



FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

**Industrial Hygiene Assessment
of an Occupied Property
Resulting in the Discovery of an
Illegal Drug Laboratory
At
2443 Clay Street, Denver, CO**

Prepared for:

Confidential Client 1139

Prepared by:

FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

185 Bounty Hunter's Lane
Bailey, CO 80421



February 17, 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- At the request of a potential property buyer, state of the art sampling was performed by personnel with Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. (FACTs) for the determination of the presence of methamphetamine at 2443 Clay Street, in Denver, CO (the subject property).
- On Friday, February 14, 2014, FACTs performed a cursory real estate site assessment for methamphetamine and collected samples pursuant to the intent of Colorado Revised Statutes §38-35.7-103(2)(a).¹
- FACTs collected samples from 10 locations throughout the property, and composited the samples into two quantitative analyses for methamphetamine.
- The sample results indicate the presence of **isolated** concentrations of methamphetamine in excess of the regulatory and statutory levels permitted in Colorado.
- FACTs believes that upon completion of the mandatory Preliminary Assessment, only limited, minor remediation will be required to bring the property into compliance.
- Based on the best information available, FACTs tentatively believes the contamination is isolated to perhaps just one or two rooms.
- Had the sampling been performed as part of a State mandated clearance test of an illegal drug laboratory, the results would have indicated methamphetamine concentrations approximately five times over the regulatory limit for a discrete sample in just one of the composites (the other composite was below our reporting limit).
- Based on the results of the samples, an “illegal drug laboratory,” as defined in Colorado Revised Statutes §25-18.5-101(8) exists at the subject property.
- Pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes §25-18.5-104(1), from this point forward, entry into the subject property is restricted by regulation.
- Pursuant to CRS §25-18.5-104, prohibition of entry extends to the current occupant, Real Estate agents, property owner(s), maintenance personnel, potential buyers, home inspectors, and any and all other personnel, except law enforcement

¹ The State of Colorado recognizes that statutory language notwithstanding, it is not possible to comply with the language of the statute as written with regarding to sampling. See *Cleanup of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Guidance Document*, July 2003 (Revised October 2007)



personnel and personnel meeting the requirements of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120(e).

- As described below, contrary to common belief, any subsequent testing performed at the subject property cannot be used to rebut these data, and a Preliminary Assessment, as defined in 6 CCR 1014-3 must be performed at the property.
- Any seller who is aware of the presence of an illegal drug laboratory is required by Colorado Revised Statutes 38-35.7-103(3)(a) to disclose to any potential buyer, in writing, the presence of the same.
- This letter and documentation serve as “Discovery” of an illegal drug laboratory, as that term is found in Colorado Revised Statutes §25-18.5-103(1)(a) and Regulation 6CCR 1014-3 (3) at the subject property.
- This letter and documentation serve as “Notification” of an illegal drug laboratory at the subject property, as that term is found in Colorado Revised Statutes CRS §25-18.5-103 (1)(a).
- Pursuant to CRS §25-18.5-103(1)(c) no person shall remove any personal belongings or personal property from the property unless that person secures the property in a manner that prevents theft and prevents exposing any other person to any toxic or hazardous chemicals until the property, and resultant debris, is appropriately discarded or cleaned according to board rules (the State regulations).
- Pursuant to CRS §25-18.5-103, the Registered Owner of the property exclusively has two options: 1) commission an authorized Industrial Hygienist to perform a Preliminary Assessment as described in 6 CCR1014-3 (4.0 *et seq*), or 2) demolish the property. No timeframe is currently assigned by the City of Arvada or Jefferson County for the completion of the Preliminary Assessment or demolition.
- No exemptions are granted for regulatory compliance if the registered owner is “Fannie Mae,” “Freddie Mac,” or any other Federal or State Government lending program.
- Several unauthorized consultants (including untrained Certified Industrial Hygienists), have been performing unlawful consultation in illegal drugs labs in Colorado. Use of these consultants has resulted in serious litigation problems and will result in a fatal flaw in the work. This, or any other fatal flaw in compliance with the State Regulations, will prevent the registered owner from receiving the liability immunity provided by CRS §25-18.5-103(2)(a)(II).
- According to Regulation 6 CCR 1014-3, any cleaning and/or remediation and/or decontamination is strictly prohibited, except pursuant to a completed Preliminary Assessment.



INTRODUCTION

On Friday, February 14, 2014, Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. (FACTs) was contracted by the registered owner to perform a standard real estate evaluation for the presence of methamphetamine at the residence located at 2443 Clay Street, Denver, CO.

Pursuant to the intent of Colorado Real Estate methamphetamine disclosure and testing statute as described by CRS §38-35.7-103(2)(a), FACTs collected two 5-parted wipe sample composites for the quantitative determination of the presence of methamphetamine.

Personnel

The field work was performed by Mr. Caoimhín P. Connell, who was assisted in the field by two Technicians, Ms. Christine Carty and Mr. Glenn Hardey.

Findings

Based on state of the art sampling and analysis techniques, FACTs conclusively determined the presence of methamphetamine contamination in the residential structure. Based on current statutes and regulations, the property meets the definition of an “illegal drug laboratory” (meth-lab) as described below.

This letter confirms “Discovery” as that term is found in Colorado Regulation 6 CCR 1014-3(2) and Colorado Revised Statutes §25-18.5-103(1)(a) and CRS §38-35.7-103(2)(c) and also confirms “Notification” as that term is used in CRS §25-18.5-103(1)(a).

Background Information

Structure

The subject property built *circa* 1889, consisted of a multi-story, single family residence approximating 1,579 square feet of interior occupiable floor space. The structure has a forced-air heating system.

Pursuant to CRS 28-18.5-101(8) "Illegal drug laboratory" means:

...the areas where controlled substances, as defined by section 18-18-102, C.R.S., have been manufactured, processed, cooked, disposed of, used, or stored and all proximate areas that are likely to be contaminated as a result of the manufacturing, processing, cooking, disposal, use, or storage.

At the time of our assessment, the structure was occupied.

PERTINENT REGULATORY STANDARDS

The State of Colorado currently has one methamphetamine regulation and three methamphetamine statutes that are germane to the subject property.



State Statutes

Environmental Statutes

Colorado has one of the country's most comprehensive and scientifically valid clandestine drug laboratory regulations. The Colorado regulations become applicable when the owner of a property has received "notification" from a cognizant authority that a property is or *may* be noncompliant or methamphetamine *may* be present, or there is a potential for contamination. The discovery upon which the notification is based may be from a peace officer "...or when a "drug laboratory" is otherwise discovered."²

Pursuant to State statute CRS §25-18.5-105(1), an illegal drug laboratory that has not met the cleanup standards set by the State Board of Health may be deemed a public health nuisance, and must either be demolished or remediated pursuant to a Preliminary Assessment.

Property Statutes

Notification During Real Estate Transaction

According to Colorado revised statutes,³ the seller of a property shall disclose in writing to a buyer whether the seller knows that the property was previously used as a methamphetamine laboratory. Until such time that an authorized Industrial Hygienist has issued a Decision Statement, the seller of the property must disclose that the property is an illegal drug laboratory.

Nothing in State statutes prohibit a buyer from purchasing the property knowing the property to be contaminated. If this is done, then according to CRS §38-35.7-103(2)(c) the buyer shall notify the Governing Body of the purchase in writing on the day of closing and shall complete the Preliminary Assessment and remediation process and obtain a Decision Statement within 90 days of closing.

Prohibition of entry

Pursuant to State statutes entry into the property is restricted:

25-18.5-104. Entry into illegal drug laboratories.

If a structure or vehicle has been determined to be contaminated or if a governing body or law enforcement agency issues a notice of probable contamination, the owner of the structure or vehicle shall not permit any person to have access to the structure or vehicle unless: (a) The person is trained or certified to handle contaminated property under board rules or federal law; or(b) The owner has received certificates of compliance under section 25-18.5-102 (1) (e).

Prohibition of removal of personal belongings

Pursuant to State statutes, the removal of items from the property is restricted:

² CRS §25-18.5-103

³ CRS 38-35.7-103(3)(a)



25-18.5-103(1)(c)

(c) A person who removes personal property or debris from a drug laboratory shall secure the property and debris to prevent theft or exposing another person to any toxic or hazardous chemicals until the property and debris is appropriately disposed of or cleaned according to board rules.

Loss of Possession of Personal Belongings

Pursuant to State statutes:

CRS 25-18.5-103 (1)(b)

An owner of personal property within a structure or vehicle contaminated by illegal drug laboratory activity has ten days after the date of discovery of the laboratory or contamination to remove or clean the property according to board rules and paragraph (c) of this subsection (1). If the personal property owner fails to remove the personal property within ten days, the owner of the structure or vehicle may dispose of the personal property during the clean-up process

Follow up Testing

Contrary to common misconception, by virtue of these findings, any second test performed pursuant to CRS §38-35.7-103(2)(b) that fails to confirm the presence of methamphetamine cannot be used to release the seller from the statutory requirements to perform the required Preliminary Assessment. Since the discovery and notification have already occurred pursuant to CRS §25-18.5-103 (1)(a) and Colorado regulations 6 CCR 1014-3, any retesting, outside of a Preliminary Assessment can only be used to confirm the initial testing.

That is, pursuant to State statutes, any additional testing by another Industrial Hygienist at this property cannot be used to release the property owner from regulatory requirements to perform a Preliminary Assessment. Any additional testing by a second Industrial Hygienist can only be used if the data support these initial findings; the data are not permitted to be used to refute, rebut or counter these findings, and cannot be used to provide the seller with regulatory relief, and cannot be used in lieu of a Preliminary Assessment.

Criminal Proceedings – Public Nuisance Statutes

Pursuant to State statute CRS §16-13-303(c)(1), every building or part of a building including the ground upon which it is situated and all fixtures and contents thereof, and every vehicle, and any real property shall be deemed a class 1 public nuisance when used for the unlawful storage or possession of any controlled substance, or any other drug the possession of which is an offense under the laws of Colorado. Based on CRS §16-13-303(c)(1), the presence of extant methamphetamine in the property is *prima facie* evidence of possession of the same.

Pursuant to State statute §16-13-308(1)(a), if probable cause for the existence of a Class 1 Public Nuisance is shown to the court by means of a complaint supported by an



affidavit, the court shall issue a temporary restraining order to abate and prevent the continuance or recurrence of the nuisance or to secure property subject to forfeiture. Such temporary restraining order shall direct the County Sheriff or a peace officer to seize and, where applicable, close the public nuisance and keep the same effectually closed against its use for any purpose until further order of the court.

An alternative declaration of Public Nuisance may be found in statute §16-13-307(4), wherein an action to abate a public nuisance may be brought by the district attorney, or the attorney general with the consent of the district attorney, in the name of the people of the State of Colorado or in the name of any officer, agency, county, or municipality whose duties or functions include or relate to the subject matter of the action.

In this case, jurisdiction for the abatement of the public nuisance lies with the office of the “Governing Body.” The property lies within Denver County and pursuant to CRS §25-18.5-101(7) the office of the “Governing Body” is:

Mr. Bill Benerman
Community Protection and Emergency Response Section Manager
Denver Department of Environmental Health
Denver Department of Environmental Health
200 W Fourth Ave
Suite 300
Denver, CO 8020

FACTs will forward a copy of this report to the Governing Body on Friday, February 21, 2014. The Governing Body has the statutory authority to impose additional restrictions including, but not limited to: abate the public nuisance, close the public nuisance, seize the property until the nuisance is abated and set a time frame on the completion of abatement.

State Regulations

Pursuant to Colorado regulations 6 CCR 1014-3,⁴ following discovery and notification, a comprehensive and detailed “Preliminary Assessment” must be commissioned by the property owner and performed by a legitimate and qualified (properly trained) Industrial Hygienist who must characterize extant contamination. The content and context of the “Preliminary Assessment” is explicitly delineated by regulation. Any remediation or cleaning of the property must be based on the Industrial Hygienist’s Preliminary Assessment, and cannot occur until such assessment has been conducted.

Since discovery and notification had not, to our knowledge, taken place at the time of our visit, FACTs was not performing a “Preliminary Assessment” as that term is defined in State regulation, and this work does not meet the elements or definition of a “Preliminary Assessment” and cannot be used or otherwise substituted for a Preliminary Assessment.

⁴ Titled: Colorado Department Of Public Health And Environment, State Board Of Health, *Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories*.



ASSESSMENT PROTOCOLS

Sampling Protocol

During our screening assessment, the hypothesis was made that the subject property was devoid of detectable concentrations of methamphetamine at a specified limit of reporting and data would be collected to support the hypothesis. As such, the data quality objectives were not designed to quantify or characterize the *extent* or degree of contamination, but rather to support the statement:

Methamphetamine is not present in the property above specified levels.

Our DQOs were such that we selected a total sampling area that would result in a reportable quantity limit of 0.5 µg/100cm². That is, unless the concentration of the methamphetamine in the composite sample exceeded 0.49 µg/100cm², the laboratory would report the concentration as “below reportable limit.” The value of 0.5 µg/100cm² was selected since according to the State of Colorado Regulations, the maximum allowable concentration of methamphetamine as determined during compliance sampling is 0.5 µg/100cm²; the minimum permissible concentration of methamphetamine allowed as determined during compliance sampling for a five parted sample is 0.1 µg/100cm².

Our testing produced results that failed to support the hypothesis, and we therefore accept the null hypothesis; *viz.* the subject property conclusively contains methamphetamine at concentrations greater than the specified reporting limit. The null hypothesis that we must accept is:

Methamphetamine is present in the property above specified levels.

Our sampling indicates that if the samples were collected as part of a final clearance sampling protocol, the concentrations of methamphetamine in at least one location would have been approximately five times greater than the maximum permissible concentration of methamphetamine allowed as determined during compliance sampling.

Sample Collection

Using standard industrial hygiene methods, we collected two 5-part composite samples from ten locations within the structure. The samples were submitted to Reservoirs Laboratory, Denver, CO for quantitative analysis using gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry. A copy of the results is attached to this report.

The numerical values in the laboratory report are NOT concentrations and CANNOT be used to compare against any regulatory concentrations or any other comparative determinations.

Wipe Sample

The wipe sample media was individually wrapped commercially available Johnson & Johnson™ brand gauze pads. Each gauze material was assigned a lot number for quality



assurance and quality control (QA/QC) purposes and recorded on a log of results. Each pad was moistened with reagent grade methyl alcohol. Each batch of alcohol was assigned a lot number for QA/QC purposes and recorded on a log of results.

The sampling media were prepared off-site in small batches in a clean environment. The sample media were inserted into individually identified polyethylene centrifuge tubes with screw caps and assigned a unique sample identifier.

Field Blanks

The history of the FACTs sampling media has demonstrated a media and solvent contamination level below the analytical detection limit for the method. FACTs reagents blank information for methyl alcohol lot # A13Ø2 is less than the method detection limit for n=10 and gauze lot # G13Ø1 is less than the method detection limit for n=10. Therefore, we are confident the methamphetamine reported in the sample was a result of surface contamination and not a result of contaminated sampling materials or handling.

Field Spikes

Although not required by regulations, as part of our general QA/QC protocol, FACTs regularly submits surreptitious spikes to the analyzing laboratory. "Spiked" samples consist of randomly selecting samples that are submitted to a third party independent laboratory for the inclusion of known amounts of *d*-methamphetamine⁵ into the selected sample media. The spiked samples are then surreptitiously submitted with the normal project samples. To ensure the integrity of the spikes, laboratory personnel are unaware of the presence or nature of the spikes. The spikes allow FACTs to determine the adequacy of the laboratory in recovering known amounts of methamphetamine from the samples. Sample results reported are then corrected to the spike recovery.

In this case, we used the pooled spike recovery from all previous projects which indicates a spike recovery of 95.6% recovery (n=28, $\sigma=0.15 \mu\text{g}$). All final results were spike-corrected.

Field Duplicates

For the purposes of the data quality objectives associated with this screening evaluation, no duplicates were required, and none were collected.

Sample Results

The actual methamphetamine *concentrations* found in the sample taken at the subject property, are not required to be reported, are not germane to this discussion and cannot be used for any purpose. The numerical values of the results do not carry any meaningful or probative value, are not within our stated data quality objectives, and therefore, are not required to be reported here. Reporting the numerical concentrations frequently leads poorly trained Industrial Hygienists, sellers, and others to misunderstand and misinterpret the data. Nevertheless, for academic purposes, the results are presented in the table below.

⁵ S(+)-methamphetamine, S,S(+)-pseudoephedrine, 1S,2R(+)-ephedrine



The numerical values provided in the accompanying laboratory report are **NOT** concentrations and **CANNOT** be used to compare the data against any regulatory limit.

Table 1, below, presents the sample location information:

Sample Set 1	Sample Location	Sample Status
CM021414-01A	Living room top of mantle	Greater than reportable limit
CM021414-01B	Kitchen top of cabinets	
CM021414-01C	Powder bathroom top of window frame	
CM021414-01D	West fireplace room top of mirror	
CM021414-01E	Bird room, window frame north wall	
Sample Set 2	Sample Location	Sample Status
CM021414-02A	Furnace interior, foyer cold air return	Below reportable limit
CM021414-02B	SE Bedroom, Master bath exahust fan	
CM021414-02C	S central bedroom top of S window frame	
CM021414-02D	US bathroom N wall top of window	
CM021414-02E	US W bathroom top of mirror	

Table 1
Results of Methamphetamine Samples

CONCLUSIONS

Based on our objective sample results collected during our assessment, the subject property conclusively contains methamphetamine contamination in excess of the regulatory thresholds.

Pursuant to State statutes, the illegal drug lab has been “otherwise discovered.”

Pursuant to statute, a Preliminary Assessment must be performed pursuant to regulation by an authorized Industrial Hygienist, and a “decision statement” obtained, or the property must be demolished.

Respectfully,



Caoimhín P. Connell
Forensic Industrial Hygienist



APPENDIX A LABORATORY REPORT





Forensic Applications

Final Report

RES 282380-1

February 17, 2014

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February 17, 2014

Laboratory Code: RES
Subcontract Number: NA
Laboratory Report: RES 282380-1
Project # / P.O. #: Clay
Project Description: None Given

Caoimhin Connell
Forensic Applications
185 Bounty Hunter Ln.
Bailey CO 80421

Dear Customer,

Reservoirs Environmental, Inc. is an analytical laboratory accredited for the analysis of Environmental matrices by the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, Lab Certification #E871030. The laboratory is currently proficient in the in-house ERA PAT Program.

Reservoirs has analyzed the following sample(s) using Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS) / Gas Chromatography Flame Ionization Detector (GC/FID) per your request. The analysis has been completed in general accordance with the appropriate methodology as stated in the analysis table. Results have been sent to your office.

RES 282380-1 is the job number assigned to this study. This report is considered highly confidential and the sole property of the customer. Reservoirs Environmental, Inc. will not discuss any part of this study with personnel other than those authorized by the client. The results described in this report only apply to the samples analyzed. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval from Reservoirs Environmental, Inc. Samples will be disposed of after sixty days unless longer storage is requested. If you should have any questions about this report, please feel free to call me at 303-964-1986.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jeanne Orr", is written over a horizontal line.

Jeanne Spencer Orr
President

Analyst(s): 
Mike Schaumloeffel

RESERVOIRS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

NVLAP Accredited Laboratory #101896
AIHA Certificate of Accreditation #480 LAB ID 101533

TABLE I. ANALYSIS: METHAMPHETAMINE BY WIPE

RES Job Number: **RES 282380-1**
Client: **Forensic Applications**
Client Project Number / P.O.: **Clay**
Client Project Description: **None Given**
Date Samples Received: **February 14, 2014**
Analysis Type: **Methamphetamine by GCMS**
Turnaround: **24 Hour**
Date Samples Analyzed: **February 17, 2014**

Client ID Number	Lab ID Number	Reporting Limit** (µg)	METHAMPHETAMINE CONCENTRATION (µg)
CM021414-01	EM 1119318	0.3	1.36
CM021414-02	EM 1119319	0.3	BRL

* Unless otherwise noted all quality control samples performed within specifications established by the laboratory.

** Client specified reporting limit.

DATA QA _____

RESERVOIRS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

NVLAP Accredited Laboratory #101896
AIHA Certificate of Accreditation #480 LAB ID 101533

QUALITY CONTROL: METHAMPHETAMINE BY WIPE

RES Job Number: **RES 282380-1**
Client: **Forensic Applications**
Client Project Number / P.O.: **Clay**
Client Project Description: **None Given**
Date Samples Received: **February 14, 2014**
Analysis Type: **Methamphetamine by GCMS**
Turnaround: **24 Hour**
Date Samples Analyzed: **February 17, 2014**

Quality Control Batch	Reporting Limit ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{cm}^2$)	Matrix Blank ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{cm}^2$)	Matrix Duplicate (% RPD)	Matrix Spike (% Recovery)	Laboratory Control Sample (% Recovery)
1	0.05	BRL	0	87	80

* Unless otherwise noted all quality control samples performed within specifications established by the laboratory.

** These analytical results meet NELAC requirements.

DATA QA _____

Due Date: 2/17/14
 Due Time: _____

REILAB Reservoirs Environmental, Inc.

RES 282380

After Hours Cell Phone: 720-339-9228

CONTACT INFORMATION:

INVOICE TO: (IF DIFFERENT)

Company: **Forensic Applications, Inc.**
 Address: 185 Bounty Hunters Lane
 Bailey, CO 80421

Contact: **Caolmhin P. Connell**
 Phone: 303-903-7494
 Fax: _____
 Cell/pager: _____

Project Number and/or P.O. #: Clay
 Project Description/Location: _____

Final Data Deliverable Email Address: **admin@forensic-applications.com**

ASBESTOS LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 7am - 7pm	REQUESTED ANALYSIS	VALID MATRIX CODES	LAB NOTES:
PLM / PCM / TEM _____ RUSH (Same Day) _____ PRIORITY (Next Day) _____ STANDARD (Rush PCM = 2hr, TEM = 6hr.) CHEMISTRY LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 8am - 5pm Metal(s) / Dust _____ RUSH _____ 24 hr. _____ 3-5 Day RCRA 8 / Metals & Welding _____ RUSH _____ 5 day _____ 10 day Fume Scan / TCLP _____ RUSH _____ 3 day _____ 5 Day Organics _____ 24 hr. _____ 3 day _____ 5 Day MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 9am - 6pm E.coli O157:H7, Coliforms, Saureus _____ 24 hr. _____ 2 Day _____ 3-5 Day Salmonella, Listeria, E.coli, APC, Y & M _____ 48 Hr. _____ 3-5 Day Mold _____ RUSH _____ 24 Hr _____ 48 Hr _____ 3 Day _____ 5 Day **Turnaround times establish a laboratory priority, subject to laboratory volume and are not guaranteed. Additional fees apply for afterhours, weekends and holidays.** Special Instructions: Special Reportable Limits: 0.3 µg absolute. Please report all samples as total µg. Please use entire sample.	PLM - Short report, Long report, Point Count TEM - AHERA, Level II, 7402, ISO, +/-, Quant, Semi-quant, Micro-vac, ISO-Indirect Preps PCM - 7404, 7400B, OSHA DUST - Total, Respirable METALS - Analyte(s) RCRA 8, TCLP, Welding Fume, Metals Scan ORGANICS - METH Salmonella: +/- E.coli O157:H7: +/- Listeria: +/- Aerobic Plate Count: +/- or Quantification F.coli: +/- or Quantification Coliforms: +/- or Quantification Saureus: +/- or Quantification Y & M: +/- or Quantification Mold: +/-, Identification, Quantification	Air = A Bulk = B Dust = D Paint = P Soil = S Wipe = W Swab = SW F = Food Drinking Water = DW Waste Water = WW O = Other **ASTM E1792 approved wipe media only**	EM Number (Laboratory Use Only) 119318
Client: sample ID number _____ (Sample ID's must be unique) 1 CM021414-01 2 CM021414-02 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	MICROBIOLOGY F.coli: +/- or Quantification Coliforms: +/- or Quantification Saureus: +/- or Quantification Y & M: +/- or Quantification Mold: +/-, Identification, Quantification SPECIAL REPORTING LIMITS	Sample Volume (L) / Area Matrix Code Date Collected mm/dd/yy Time Collected hh:mm a/p # Containers W 1 02/14/14 W 1 02/14/14	

Number of samples received: _____ (Additional samples shall be listed on attached long form.)

NOTE: REI will analyze incoming samples based upon information received and will not be responsible for errors or omissions in calculations resulting from the inaccuracy of original data. By signing client/company representative agrees that submission of the following samples for requested analysis as indicated on this Chain of Custody shall constitute an analytical services agreement with payment terms of NET 30 days, failure to comply with payment terms may result in a 1.5% monthly interest surcharge.

Relinquished By: Caolmhin P. Connell Date/Time: 2/14/14 10:50 AM
 Laboratory Use Only: Nicole Stisko Date/Time: 2/14/14 10:50 AM
 Carrier: _____

Contact	Phone	Email	Fax	Date	Time	Initials	Contact	Phone	Email	Fax	Date	Time	Initials
Contact	Phone	Email	Fax	Date	Time	Initials	Contact	Phone	Email	Fax	Date	Time	Initials

Sample Condition: On Ice _____ Yes / No _____
 Temp. (F°) _____ Yes / No _____

APPENDIX B CONSULTANT'S SOQ





**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSULTANT STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

(as required by State Board of Health Regulations 6 CCR 1014-3 Section 8.21)

FACTs project name:	Clay	Form # ML15
Date Feb. 17, 2014		

Caoimhín P. Connell, has been involved in clandestine drug lab investigations 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 and was the contract Industrial Hygienist for the National Center for Atmospheric Research for over ten years. 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 (through the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice) and was the lead instructor for the CRCPI 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 Air Force, the National Safety Council, and the American Industrial Hygiene Association (of which he is a member and serves 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 also a member of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, the Occupational Hygiene Society of Ireland, the Colorado Drug Investigators Association, an appointed Full Committee 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 144 hours of highly specialized law-enforcement sensitive training in illegal drug lab operation, and under supervision of the US Drug Enforcement Agency, 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 as well as through the US NHTSA, and the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance (US Dept. of Justice). Additionally, he received extensive training in the Colorado Revised Statutes, including Title 18, Article 18 "Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992" and 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 434 assessments of illegal drug labs in Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and collected over 3, 921 samples during assessments (a 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, (State Board of Health *Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories*) and was an original team member on two of the legislative working-groups which wrote the regulations for the State of Colorado. Mr. Connell was the primary contributing author of Appendix A (*Sampling Methods And Procedures*) and Attachment to Appendix A (*Sampling Methods and Procedures Sampling Theory*) of the Colorado regulations and a US NIOSH Recommended Peer Review Expert for the NIOSH 9109 Method, *Methamphetamine*. He has been admitted as a clandestine 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 with forensic services and arguments against corrupt regulators, fraudulent industrial hygienists, and unauthorized consultants performing invalid methlab assessments.



Multijurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training

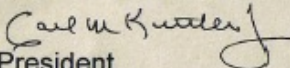


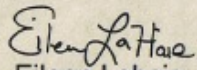
This is to certify that
Caoimhin P. Connell

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



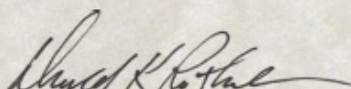
Certificate of Training

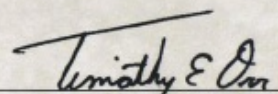
This certifies that

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



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



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

John M. [Signature]
Instructor

Frank [Signature]
Sheriff

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



Director, Law Enforcement Liaison & Education

P. Ritch Wagner
Instructor

C7954



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

Tony Binelle, CLEOA President
ARIDE Instructor

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

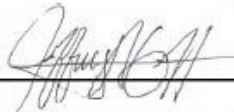
Caoimhin P Connell

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, Program Manager
Evidential Breath Alcohol Testing Program



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

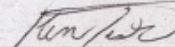
awarded to:

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



APPENDIX C

REGULATORY DECISION FLOW CHART



