



**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**Final Verification Sampling and  
DECISION STATEMENT  
of a  
Methamphetamine Laboratory  
Located at**

**3213 N. Prospect Street  
Colorado Springs, CO  
HUD Case 052-314038**

Prepared for:

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November 19, 2007

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On an undetermined date in 2002, Law Enforcement agents from the Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD) conducted an undisclosed enforcement action at the residence located at 3213 N. Prospect Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado (the subject property). On December 14, 2006, FACTs visited the subject property and performed cursory sampling. Four of the five cursory samples collected by FACTs contained methamphetamine; indicating widespread and significant contamination. The affirmation of methamphetamine at the property was sufficient information to constitute “discovery” and “notification” as those terms are used in pertinent state statutes and regulations.

Pursuant to Colorado State regulations,<sup>1</sup> a “Preliminary Assessment” of a clandestine drug lab was performed to characterize extant contamination, and to direct appropriate decontamination procedures. Based on our objective sampling and other observations, FACTs conclusively confirmed the presence of an illegal drug lab at the subject property and widespread and significant contamination throughout the entire residential structure and the heating system in the residential structure including all associated ductwork.

During the first week of September, 2007, a remediation company doing business as Methlab Cleanup Company, LLC performed remediation activities at the subject property.

On September 18, 2007, FACTs visited the subject property to collect final verification samples. The samples indicated that remediation was not complete, and required the contractor to return to the property to address two areas – the furnace room and the attic. The remediation contractor returned to the property and performed re-cleaning.

On October 30, 2007, FACTs visited the subject property and again performed verification sampling.

Based on the analytical results of the objective sampling performed by FACTs, and based on the totality of the circumstances, FACTs concludes that insufficient information exists to support the hypothesis that any area in the property is non-compliant. Therefore, pursuant to State Board of Health Regulations, FACTs accepts the null hypothesis, and issues this **DECISION STATEMENT** and hereby declares the subject property compliant with CRS 25-18.5-103 (2).

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<sup>1</sup> State Board Of Health *Regulations Pertaining To The Cleanup Of Methamphetamine Laboratories* 6 CCR 1014-3.



# REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

## ***Federal Requirements***

All work performed by FACTs was consistent with OSHA regulations. The Contractor was responsible for ensuring its own compliance with OSHA. FACTs is not aware of any violations of OSHA regulations during this project.

## ***State Requirements***

The Colorado State Board Of Health *Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories* (6-CCR 1014-3) become applicable when an owner of a property has received notification from a peace officer that chemicals, equipment, or supplies indicative of a drug laboratory are located at the property or when a drug laboratory is otherwise discovered and the owner of the property where the drug laboratory is located has received notice. Whenever a methlab has been so discovered, the property must be either demolished or documented as containing contaminant levels below statutory thresholds.<sup>2</sup>

After a property has been remediated, an Industrial Hygienist must test the hypothesis that the property is not compliant with State Statutes (i.e. the property contains contamination levels in excess of regulatory thresholds). As part of the hypothesis testing, the Industrial Hygienist must perform objective sampling to quantify the remaining contamination (if any).

If, based on the totality of the circumstances, the Industrial Hygienist finds insufficient evidence to support the hypothesis that any given area is non-compliant,<sup>3</sup> that area shall be deemed to be compliant with CRS §25-18.5-103 (2) and the Industrial Hygienist shall release the property.<sup>4</sup>

In order for a proper final declaration to be made, a final decontamination verification assessment must be performed by an Industrial Hygienist as defined in CRS §24-30-1402. This decontamination verification was performed by Mr. Caoimhín P. Connell, Forensic Industrial Hygienist, who meets the statutory definition and is entitled to practice Industrial Hygiene in the State of Colorado and is additionally qualified to perform the necessary testing.

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<sup>2</sup> The actual contaminants will vary based on the type of activities identified at the lab; the actual statutory threshold is incumbent on the number of samples collected as a composite or discrete samples.

<sup>3</sup> No guarantee is ever made or implied that the property is completely free of contamination. Rather, a reasonable, standardized approach to decontamination is executed.

<sup>4</sup> If objective sampling data indicates contamination is less than the cleanup level, that data may be used as *prima facie* evidence that insufficient evidence exists to support the hypothesis that any given area is non-compliant.



According to 6-CCR 1014-3, specific mandatory information must be presented in the final verification assessment. Included with this discussion, is the mandatory information as summarized in Table 1, below. Included with this package is a digital disc; this Decision Statement is not complete without the digital disc.

DOCUMENT	Included
FACTs Property description field form	Note 1
FACTs Functional space inventory field form	Note 1
FACTs Law Enforcement documentation discussion	Note 1
FACTs Field Observations field form	Note 1
FACTs Contamination migration field form	Note 1
FACTs ISDS field form	Note 1
FACTs Pre-remediation photographs	Note 1
FACTs Post-remediation photographs	<i>Carl</i>
FACTs Pre-remediation photograph log sheet field form	Note 1
FACTs Post-remediation photograph log sheet field form	<i>Carl</i>
FACTs Drawing of Cook area(s)	Note 1
FACTs Drawing of Storage area(s)	Note 1
FACTs Drawing of Waste area(s)	Note 1
FACTs Drawing General site	Note 1
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FACTs drawing of final sample locations	Note 2
FACTs health and safety procedures used in accordance with OSHA	Note 2
FACTs post-decontamination samples locations	Note 2
FACTs Analytical Laboratory Documentation Form	<i>Carl</i>
FACTs SOQ	<i>Carl</i>
FACTs Certification of procedures, results, and variations from standard practices.	<i>Carl</i>
Analytical Laboratory Reports	<i>Carl</i>
Available Law Enforcement documents	Note 1
Plumbing inspection field form (plumbing system integrity and identification of sewage disposal mechanism)	Note 1
Contractor's description of the decontamination procedures used and a description of each area that was decontaminated (as submitted by contractor)	<i>Carl</i>
Identification of common ventilation systems with adjacent units or common areas.	Note 1
A description of the analytical methods used and laboratory QA/QC requirements.	Note 2
Contractor's description of the removal procedures used and a description of areas where removal was conducted, and the materials removed (as submitted by contractor).	<i>Carl</i>
Contractor's description of the encapsulation procedures used and a description of the areas and/or materials where encapsulation was performed as submitted.	<i>Carl</i>
Contractor's description of the waste management procedures used, including handling and final disposition of wastes as submitted by contractor.	<i>Carl</i>

Note 1: See the Revised Preliminary Assessment dated April 26, 2007 included with attached CD

Note 2: Contained in the body of this discussion

**Table 1**  
**Inventory of Mandatory Information**



# VERIFICATION SAMPLING

## Sample Collection

Wipe samples were collected by FACTs in a manner consistent with State Regulation 6-CCR 1014-3. The wipe sample medium was individually wrapped commercially available Johnson & Johnson™ gauze pads (FACTs Lot # G0702). Each pad was moistened with reagent grade methyl alcohol (FACTs Lots # A0702 and A0703). Each gauze pad was prepared in a clean environment and inserted into an individually identified plastic centrifuge tube with a cap.

Prior to the collection of each sample, the Industrial Hygienist donned fresh surgical gloves. Consistent with State Regulations and good sampling theory, the location of the samples was based on professional judgment. In this case, it was FACTs' professional judgment that authoritative judgmental sampling would be appropriate.

The general sample location within each functional space was randomly identified by the input of an unpredictable number, whose output was a function of a simple algorithm. In this way, any and all surfaces had an equal probability of being sampled, and the Industrial Hygienist had no way of knowing the exact location of the sample. Once the algorithm identified the general sample location, each possible sample area was assigned a numerical value, and the final sampling location was determined by the algorithm. Each sample area was then delineated with a measured outline.

Each wipe sample was collected by methodically wiping the entire surface of the selected area with moderate pressure; first in one direction and then in the opposite direction, folding the gauze to reveal fresh material as necessary. Each sample was returned to its centrifuge tube and capped with a screw-cap.

Samples were maintained in the control of FACTs at all times, and submitted via FedEx to Analytical Chemistry, Inc. (ACI) of Tukwila, Washington. ACI is one of the laboratories identified in State regulation 6-CCR 1014-3 as being proficient in performing methamphetamine analysis.

## Sample Locations

The table below identifies the location of each verification sample.

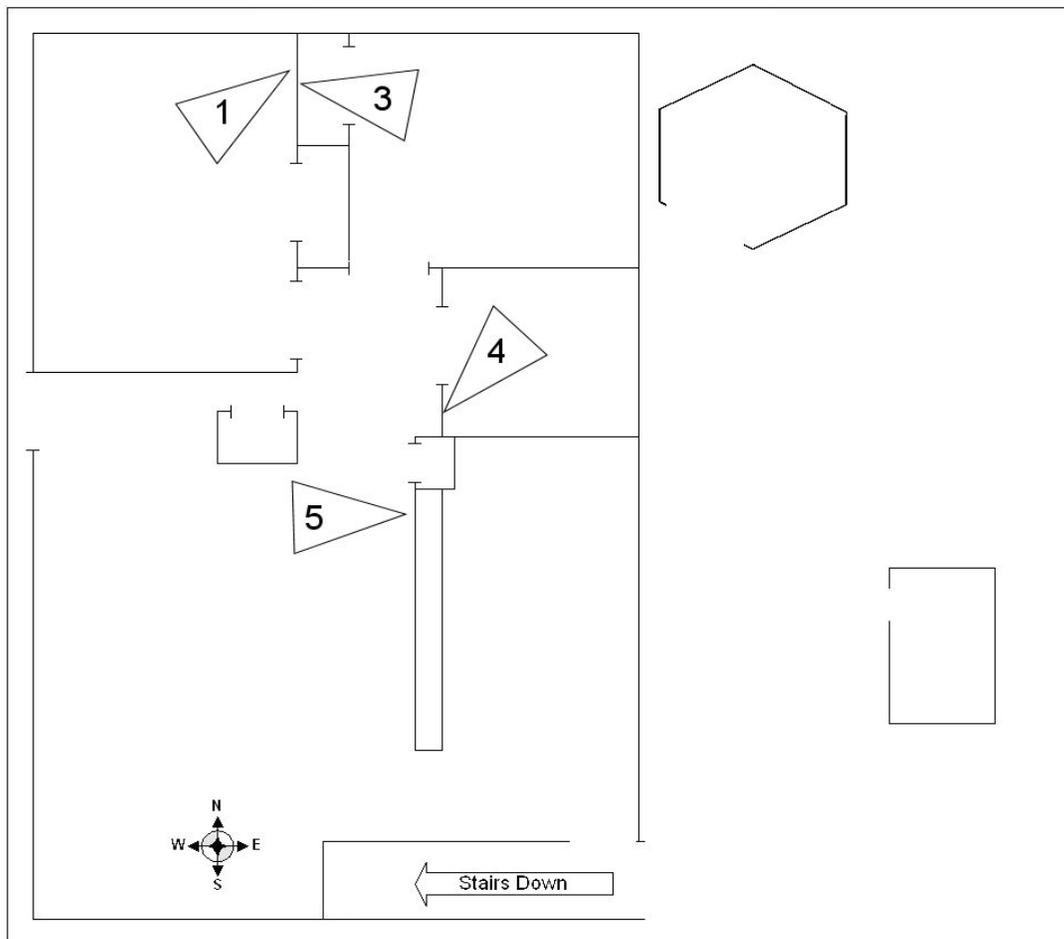
Sample ID	Location	Result µg/100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Decision Threshold	Decision Status
PM091807-01	First Floor NW Bedroom NE Wall	0.02	0.50	PASS
PM091807-02	Blank	0.01	0.50	PASS
PM091807-03	First Floor NE Bedroom W Wall in Closet	0.01	0.50	PASS
PM091807-04	First Floor Bathroom W Wall	0.01	0.50	PASS

**Table 2**  
**Summary of Final Samples**

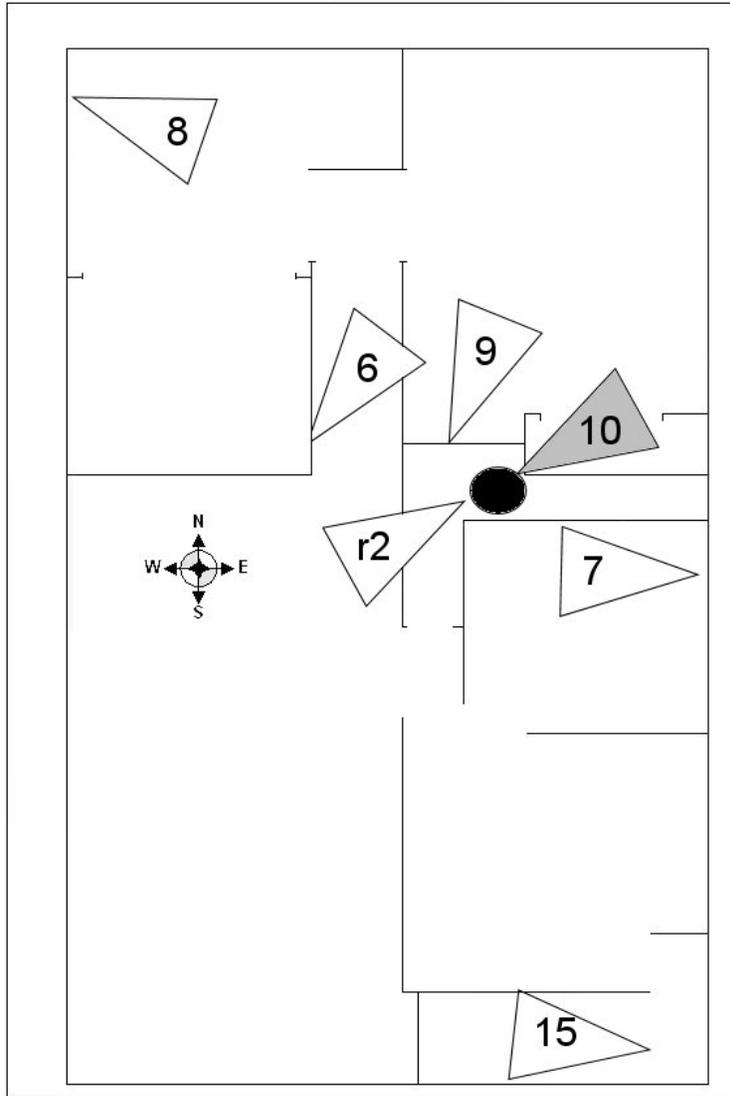


Sample ID	Location	Result µg/100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Decision Threshold	Decision Status
PM091807-05	Kitchen-Living room Functional Space	0.01	0.50	PASS
PM091807-06	Basement-Living Room/Laundry Functional Space	0.01	0.50	PASS
PM091807-07	Basement Bathroom shower wall	0.02	0.50	PASS
PM091807-08	Basement NW Bedroom W Wall	0.01	0.50	PASS
PM091807-09	Basement NE Bedroom E Wall in Closet	0.01	0.50	PASS
PM091807-10	Furnace Room iron sewer pipe	1.11	0.50	FAIL
PM091807-12	Blank	0.01	0.50	PASS
PM091807-13	Attic	4.82	0.50	FAIL
PM091807-15	Basement Under stairs	0.14	0.50	PASS
PM103007-1	Attic (Identified in drawings as "r1")	0.09	0.50	PASS
PM103007-2	Furnace Room (Identified in drawings as "r2")	0.20	0.50	PASS
PM103007-3	Blank	0.03	0.50	PASS

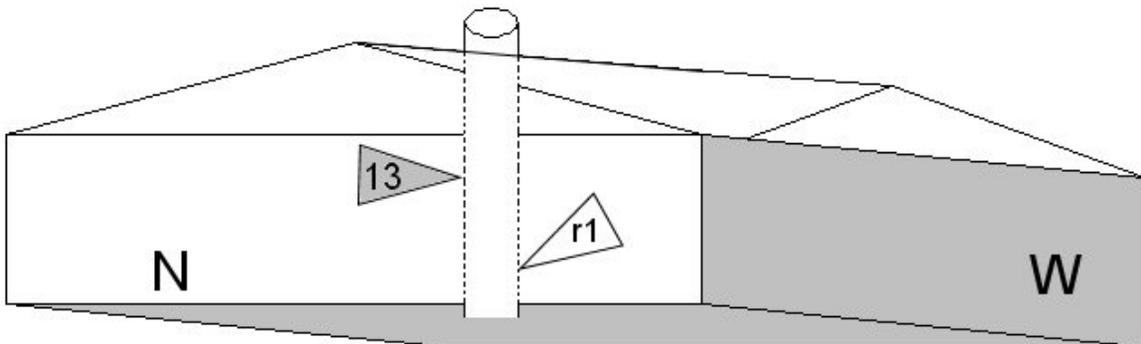
**Table 2**  
**Summary of Final Samples (continued)**



**Figure 1**  
**Final Upstairs Sample Locations (Not to scale)**



**Figure 2**  
**Final Downstairs Sample Locations (Not to scale)**



**Figure 3**  
**Final Attic Sample Locations (Not to scale)**

## **Quality Assurance / Quality Control**

The following section is not intended to be understood by the casual reader; this mandatory QA/QC section is standard SW846 style QA/QC reporting. All abbreviations are standard laboratory use. The QA/QC indicate the data meet the stated data quality objectives. Three surreptitious field blanks were collected and submitted to the analyzing laboratory. The blank was not identified to the analyzing laboratory as a blank. The identity of the field blank was unknown to sampling personnel until the actual time of sampling at which point it was randomly selected.

### **First Data Set**

MDL was 0.004 µg; LOQ was 0.03 µg; MBX <MDL; LCS 0.1 µg (RPD 0%, recovery =100%); Matrix spike 0.020 µg (RPD 5%; recovery 95%); Matrix spike Dup 0.020 µg; (RPD 10%; recovery 90%); Surrogate recovery (all samples): High 108% (Sample 2), Low 101% (Samples 3,4); FACTs reagents: MeOH lot #A0702 <MDL for n=11; Gauze lot G0702 <MDL for n=10 and >MDL for n=1 (0.04µg).

The QA/QC indicate the data met the data quality objectives; and the results appear to be biased slightly high (that is, the samples may contain less methamphetamine than reported by the laboratory).

### **Revisit Data Set**

MDL was 0.004 µg; LOQ was 0.03 µg; MBX <MDL; LCS 0.1 µg (RPD 1%, recovery =99%); Matrix spike 0.020 µg (RPD 5%; recovery 105%); Matrix spike Dup 0.020 µg; (RPD 5%; recovery 105%); Surrogate recovery (all samples): High 102% (Sample 1), Low 100% (Samples 2); FACTs reagents: MeOH lot #A0703 <MDL for n=4; Gauze lot G0702 <MDL for n=11 and >MDL for n=1 (0.04µg).

The QA/QC indicate the data met the data quality objectives; and the results appear to be biased slightly high (that is, the samples may contain less methamphetamine than reported by the laboratory).

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Diligent adherence to the State regulations does not guarantee that a remediated property will be completely free of all residual methamphetamine. Rather, the purpose of the regulations is to ensure that properties are assessed and remediated in a consistent fashion, and that verification of remediation is performed in a scientifically valid manner.

In the absence of contradictory information, wall cavities and similar inaccessible places on the property are presumed to contain *de minimis* methamphetamine residue. However, these areas are reasonably considered to be “no-contact” or “low-contact” areas, that do not present a reasonable probability of exposure. Pursuant to the current state of knowledge, and pursuant to the Regulations, “contaminant” is defined as “...a *chemical residue that may present an immediate or long-term threat to human health and the*



*environment.*” The risk models<sup>5</sup> described in the supporting documentation for 6-CCR 1014-3, suggest that exposure from these areas would not reasonably pose “an immediate or long-term threat to human health and the environment” and, therefore, the presumed residues do not meet the definition of contamination.

In post-decontamination sampling, the hypothesis is made that the area is non-compliant, and data are collected to test the hypothesis. The lack of data supporting the hypothesis leads the consultant to accept the null hypothesis and conclude that the area is compliant.

In this case, the sampling failed to demonstrate that the subject property was non-compliant. As such, pursuant to 6-CCR 1014-3, we accept the null hypothesis and find the subject property at 3213 N. Prospect Street Colorado Springs, Colorado compliant as defined in 6-CCR 1014-3. We recommend the property be released for occupancy.

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<sup>5</sup> *Support For Selection Of A Cleanup Level For Methamphetamine At Clandestine Drug Laboratories, Colorado Department Of Public Health And The Environment, February 2005*





**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

## **APPENDIX A CONTRACTOR'S SUBMITTALS**

**FACTS, INC. HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE CONTENT OR CONTEXT OF ANY CONTRACTOR SUBMITTALS. EACH CONTRACTOR, ULTIMATELY IS REQUIRED TO ENSURE THEIR OWN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL RULES AND REGULATIONS. ALL CONTRACTOR SUBMITTALS INCLUDED IN THIS APPENDIX HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED WITHOUT COMMENT. REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS, OR CLARIFICATIONS, SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE CONTRACTOR(S) IN QUESTION.**

# Meth Lab Cleanup LLC

## HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

Project Number: ***
Operations Manager: Joseph Mazzuca
Site Supervisor: Peter Riley
Plan Preparer: Julie Mazzuca
Preparation Date:
Expiration Date:

## APPROVALS

### Meth Lab Cleanup LLC President

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Operations Manager:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Site Manager:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

This Health and Safety Manual is valid only for this specific project as described in Section 3.0. It is not to be used for other projects or subsequent phases of this project without the written approval of the Operations Manager.

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## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS, ACRONYMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
Analyzer	refers to the field instrument described in Section 6.1
Atm	atmosphere
C	centigrade
Carcinogen	A substance that can cause cancer
cc	cubic centimeter
CGI	Combustible Gas Indicator
CNS	Central Nervous System
DHSM	Division Health and Safety Manager
EV	Electron volts
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
F	Fahrenheit
FID	Field Ionization Detector
HSP	Health and Safety Plan
Kg	kilogram
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
Lpm	liter per minute
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
M	meter
Mg	milligram
Mg/M3	milligram per cubic meter
ml	milliliter

Mm	millimeter
ND	Not Detected
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OBZ	Operator's Breathing Zone
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OSC	Office Safety Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PM	Project Manager
Ppb	parts per billion
Ppm	parts per million
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
SSO	Site Safety Officer
SSR	Subcontractor's Safety Representative
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

## HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

### 1.0 SUMMARY

All work performed by Meth Lab Cleanup LLC (MLCC) involving the affected property will adhere to *Colorado 6 CCR 1014-3 State Board of Health Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories* and the *Resolution of the El Paso County Board of Health, Attachment , Chapter 4, Methamphetamine Laboratory Cleanup Regulations*. All work will be performed by certified workers and supervisors and in accordance with the recommendations of Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. *Preliminary Assessment of a Methamphetamine Laboratory at 3213 N Prospect Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80907 ... Colorado Springs, CO and MCB RFP / Bid Request Form*.

Skin contact with potentially contaminated materials will be minimized by wearing personal protective clothing (as described in Section 7.0). Inhalation of vapors will be minimized by use of engineering controls and respiratory protection will be used if action levels (see 6.1) are exceeded. Ingestion of contaminated materials will be minimized by good personal hygiene during decontamination (i.e. thoroughly washing face and hands with soap and water before eating or drinking).

Protective clothing as described in Section 7.0 Additional exposure monitoring and personal protective equipment criteria are found in Sections 6.0 and 7.0, respectively.

### 2.0 APPLICABILITY

The purpose of this plan, which was developed specifically for operations at **3213 N Prospect Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80907** site, is to assign responsibilities, establish personal protection standards and mandatory safety procedures, and provide for contingencies that may arise while operations are being conducted at the site. This plan complies with, but does not replace, Federal Health and Safety Regulations as set forth in 29 CFR 1910. This plan is to be used by MLCC personnel as supplements to such rules, regulations, and guidance. The provisions of the plan are mandatory for all on-site MLCC employees engaged in hazardous or Special Waste material management activities associated with this project, which may involve health and safety hazards.

Changing and/or unanticipated site conditions may require modification of this site safety plan in order to maintain a safe and healthful work environment. Any proposed changes to this plan will be reviewed with the MLCC Operations Manager, or his replacement prior to their implementation. If this is not feasible, the Site Project Manager may modify the plan and record all changes in the field logbook. Under no circumstances will modification to this plan conflict with Federal, State, or Local Health and Safety Regulations.

### 3.0 FACILITY BACKGROUND/WORK PLAN

#### 3.1 SCOPE OF WORK

MLCC's scope of work will include providing a Site Specific Health and Safety Plan for this site. MLCC will provide: see approved Work Plan.

The site is located in \_\_3213 N Prospect Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80907

Personnel working in the area will be required to wear respirators with Organic Vapor/Acid Gas filters. All personnel on site may be required to wear one-half face respirators, tyvex suits, latex gloves, and steel toed neoprene boots. The decision on upgrading or lowering the level of PPE will be left up to MLCC's Operations Manager.

A cellular phone will be available to call 911 in the event of an emergency. Cellular service may be impaired in this area so a hard-line phone will also be located nearby.

All personnel from MLCC, will have a minimum of an 40-hour Hazardous Materials Site Worker training class, along with a Clandestine Drug Lab Decontamination License issued by Meth Lab Cleanup Company and by the States of Utah and Colorado. MLCC personnel on the site will have a current physical a doctor's opinion of fitness for duty. MLCC supervisor's workers will have a current first-aid certificate and workers will have current respirator fit tests. MLCC will be responsible for site monitoring, site control and site security, when they are at the site.

#### **4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES**

MLCC will be responsible for the health and safety of all authorized people entering or leaving the site.

MLCC will strictly adhere to the provisions of this Health and Safety Plan along with the applicable regulations issued by governmental entities.

##### **4.1 PROJECT MANAGER / OPERATIONS MANAGER**

MLCC's project manager will be on site. MLCC's project manager will be responsible for employees having the proper equipment and familiarize them with the Site Safety and Health Plan.

1. Establishing that all on-site personnel have completed a minimum of 40 hours of Health and Safety training and have appropriate medical clearance as required by 29 CFR 1910.120 and have been fit tested for the appropriate respirators;
2. Seeing that personnel are aware of the potential hazards associated with site operations;
3. Monitoring the safety performance of all personnel to see that the required work practices are employed;
4. Correcting any work practices or conditions that may result in injury or exposure to hazardous substances;
5. Preparing any accident/incident reports for activities (see Section 13.0);
6. Seeing to the completion of Plan Acceptance forms by Meth Lab Cleanup Company personnel (see Attachment A);

7. Halting site operations, if necessary, in the event of an emergency or to correct unsafe work practices; and
8. Reviewing and approving this project Health and Safety Plan.

#### **4.2 SITE SAFETY OFFICER / OPERATIONS MANAGER**

MLCC's Safety Officer will:

1. Checks with the company President to see that assigned personnel have current Fit-For-Duty medical and training authorizations;
2. Assumes any other duties as directed by the PM or DSHM;
3. Identifies all personnel with special medical problems (e.g., allergies, perforated ear drums, etc.)
4. Conducts daily safety meetings and completes the Site Safety Briefing Report (see Attachment E);
5. Provides on going review of the protection level needs a project work is performed, and informs the PM of the need to upgrade/downgrade protection levels as appropriate;
6. Sees that personnel follow decontamination procedures listed in Section 10.0;
7. Establishes monitoring of personnel and records results of exposure evaluations;
8. Halts site operations, if necessary, in the event of an emergency or to correct unsafe work practices; and
9. Reviews and approves this project Health and Safety Plan.

#### **4.3 DIVISION HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGER / OPERATIONS MANAGER**

The Division Health and Safety Manager (DSHM) shall:

1. Determine the need for periodic audits of the operation to evaluate compliance with this plan;
2. Provide health and safety support as requested by the SSO and PM;

#### **4.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Project personnel involved in on-site investigations and operations are responsible for:

1. Taking all-reasonable precautions to prevent injury to themselves and to his fellow employees;
2. Performing only those tasks that they believe they can do safely and immediately reporting any accidents and/or unsafe conditions to the SSO and PM;
3. Implementing the procedures set forth in the Health and Safety Plan and reporting any deviations from the procedures described in the Plan to the SSO or PM;
4. Notifying the PM and SSO of any special medical problems (i.e., allergies) and seeing that all on-site personnel are aware of any such problems; and
5. Reviewing project Health and Safety Plan and signing acceptance form.

#### **4.5 SUBCONTRACTOR'S SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE**

Each Subcontractor is requested to designate Subcontractor's Safety Representative (SSR), who is the subcontractor supervisor. The SSSR is responsible for the safe and healthful performance of work by his force and subcontractors. During the subcontractor's activities on-site, the SSR will perform continuing work area inspections and conduct safety meetings with the SSO. The SSR will also investigate accidents and overexposure involving subcontractor personnel.

## **5.0 JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS**

Chemicals that may be encountered on site include chemicals typically associated with a methamphetamine lab that used the red phosphorous/ephedrine method of "cooking". Typical chemicals would be hydrogen peroxide, acetone, anti-freeze, denatured alcohol HCL generators and Red Devil lye. HCL generators may continue to off-gas when they are moved. There is also a high probability that hypodermic needles will be discovered. Caution should be exercised.

These chemicals can pose a potential hazard for anyone working on site. Extreme care should be used when handling any chemicals found on site. Needle punctures also pose a risk due to the possibility of contracting Hepatitis or other diseases. No hypodermic needles were found during the Preliminary Assessment.

- Slip-trip-fall type of accidents;
- Back injuries due to improper lifting;
- Being caught in or stuck by moving equipment;
- Electrocution from contact with unprotected power lines.

### **5.1 CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

From an occupational health standpoint, the levels of contaminants may represent a significant concern. Also, the site is still under investigation, so the potential for exposure to elevated levels of contaminants may exist.

- PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA Standard)
- TLV – Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH Guidance)
- REL – Recommend Exposure Limit (NIOSH Guidance)
- STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit
- C – Ceiling

OSHA Permissible limits (PELs), ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLVs), and NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) are time weighted averages (TWAs) and are defined as concentrations for a normal 8-hour work day and 40-hour work week to which almost all workers can be repeatedly exposed without suffering adverse health effects.

Short Term Limit (STEL) is defined as the concentration to which workers can be exposed for short time periods without irritation, tissue damage, or narcosis sufficient to likely cause impairment of self-rescue or precipitate accidental injury. The STEL is a 15-minute time-weighted average that should not be exceeded at any time during the workday. OSHA, ACGIH and NIOSH for chemical exposure criteria use STELs.

A ceiling value © is a concentration that should not be exceeded at any time in any workday. OSHA, ACGIH, and NIOSH use ceiling limits for chemical exposure criteria.

The following potential exposures may exist at the site:

- Skin contact with contaminated materials is considered a potential problem at this time.
- Inhalation of dust and other airborne contaminants is a potential risk that will be minimized by the use of respiratory protection.
- Ingestion of contaminated materials, especially if poor personal hygiene is practiced.

Skin contact with potentially contaminated materials will be minimized by the use of personal protective clothing (as described in Section 7.0). Wearing respiratory protection will minimize inhalation of dust during the work process. Ingestion of contaminated materials will be minimized by the use of appropriate personal hygiene procedures during decontamination (i.e., thoroughly washing face and hands with soap and water after leaving the work area and prior to eating or drinking).

## **5.2 NOISE HAZARDS**

MLCC's personnel are in the MLCC Hearing Conservative program and have had baseline and, where appropriate, annual audiograms. Personnel will wash their hands with soap and water prior to inserting earplugs to avoid initiating ear infections.

## **5.3 UNDERGROUND UTILITIES**

There will be no excavation on this site.

## **5.4 HEAVY EQUIPMENT**

The following precautions should be observed whenever heavy equipment is in use:

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as steel-toed boots, safety glasses or goggles, and hard hats should be worn whenever such equipment is present.
- Personnel should at all times be aware of the location and operation of heavy equipment, and take precautions to avoid getting in the way of its operation. Never assume that the equipment operator sees you. Make eye contact and use hand signals to inform the operator of your intent.
- Traffic safety vests are required for personnel working near mobile heavy equipment.
- Never walk directly in back of, or to the side of, heavy equipment without the operator's knowledge.
- When an equipment operator must operate in tight quarters, the equipment subcontractor should provide a person to assist in guiding the operator's movements.
- Keep all non-essential personnel out of the work area.
- All heavy equipment that is used in the exclusion zone should remain in that zone until its task is completed. The equipment subcontractor should completely decontaminate such equipment in the designated equipment decontamination area as required.

## **6.0 EXPOSURE MONITORING PLAN**

Noise and chemical exposures may be encountered at this site. Noise levels will not be monitored. Personnel will wear hearing protection if necessary as described in Section 5.3.

## **6.1 CHEMICAL EXPOSURE MONITORING**

A Flame Ionization Detector (F.I.D.) will be used to take background readings. A Sensidyne Air Sampler will also be used to test for specific chemicals such as anhydrous ammonia.

## **6.2 DUST CONTROL**

Dust should not present a problem on this project. As indicated earlier, all personnel will wear respirators while on the site. Respiratory protection against chemicals, as well as the Hanta Virus, will be worn at all times Hanta Virus may be contracted from the droppings of Deer Mice.

This project is not in a rural setting. Even though the chances of contracting the Hanta Virus are remote, respiratory protection will be worn at all times.

## **7.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

Minimum Protective Equipment for Site Personnel:

- One-half face Respirator with Organic Vapor/Acid Gas Cartridges;
- Steel-toed boots with steel shanks;
- Ear protection; if power equipment is running.
- Tyvex suit;
- Latex boot covers if not wearing neoprene boots;
- Leather gloves with latex gloves worn beneath.
- Safety Glasses

Note: The decision is up to MLCC's Health and Safety Officer/Operations Manager for the type of Personnel Protection.

If heat stress is high, work periods may have to be adjusted and rest periods may take the bulk of the day in high heat environments. Workers shall get away from sources of heat during break periods; a shaded area with cool air movement is ideal.

Since dehydration is a contributing factor to heat related illness, replacement of lost body fluids will help prevent heat stress. It is imperative that workers do not wait to drink until they feel thirsty; replenish fluids on a regular basis.

## **8.0 SITE CONTROL**

### **8.1 GENERAL**

Barricades and barricade tape should be used to delineate a work zone for safety purposes around the work area. The barriers should be set in a 25-foot radius (as practical) around the

work area to provide sufficient maneuvering space for personnel and equipment. A short piece of barricade tape can be affixed to a secure upright to serve as a wind-direction telltale. A five-foot opening in the barricades at the support zone (upwind of the work area) will serve as the personnel and equipment entry and exit point. The personnel decontamination station will be established at this point if formal decontamination procedures are required (see 9.0). All entry to and exit from the work area will be made at this opening in order to control potential sources of contamination and leave contaminated soil and debris in the work area.

Decontamination fluids are to be handled in accordance with relevant regulations and instructions from the PM. The PM or SSO will determine an upwind evacuation area prior to each shift and all personnel will be notified of its location. A horn or other signaling device will be used to signal an evacuation in the event of an emergency. Three blasts of the horn will be the signal to immediately stop work and proceed to the evacuation area.

The SSO will provide site hazard and emergency action information to all site visitors before they enter the site.

## **8.2 WORK ZONES**

- Exclusion Zone – a 25-foot (as practical) circle around the work area will be defined before work starts. The encircled area will constitute the “Exclusion Zone”. This zone is where potentially hazardous contaminants and physical hazards to the workers will be contained. Full personal protection will be required in this area.
- Contamination Reduction Zone – a corridor leading from the Exclusion Zone will be defined and will lead from the work area to a break area. All decontamination activities will occur in the Contamination Reduction Zone. A waste container will be placed at the end of the corridor so contaminated disposal equipment can be placed inside and covered. Surface/Soil contamination in this area should be controlled using plastic sheeting. No MLCC personnel will be permitted into the Contamination Reduction Zone or Exclusion Zone unless they are in full compliance with the requirements of this Plan.
- Support Zone – A Support Zone, the outermost part of the site, must be defined for each field activity. Support equipment is located in the uncontaminated or clean area. Normal work clothes are appropriate within this zone. The location of the zone depends on factors such as accessibility, wind direction, and resources (i.e., roads, shelter, utilities).

## **9.0 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES**

Whenever personnel leave the exclusion zone/work area:

1. Remove all equipment, sample containers, and notes to the Contamination Reduction Zone;
2. Scrub boots and gloves with a stiff bristle brush and water. Wash tubs and chairs will be provided;
3. Remove hardhat;
4. Remove respirator;
5. Remove inner gloves; and
6. Wash hands and face.

The decontamination area will be covered with plastic tarp that will be replaced when torn or heavily soiled and at the end of each shift. A schematic of a “Minimum Layout of Personnel Decontamination Station” is provided in Attachment D for reference.

Each worker will be responsible for cleaning, sanitizing and storing their own respirator in accordance with manufacturer’s guidance (i.e., washing in warm water and detergent or sanitizing solution, air drying, and storing in a plastic storage bag (see Attachment H). Cartridges will be changed as soon as breakthrough occurs (detection of organic vapor odor while wearing the respirator) and at the end of each shift. Respirators will be kept in storage bags or boxes when not in use.

All spent decontamination fluids (rinse waters, etc.) shall be handled as directed by the PM and in accordance with relevant regulations.

## **9.1 SANITATION**

Potable water will be made available at the site. Drinking cups will be supplied so personnel will neither drink directly from the source of water nor have to share drinking cups. Sources on non-potable water shall be clearly labeled as such.

Unless toilet facilities are available on site or transportation is readily available to transport personnel to nearby (within five minutes) toilet facilities, portable toilet facilities, such as chemical toilets, will be provided on site if there are more than five workers and facilities are not close by.

Washing facilities will provided on site and will be located in the decontamination area or the support area. Soap, clean water, washbasins, and single-use towel will be available for personnel use.

## **9.2 DECONTAMINATION-MEDICAL EMERGENCIES**

In the event of physical injury or other serious medical concerns, immediate first-aid is to be administered in lieu of further decontamination efforts.

## **9.3 DECONTAMINATION OF TOOLS**

When all work activities have been completed, contaminated tools used by personnel will be either completely decontaminated or properly disposed as waste.

It is expected that all tools will be constructed of non-porous, non-absorbent materials. This will aid the decontamination process. Any tool, or part of a tool, which is made of a porous/absorbent material will be discarded and disposed of as a “Special Waste” if it cannot be properly decontaminated.

Tools will be placed on a decontamination pad or into a bucket and thoroughly washed using a soap solution by brushing, followed by a fresh water rinse. All visible particles are to be removed before the tool is considered clean.

## 10.0 SAFE WORK PRACTICES

### 10.1 GENERAL

1. Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, and smoking are prohibited in the contaminated or potentially contaminated area or where the possibility for the transfer of contamination exists.
2. All personnel will enter designated work areas only through the Contamination Reduction Zone. All personnel leaving an exclusion/work zone must exit through the Contaminated Reduction Zone and pass through the decontamination station as described in Section 9.0.
3. Personnel will wash their hands and face thoroughly with soap and water prior to eating, drinking, or smoking.
4. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated substances. Do not walk through puddles, pools, mud, etc. Avoid, whenever possible, kneeling on the ground, leaning or sitting on equipment or ground. Do not place monitoring equipment on potentially contaminated surfaces (i.e., ground, etc.).
5. All field crewmembers should make use of their senses to alert them to potentially dangerous situations in which they should not become involved (i.e., presence of strong, irritating, or nauseating odors).
6. Only those vehicles and equipment required to complete work tasks should be permitted within the Exclusion/Work Zone. All non-essential vehicles should remain within the Support Zone.
7. Containers, such as drums, will be moved only with the proper equipment and will secure to prevent dropping or loss of control during transport.
8. Field survey instruments will be covered with plastic or similar covering to minimize the potential for contamination.
9. No matches or lighters will be permitted in the work area, Exclusion Zone or Contamination Reduction Zone.
10. Contaminated protective equipment, such as respirators, hoses, boots, and disposable protective clothing, will not be removed from the Exclusion Zone or the decontamination area until it has been cleaned or properly packaged and labeled.
11. Prevent, to the extent possible, spillage. In the event that a spillage occurs, contain liquid if possible.
12. Prevent splashing of the contaminated materials.
13. Field crew members shall be familiar with the physical characteristics of site operations, including:
  - Wind direction in relation to contaminated area;
  - Accessibility to equipment and vehicles;
  - Communication;
  - Areas of known or suspected contamination;
  - Site access; and
  - Nearest water sources.
14. The number of personnel and equipment in the Exclusion Zone should be minimized by only to the extent consistent with work force requirements of safe site operations.
15. All wastes generated during MLCC's and/or subcontractor activities at the site will be disposed of as directed by the PM.
16. All personal protective equipment will be used as specified and required.

17. The buddy system will be used at all times when performing sampling for hazardous material when the first action level criteria have been exceeded or when working in remote areas.
18. Personnel are to immediately notify the SSO or Site Manager if any indications potential explosions or unusual conditions are observed.

## **10.2 SAMPLING PRACTICES**

For all sampling activities, the following standard safety procedures shall be employed:

1. All sampling equipment should be cleaned before proceeding to the site.
2. At the sampling site, sampling equipment should be cleaned after each use.
3. Work in “cleaner” areas should be conducted first where practical.
4. All unauthorized personnel will remain outside Exclusion Zones at all times.

## **10.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT LIST**

- Hard hat
- Safety glasses
- Ear plugs or muffs
- Steel-toed boots
- Work gloves
- Plastic sheeting (visqueen)
- Wash tubs and scrub brushes
- Decon solution (i.e., TSP)
- Folding chairs
- 5 or 10 gallon portable eyewash
- Respirator sanitizing equipment
- First Aid Kit
- Drinking water
- Gatorade or similar drink
- Type ABC fire extinguisher
- Half-face and full-face respirators (NIOSH/MSHA approved)
- Organic Vapor/Acidic Gas cartridges
- Garden sprayer
- Compressed gas horn
- Level “C” poly tyvex

## **11.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

It is MLCC’s policy to evacuate personnel from areas involved in hazardous material emergencies and to summon outside assistance from agencies with personnel trained to deal with the specific emergency. This section outlines the procedures to be followed by personnel in the event of a site emergency. These procedures are to be reviewed during the on-site safety briefings conducted by the SSO.

In the event of a fire or medical emergency, the following numbers can be called for assistance:

Police: 911  
Fire: 911  
Ambulance: 911  
Hospital: 911 / (719)-365-5000

Hospital Location: Memorial Hospital, 1400 E. Boulder St., Colorado Springs, CO

Loveland Department of Environmental Health and the regional EPA office will be contacted if there should be a spill, along with the National Response Center.

### **11.1 PLACES OF REFUGE**

In the event of a site emergency requiring evacuation, all personnel will evacuate to a designated area located a safe distance from any health or safety hazard and safely away from the area of influence. The SSO will designate a primary assembly area prior to the start of work each day. During any site evacuation, all employees shall be instructed to observe wind direction indicators. During evacuation, employees will be instructed to travel upwind or cross wind of the area of influence. The SSO will provide specific evacuation instructions, via the site emergency radio if necessary, to site personnel regarding the actual site conditions.

### **11.2 FIRE**

To protect against fires, the following special precautions must be taken:

- Before any flame-producing devices, i.e., cutting torches or welding irons, are used in the exclusion zone, the SSO must be contacted. A detailed inspection of the work area will be conducted to determine if potential fire sources exist. The fire sources must be removed to at least 35 feet away before work can commence.
- Two full 20 pound ABC fire extinguisher must be located at the work area when cutting/welding is being conducted; and
- Upon completion of the cutting/welding activities the area will be inspected for hot metal, slag, etc.

Type ABC fire extinguisher will be available on-site to contain and extinguish small fires. The local fire department should be summoned (911) in the event of any fire on site.

### **11.3 COMMUNICATION**

A communication network must be set up to alert site personnel of emergencies and to summon outside emergency assistance. Where voice communication is not feasible an alarm system (i.e., sirens, horns, etc.) should be set up to alert employees of emergencies. Radio communication may also be used to communicate with personnel in the exclusion zone. Where phone service is not readily available, radios or portable phones should be used to communicate with outside agencies. Site personnel should be trained on the use of the site emergency communication network, Emergency phone numbers should be posted at the phone or radio used for outside communication. The SSO is responsible for establishing the communication network prior to the start of work and for explaining it to all site personnel during the site safety briefing.

### **11.4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES**

### **11.4.1 Emergency Response Team**

The emergency response team will consist of employees who assume the following roles:

- Emergency Care Providers
- Provide first aid/CPR as needed
- Communicator

The role of the communicator is to maintain contact with appropriate emergency services, providing as much information as possible, such as the number injured, the type and extent of injuries, and the exact location of the accident scene. The communicator should be located as close to the scene as possible in order to transmit to the emergency care providers any additional instructions that may be given by emergency services personnel in route.

- Site Supervisor

The site supervisor (usually the SSO) should survey and assess existing and potential hazards, evacuate personnel as needed, and contain the hazard. Follow up responsibilities include replacing or repairing damaged equipment, documenting the incident, and notifying appropriate personnel/agencies described under incident reporting. It also includes reviewing and revising site safety and contingency plans as necessary.

In the event of any emergency, follow the procedure outlined in Figure 11.1. Notify site personnel of the situation. Survey the scene to determine if the situation is safe, to determine what happened, and to search for other victims.

## **11.5 MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

All MLCC's supervisors on site will hold a current certificate in American Red Cross Standard First Aid. This training provides four hours of Adult CPR and eight hours of basic First Aid. If a medical emergency exists consult the emergency phone number list and request an ambulance immediately. Perform First Aid/CPR as necessary, stabilize the injured, decontaminate if necessary, and extricate ONLY if the environment they are in is safe and ONLY if the rescuers are appropriately protected for potential hazards they may encounter during the rescue. This is particularly appropriate for confined space entry. The rescuers should not perform confined space entry rescue unless they are adequately protected and have appropriate equipment. When emergency services personnel arrive, communicate all first aid activities that have occurred. Transfer responsibility for care of the injured/ill to the emergency services personnel.

The following items and emergency response equipment will be located within easy access at all times:

- First Aid Kit;
- American Red Cross Standard First Aid Manual;
- Eyewash- a 15 minute eyewash or an appropriate amount of portable sterile eyewash bottles will be available on site for flushing foreign particles or contaminants out of the

eyes. The SSO will demonstrate the proper operation of the unit(s) prior to the start of work;

- Emergency Phone Numbers List;
- Portable radios for emergency communications in remote areas; and
- Cellular phone.

## **11.6 INCIDENT REPORT**

All site injuries and illnesses must be reported to the SSO and PM immediately following first aid treatment. The worker will also notify the DHSM. Work is to be stopped until the PM or SSO and DHSM have determined the cause of the incident and have taken the appropriate action to prevent a reoccurrence. Any injury or illness, regardless of severity, is to be reported to the DHSM on the accident report form (see Attachment C).

## **12.0 TRAINING AND MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE**

All site personnel will have met the requirement of 29 CFR 1910.120 (e), including:

- Eighty hours or initial off-site training or its recognized equivalent;
- Training and certification as a clandestine drug lab decontamination technician;
- Eight hours of annual refresher training for all personnel;
- Eight hours of supervisor training for personnel serving as Site Safety Officers;
- Three days of work activity under the supervision of a trained and experienced supervisor;
- Confined Space Entry training prior to performing confined space entries;
- Current physical to meet CFR 1910.120.

All site personnel are participating in medical surveillance programs that meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (f). The PM will maintain current copies of training certificates and statements of medical program participation for all site personnel.

In addition, all site personnel will review this HSP and sign a copy of the safety plan compliance agreement, which is found in Attachment A. The PM will maintain these agreements at the site, and forward them to the DHSM at the conclusion of the operation.

Prior to the start of operations at the site, the SSO will conduct a site safety briefing, which will include all personnel involved in site operations. At this meeting, the SSO will discuss:

- Contents of this HSP;
- Types of hazards at the site and means for minimizing exposure to them;
- The type of monitoring that will be performed;
- Action levels for upgrade and downgrade of personal protective equipment;
- Person protective equipment that will be used;
- Decontamination protocol;
- Site control measures, including safe operating practices and communication;
- Location and use of emergency equipment; and
- Evacuation signals and procedures.

Subsequent site safety briefings will be conducted prior to each shift to review pertinent safety issues, discuss any problems, and outline safety aspects of the shift's tasks.

For briefing, the SSO will complete a Site Safety Briefing form (see Attachment E) and submit each on a regular basis to the DHSM.

### **13.0 RECORD KEEPING**

The PM and SSO are responsible for site record keeping. Prior to the start of work, they will review this plan. If there are no changes to be made they will sign the approval form and forward a copy to the DHSM.

All personnel will review the HSP and sign the plan acceptance form in Attachment A. Copies of these forms will be forwarded to the DHSM.

The SSO will conduct a Site Safety Briefing in accordance with Section 12 prior to each shift and have all attendees sign the form in Attachment E. Copies will be forwarded to the DHSM.

Any accident or exposure incident will be investigated and the form in Attachment C. will be completed and forwarded to the office administrative manager and the DHSM.

All instrument readings and calibration, PPE use and changes, health and safety-related issues, and deviations for or problems with this HSP will be recorded in the Field Log. These portions of the Log will be transmitted to the DHSM for review at the completion of field operations.

**Attachment A**

**SAFETY PLAN COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT**

Plan for the project. I have reviewed the plan, understand it, and agree to comply with all of its provisions. I understand that I could be prohibited from working on the project for violating any of the health and safety requirements specified in the plan.

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FIRM: \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTACHMENT B  
HOSPITAL ROUTE MAP**

**Address:**

**ATTACHMENT C**  
**ACCIDENT REPORT FORM**

**See Accident Report Blank**

**ATTACHMENT D**  
**PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION STATION LAYOUT**

**MLCC established a decon station at the response unit. Area was decontaminated then isolated.**

**ATTACHMENT E**  
**SITE SAFETY BRIEFINGS**

**See Preliminary Site Assessment & Hazard Evaluation**

## **ATTACHMENT F**

### **RESPIRATOR INSPECTION PROCEDURES**

Air-purifying respirators should be checked as follows before and after each use:

1. Examine the face piece for:
  - ✓ Excessive dirt;
  - ✓ Cracks, tears, holes, or physical distortion of shape from improper storage;
  - ✓ Inflexibility of rubber face piece (stretch and knead to restore flexibility);
  - ✓ Cracked or badly scratched lenses in full face pieces;
  - ✓ Incorrectly mounted full face piece lenses or broken mounting clips;
  - ✓ Cracked or broken air-purifying element holder(s), badly worn threads, or missing gasket(s) if required.
  
2. Examine the head straps or head harness for:
  - ✓ Breaks;
  - ✓ Loss of elasticity;
  - ✓ Broken or malfunctioning buckles and attachments;

- ✓ Excessively worn serration on head harness, which might permit slippage (full face pieces only).
3. Examine the inhalation and exhalation valves for the following after removing its cover:
- ✓ Foreign Material, such as detergent residue, dust particles, or human hair under the valve seat;
  - ✓ Cracks, tears, or distortion in the valve material;
  - ✓ Improper insertion of the valve body in the face piece;
  - ✓ Cracks, breaks, or chips in the valve body, particularly in the sealing surface;
  - ✓ Missing or defective valve cover;
  - ✓ Improper installation of the valve in the valve body.
4. Examine the air-purifying element for:
- ✓ Incorrect cartridge, canister, or filter for the hazard;
  - ✓ Incorrect installation, loose connections, missing or worn gasket, or cross threading in the holder;
  - ✓ Expired shelf-life date on the cartridge or canister;
  - ✓ Cracks or dents in the outside case of the filter, cartridge or canister, indicated by the absence of sealing material, tape, foil, etc., over the inlet.
5. If the device has a corrugated breathing tube, examine it for:
- ✓ Broken or missing end connectors;
  - ✓ Missing or loose hose clamps;
  - ✓ Deterioration, determined by stretching the tube and looking for cracks.

## QUALITATIVE FIT TEST PROCEDURES

An employee shall be allowed to use only the specific make(s) and model(s) of air purifying respirators for which the person has obtained a satisfactory fit verified through fit testing procedures. An employee is not permitted to use any respirator not previously fit tested or if the results of the fit test indicated that the person was unable to obtain a satisfactory fit.

The following negative and positive pressure tests should be used each time a respirator is donned to check the face to face-seal fit.

- ✓ Negative Pressure Sealing Checks for Tightly Fitting Air Purifying Respirators

The wearer performs this test after donning an air-purifying respirator. The test consists of closing off the inlets of the cartridge(s), canister or filters by covering them with the palm(s) of the hand(s) so that air cannot pass, inhaling gently and holding one's breath for at least ten seconds. If a face piece collapses slightly and no inward leakage of air into the face piece is detected, it can be reasonably assumed that the fit of the respirator to the wearer is satisfactory.

This is used only as a gross determination of fit when the respirator is to be worn in relatively toxic atmospheres. Nonetheless, this test shall be used each time prior to entering a toxic atmosphere.

- ✓ Positive Pressure Seal Check for Air Purifying Respirators with Inhalation and Exhalation Valves

This test is very much like the negative pressure sealing check, above and is conducted by closing off the exhalation valve and exhaling gently. The fit is considered satisfactory if a slight positive pressure can be built up inside the face piece for at least 10 seconds without detecting any outward leakage of air between the sealing surface of the face piece and the wearer's face.

This test is also used only as a gross determination of fit when the respirator is to be worn in relatively toxic atmospheres; this test shall be used each time prior to entering a toxic atmosphere.



Client: Meth Lab Cleanup Co.  
 Address: 1628 E. Tall Timber Loop, Post Falls, ID 83854  
 Site Location: 3213 N. Prospect  
 Report Date: September 17, 2007  
 Date of Analysis: September 17, 2007

Report No.: MET0911

**Morse Environmental, Inc.**

PO Box 1557  
 Auburn, WA 98071

**MetroLab**



Report of Analytical Results

p.1

Sample No.	Area Sampled	Analysis	Method	Result	Units	Result	Units
1	Basement	Meth	GC/MS	<0.02	ug/100cm <sup>2</sup>	<0.08	ug/300cm <sup>2</sup>
2	Main	Meth	GC/MS	<0.02	ug/100cm <sup>2</sup>	<0.08	ug/300cm <sup>2</sup>
3	Attic	Meth	GC/MS	0.27	ug/100cm <sup>2</sup>	0.82	ug/300cm <sup>2</sup>
Blank	Method Blank	Meth	GC/MS	<0.02	ug/100cm <sup>2</sup>		

**Legacy Laboratory Services**

1225 NE 2nd Ave.  
 Portland, OR 97232

<0.02 ug/100cm<sup>2</sup> = No Methamphetamine Detected

Office: 253.887.1550  
 Fax: 253.887.1449

Chadrick Morse  
 Principal Chemist  
 Morse Environmental, Inc.

Robert Hara  
 Toxicologist  
 Legacy Metrolab

MDL= Method Detection Limit by 40 CFR Part 136 Appendix B Method, 0.018 ug/mL.  
 PQL=Practical Quantitative Limit 0.018 ug/100cm<sup>2</sup>

Client: Meth Lab Cleanup Co.  
 Address: 1628 E. Tall Timber Loop, Post Falls, ID 83854  
 Site Location: 3213 N. Prospect  
 Report Date: September 17, 2007  
 Date of Analysis: September 17, 2007



Report No.: MET0911

Quality Control/Quality Assurance Report  
 p.2

**Morse Environmental, Inc.**  
 PO Box 1557  
 Auburn, WA 98071

Quality Assurance	CV	Units	LV	Units	Percent Recovery
Lab Blank:	ND	ug/mL	ND	ug/mL	
Method Blank:	ND	ug/mL	ND	ug/mL	
Matrix Spike:	614	ng/100cm <sup>2</sup>	600	ng/100cm <sup>2</sup>	98%

**MetroLab**



Quality Control	CV	Units	LV	Units	Percent Recovery
Check Standard 1:	577	ng/mL	583	ng/mL	101%
Check Standard 2:	577	ng/mL	586	ng/mL	102%
Surrogate 1:	567	ng/mL	589	ng/mL	104%
Surrogate 2:	567	ng/mL	622	ng/mL	110%

**Legacy Laboratory Services**  
 1225 NE 2nd Ave.  
 Portland, OR 97232

Surrogate=Amphetamine, Check Standard=Methamphetamine  
 CV=Control Value, LV=Lab Value, Surrogate/Control Value Must Be +/- 20%

Office: 253.887.1550  
 Fax: 253.887.1449

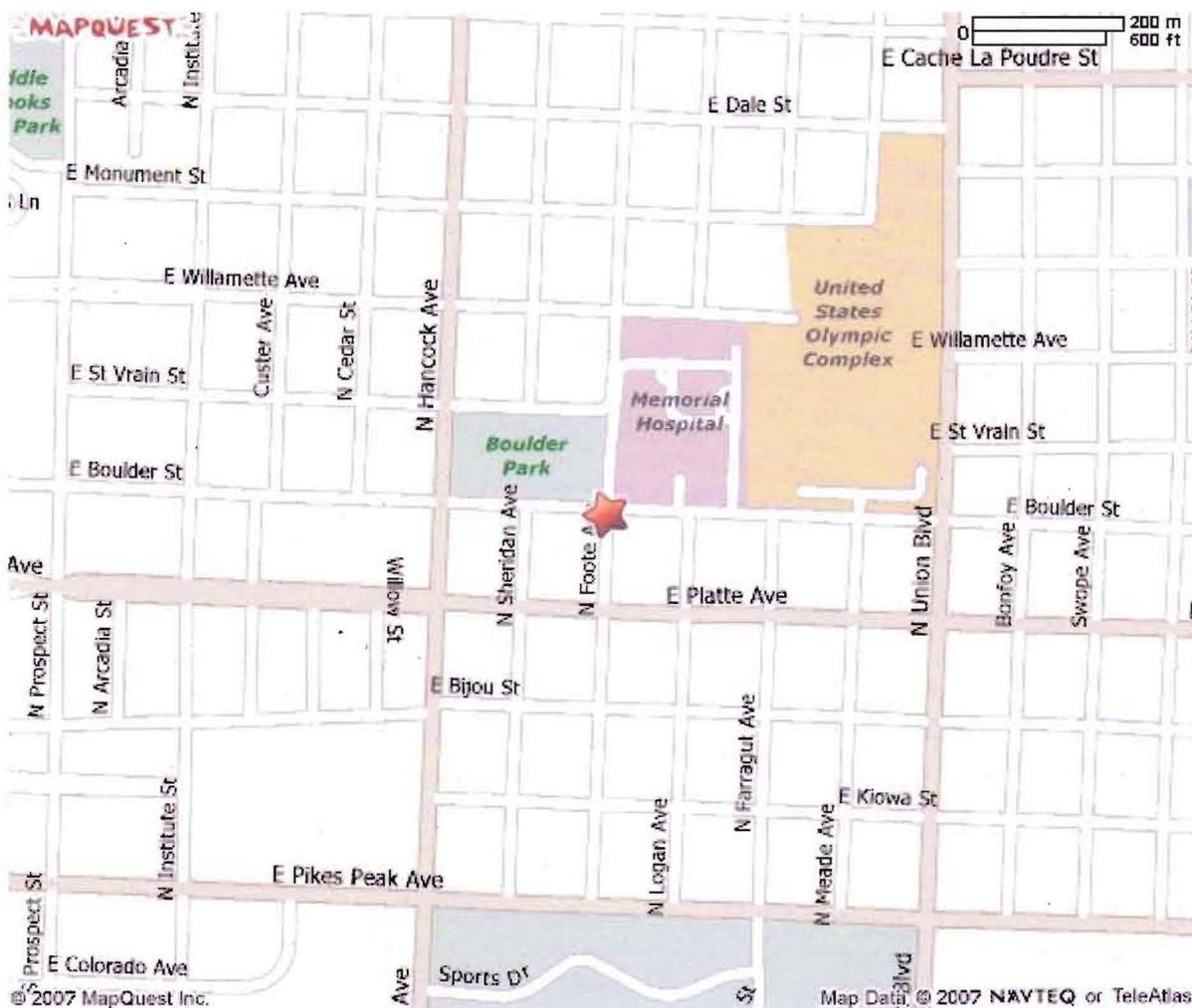




1400 E Boulder St  
Colorado Springs CO  
80909-5533 US

**Notes:**

Only text visible within note field will print.



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Department of Environmental Quality  
Division of Environmental Response and Remediation

Certifies that

**Joseph K. Mazzuca**

has met the requirements of a

**Decontamination Specialist**

in accordance with Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 9, Illegal Drug Operations Site Reporting and Decontamination Act  
and R311-500 and R311-501 U.A.C. and is eligible to perform decontamination of contaminated property  
under the Illegal Drug Operations Site Reporting and Decontamination Act.



DS 0606-07  
Certificate Number

Executive Secretary

June 23, 2008  
Expiration Date

# McGillivray Environmental

P.O. Box 1041  
Osburn Id. 83849

This Certifies that  
Joseph Mazzuca  
Has successfully completed  
40 Hour Hazardous Waste and Emergency Response Course  
in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120

Certificate# ME070904-04

Level of P.P.E. student donned and doffed: xA xB xC xD



07-09-04

Date issued

Instructor Kip R. McGillivray

# 8 Hour Annual Refresher Course

This certificate is awarded to

*Julie Maguica*

For Attendance in the 8 Hour Annual Refresher Course per 1910.120

Aaliance Environmental & Construction, LLC.



*Robert W. Well*

Signature

*6/1/2007*

Date

*Julie Maguica*

Signature

*6-2-2007*

Date

# 8 Hour Annual Refresher Course

This certificate is awarded to

*Joe Mazuca*

For Attendance in the 8 Hour Annual Refresher Course per 1910.120

**Aaliance Environmental & Construction, LLC.**



*Robert Webb*  
Signature

*6/1/2007*  
Date

*Joe Mazuca*  
Signature

*6-1-07*  
Date

# McGillivray Environmental

P.O. Box 1041  
Osburn Id. 83849

This Certifies that  
Julie A. Roche  
Has successfully completed  
40 Hour Hazardous Waste and Emergency Response Course  
in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120

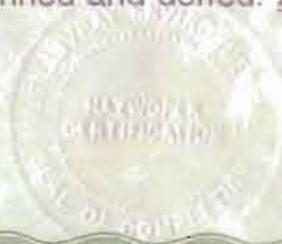
Certificate# ME071703-03

ME

Level of P.P.E. student donned and doffed: A B C D

07-17-03

Date issued



*Kip R. McGillivray*

Instructor Kip R. McGillivray

Department of Environmental Quality  
Division of Environmental Response and Remediation

Certifies that

**Julie A. Mazzuca**

has met the requirements of a

**Decontamination Specialist**

in accordance with Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 9, Illegal Drug Operations Site Reporting and Decontamination Act  
and R311-500 and R311-501 U.A.C. and is eligible to perform decontamination of contaminated property  
under the Illegal Drug Operations Site Reporting and Decontamination Act.



DS 0606-06  
Certificate Number

Executive Secretary

June 23, 2008  
Expiration Date

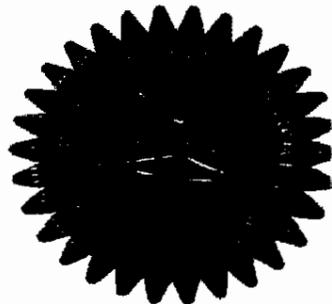
# CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

## KIRT BROWN

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED  
**CLANDESTINE DRUG LAB  
DECONTAMINATION TRAINING**  
DECEMBER 7TH-9TH, 2006

CONDUCTED BY

METH LAB CLEANUP COMPANY



*[Handwritten Signature]*  
SIGNATURE

DATE  
12/9/2006

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
SIGNATURE

DATE



# CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

## PETER RILEY

**HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED  
CLANDESTINE DRUG LAB  
DECONTAMINATION TRAINING  
SEPTEMBER 28TH-30TH, 2006**

CONDUCTED BY

**METH LAB CLEANUP COMPANY**



SIGNATURE  
*Peter Riley*

SIGNATURE

DATE  
*10/2/06*

DATE



# THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINERS

certif/ that

**Kurt Brown**

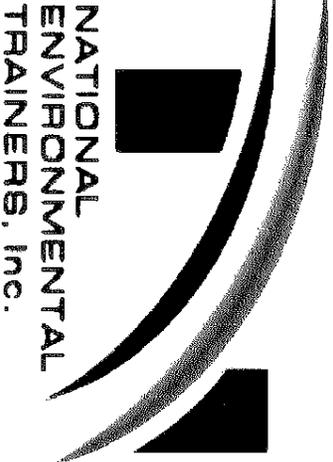
has satisfactorily passed an exam and completed a 40 hour training course entitled **“Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response”**

meeting the requirements identified in Title 29 CFR 1910.120 (OSHA HAZWOPER Regulations). This course has been awarded 5.0 Industrial Hygiene CM Points by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene-Approval Number 13334. This course is eligible for 3.33 Continuance of Certification (COC) points from the Board of Certified Safety Professionals.

Signature of Instructor



Clay A. Bednarz, MS, RPIH



December 27, 2006

# THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINERS

certify that

**Aaron Heaston**

has satisfactorily passed an exam and completed a 40 hour training course entitled  
**“Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response”**  
meeting the requirements identified in Title 29 CFR 1910.120 (OSHA HAZWOPER Regulations). This course has been  
awarded 5.0 Industrial Hygiene CM Points by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene-Approval Number 13334. This course is  
eligible for 3.33 Continuance of Certification (COC) points from the Board of Certified Safety Professionals.



March 10, 2007

Signature of Instructor

Clay A. Bednarz, MS, RPIH

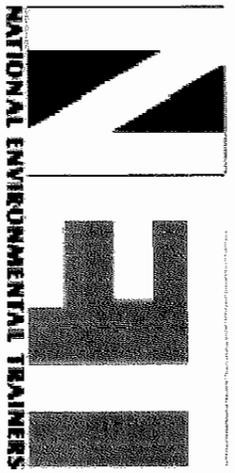
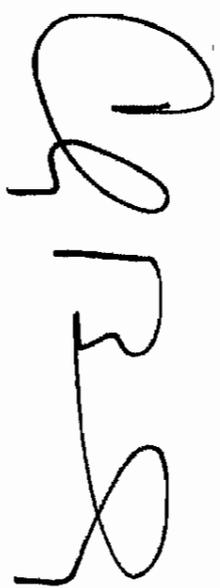
# THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINERS

certify that

**Peter Riley**

has satisfactorily passed an exam and completed a 40 hour training course entitled  
**“Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response”**  
meeting the requirements identified in Title 29 CFR 1910.120. This course has been awarded 5.0 Industrial Hygiene CM Points  
by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene-Approval Number 13334. This course is eligible for 3.33 Continuance of  
Certification (COC) points from the Board of Certified Safety Professionals.

Signature of Instructor



October 10, 2006

Clay A. Bednarz, MS, RPIH

# THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINERS

certify that

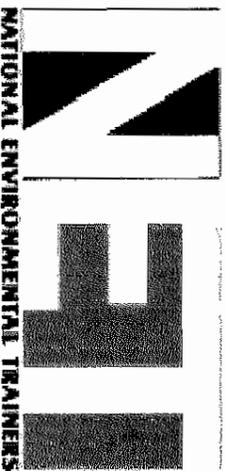
**Peter Riley**

has satisfactorily passed an exam and completed an 8-hour Supervisor training course entitled  
**“Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response”**

meeting the requirements identified in Title 29 CFR 1910.120. This course has been awarded 1.0 Industrial Hygiene CM  
Points by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene-Approval Number 13334. This course is also eligible for .66

Continuance of Certification (COC) points from the Board of Certified Safety Professionals.

Signature of Instructor



October 12, 2006

Clay A. Bednarz, MS, RPIH



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

243 Israel Road SE, Town Center 3 \* P.O. Box 47825 Olympia, WA 98504-7825

TDD Relay Service (800) 833-6388

June 26, 2007

Meth Lab Cleanup Company LLC  
1628 E. Tall Timber Loop  
Post Falls, Idaho 83854-7282

Dear Joe & Julie Mazzuca:

You have met the criteria for CDL Decontamination Training Provider certification for worker and supervisor courses. Your company web and email links have been posted at our web site.

To ensure continued certification, you must reapply one month prior to your expiration date on June 22, 2009. Applications can be downloaded from our website at [www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/ts/CDL/](http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/ts/CDL/). The company web and email links have been posted at our site. Please call with any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gregory B. McKnight II".

Gregory B. McKnight II, Program Coordinator  
Clandestine Drug Lab Program

Enclosure

# Idaho State University

Know all persons that we the State Board of Education,  
upon the recommendation of the President and the Faculty  
of the Idaho State University have admitted

Julie Roche

to the degree of  
Master of Science  
Hazardous Waste Management

with all the rights and responsibilities pertaining thereto  
In Testimony Whereof, we have subscribed our names on this fourth day  
of August, nineteen hundred and ninety-four.



*Keith S. Lindley*  
President State Board of Education

*Ed. C. [Signature]*  
President of Idaho State University

*Joseph L. Parkinson*  
Secretary State Board of Education

**Julie Mazzuca**



**'07**

**Certified CML  
Cleanup Contractor**

Authorized by  
**State of Tennessee**  
Department of  
Environment & Conservation

*James H. Style*  
Commissioner

CN-1246

**Julie Mazzuca**



**'07**

**Certified CML  
HYGIENIST**

Authorized by  
**State of Tennessee**  
Department of  
Environment & Conservation

*James H. Style*  
Commissioner

CN-1245

**PROCLAMATION TO  
AFFIRM THAT**



**Julie A. Mazzuca RPIH**

Having met the Education and Experience requirements as defined by the Registration Committee of this organization is designated a

**REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST**

UNTIL: March 31, 2008 APIH Registry No.: 09190305

*Jim D. Hundert*  
Chairman, Registration Committee



**INTERNATIONAL  
INDOOR AIR QUALITY  
COMMISSION**

**I.I.A.Q.C.**

**INDOOR AIR QUALITY  
CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL.**

Name: Julie Mazzuca  
IAQCP#: MICP# M833 Valid Thru: 2/07

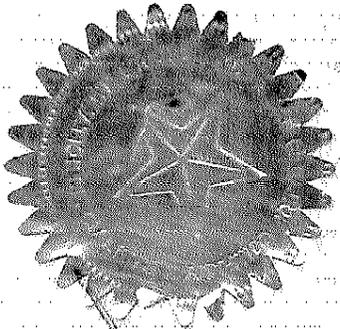
# CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

ADAM PETRZILKA

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED  
CLANDESTINE DRUG LAB  
DECONTAMINATION TRAINING  
APRIL 13TH & 14TH, 2007

CONDUCTED BY

METH LAB CLEANUP COMPANY



SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE

*April 15, 2007*  
*John A. Nyquist*

DATE

DATE

*2/14/2007*

Un-Do the  
Dirty Deed



# THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINERS

certify that

**Adam Petrzilka**

has satisfactorily passed an exam and completed a 40 hour training course entitled  
**“Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response”**  
meeting the requirements identified in Title 29 CFR 1910.120 (OSHA HAZWOPER Regulations). This course has been  
awarded 5.0 Industrial Hygiene CM Points by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene-Approval Number 13334. This course is  
eligible for 3.33 Continuance of Certification (COC) points from the Board of Certified Safety Professionals.



April 14, 2007

Signature of Instructor

Clay A. Bednarz, MS, RPIH

## WORK PLAN

**To:** Ms. Kimberly Phillips, CMCA / P.M.  
Michaelson, Connor & Boul, Inc.  
4500 #1060 Cherry Creek South  
Glendale, CO 80246

**Date:** August 2, 2007  
**Project Manager:** Joe Mazzuca  
**RPIH:** Julie Mazzuca  
Prospect St – Parcel #63322-07-027  
**FHA Case#:** 052-314038

**Job Description:** Test for asbestos; abate if required. Decontaminate residual methamphetamine at the residence located at

**3213 N Prospect Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80907**

**MLCC Project # 1196**

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All work performed by Meth Lab Cleanup LLC (MLCC) and its subcontractors involving the affected property will adhere to *Colorado 6 CCR 1014-3 State Board of Health Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories* and the *Resolution of the El Paso County Board of Health, Attachment , Chapter 4, Methamphetamine Laboratory Cleanup Regulations*.

All work will be performed by certified workers and supervisors and in accordance with the recommendations of Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. *Preliminary Assessment of a Methamphetamine Laboratory at (above)... Colorado Springs, CO* and MCB RFP / Bid Request Form.

All personnel are OSHA 40 hour HAZWOPER certified.

All personnel will wear a minimum of LEVEL C PPE in accordance with OSHA 1910.120 subpart 1 and 1910.1030 BBP requirements and will utilize organic vapor/acid gas respirator cartridges.

All workers are certified in Clandestine Drug Lab Decontamination by Meth Lab Cleanup LLC; certified training providers.

**List of Personnel involved on this project:**

- Julie Mazzuca, RPIH
- Joseph Mazzuca, Operations/Project Manager
- Peter Riley, On Site Supervisor
- Bill Coye, Safety & Health Supervisor
- Kurt Brown, Decontamination Technician
- Aaron Heaston, Decontamination Technician
- Adam Petrzilka, Decontamination Technician

Prior to commencement of work each day, a daily pre job briefing shall be conducted in accordance with CFR 1919.120 and MLCC Hazard Communication Program. Special consideration shall be given to the working conditions of the technicians while working in all areas of this project with regard to heat, more specifically the attic areas. It shall be the responsibility of the onsite supervisor to make appropriate recommendations to prevent and reduce the potential for heat induced illness by establishing either a working time rotation schedule or establishing adequate ventilation in areas of extreme heat when necessary and to provide for adequate hydration as outlined in section 7.0 of the MLCC Health & Safety Manual.

---

### Scope of Work:

**Phase I** \_\_\_\_\_

- Submission of Decontamination Permit Application & Fees to the El Paso County Department of Health.

**Phase II** \_\_\_\_\_

- Asbestos inspection prior to the removal of the furnace system and ducting.

*NOTE: It has been determined that the removal of the HVAC system can be accomplished without removing or disturbing any potentially asbestos contaminated materials i.e. sheet rock. There fore, no asbestos assessment or sampling is necessary.*

### **Phase III**

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- Establish environmental containment i.e. negative air pressure, and install critical barriers.

### **Phase IV – Attic Decontamination – Functional Space 11**

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- Negative Air will be established at the gable end vent.
- Remove all blown in insulation and miscellaneous debris and any HVAC ducting which may be encountered, also including any exhaust or chimney pipe which may penetrate the attic from the main level and exiting through the roof. Critical barriers will be installed at each of these locations as soon as is practical. Insulation will be double bagged, and removed with all other debris via the access panel and deposited into the transport container.
- The entire area of the attic will be vacuumed with HEPA filtration which is capable of filtering to .3 microns.
- The entire attic will be pre sprayed with a cleaning solution and scrubbed. Once the pre spray and scrub is complete, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned by mechanical extraction utilizing the same cleaning solution. All effluents created during this cleaning process are captured during the process and deposited into a retrieval tank.
- At any time that it is necessary to empty the retrieval tank, the effluent will be PH tested for neutrality and disposed of on site via the municipal sewage system.

### **Phase V**

---

- Remove and dispose of all interior debris; i.e. clothing, furniture, dishes, linens, curtains, window treatments, personal items, appliances, HVAC system and duct work, exhaust fans, carpeting, padding and tack strips, and any other remaining items.

*NOTE; Waste Management of Colorado Springs, CO will provide approved transport container/s and dispose of all debris as special waste.*

*Prior to delivery of container/s, a waste profile will be submitted for approval.*

*All debris will be manifested and a Certificate of Disposal will be generated by the transporter at the time of delivery and will be included in the final report.*

### **Phase VI**

---

- Decontaminate all exposed surfaces of the interior of the structure (approx. 864 sq ft) by;
  1. Pre spraying all surfaces with industrial detergent
  2. Scrubbing all surfaces with an industrial detergent
  3. Pressure washer rinse and or mechanical extraction of all surfaces
- All cleaning effluent will be collected and PH tested for neutrality and disposed of on site via the municipal waste system.

### **Phase VII**

---

- Decontaminate the exterior shed (approx. 50 sq ft)

*NOTE: Preliminary test results performed by Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies Inc. dated March 1, 2007, sample number PM121406-05 (C5) indicate a passing result, therefore no decontamination of the shed will be performed.*

### **Phase VIII**

---

- Collect a minimum of three (3) discrete QA/QC wipe samples from the property of 100/cm<sup>2</sup> each and submit for analysis as required by client contract.
- Sample structure using standard swipe test and will be analyzed for methamphetamine only.
- All samples will be sent overnight via private carrier to a Nationally Certified Laboratory for analysis. Results will be forwarded within 72 hours after receipt of samples at laboratory.

**Phase IX**

---

- Preparation of the decontamination section of the final report; transmit to the Industrial Hygienist unless otherwise directed, i.e. submit to independent consultant retained for post clearance sampling and Final Report preparation.



**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**APPENDIX B  
FACTS FIELD NOTES AND INITIAL SUBMITTAL COMMENTS**



# Memo

**To:** HUD/MCB File  
**From:** CP Connell  
**CC:**  
**Date:** August 17, 2007  
**Re:** Prospect Work Plan

---

## **Notes Part 1 on the Proposed Work Plan for Prospect Street**

General conditions:

We recognize that the citation of CFR 1919.120 in the work plan actually means CFR 1910.120.

We recognize that the citation of CFR 1919.130 in the work plan actually means CFR 1910.1030.

Phase IV

We understand that the reference to HEPPA filtration actually means HEPA, and the reference to 3 microns is incorrect.

We understand the sentence "The entire attic will be pre sprayed with a cleaning solution and scrubbed." Refers to a detergent wash as already accepted by EPCCDHE and referenced in an email dated 8/14/2007.

During recent attic work by the same contractor, FACTs calculated a WBGT Heat Index in the attic between 108°F and 115°F. The contractor is requested to include a specific section on how employee exposures to excessive heat will be properly controlled; such as a work rest cycle, or threshold temperatures that will initiate protection criteria. For example, as suggestions the work plan could state:

"If dry bulb temperatures in the attic exceed 105°F, a 25% work 75% rest cycle will be initiated."

Or:

"Temperatures in the attic will be controlled to no greater than outdoor temperatures plus five degrees F and at no time greater than 112°F by increasing air flow through the attic."

Ultimately, MLCC needs to adequately address the excessive temperatures expected in the attic.



# Memo

**To:** HUD/MCB File  
**From:** CP Connell  
**CC:**  
**Date:** August 21, 2007  
**Re:** Revised Prospect Work Plan

---

## **Notes Part 2 on the Proposed Work Plan for Prospect Street.**

On August 18, 2007, we received the revised proposed work plan for the Prospect Street remediation project. The revised work plan still bore the date August 2, 2007. It is stipulated that the stated date on the work plan is of no consequence, since it is identified here, and is not a fact of dispute.

Although the work plan does not specify particulate cartridges as part of the Level C ensemble, we have noted in the past, workers had appropriate particulate filters as part of their respiratory ensemble. In this case, we have presumed that the comment in the work plan:

“All personnel will wear a minimum of LEVEL C PPE in accordance with OSHA 1910.120 subpart 1 and 1910.1030 BBP requirements and will utilize organic vapor/acid gas respirator cartridges.”

Actually means that the employees will have organic vapor/acid gas respirator cartridges in addition to appropriate particulate cartridges (which in this case, would be either an N, P or R rated 95 or 100 cartridge). Old HEPA (purple) under the old ASTM/ANSI classification system would still be considered appropriate under 29 CFR 1910.134, and may be used. We would like the on site Supervisor to ensure that the particulate cartridges are made SOP for the projects.

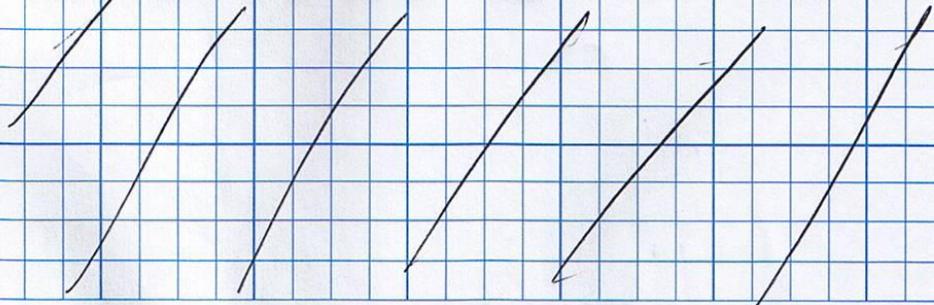
The Contractor (MLCC) has responded appropriately to our requests for revisions to the Proposed Work Plans, making the necessary revisions, including the revisions regarding addressing possible heat related injuries, and miscellaneous *de minimis* technical errors

The requested revision appears to be satisfactory and compliant with State and County requirements.

Although El Paso County DPHE reserves the statutory authority to approve or reject any work plan, we recommend approval of the work plan as appropriate.

I will forward an email to Jim Goodwin at EPCDPHE affirming that we have reviewed the revised work plan.

- 1) ARRIVE ON SITE @ 0900 - SCHEDULED ARRIVAL TIME WAS 0800 AM BUT CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC WRONG TURN ON ACADEMY BLVD - DELAYED.
- 2) AUGUSTUS ABATEMENT WORKERS ARRIVED ON SITE LAST FRIDAY AND ESTABLISHED CRITICAL BARRIERS. THIS IS NOT CONSISTENT W/ WORK PLAN, SINCE I WAS NOT AWARE THIS WAS OCCURRING AND DIDN'T REVIEW WORKER CERTS OR I.D. I SPOKE W/ PETER RILEY AND I AM SATISFIED THIS WAS AN INNOCENT MISTAKE IN THAT PETER USES THE TERM "DECONTAMINATION" EXCLUSIVELY FOR HIS DETERGENT WASHING PROCESS. I EXPLAINED THAT "DECONTAMINATION" BEGINS THE MOMENT ANY REMEDIATION EMPLOYEES ARRIVE AND ALL SUBSEQUENT WORK IS "DECONTAMINATION" AND ALL EMPLOYEES ARE COVERED BY THE WORK PLAN AND MY SURVIVAL.
- 3) KURT B AND ADAM P ON SITE THIS MORNING W/ PETER R.
- 4) WORKERS IN LEVEL C PPE ENSEMBLE (FF/APR)
- 5) NEGATIVE PRESSURE WAS NOT ESTABLISHED UPON MY ARRIVAL SINCE NAM WAS EXHAUSTING INTO A CLOSED & SEALED WINDOW BOX - CONDITION WAS CORRECTED.
- 6) LEFT SCENE @ 0940 & RETURNED 10:00
- 7) EMPLOYEES ARE REMOVING CARPET & HOT WATER HEATER.
- 8) PREDICTED HIGH TODAY IS 70°F CURRENT (10:20) BARO IS 23.8" Hg
- 9) SKIES CLEAR AND CALM - NO ATTIC WORK ANTICIPATED TODAY
- 10) PERMIT IS POSTED ON FRONT DOOR / FRONT OF HOUSE
- 11) AIR LOCK ESTABLISHED IN BACK DOOR.
- 12) GASOLINE POWERED GENERATOR SET UP IN GAZEBO RESULTED IN CO CONCENTRATIONS OF ~300 PPM. PETER DECIDED TO MOVE GENERATOR OUT OF GAZEBO.
- 13) WORKER USING RECIPROCATING SAW ~~TO~~ TO DISASSEMBLE DUCTING RESULTING IN EXCESSIVE SPL - CONDITION CORRECTED W/ HPDs
- 14) LEFT SCENE @ 12:00 WOOD



3213  
Name: Prosper

Date: 9/6/07

40

Experiment: METT- Decon

- 1) ARR 11:40A; Seasonable weather 78°
- 2) ON SITE WORKERS: Peter & Kurt Brown  
They started app. 8:30am
- 3) Q suits up to go into basement / carpet + VAC, hvac, hvac gong
- 4) Q prepares P-TRAK / background 23000  
bsmt exhaust - 100 per cc  
attic - 500 per cc
- 5) AIR VELOCITY - attic req air machine 1650 @ 9x7  
bsmt req air machine 2500 @ 9x7 circular  
BMT Press. 24 / Temp 80°
- 6) ATTIC DRY BUIB TEMP - 95°

[X one piece of equipment - SUBSTANDARD BUT ACCEPTABLE]

8) LEFT SITE @ 12:45 for lunch

- 7) Q into attic with CAMERA AND ANEMOMETER  
attic temp = 105  
Dry Bulb

[ - Battery charger → CADILLAC ]



**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**APPENDIX C  
POST-REMEDIATION PHOTOGRAPH LOG SHEET FIELD FORM**



# FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

## POST-REMEDIATION PHOTOGRAPH LOG SHEET

<b>FACTs project name:</b>	Prospect	<b>Form #</b> ML9
<b>Date:</b> November 19, 2007		
<b>Reporting IH:</b>	Caoimhín P. Connell, Forensic IH	

Name ^	Date taken	Name ^	Date taken
Attic	9/18/2007 01:05 PM	Living room (2)	9/18/2007 12:48 PM
Attic (2)	9/18/2007 01:05 PM	Living room (3)	9/18/2007 12:48 PM
Attic (3)	9/18/2007 01:06 PM	Living room (4)	9/18/2007 12:49 PM
Attic (4)	9/18/2007 01:06 PM	Living room (5)	9/18/2007 12:49 PM
Attic (5)	9/18/2007 01:06 PM	Living room (6)	9/18/2007 01:10 PM
Attic (6)	9/18/2007 01:06 PM	NE US Bedroom	9/18/2007 12:46 PM
Attic (7)	9/18/2007 01:06 PM	NE US Bedroom (2)	9/18/2007 12:46 PM
Attic (8)	9/18/2007 01:06 PM	NE US Bedroom (3)	9/18/2007 12:46 PM
Attic (9)	9/18/2007 01:07 PM	NE US Bedroom (4)	9/18/2007 12:46 PM
DS Bathroom	9/18/2007 12:51 PM	NE US Bedroom (5)	9/18/2007 12:46 PM
DS Bathroom (2)	9/18/2007 12:52 PM	NW US Bedroom	9/18/2007 12:44 PM
DS Bathroom (3)	9/18/2007 12:52 PM	NW US Bedroom (2)	9/18/2007 12:44 PM
DS Bathroom (4)	9/18/2007 12:52 PM	Sample layout	9/18/2007 11:54 AM
DS NE Bedroom	9/18/2007 12:56 PM	Sample layout (2)	9/18/2007 11:55 AM
DS NE Bedroom (2)	9/18/2007 12:56 PM	Sample layout (3)	9/18/2007 12:12 PM
DS NE Bedroom (3)	9/18/2007 12:56 PM	Sample layout (4)	9/18/2007 12:12 PM
Name ^	Date taken	Stairs	9/18/2007 12:50 PM
DS NE Bedroom (4)	9/18/2007 12:56 PM	Stairs (2)	9/18/2007 12:50 PM
DS NE Bedroom (5)	9/18/2007 12:57 PM	Understairs	9/18/2007 01:02 PM
DS NW Bedroom	9/18/2007 12:53 PM	Understairs (2)	9/18/2007 01:02 PM
DS NW Bedroom (2)	9/18/2007 12:56 PM	Understairs (3)	9/18/2007 01:03 PM
DS Rec Room	9/18/2007 12:50 PM	US Bathroom	9/18/2007 12:47 PM
DS Rec Room (2)	9/18/2007 12:50 PM	US Bathroom (2)	9/18/2007 12:48 PM
DS Rec Room (3)	9/18/2007 12:50 PM	US Bathroom (3)	9/18/2007 12:48 PM
DS Rec Room (4)	9/18/2007 12:51 PM	US Bathroom (4)	9/18/2007 12:48 PM
DS Rec Room (5)	9/18/2007 12:51 PM	US Bathroom (5)	9/18/2007 12:48 PM
DS Rec Room (6)	9/18/2007 12:52 PM		
Exterior	9/18/2007 11:54 AM		
Exterior (2)	9/18/2007 01:14 PM		
Exterior (3)	9/18/2007 01:14 PM		
Exterior (4)	9/18/2007 01:15 PM		
Exterior (5)	9/18/2007 01:15 PM		
Furnace Room	9/18/2007 12:57 PM		
Furnace Room (2)	9/18/2007 12:58 PM		
Furnace Room (3)	9/18/2007 12:58 PM		
Furnace Room (4)	9/18/2007 12:59 PM		
Furnace Room (5)	9/18/2007 01:00 PM		
Furnace Room (6)	9/18/2007 01:01 PM		
Furnace Room (7)	9/18/2007 01:01 PM		
Kitchen	9/18/2007 12:49 PM		
Kitchen (2)	9/18/2007 12:49 PM		
Laundry Room	9/18/2007 12:52 PM		
Living room	9/18/2007 12:48 PM		



**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**APPENDIX C  
FINAL CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE SHEET**





**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**APPENDIX D  
FIELD DATA SHEETS AND ANALYTICAL SUBMITTALS**



**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

The following clarification is provided at the request of  
El Paso County Department of Health and Environment

There has been some confusion at EPCDHE regarding the use of inches and centimeters in the documents prepared by FACTs. Various acceptable units of measurement are used in the United States to express physical parameters. In the case of length and area, Americans are familiar with the archaic (such as furlongs), the contemporary (miles and acres), and the modern (kilometers and hectares).

Wisdom notwithstanding, when the regulatory committees wrote the methlab regulations for the State of Colorado, we mixed two systems of measurements throughout the regulations: English and metric. As such, in some parts of the standard we employed common English units, and common metric units, sometimes in the same paragraphs and even in the same sentence. For example, the following sentence is found in Appendix A of the regulations:

*An additional 100 cm<sup>2</sup> must be sampled for every additional 500 square feet of structural floor space.*

In this case, we mixed our systems. But we could have used exclusively metric system units and stated:

*An additional 100 cm<sup>2</sup> must be sampled for every additional 46 square meters of structural floor space.*

or, we could have expressed the same requirement in exclusively English units and stated:

*An additional 15.5 inches<sup>2</sup> must be sampled for every additional 500 square feet of structural floor space.*

All three statements are equivalent, and each has the same end in mind; require a specific proportional increase in surface area to be sampled as the floor plan of the subject property increases. The actual *units* of expression are not material, and there is no prohibition in the regulations on which units must be used. Furthermore, when we wrote the regulations, we imparted no special significance to the units selected. We simply followed common usage formats, at the expense of consistency.

Similarly, although there are mandatory minimum areas specified in the regulations, there are no maxima; and the industrial hygienist may collect ever increasing areas based on their professional judgment. Indeed, as the size of the collected area *increases*, the size of the sampling error *decreases*; and sampling error becomes zero when an entire surface is wiped.

The contention that the Industrial Hygienist is required by regulation to place a 10cm by 10cm template on a surface and wipe that area is not found anywhere in the regulations. Pursuant to the regulations, the Industrial Hygienist may have exercised his professional judgment and

chosen to collect a sample whose dimensions were 2 ¾ inches by 45 inches, or perhaps 7 inches by 22 and an eight inches, each of which would be compliant with the regulations. Indeed, if the Industrial Hygienist collected five wipe samples from areas of roughly:

14 inches by 22 inches

7 inches by 24 2/5 inches

3.5 inches by 48 4/5 inches

1 ¾ inches by 97 3/5 inches

7/8 inches by 195 1/5 inches

Each sample is not only compliant with the regulations, but each sample is actually the same area (roughly 1100 cm<sup>2</sup>).

With this in mind, at the request of EPCDHE, in the following table, we have provided the metric equivalents and multipliers for each of the samples FACTs collected during our final assessments at the Prospect Street property.

Sample ID	General Location (See body of report for details)	Width cm	Length cm	Multiple
PM091807-01	First Floor NW Bedroom NE Wall	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM091807-02	BX	Not Applicable		
PM091807-03	First Floor NE Bedroom W Wall in Closet	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM091807-04	First Floor Bathroom W Wall	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM091807-05	Kitchen-Living room FS	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM091807-06	Basement-Living Room/Laundry FS	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM091807-07	Basement Bathroom shower wall	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM091807-08	Basement NW Bedroom W Wall	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM091807-09	Basement NE Bedroom E Wall in Closet	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM091807-10	Furnace Room iron sewer pipe	13.97	30.48	4.26
PM091807-12	BX	Not Applicable		
PM091807-13	Attic on metal exhaust stack	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM091807-15	Basement Under stairs	22.86	22.86	5.23
PM103007-1	Attic on metal exhaust stack	25.40	16.51	4.19
PM103007-2	Furnace Room iron sewer pipe	22.86	11.43	2.61
PM103007-3	BX	Not Applicable		



FACTs project name: <u>Prospect</u>	Form # <u>ML17</u>
Date: <u>9-18-07</u>	Alcohol Lot# <u>A0702</u> Gauze Lot#: <u>G0702</u>
Reporting IH: <u>Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH</u>	Preliminary <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Final <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sample ID	Type	Area/ Volume/ Weight	Location	Func. Space	Dimensions (inches)	Substrate	Result
<u>PM091807-</u> 01			<u>1st Flr NW BDRM/ NE wall</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9x9</u>	<u>Ptd Drywall</u>	
02			<u>BX</u>				
03			<u>1st Flr NE BDRM/W. wall in closet</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9x9</u>	<u>Ptd Drywall</u>	
04			<u>Upstairs Bath/W. wall</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9x9</u>	<u>Ptd Drywall</u>	
05			<u>① KITCHEN - Living Room, BREAKFAST</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9x9</u>	<u>Ptd Drywall</u>	
06			<u>② Basement - Living Rm &amp; LAUNDRY</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9x9</u>	<u>Ptd Drywall</u>	
07			<u>Basement Bath/E. wall in shower</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9x9</u>	<u>Ptd Drywall</u>	
08			<u>Basement NW BDRM/W. wall</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9x9</u>	<u>Ptd Drywall</u>	
09			<u>Basement NE BDRM/E wall of closet (Ext)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9x9</u>	<u>Ptd Drywall</u>	
10			<u>FURNACE Rm/Black Iron Pipe</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5 1/2 x 12</u>	<u>Ptd Metal</u>	
11			<u>③ Exterior Shed / Glass door</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9x9</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	
12			<u>BX</u>				
13			<u>Attic/Metal EXHAUST FROM FURNACE</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7 1/2 x 9</u>	<u>Metal</u>	
14			<u>④ Exterior grounds</u>	<u>12</u>			
15			<u>⑤ Basement Under Stairs</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7x11</u>	<u>Porous Wood*</u>	

Sample Types: W=Wipe; V=Microvacuum; A=Air; B=Bulk; L=liquid

① E wall, front of linen/utility closet

② Wist surface of No. End

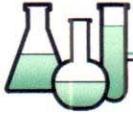
③ Reserve

④ N/A

⑤ 10<sup>TH</sup> TREAD RISER/SOUTH SIDE

\* POROUS SURFACE UNAVOIDABLE





# ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY INC.

Established in 1979

4611 S. 134th Place, Ste 200  
Tukwila WA 98168-3240  
Phone: 206-622-8353  
Fax: 206-622-4623

E-mail: aci@acilabs.com

Website: www.acilabs.com

<b>Lab Reference:</b>	07164-07
<b>Date Received:</b>	September 20, 2007
<b>Date Completed:</b>	September 24, 2007

September 24, 2007

CAOIMHIN P CONNELL  
FORENSIC APPLICATIONS INC  
185 BOUNTY HUNTER'S LN  
BAILEY CO 80421

**CLIENT REF:** Prospect

**SAMPLES:** wipes/13

**ANALYSIS:** Methamphetamine by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry.

**RESULTS:** in total micrograms (ug)

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Methamphetamine, ug</b>	<b>% Surrogate Recovery</b>
PM091807 - 01	0.315	103
PM091807 - 02	< 0.030	108
PM091807 - 03	0.052	101
PM091807 - 04	0.047	101
PM091807 - 05	0.062	105
PM091807 - 06	< 0.030	104
PM091807 - 07	0.088	104
PM091807 - 08	< 0.030	102
PM091807 - 09	< 0.030	104
PM091807 - 10	4.73	105
PM091807 - 12	< 0.030	105
PM091807 - 13	25.2	104
PM091807 - 15	0.754	106
QA/QC Method Blank	< 0.004	
QC 0.100 ug Standard	0.100	
QA 0.020 ug Matrix Spike	0.019	
QA 0.020 ug Matrix Spike Duplicate	0.018	
Method Detection Limit (MDL)	0.004	
Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)	0.030	

'<': less than, not detected above the PQL

Robert M. Orheim  
Director of Laboratories



# ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY INC.

# CDL SAMPLING & CUSTODY FORM

4611 S 134th Pl, Ste 200 Tukwila WA 98168-3240  
 Website: www.acilabs.com

Phone: 206-622-8353  
 FAX: 206-622-4623

Page 1 of 1

Please do not write in shaded areas.

SAMPLING DATE: 9-18-2007		REPORT TO: Caoimhin P. Connell		ANALYSIS REQUESTED						
PROJECT Name/No: Prospect		COMPANY: Forensic Applications, Inc.		1 Methamphetamine						
eMail: Fiosrach@aol.com		ADDRESS: 185 Bounty Hunters Lane, Bailey, CO 80421		2 Use entire contents						
SAMPLER NAME: Caoimhin P. Connell		PHONE: 303-903-7494		3						
				4						
				5						
				6 Not Submitted						
LAB Number	Sample Number	ANALYSIS REQUESTS						SAMPLER COMMENTS	LAB COMMENTS	No of Containers
		1	2	3	4	5	6			
	PM091807-01	X								1
	PM091807-02	X								1
	PM091807-03	X								1
	PM091807-04	X								1
	PM091807-05	X								1
	PM091807-06	X								1
	PM091807-07	X								1
	PM091807-08	X								1
	PM091807-09	X								1
	PM091807-10	X					X			0
	PM091807-11	X								1
	PM091807-12	X								1
	PM091807-13	X								1
	PM091807-14	X					X			0
	PM091807-15	X								1
<b>CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD</b>		<b>Wipes Results in:</b>		<b>Total Number of Containers</b>		<b>(verified by laboratory)</b>				13
<b>PRINT NAME</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>COMPANY</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 24 Hours (2X)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total µg	<b>Custody Seals:</b>	<b>Container:</b>	<b>Temperature:</b>	<b>Inspected By:</b>
Caoimhin P. Connell	<i>C. Connell</i>	FACTs, Inc.	9/18/07	14:17	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Days (1.75X)		Yes	Intact	Ambient	Broken
MIA SAZON	<i>adyn</i>	ACT	9/20/07	1400	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Days (1.5X)		No			Cooled
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Routine					MIA SAZON
										Lab File No. 07164-07



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Fax: 206-622-4623

E-mail: aci@acilabs.com

Website: www.acilabs.com

<b>Lab Reference:</b>	07172-07
<b>Date Received:</b>	November 1, 2007
<b>Date Completed:</b>	November 3, 2007

November 5, 2007

CAOIMHIN P CONNELL  
FORENSIC APPLICATIONS INC  
185 BOUNTY HUNTER'S LN  
BAILEY CO 80421

**CLIENT REF:** Prospect

**SAMPLES:** wipes/3

**ANALYSIS:** Methamphetamine by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry.

**RESULTS:** in total micrograms (ug)

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Methamphetamine, ug</b>	<b>% Surrogate Recovery</b>
PM103007 - 01	0.384	102
PM103007 - 02	0.516	100
PM103007 - 03	< 0.030	101
QA/QC Method Blank	< 0.004	
QC 0.100 ug Standard	0.099	
QA 0.020 ug Matrix Spike	0.021	
QA 0.020 ug Matrix Spike Duplicate	0.021	
Method Detection Limit (MDL)	0.004	
Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)	0.030	

'<': less than, not detected above the PQL

Robert M. Orheim  
Director of Laboratories





**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**APPENDIX E  
FINAL CLOSEOUT INVENTORY DOCUMENT**





**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**APPENDIX F  
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST'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)

<b>FACTs project name:</b>	<b>Prospect</b>	<b>Form # ML15</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>November 19, 2007</b>	
<b>Reporting IH:</b>	<b>Caoimhín P. Connell, Forensic IH</b>	

Caoimhín P. Connell, is a private consulting forensic industrial hygienist meeting the definition of an "Industrial Hygienist" as that term is defined in the Colorado Revised Statutes §24-30-1402. Mr. Connell has been a practicing Industrial Hygienist in the State of Colorado since 1987 and has been involved in clandestine drug lab (including meth-lab) investigations since May of 2002.

Mr. Connell is a recognized authority in methlab operations and is a Certified Meth-Lab Safety Instructor through the Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute (Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice). Mr. Connell has provided methlab training for officers of over 25 Colorado Police agencies, 20 Sheriff's Offices, federal agents, and probation and parole officers from the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Colorado judicial districts. He has provided meth-lab lectures to prestigious organizations such as the County Sheriff's of Colorado, the American Industrial Hygiene Association, and the National Safety Council.

Mr. Connell is Colorado's only private consulting Industrial Hygienist 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 (Certification Number B-10670); he is a member of the Colorado Drug Investigators Association, and the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

He has received over 120 hours of highly specialized law-enforcement sensitive training in meth-labs and clan-labs (including manufacturing and identification of booby-traps commonly found at meth-labs) 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 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."

Mr. Connell is also a law enforcement officer in the State of Colorado, 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 60 assessments in illegal drug labs.

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. He has provided expert witness testimony in civil cases and testified before the Colorado Board of Health and Colorado Legislature Judicial Committee regarding methlab issues.

Mr. Connell, who is a committee member of the ASTM International Forensic Sciences Committee, is the sole sponsor of the draft ASTM E50 *Standard Practice for the Assessment of Contamination at Suspected Clandestine Drug Laboratories*, and he is an author of a recent (2007) AIHA Publication on methlab assessment and remediation.



**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**APPENDIX G  
COMPACT DIGITAL DISC**