there was no way for QES to support their assertion.

Violation of Section 4.5

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide:

4.5 Identification of manufacturing methods based on the Consultant's observations and law enforcement reports, if available.

For this requirement, QES states, in their report:

We did not observe any evidence of drug manufacturing activities within Unit 769.

QES failed to obtain the available law enforcement documentation, or review any law enforcement documents, or possess the necessary skill set to be capable of actually identifying the indicators of manufacturing, processing or discarding or waste materials.

Nowhere within the QES report, do we find the mandatory information. Unfortunately since QES also failed to comply with §4.14 (Photographic records), there is no way for QES to support their assertion.

Violation of Section 4.6

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide:

4.6 Identification of chemicals used, based on the Consultant's observations and knowledge of manufacturing method(s), and if available, identification and documentation of any methamphetamine lab wastes or precursor chemicals discovered at the subject property.

For this requirement, QES states, in their report:

We did not observe any chemical storage areas, waste disposal areas, cooking areas, drug paraphernalia, or other evidence of drug use inside Unit 769.

QES failed to obtain the available law enforcement documentation, or review any law enforcement documents, or possess the necessary skill set to be capable of actually identifying the indicators of manufacturing, processing or discarding or waste materials.

Thus, nowhere within the QES report, do we find the mandatory information. Unfortunately since QES also failed to comply with §4.14 (Photographic records), there is no way for QES to support their assertion.



Violation of Section 4.7

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide:

4.7 Identification and documentation of areas of contamination. This identification may be based on visual observation, law enforcement reports, proximity to chemical storage areas, waste disposal areas, cooking areas, use areas, or the professional judgment of the Consultant.

For this requirement, QES states, in their report:

There was no visual evidence of contamination inside Unit 769.

QES failed to obtain the available law enforcement documentation or review any law enforcement documents, or possess the necessary skill set to be capable of actually identifying the indicators of manufacturing, processing or discarding or waste materials.

Thus, nowhere within the QES report, do we find the mandatory information. Unfortunately since QES also failed to comply with §4.14 (Photographic records), there is no way for QES to support their assertion.

Violation of Section 4.7

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide:

In the case of single-family dwellings, all rooms, attics, crawl spaces, and forced air ventilation systems of all buildings on the subject property must be assumed to be contaminated above the cleanup standards of Section 7, unless sampling conducted in accordance with the clearance level sampling protocols of Section 6 demonstrates the absence of such contamination in a given room, attic, crawl space, or ventilation system.

In his report, Mr. Boatman failed to address the attic (which, after proper sampling, proved to be contaminated), other than merely identifying the presence of the attic. As such Mr. Boatman failed to address the attic.

Violation of Section 4.8

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide:

4.8 Identification and documentation of chemical storage areas, waste disposal areas, cooking areas, and/or use areas, if known.

QES failed to obtain the available law enforcement documentation, or review any law enforcement documents, or possess the necessary skill set to be capable of identifying the indicators of manufacturing, processing or discarding or waste materials.

Thus, nowhere within the QES report, do we find the mandatory information. Unfortunately since QES also failed to comply with §4.14 (Photographic records), there is no way for QES to support their assertion.



Violation of Section 4.9

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide:

4.9 Identification and documentation of signs of contamination such as staining, etching, or fire damage.

There is no evidence that QES possesses the necessary skill set to be capable of identifying the indicators of manufacturing, processing or discarding or waste materials.

Thus, nowhere within the QES report, do we find the mandatory information. Unfortunately since QES also failed to comply with §4.14 (Photographic records), there is no way for QES to support their assertion.

Violation of Section 4.10

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide:

4.10 Description of plumbing system, including identification and documentation of potential disposal into the sanitary sewer or an on-site wastewater treatment system (OWTS).

In their report, QES failed to address the requirement and instead merely stated:

The plumbing system consisted of fixtures connected to copper pipes. The sewer system drained into the main line beneath the building and was attached to the Lafayette, Colorado sanitary sewer system.

Thus, nowhere within the QES report, do we find the mandatory information. Unfortunately since QES also failed to comply with §4.14 (Photographic records), there is no documentation of the plumbing fixtures.

Violation of Section 4.11

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide specific information including:

4.11 For properties with multi-unit buildings, identification and documentation of other units and common areas where contamination may have spread or been tracked.

4.11.1 If contamination above the standard is identified in any unit in a multi-unit structure with shared attics (i.e., open space with no fire walls), the shared attic spaces shall be investigated to determine whether they are also contaminated. If access is not available to inspect or sample shared attic spaces, the owner of the contaminated unit or their representative shall give notice to the owner(s) of the shared attics and the owners and tenants of the units that are immediately below the shared attic spaces that methamphetamine contamination may be present. Notice shall also be given to the homeowners' association (HOA), if one has been established. The consultant shall document any limitations on access in the final report.

In this case, the properties do have common attics; and Mr. Boatman entirely failed to even notice the presence of the attic. At the very least, Mr. Boatman was required to



notify his client of the need to give notice to the owner(s) of the shared attics and the owners and tenants of the units that are immediately below the shared attic spaces that methamphetamine contamination may be present and to give his own notice to his client (Boulder County Housing).

Violation of Section 4.14 (12 Violations)

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide:

4.14 Photographic documentation of property conditions, including cooking areas, chemical storage areas, waste disposal areas, and areas of obvious contamination.

In their report, QES failed to address the requirement and instead, stated:

We did not observe any cooking areas, chemical storage areas, waste disposal areas, or other obvious contamination inside Unit 769.

Thus, nowhere within the QES report, do we find the mandatory photographic documentation.

1. Photographs of the kitchen area are missing
2. Photographs of the living room area are missing
3. Photographs of the master bedroom area are missing
4. Photographs of the master bathroom area are missing
5. Photographs of the common bathroom area are missing
6. Photographs of the attic area are missing
7. Photographs of the landing area are missing
8. Photographs of the basement bedroom area are missing
9. Photographs of the basement area are missing
10. Photographs of the shed are missing
11. Photographs of the exterior area are missing
12. Photographs of the plumbing system are missing

Violation of Section 4.15

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to perform specific tasks:

4.15 If assessment sampling is conducted, it shall be conducted in accordance with Section 6 of this Part 1. Documentation of assessment sampling shall include:

As described below, the sampling was not performed in accordance with Section 6 and none of the samples collected by Mr. Boatman at this subject property were valid.

Violation of Section 4.15.1 (4 Violations)

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide specific information in his report including:

4.15.1 a description of the sampling procedures used, including sample collection, handling, and QA/QC;

1. For this property, Mr. Boatman failed to provide a description of sampling procedures used



2. For this property, Mr. Boatman failed to provide a description of sample collection
3. For this property, Mr. Boatman failed to provide a description of handling
4. For this property, Mr. Boatman failed to provide a description of QA/QC

Violation of Section 4.15.2 (3 Violations)

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide specific information in his report including:

4.15.2 documentation of the analytical methods used and laboratory QA/QC requirements, including the laboratory analytical report and chain-of-custody documentation; and

1. For this property, Mr. Boatman failed to provide a description of the analytical methods used
2. For this property, Mr. Boatman failed to provide a description of laboratory QA/QC requirements
3. For this property, Mr. Boatman failed to provide a chain-of-custody as required (described later)

Violation of Section 4.15.3 (2 Violations)

According to mandatory regulations, the consultant is required to provide specific information in his report including:

4.15.3 results of sampling, including a description of sample locations and a computer generated figure illustrating the layout of the building(s) and sample locations and identification. Sample results shall be presented as reported by the analytical laboratory, and shall not be adjusted, changed, or manipulated in any way. Spiked samples submitted for analysis shall not be used for purposes of compliance with these regulations.

1. For this property, Mr. Boatman failed to provide a description of sample locations
2. For this property, Mr. Boatman failed to provide a figure illustrating the layout of the building(s)

In his report, Mr. Boatman with QES incorrectly identifies State “trigger” limits. There are no such “trigger” limits, and the allusion to the levels of 0.5 µg/100cm² and 4 µg/100cm² are not used correctly within the context of the regulations.

The “trigger” level of 0.5 µg/100cm² may only be used when sampling has been conducted pursuant to §4.17 and/or §6.9

As such, none of the sampling performed by QES was performed in a manner that would allow the results below the “trigger” level of 0.5 µg/100cm² to be used for decision making criteria of compliance. That is, since none of the samples were collected pursuant to the clearance sampling protocols, even those sample results below 0.5 µg/100cm² must, by regulation, be used to indicate **non**-compliance.



Had the samples been collected pursuant to State regulations, then any area whose result was below the 0.5 µg/100cm² could have been used for compliance purposes.

However, there is nothing in regulations that would allow a consultant to collect anything less than 400 square centimeters to clear a room (see §6.9.1 below).

6.9.1 Except as provided in Section 6.9.1.1, at least 400 cm² of surface area shall be sampled from every room, attic, and crawl space

In the case of QES, there is no indication that any room was represented by 400 cm².

Violation of Section 6

During the performance of the Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required to perform specific activities:

6.1.3 The following sample collection procedures shall be followed for screening level sampling, preliminary assessment sampling and clearance sampling, except as provided in Section 6.8.2 of this Part 1.

As delineated below, Mr. Boatman failed to comply with virtually any of the mandatory sampling requirements.

Violation of Section 6.1.3.2

During the performance of the Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required to perform specific activities including:

6.1.3.2. Wipe sampling shall be used to determine the extent of lead contamination on all surfaces at properties whenever the preliminary assessment indicates the phenyl-2-propanone (P2P) method of methamphetamine manufacture was used on the property.

Nowhere in their documentation has QES addressed this issue and nowhere in their documentation does QES indicate they would have the necessary skills to identify a P-2-P laboratory or any of the various alternative pathways used during a P-2-P arrangement.

Violation of Section 6.1.3.3

During the performance of the Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required to adhere to specific activities including:

6.1.3.3 Wipe sampling shall be used to determine the extent of iodine contamination whenever there is visible evidence of iodine staining on surfaces that will not be removed.

Nowhere in the QES documentation is this issue addressed – furthermore, since QES failed to comply with §4.14, there is no way to support the omission. Nowhere in their documentation has QES indicated they would have the necessary skills to identify a Red-P laboratory or a tincture reduction laboratory or any of the various alternative pathways using iodine.



Violation of Section 6.1.3.5

During the performance of the Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required to adhere to specific activities including:

6.1.3.5 Vapor sampling shall be used to determine the extent of mercury contamination whenever the preliminary assessment indicates the P2P method of methamphetamine manufacture was used on the property.

Nowhere in their documentation has QES addressed this issue and nowhere in their documentation does QES indicate they would have the necessary skills to identify a P-2-P laboratory or any of the various alternative pathways used during a P-2-P arrangement.

Failure to Comply With 6.2

According to the regulations, the consultant is required to comply with, and document compliance with the following:

6.2 Discrete Wipe Sample Collection Procedures. The following procedure shall be used for collecting discrete wipe samples:

Failure to Comply With 6.2.1 (19 Violations)

During the performance of the Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required to adhere to specific activities including:

6.2.1 Sample media shall consist of 2x2 inch wipes made of one of the following:

As documented elsewhere,¹⁰ the sampling media used by Mr. Boatman is not compliant with the regulations – FACTs has personally inspected the sampling materials used by Mr. Boatman. The sampling pads used by Mr. Boatman are Kroger[®] brand “Alcohol Swabs.”¹¹ Those wipes are not compliant with State regulations.

¹⁰ See for example, FACTs audit of 731 Excelsior Place, Lafayette, CO 80026

¹¹ Kroger Product #KGR090731
769 Cleveland Cir Review





FACTs Photograph of Mr. Boatman's Sampling Media

The wipes used by Mr. Boatman are not 2X2 as required.

Since none of the sampling media used during the project was permitted by regulations, none of the samples collected by QES were valid. Since there were 19 individual aliquots, each with the unlawful media, there are 19 violations of this section.

Violation of Paragraph 6.2.1 (19 Media Violations)

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2 Discrete Wipe Sample Collection Procedures. The following procedure shall be used for collecting discrete wipe samples:

- 6.2.1.1 Cotton gauze material.
- 6.2.1.2 4-ply non-woven cotton/polyester blend.
- 6.2.1.3 Tightly knitted continuous filament polyester.

Not only were the size of the pads used by QES unlawful, the sampling media itself was unlawful - the wipes are not cotton or 4-ply non-woven cotton/polyester blend, or knitted continuous filament polyester; further, to the extent that according to Section §6.2.14.9 QES was required to identify the matrix, and failed to do so, it is not likely that Mr. Boatman has any idea what his sample media are. Nowhere in the QES report, do we see where QES has identified their sampling procedure or materials.



Failure to Comply With 6.2.2 (18 Violations)

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2.2 Delineate a 100 cm² area on the surface to be sampled, either by attaching a physical template to the surface (being careful not to touch the area within the template), or by an equivalently reliable and accurate method. The area within the template (i.e., the sample area) shall be 100 cm². Physical templates may not be re-used.

As documented elsewhere, in the past, Mr. Boatman has collected his samples by merely holding a template up to a surface and then pretended that the area he has collected is 100 cm². Often times, the surface area is mostly just empty air. Since, in violation of §6.2.11, Mr. Boatman failed to photograph any of his sample locations as required, FACTs may confidently state that Mr. Boatman used his usual poor (invalid) sampling practices and failed to collect 100cm² for any of his samples. FACTs would be willing to concede this point if Mr. Boatman can produce any kind of documentation from the site.

Mr. Boatman has identified 18 individual aliquots and therefore there are 18 violations.

Failure to Comply With 6.2.4

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2.4 Wet the sample media with isopropanol to enhance collection efficiency.

QES has failed to document the solvent and media used.

Failure to Comply With 6.2.5 (19 violations)

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2.5 Use a new set of clean, non-powdered impervious gloves for each sample to avoid contamination of the sample media by previous samples and to prevent contact with the substance.

In the past, QES has failed to use gloves, and for this property Mr. Boatman failed to document compliance with this provision as required; therefore, since Mr. Boatman cannot document the contrary, FACTs argues that Mr. Boatman maintained his poor sampling practices and failed to use gloves.

Failure to Comply With 6.2.6

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2.6 Press the sample media down firmly, but not excessively, with the fingers, being careful not to touch the sample surface with the thumb. Blot rough surfaces uniformly instead of wiping. Wipe smooth surfaces as described in the next section below.



QES failed to document which method he used as required by §4.15.1.

Failure to Comply With 6.2.7.1 through 6.2.11 (19 Violations)

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2.7 Wipe the surface using one of the following methods:

6.2.7.1 Square method: Start at the outside edge and progress toward the center of the surface area by wiping in concentric squares of decreasing size.

6.2.7.2 "S" method: Wipe horizontally from side-to-side in an overlapping "S"-like pattern as necessary to completely cover the entire wipe area.

6.2.8 Without allowing the sample media to come into contact with any other surface, fold the sample media with the sampled side in.

6.2.9 Use the same sample media to repeat the sampling of the same area using the same method. If using the "S" method, the second pass shall be sampled by wiping with overlapping "S"-like motions in a top-to-bottom direction.

6.2.10 Fold sampled side in. Using the same sample media, sample the same area a third time. The third pass shall be sampled by wiping using the method not previously used (i.e., use the square method if the "S" method was originally used).

6.2.11 Fold the sample media over again so that the sampled side is folded in. Place the sample media in a sample container, cap and number it, and note the number at the sample location on the sketch. Remove and discard impervious gloves. Include notes with the sketch giving any further description of the sample, including sample name and time of collection. Photograph each sample location.

As documented elsewhere, Mr. Boatman has never complied with this provision, and since, (in violation of §4.15.1) Mr. Boatman failed to document which method he used, there is nothing to suggest that Mr. Boatman did anything other than his usual poor practices on this project.

Failure to Comply With 6.2.11 (19 Violations)

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to provide specific information including:

6.2.11 ... Photograph each sample location.

Nowhere in the QES report do we see that QES photographed any sample location as required. Since Mr. Boatman states he had 19 sample locations, there should have been 19 photographs..

Violation of 6.2.12

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2.12 Submit at least one field blank, prepared and handled in the same fashion but **without wiping**, for every 10 samples collected, according to the following:



In the Chain-of-Custody, QES documented that they used their blank to wipe a 100cm² area.

Failure to Comply With 6.2.12.1

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2.12.1 To collect a field blank, remove a wipe from the wrapper with a new glove, shake the wipe open, refold in the same manner as during the sampling procedure, and then insert the wipe into the sample container.

6.2.12.2 Repeat this procedure for multiple aliquots when collecting a composite field blank.

Nowhere in the QES report, do we see that QES documented their blank collection technique.

Failure to Comply With 6.2.12.5

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2.12.5 Field blanks shall be representative of the majority of samples collected for every sample group (i.e., discrete or composite).

In his report, Mr. Boatman states he submitted eight composites and one discrete; therefore the field blank was required to be a composite. In his report, Mr. Boatman identified his blank as a discrete.

Failure to Comply With 6.2.14

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to provide specific information including:

6.2.14 Maintain a Chain-of-Custody Record covering the time of sample collection through final disposition. ...At a minimum, the Chain-of-Custody Record shall include the following:

Violation of 6.2.14.3

6.2.14.3 sampler name and contact information;

Nowhere on the chain of custody has QES identified the individual who performed the sampling, and therefore, the contact information is also missing.

Violation of 6.2.14.6 (10 Violations)

The regulators require the consultant to provide:

6.2.14.6 number of sample aliquots;



Nowhere on the chain of custody has QES identified the number of aliquots.

Violation of 6.2.14.7 (10 Violations)

The regulators require the consultant to provide:

6.2.14.7 number of containers for each sample;

Nowhere on the chain of custody has QES identified the number of containers.

Violation of 6.2.14.9

The regulators require the consultant to provide:

6.2.14.9 sample matrix;

Nowhere on the chain of custody has QES identified the sample matrix.

Colorado Consumer Protection Act

In Colorado, consumers are protected against deceptive trade practices as delineated in the Colorado Consumer Protection Act, CRS Title 6, Article 1. According to those statutes, a person engages in a deceptive trade practice when, in the course of such person's business or occupation, that person knowingly makes a false representation as to the certification of their services, and/or knowingly makes a false representation as to the characteristics of their services and/or represents their services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade if he knows or should know that they are not as specified.

We believe that Mr. Boatman has violated the Colorado Consumer Protection Act, and as a result, the registered owner of this subject property (and several others named in previously audited QES reports), and the general public, have been harmed.

We recommend that the situation be forwarded to the District Attorney for proper evaluation, and to determine if the case rises to the level of criminal conduct.

Colorado Criminal Code CRS 18-5-113. Criminal impersonation

Mr. Boatman has repeatedly held himself out to be an Industrial Hygienist. As documented in this review (and in other historical documents referenced in this review) there is nothing in the present documentation that would indicate that Mr. Boatman is an Industrial Hygienist meeting the State definition.

The incompetence demonstrated in the current report should be sufficient to demonstrate that Mr. Boatman is not an Industrial Hygienist and is not competent to perform the work and may be falsely representing himself as an Industrial Hygienist (interim authorization notwithstanding).

Colorado Case law defines criminal impersonation as knowingly assuming a false or fictitious identity or capacity, and in that identity or capacity, doing any act with intent to unlawfully gain a benefit or injure or defraud another (*People v. Brown, 193 Colo. 120,*



562 P.2d 754 (1977); *People v. Borrego*, 738 P.2d 59 (Colo. App. 1987)). To falsely impersonate means to pretend to be a particular person without lawful authority (*People v. Horkans*, 109 Colo. 177, 123 P.2d 824 (1942)); and to perform an act in assumed character for benefit. It is an offense under the code to falsely impersonate another, and in such assumed character to do any act whereby any benefit might accrue to the offender or to another person. (*People v. Horkans*, 109 Colo. 177, 123 P.2d 824 (1942)). Venue is not an element of the crime of criminal impersonation (*People v. Perez*, 129 P.3d 1090 (Colo. App. 2005)). Although the code does not require two overt acts to be committed, (rather the code requires assuming a false identity and doing an act with the intent to gain a benefit (*People v. Johnson*, 30 P.3d 718 (Colo. App. 2000))), Mr. Boatman has repeatedly performed these acts. The requisite intent to gain a benefit may be inferred from the accused's knowing use of a false identity and the acknowledged intent to secure some advantage from the impersonation (*People v. Borrego*, 738 P.2d 59 (Colo. App. 1987)). The common meaning of "assumes a false or fictitious identity" is not to hold oneself out as someone that he or she is not; it requires the assumption of the identity of another person, whether that other person is real or fictitious (*People v. Jones*, 841 P.2d 372 (Colo. App. 1992)). For example, an attorney with a suspended license who continues to practice law is guilty of criminal impersonation for practicing law. The courts have held that "continuing to represent himself as an attorney and performing legal work when he was aware that he had no valid license to do so amounts to the assumption of a false or fictitious capacity for purposes of the criminal impersonation statute." (*People v. Bauer*, 80 P.3d 896 (Colo. App. 2003)).

Colorado Criminal Code – Fraud; Offering a false instrument for recording

According to Colorado Revised Statute §18-5-114 (*Offering a false instrument for recording*), a person commits a class 5 felony when offering a false instrument for recording in the first degree if, knowing that a written instrument relating to or affecting real or personal property or directly affecting contractual relationships contains a material false statement or material false information, and with intent to defraud, he presents or offers it to a public office or a public employee, with the knowledge or belief that it will be registered, filed, or recorded or become a part of the records of that public office or public employee.

One of two mental states necessarily must have been present in the performance of the QES work at this subject property: 1) Either Mr. Boatman knew that the work he was performing was grossly incompetent and not in compliance with State Regulations (as demonstrated above) or, 2) Mr. Boatman was unaware of the fact that his work was deviating from mandatory State requirements.

If Mr. Boatman did not know that his work was deviating from mandatory State requirements, then that is sufficient to surmise that he lacked the technical competency and therefore authority to perform the work in the first place since it was his professional obligation to conform to those regulations and perform work pursuant to those regulations.



However, since Mr. Boatman has specifically referenced 6 CCR 1014-3 and explicitly stated that he was aware of those requirements and since FACTs has identified hundreds of similar regulatory violations in the past regarding Mr. Boatman's work, one must conclude that Mr. Boatman knowingly and willfully performed work that deviated from mandatory State requirements.

Pursuant to State statute and state regulations, the "Preliminary Assessment Report" must be filed with the State of Colorado (indeed the report we reviewed was obtained from the State of Colorado through the Colorado Open Records Act) Therefore, we believe the facts objectively establish that Mr. Boatman was aware of such recording and was aware of the false statements made therein.

CONCLUSION

In our review, FACTs has identified no fewer than 189 regulatory violations, in the referenced work by Mr. Boatman at 769 Cleveland Circle, Lafayette, Colorado..

According to Colorado Regulations, 6 CCR 1014-3

3.0 Notification and Imposition

3.1 Whenever the Department has reason to believe that a person has violated any requirement of these regulations, the Department shall notify the person, specifying the requirement alleged to have been violated and the facts alleged to constitute the violation.

To our knowledge, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (Department) has ignored all of the violations identified in this review.



Appendix A
Statement of Qualifications





Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. Consultant Statement of Qualifications

FACTs project name:	General Distribution	Form # ML15
December 10, 2015		

Caoimhín P. Connell, has been involved in clandestine drug lab investigations and assessments since 2002 and meets the Colorado Revised Statute §24-30-1402 definition of an "Industrial Hygienist." He has been a practicing Industrial Hygienist since 1987. Mr. Connell is a recognized authority in drug-lab operations and is a Certified Instructor in Meth-Lab Safety through the Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute, CRCPI (Colorado Division of Criminal Justice) and was the lead instructor for the CRCPI through the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, providing over 260 hours of methlab training for over 45 Colorado Law Enforcement Agencies, federal agents, probation and parole officers throughout Colorado judicial districts. He has provided meth-lab lectures to the US Interagency Board, US Air Force, the National Safety Council, and the American Industrial Hygiene Association (of which he is a member and served on the Clandestine Drug Lab Work Group and for whom he conducted the May, 2010, Clandestine Drug Lab Course, and is a coauthor of the AIHA methlab assessment publication.)

Mr. Connell is a member of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, the Occupational Hygiene Society of Ireland, the Colorado Drug Investigators Association, an appointed Member of the National Fire Protection Association, and the ASTM International Forensic Sciences Committee, (where he was the sole sponsor of the draft ASTM E50 *Standard for the Assessment of Suspected Clandestine Drug Laboratories*).

From 2009, Mr. Connell served as the Industrial Hygiene Subject Matter Expert on the Federally funded Interagency Board (Health, Medical, and Responder Safety SubGroup), and was elected full member of the IAB-HMRS in 2011 where he now serves. He is the only private consulting Industrial Hygienist in Colorado certified by the Office of National Drug Control Policy High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Clandestine Drug Lab Safety Program, and P.O.S.T. certified by the Colorado Department of Law.

He has received over 194 hours of highly specialized law-enforcement sensitive training in drug lab operation, and under supervision of the US DEA, he has manufactured methamphetamine using a variety of street methods. He has received highly specialized drug lab assessment training through the Iowa National Guard, Midwest Counterdrug Training Center and the Florida National Guard Multijurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force, St. Petersburg College, Rocky Mountain HIDTA, as well as through the US NHTSA, and the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance (US Dept. of Justice) and he is currently ARIDE Certified.

Mr. Connell is a current sworn law enforcement officer who has conducted clandestine laboratory investigations and performed risk, contamination, hazard and exposure assessments from both the law enforcement (criminal) perspective, and from the civil perspective in residences, apartments, motor vehicles, and condominiums. Mr. Connell has conducted over 611 assessments of illegal drug labs in CO, SD, NE, OK, and collected over 5,527 samples during assessments (a partial detailed list of drug lab experience is available on the web at): <http://forensic-applications.com/meth/DrugLabExperience2.pdf>

He has extensive experience performing assessments pursuant to the Colorado meth-lab regulation, 6 CCR 1014-3, and was an original team member on two of the legislative working-groups which wrote the original regulations for the State of Colorado and he was the primary author of Appendix A (*Sampling Methods And Procedures*) and Attachment to Appendix A (*Sampling Methods and Procedures Sampling Theory*) of the original Colorado regulations. Mr. Connell strongly objected to the unscientific, unfounded and inappropriate amendments now found in regulation.

Recommended by the US NIOSH as Peer Review Expert for the NIOSH 9109 Method, *Methamphetamine*, he has been admitted as a drug lab expert in Colorado, and an Industrial Hygiene Expert in Colorado in both civil and criminal courts as well as Federal Court in Pennsylvania. He has provided expert testimony in several criminal cases including Grand Jury testimony and testimony for US Bureau ATF and he testified before the Colorado Board of Health and Colorado Legislature Judicial Committee regarding methlab issues. Mr. Connell has provided services to private consumers, Indian Nations, State Investigators, and Federal Investigators, and provided testimony regarding criminal activities of staff members at the Colorado Department of Public Health Environment.



Multijurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training

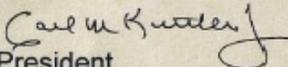


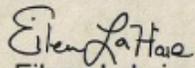
This is to certify that
Caoimhin P. Connell

Has satisfactorily completed the following 24 hour MCTFT training course held at
DIVIDE, CO

Rural Patrol

Training held 9/27/2004 through 9/29/2004


President
St. Petersburg College


Eileen Lahaie
MCTFT Director

A partnership between The Florida National Guard and St. Petersburg College

Midwest Counterdrug Training Center



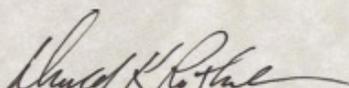
Certificate of Training

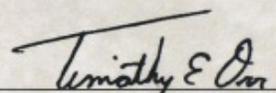
This certifies that

Caoimhin Connell

Has successfully completed the
Clandestine Laboratory Certification

Cheyenne, WY
40 Training Hours
2-6 August 2004


Network Environmental Systems, Inc.


LTC Timothy E. Orr
Commandant



Center *for* Task Force Training™

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Caoimhin P. Connell

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED 20 HOURS OF TRAINING IN

METHAMPHETAMINE INVESTIGATION MANAGEMENT

MARCH 20-22, 2006

DENVER, COLORADO

Domingo S. Herraiz
Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Training coordinated by the
Institute for Intergovernmental
Research® on behalf of BJA



State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Caoimhin P. Connell

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED AN 8-HOUR
STATE AND LOCAL ANTI-TERRORISM TRAINING PROGRAM
NARCOTICS TASK FORCE ANTI-TERRORISM BRIEFING

June 1, 2006

Denver, Colorado

Domingo S. Herraiz
Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance



Training coordinated on behalf of BJA
by the Institute for Intergovernmental Research

*Rocky Mountain
High Intensity Drug Trafficking
Area*



Certifies that



Caoimhín Connell

has attended

4 hours of

Hash Oil Extraction: The Scene and The Patient

Aurora, CO

July 25, 2014

Training Manager, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Director, Rocky Mountain HIDTA



www.nesglobal.net

Certificate of Completion

Caoimhin Connell

has successfully completed training in

Advanced Clan Labs: Beyond the Basics

presented by

NES, Inc.

1141 Sibley Street Folsom, CA 95630

Instructor - Brian Escamilla

04/28/14 04/30/14

Date

Contact Hours:24

This certifies that

Caoimhin P Connell

Has met the requirements for the online course

Expert Testimony Training for the Prosecutor and Scientist



11-07-2012

Certificate Number: 1109778763

For more information please visit <http://www.rti.org/forensiced>



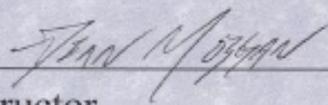
Park County Sheriff's Office Certificate of Completion

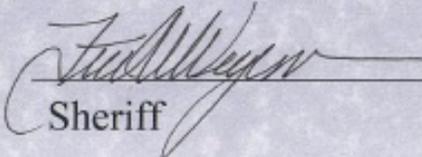
Caoimhin Connell

has completed an 8 hour course in:

Crime-scene Approach and Evidence Collection

Completed this 29th day of April, 2009


Instructor


Sheriff

***Rocky Mountain
High Intensity Drug Trafficking
Area***



Certifies that



Caoimhín P. Connell

*has attended
2 hours of
Hash Oil Explosions
Woodland Park, CO
May 31, 2014*

Training Manager, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Director, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Certificate of Completion

This Will Certify That

Caoimhín P. Connell

Successfully Completed

Prescription Drug Crimes

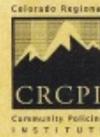
7 Hours Completed

At: CO Law Enforcement Officers Assn. On: September 30, 2010
Greeley, Colorado

P. Ritch Wagner
Instructor



Director, Law Enforcement Liaison & Education



Certificate of Training

This is to certify that
Caoimhin Connell

(Name)

Park County Sheriff's Office

(Agency)

If the bearer of this document possesses a 40 Hour certificate pursuant to 29 CFR §1910.120, this certifies the above named has met the refresher training requirements of 29 CFR §1910.120(e)(8) and is hereby **RECERTIFIED** in Clandestine Laboratory Safety / HazWoper

Sponsored by
Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute

Caoimhin P. Connell 4/12/10
Caoimhin P. Connell, Instructor/Date
Glean HARDEY



Colorado Law Enforcement Officers' Association



This is to certify that

CAOIMHIN CONNELL

Completed **ARIDE (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement)**

hosted by **Loveland Police Department**

on **February 28 – March 1, 2011**

Tom Finelle
Tom Finelle, CLEOA President

M. A. [Signature]
ARIDE Instructor

State of Colorado



THE BOARD ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING
HEREBY AWARDS THIS CERTIFICATE
AS INSPECTOR OF VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS
TO

CAOIMHIN PADRAIG CONNELL

August 27, 2008

Date

VIN INSP— **0952**

Number

For fulfilling the prescribed requirements as an Inspector of Vehicle Identification Numbers and as a peace officer in Colorado, pursuant to Title 42, Article 5, Section 206 Colorado Revised Statutes.

Bill Ritter Jr.

Governor

John W. Suthers

Attorney General, Board Chairperson

Certificate of Completion Intoxilyzer 9000 Operator Certification Course

*The Evidential Breath Alcohol Testing Program of the
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment certifies that*

Caoimhin P Connell

User ID: **841645**

*has successfully completed the "Intoxilyzer 9000 Operator Certification Course"
to determine the alcohol concentration in breath specimens pursuant to the
State Board of Health Rules Pertaining to Testing for Alcohol and Other Drugs (5 CCR, 1005-2)
Training was provided by the Evidential Breath Alcohol Testing Program
of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.*

February 21, 2013

Certificate Date

Jeffrey A. Groff

Jeffrey A. Groff, Program Manager
Evidential Breath Alcohol Testing Program



David A. Butcher

David A. Butcher, Director
Laboratory Services Division
Colorado Department of Public Health
and Environment

Certification expires 180 days from certificate date. Recertification must be per 5 CCR 1005-2.



Certificate of Achievement

awarded to:

Caoimhin P. Connell

Has successfully completed Methamphetamine Lab Cleanup Management and Supervision training in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and State Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories (8Hrs.)

June 1st, 2005

Date

Signed

HAZMAT Plans & Programs, Inc. 30 S. Havana St. Suite 304F Aurora, Colorado 80012 (303) 360-9801
"Safety Plans, Programs and Training Tailored To The Needs Of Your Business"

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

COLORADO LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATIONS TRAINING PROJECT

This Certifies That

Caoimhin Connell

Has Attended the

**CLEAT 40-HOUR
Train the Trainer Course**

Hosted by Breckenridge Police Department
August 14-18, 2006

Karen M. Renshaw, CAE
Executive Director
Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police



John L. Kammerzell
Executive Director
Police Officer Standard & Training



Donald E. Christensen
Executive Director
County Sheriffs of Colorado



COLORADO AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATORS



SINCE 1973

This is to certify that

Caoimlin P. Connell

Has completed a 24 hour training program in Vehicle Identification Number
Inspection

Presented this 24th day of May, 2008

CATI President

VIN Inspector Training Coordinator

State of Colorado



THE BOARD ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING
AWARDS THIS CERTIFICATE
TO

CAOIMHIN PADRAIG CONNELL

May 6, 2004

Date

B- 10670

Number

For fulfilling the prescribed requirements for certification. This certificate expires three years from date of issuance unless the certificate holder meets the requirements for continued certification as established by law and the P.O.S.T. Board.

Governor

Attorney General, Board Chairperson

**Rocky Mountain
High Intensity Drug Trafficking
Area**



Certifies that



Caoimhín Connell

has attended

16 hours of

MCTC / RMHIDTA Indoor Marijuana Grows

Centennial, CO

August 28-29, 2014

Training Manager, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Director, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Caoimhín Connell

Has completed 4 hours of successful training for

The Hazards of Hash Oil Extraction

Held at IRIS Fire Investigations in Englewood, CO

on this 7th day of November, 2014

Robert K. Toth
IRIS Fire Investigations, President



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Dedicated to protecting and improving the health and environment of the people of Colorado

December 30, 2014

Caoimhin Connell
Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies Inc
185 Bounty Hunter Ln
Bailey, CO 80421

Consultant Interim Authorization Approval

Dear Caoimhin Connell:

The Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (the Department) has reviewed the application for Consultant Interim Authorization and has determined the application to be complete and in compliance with 6 CCR 1014-3, Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine-Affected Properties (the Regulations).

The Department approves the application for **Consultant Interim Authorization**. This interim authorization approval shall expire on June 15, 2015.

Assessment and sampling of methamphetamine-affected properties may only be conducted by Consultant Firms that have received interim authorization under Part 2, Section 3.2.4 of the Regulations. Therefore, this interim authorization may only be used to conduct assessment and sampling of methamphetamine-affected properties for a Consultant Firm that has received interim authorization approval from the Department.

Approved By: _____

Date: _____

12/30/2014





COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Dedicated to protecting and improving the health and environment of the people of Colorado

December 30, 2014

Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies Inc
185 Bounty Hunters Ln
Bailey, CO80421

Consultant Firm Interim Authorization Approval

Dear Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies Inc:

The Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (the Department) has reviewed the application for Consultant Firm Interim Authorization and has determined the application to be complete and in compliance with 6 CCR 1014-3, Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine-Affected Properties (the Regulations).

The Department approves the application for **Consultant Firm Interim Authorization**. The firm shall only utilize individuals who have received interim authorization under Part 2, Section 3.2.1 of the Regulations to conduct assessment and sampling of methamphetamine-affected properties. This interim authorization approval shall expire on June 15, 2015.

The Regulations require submittal of electronic copies of reports to the Department. Electronic copies of reports should be submitted via email to cdphe_methlabdocuments@state.co.us. The words "report" or "report submittal" should be included in the email subject line, and the property address should be included in the body of the email.

Alternatively, compact disks with electronic copies of reports may be mailed to:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Hazardous Material and Waste Management Division
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530
Attn: Colleen Brisnehan or Richard Mruz

Packages may also be hand delivered to the Department's mail room located in the northwest corner of Building B (700 South Ash Street).

Approved By: _____

Date: 12/30/2014

