



FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

**Industrial Hygiene Assessment
of an Unoccupied Property
Resulting in the Discovery of an
Illegal Drug Laboratory
At
102 Cornell Street
Colorado Springs,
CO 80911-2105**

Prepared for:

Confidential Buyer

Prepared by:

FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

185 Bounty Hunter's Lane

Bailey, CO 80421



January 30, 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- At the request of a Confidential 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 102 Cornell Street in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- On Wednesday, January 22, 2014, FACTs performed a screening site assessment and collected samples pursuant to the intent of Colorado Revised Statutes §38-35.7-103(2)(a).¹
- FACTs collected samples from 15 locations throughout the property, and composited the samples into three 5-parted composite quantitative analysis for methamphetamine.
- The sample results indicate the presence of overt, profoundly elevated concentrations of methamphetamine in excess of the regulatory and statutory levels permitted in Colorado.
- 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 500 times over the regulatory limit for a five-parted composite.
- 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 Real Estate agents, property owner(s), maintenance personnel, potential buyers, home inspectors, and any and all other personnel, except law enforcement 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.

¹ For this project, CRS 38-35.7 does not apply; 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)



- 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 6 CCR 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 El Paso 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 Wednesday, January 22, 2014, Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. (FACTs) was contracted by a confidential buyer to perform a standard Real Estate methamphetamine evaluation for the presence of methamphetamine at the residence located at 102 Cornell Street, Colorado Springs, 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 three 5-parted wipe sample composites for the quantitative determination of the presence of methamphetamine.

Personnel

The field work was performed by FACTs Industrial Hygienist, Mr. Caoimhín P. Connell, who is an Industrial Hygienist, as that term is defined in CRS §24-30-1402. A copy of Mr. Connell's SOQ is appended to this discussion.

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."

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* 1959, consisted of a single family dugout basement property approximating 3,340 square feet of interior occupiable floor space (including the garage and basement). 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 unoccupied and emptied of all chattels.

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 an illegal drug 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 and prevent entry.

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).

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

² CRS §25-18.5-103

³ CRS 38-35.7-103(3)(a)



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.

Governing Body

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

Office of the Sheriff
El Paso County Sheriff's Office
27 E Vermijo Ave.
Colorado Springs CO 80903

FACTs will forward a copy of this report to the Governing Body on Wednesday, February 5, 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 would have been approximately 500 times greater than the lowest permissible concentration of methamphetamine allowed as determined during compliance composite sampling.

Sample Collection

Using standard industrial hygiene methods, we collected a 5-part composite sample from within the structure. The sample was 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.

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 # A1302 is less than the method detection limit for n=7 and gauze lot # G1301 is less than the method detection limit for n=6. 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, σ =0.15 μ 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. However, for academic purposes, we have reported the concentrations identified.

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

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



Table 1, below, presents the sample location information:

Sample ID	Sample Location	Sample Status
CM012214-01A	Kitchen top of cabinet	4.9 µg/100cm²
CM012214-01B	Den top of closet door frame	
CM012214-01C	Furnace vent in den	
CM012214-01D	US SW BR Closet door frame	
CM012214-01E	US Bathroom top of light fixture	
CM012214-02A	NW BR top of closet door frame	7.9 µg/100cm²
CM012214-02B	NE Bath top of medicine chest	
CM012214-02C	NE BR top of closet door frame	
CM012214-02D	Garage top of electrical junction box	
CM012214-02E	Basement central ventilation duct	
CM012214-03A	NW BR Storage room top of shelf anchor	51 µg/100cm²
CM012214-03B	Bsmnt NW BR top of door jamb	
CM012214-03C	Furnace interior at blower housing	
CM012214-03D	Bsmnt utility top of pipe	
CM012214-03E	NE Bsmnt bath top of medicine chest	

**Table 1
Results of Methamphetamine Samples**

CONCLUSIONS

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



APPENDIX A LABORATORY REPORT



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:	Cornell	Form # ML15
Date Jan. 30, 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 426 assessments of illegal drug labs in Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and collected over 3,838 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

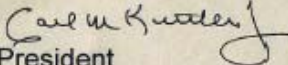
Caoimhin P. Connell

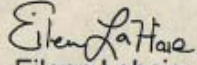
Has satisfactorily completed the following 24 hour MCTFT training course held at

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



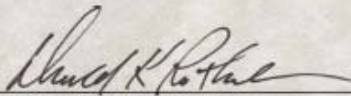
Certificate of Training

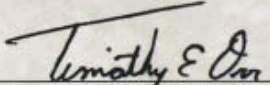
This certifies that

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

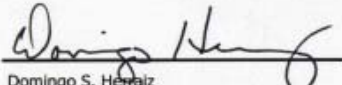
Caoimhin P. Connell

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



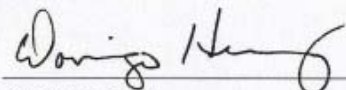
State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training

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
Great Hazard



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

[Signature]
Instructor

[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

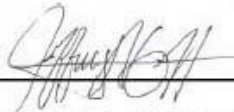
Caoimhin P Connell

User ID: 841645

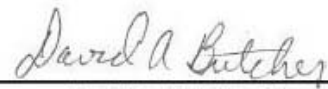
has successfully completed the "Intoxilyzer 9000 Operator Certification Course"
to determine the alcohol concentration in breath specimens pursuant to the
State Board of Health Rules Pertaining to Testing for Alcohol and Other Drugs (5 CCR, 1005-2)
Training was provided by the Evidential Breath Alcohol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

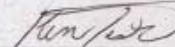
awarded to:

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

