



FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

**Regulatory Audit
of:**

**Preliminary Assessment Report
By
Robert Woellner
at an
Identified Illegal Drug Laboratory**

**Located at:
413 W Easter Ave.
Littleton CO 80120**

(72 Violations of 6 CCR 1014-3)

Prepared by:

FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

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December 21, 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. (FACTs) is a private S-Corporation in the State of Colorado offering classical Industrial Hygiene services to its clients.

FACTs is performing a series of regulatory audits on public domain documents. This document has been prepared by Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. in response to actions by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), and pursuant to the provisions of C.R.S. 18-8-115 *Duty to report a crime - liability for disclosure*.

This review pertains to the document identified as:

Robert A. Woellner
Residence at 413 W Easter Ave Littleton CO 80120
Methamphetamine Preliminary Assessment Inspection,
Sampling & Recommended
Scope of Work
Prepared for:
Cheryl London
7740 S. Kit Carson Drive
Centennial CO, 80122
February 6, 2015

The purpose of this review is to document regulatory violations associated with regulatory work regarding the assessment of methamphetamine affected properties (6 CCR 1014-3). The level of scrutiny and detail employed in this review is that which has been established by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

For this regulatory audit of work performed at 413 W Easter Ave Littleton CO 80120 (the subject property), FACTs has identified no fewer than 72 (seventy 72) regulatory violations.

The particular consultant associated with work performed at this subject property, Mr. Robert Woellner, has an extensive history of regulatory violations, invalid drug laboratory assessments, falsification of information relating to real estate documents, and claims to his credentials that are unsupported.^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13} As of the date of this

¹ 131 South Benton Street Denver, CO <http://forensic-applications.com/meth/censoredcriticalreview.pdf>

² 100 W. Spaulding Street, Lafayette, Colorado http://forensic-applications.com/meth/Spaulding_Regulatory_audit_Redacted.pdf

³ 4893 S Johnson Street, Denver http://www.forensic-applications.com/meth/Johnson_Critical_review.pdf

⁴ 788 W. Lois Ct., Louisville, CO 80027

⁵ 1138 West 32nd Street, Unit 201, Denver, CO



audit, FACTs has identified no fewer than 2,495 (two *thousand*, four hundred and ninety five) regulatory violations by this consultant in just 11 reports in just the first few months after the regulations became effective. In fact, Mr. Woellner performed a screening assessment for this very property, and in that work, FACTs identified 101 regulatory violations.

FACTs obtained a copy of the report under review through the Colorado Open Records Act (CORA) directly from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

REVIEW OF THE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

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

In reviewing the Preliminary Assessment report by Mr. Woellner for this subject property, the following regulatory violations have been identified:

Failure to Provide Qualified Personnel

Violation of Section 4.0

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

PART 2: TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

3.0 Interim Authorization

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

⁶ 48400 Routt County Road 56C, Steamboat Springs, CO 80487

⁷ 11767 Grant Street, Northglenn, Colorado 80233

⁸ 690 S. Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80203

⁹ 8347 S Reed Street, Unit 2, Littleton CO 80128

¹⁰ March 2, 2015, Screening Assessment Inspection, 410 E 32nd Ave Avenue in Carbondale, CO 81623, March 2, 2015 (200 Violations)

¹¹ Clearance report for 410 E 32nd Ave Avenue in Carbondale, CO 81623 (366 Violations)

¹² 8172 East 132nd Avenue, Thornton, Colorado 80602 resulting in 385 Regulatory violations during an invalid Screening Assessment

¹³ Screening Assessment for 413 W Easter Ave Littleton CO 80120 (101 violations)



There is no evidence that Mr. Woellner, prior to the date of the work at 413 W Easter Ave Littleton CO 80120, has ever been "...performing assessment or decontamination activities subject to these regulations..."

In the past, Mr. Woellner has stated that he is not an Industrial Hygienist and there is no documentation to suggest that his sudden conversion to being an "Industrial Hygienist" is based on demonstrable facts. There is no indication that Mr. Woellner has any technical competency in illegal drug laboratories and indeed, during one legal hearing, Mr. Woellner was actually barred from giving testimony as an expert in such matters.¹⁴ Curiously, later, while under oath in a different case,¹⁵ Mr. Woellner falsely testified that he had never been barred from giving testimony.

Ms. Colleen Brisnehan, with the CDPHE (responsible for granting interim authorization to consultants to perform assessments on methamphetamine affected properties during the period of time December 15, 2014 (Effective date on new regulations)-June 15, 2015) has historically been identified as serving on the Board of Directors for a private organization called the "Colorado Association of Meth and Mold Professionals (CAMMP)," -- this would appear to be a violation of CRS §24-50-117. The "Colorado Association of Meth and Mold Professionals," is a largely discredited group of untrained practitioners to which Mr. Woellner has claimed membership. It would appear that the CDPHE granted Mr. Woellner interim authorization in violation of the regulations they were entrusted to enforce.

Ms. Brisnehan has a documented history of protecting Mr. Woellner and hiding his regulatory violations. As of the date of this audit (December 21, 2015), FACTs has reviewed eleven reports by Mr. Woellner (all written after December 15, 2014), and identified no fewer than two thousand and nine (2,496) regulatory violations which, in violation of 6 CCR 1014-3 have been ignored - and even excused - by Ms. Brisnehan.

An important fact to note is that Ms. Brisnehan, in violation of Colorado's criminal statutes §18-8-404 *First degree official misconduct*, was caught personally assisting Mr. Woellner in the collection of unlawful samples at a residence.¹⁶ Ms. Brisnehan then lied to the occupant claiming the assessment and cleaning work had been performed according to State regulations when in fact, none of the assessment, none of the cleaning and none of the post remediation confirmation work had been performed according to regulations.

It would appear that in an effort to protect her office, Ms. Brisnehan felt compelled to grant certification to her fellow CAMMP member who otherwise has no documentable

¹⁴ On July 17, 2008, in the matter of "913 Industrial Park / Colorado Casualty (Claim Number 902597160002)

¹⁵ Transcript of the Testimony of Robert Woellner in the Matter of Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland v. White River Townhomes, LLC *et al*, November 19, 2009.

¹⁶ 4893 S Johnson Street, Denver http://www.forensic-applications.com/meth/Johnson_Critical_review.pdf



training in the assessment of illegal drug laboratories, has never actually performed a valid assessment in Colorado, and is not an Industrial Hygienist, (indeed during testimony under oath in 2009 was unable to correctly define “Industrial Hygiene.”)

Failure to Comply with Section 4

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

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

Failure to Comply with 4.2

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

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

Nowhere in the report under review has Mr. Woellner documented that he made attempt to obtain law enforcement documents or even attempted to ascertain the availability of such documents.

Failure to Comply with 4.3.1

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

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

In his report, Mr. Woellner used boiler plate language that appears in his reports, regardless of actual site conditions:

The attic floor and building floors appeared to be sound.

Since, in violation of §4.14, Mr. Woellner failed to provide any photographs whatever in his report, there is no way to now know the conditions of the ceilings or floors.



In his report, Mr. Woellner explicitly states:

Remove all insulation and debris, and remove all ducting associated with bathroom and kitchen exhaust vents;

Therefore, somewhere in the property there are bathroom and kitchen vents that were not described.

In his report, Mr. Woellner identified two attics, but admits that he did not inspect the second attic. Therefore, it would have been impossible for Mr. Woellner to have identified the integrity of the ceiling. In his report, Mr. Woellner then contradicts his own report by reverting to his normal boiler plate language that he uses regardless of site conditions and stated:

All potential chemical storage areas were inspected, with no indication of chemical storage positively identified.

Clearly if he did not access the second attic, he could not have inspected that attic.

In any event, Mr. Woellner has an astonishing history of not seeing waste disposal when it is patently obvious. For example, while performing a “Preliminary Assessment” for the property located at 788 W. Lois Ct., Louisville, CO 80027-9795, Mr. Woellner included the following photograph in his report:



Quest Photograph

And yet in spite of his own photograph for the W. Lois Ct., Louisville CO project, in his report, Mr. Woellner stated:



4.7 Identification of Contaminated Areas and Areas Sampled: QUEST generally inspected the exterior ground surface of the property and identified no signs of waste piles, buried waste, burn pits, or chemical disposal on or around the exterior of the residence.

Therefore, there is a low expectation that Mr. Woellner actually performed any inspection and there is no expectation Mr. Woellner would possess the necessary skill set to identify actual disposal or contamination (as addressed in detail later in this audit).

As such, for this regulatory rubric, we find that Mr. Woellner failed to perform the following duties as required:

Attic 1 (9 Violations)

1. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of the integrity of the attic floor
2. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of any signs of access
3. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of storage
4. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of manufacturing
5. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of venting
6. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of the ducting associated with bathroom number 1
7. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of the ducting associated with kitchen exhaust vents
8. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of the ducting associated with bathroom number 2
9. Nowhere in the report, do we find photo-documentation of attic conditions

Attic 2 (9 violations)

1. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of the integrity of the attic floor
2. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of any signs of access
3. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of storage
4. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of manufacturing
5. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of venting



6. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of the ducting associated with bathroom number 1
7. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of the ducting associated with bathroom number 2
8. Nowhere in the report, do we find a description of the ducting associated with kitchen exhaust vents
9. Nowhere in the report, do we find photo-documentation of attic conditions

Inability to Comply with 4.4.2

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

4.4.2 Conditions indicative of contamination

As already addressed above, the contractor, Mr. Woellner, has no documented training or specialized experience in illegal drug laboratories and has no training in the assessment of the same and has no documented training even in the regulations. Therefore, there is no expectation Mr. Woellner would possess the necessary skill set needed to identify conditions indicative of contamination. For further details, see the discussion on iodine contamination below.

Failure to Comply with Paragraph 4.5

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

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

As already addressed above, Mr. Woellner, has made no attempts to obtain law enforcement documents, and otherwise has no documented training or specialized experience in illegal drug laboratories and has no training in the assessment of the same; therefore, lacking the necessary skills for such an assessment, and failing to attempt to obtain law enforcement documents, would indicate that it would have been impossible for Mr. Woellner to comply with this provision. (See the discussion on iodine below, for more details).

Failure to Comply with Paragraph 4.6

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

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



As readily admitted in his report, Mr. Woellner simply has no idea:

Identification of Manufacturing Methods: The potential for manufacturing and any manufacturing methods are unknown. Meth use is suspected.

Since Mr. Woellner made no attempts to obtain law enforcement documents, and otherwise has no documented training or specialized experience in illegal drug laboratories it would have been impossible for Mr. Woellner to comply with this provision. (See the discussion on iodine below, for more details).

Failure to Comply with Paragraph 4.8

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

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

As already mentioned, Mr. Woellner failed to inspect the second attic, and therefore, could not have complied with this provision. Similarly, since Mr. Woellner has no documented training or specialized experience in illegal drug laboratories there is no expectation Mr. Woellner would possess the necessary skill set to identify actual disposal or contamination (as addressed in detail later in this audit).

Failure to Comply with Section 4.9

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to make certain decisions and take specific default positions, including:

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

As already addressed, Mr. Woellner failed to provide any photographs of site conditions as required by §4.14 and therefore, one would have to rely exclusively on the boiler plate language found in his report. However, since Mr. Woellner lacks any documented training in the assessment of illegal drug laboratories, and, not being an Industrial Hygienist, and having an established history of failing to recognize chemical storage areas, waste disposal areas, cooking areas, and/or use areas, there is no way Mr. Woellner would possess the necessary skill set to comply with this provision.

We see examples of his lack of knowledge in such matter in his past reports where, for example, Mr. Woellner rambled on about “orange rinds”¹⁷ being used for methamphetamine production (orange rinds are not used in methamphetamine production).

¹⁷ See for example: 1138 West 32nd Street, Unit 201, Denver, CO http://www.forensic-applications.com/meth/Addendum_2_Woellner_1138_32_St.pdf



In the past, Mr. Woellner has entirely failed to observe profound iodine staining in a pseudoephedrine Red-Phosphorous production laboratory located at 690 S Lincoln Street in Denver, CO¹⁸ For the Lincoln Street property, there was extensive evidence of profound iodine contamination throughout the property, and yet Mr. Woellner entirely failed to observe the staining. (The photograph below shows the author of this review (Connell) in the basement of the Lincoln property pointing to heavy iodine contamination).



FACTs Photograph Iodine Staining - S. Lincoln St., Denver, CO

Yet since Mr. Woellner has no documentable training in the assessment of illegal drug laboratories, Mr. Woellner failed to recognize the stains for what they represent.

In that report, Mr. Woellner used the same language used in this report:

QUEST aggressively inspected the subject residence and saw no visible iodine-stained areas; spray starch was not used.

While spray starch may be a necessary “testing” item for the character “Walter White” on the TV show “Breaking Bad,” or on the “CSI” TV program, spray starch has no utility in the legitimate assessment of illegal drug laboratories.

Failure to Comply with Section 4.10

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to make certain decisions and take specific default positions, including:

¹⁸ 690 S. Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80203: http://forensic-applications.com/meth/Woellner_Lincoln_Clearance_RA.pdf



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

In his report, Mr. Woellner effectively states he was not going to comply with this requirement when he makes the following statement:

A detailed plumbing inspection is outside of QUEST's scope of work.

Since Mr. Woellner lacks any knowledge or training in illegal drug laboratories, Mr. Woellner makes the following statement:

However, a general inspection of the accessible plumbing features revealed the areas to be under normal conditions.

However, in other properties, such as 8172 East 132nd Avenue Thornton, Colorado 80602, (which had 385 regulatory violations), Mr. Woellner made the same statement but then provided the following photograph –



QUEST Photograph of 8172 East 132nd Avenue

Mr. Woellner failed to identify the indicative corrosion and staining in the above photograph for what it means in the context of illegal drug laboratories. Since, in violation of §4.14, there are no photographs of the site conditions showing the actual plumbing, one must assume that Mr. Woellner has merely employed his normal boiler plate language that is inserted into almost all his reports regardless of actual site conditions.

Violation of Paragraph 4.14 (19 violations)

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



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

Mr. Woellner failed to comply with this requirement. Although there are multiple close-up photographs of sampling templates, there are no photographs of site conditions during the Preliminary Assessment. Photographic documentation of site conditions is missing for the following areas:

1. Attic 1
2. Attic 2
3. Basement Bathroom
4. Basement SE Bedroom
5. US Bathroom
6. Garage
7. Great Room
8. Kitchen
9. Living Room
10. Mechanical room
11. Basement NW Craft Room
12. Plumbing
13. Upstairs SE Bedroom
14. Exterior Shed
15. Basement Storage Shelves Room
16. SW Bedroom
17. SW Music Room
18. W Bedroom
19. Ventilation system

Violation of Paragraph 4.15

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment the Consultant is required to perform specific tasks as delineated in §4.15:

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

As described in the sections addressing Section 6 of this audit, Mr. Woellner entirely failed to comply with the mandatory sampling requirements.

Violation of Paragraph 4.15.1 (2 Violations)

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment the Consultant is required to perform specific tasks as delineated in §4.15.:

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

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

Nowhere in the QUEST report does Mr. Woellner address the QA/QC provided by the laboratory.



Nowhere in the QUEST report does Mr. Woellner provide a description of his sample handling or collection process.

Violation of Paragraph 4.15.3 (2 Drawing Violations)

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

4.15.3 results of sampling, including a description of sample locations and a computer generated figure illustrating the layout of the building(s) and sample locations and identification. ...

The drawings fail to show the layout of Attic Number 1

The drawings fail to show the layout of Attic Number 2

Violation of Paragraph 4.17

According to the regulations, if Clearance Sampling is conducted during the Preliminary Assessment, it shall be conducted pursuant to Section 6 of Part 1 of the regulations.

4.17 If clearance sampling is conducted during the preliminary assessment, it shall be conducted in accordance with Section 6 of this Part 1.

As documented in the discussion on Section 6, below, the sampling was not conducted pursuant to Section 6.

Violation of Paragraph 4.17.1 (5 Violations)

According to the regulations, if Clearance Sampling is conducted during the Preliminary Assessment, it shall contain specific information:

4.17 If clearance sampling is conducted during the preliminary assessment, it shall be conducted in accordance with Section 6 of this Part 1. Documentation of clearance sampling shall include:

4.17.1 A description of the sampling procedures used, including sample collection, handling, and QA/QC.

As already addressed under a separate rubric, there is no discussion regarding the QA/QC of the sample suite and the terms QA/QC or quality control are not even mentioned by Mr. Woellner in his report.

Violation of Paragraph 4.17.4

According to the regulations, if Clearance Sampling is conducted during the Preliminary Assessment, it shall contain specific information:

4.17 If clearance sampling is conducted during the preliminary assessment, it shall be conducted in accordance with Section 6 of this Part 1. Documentation of clearance sampling shall include:

4.17.4 Documentation of variations from standard practices.



In violation of §4.17.4 Mr. Woellner failed to document the 72 variations from standard practices as delineated in this audit. In violation of Colorado Revised Statute §18-5-114 (*Offering a false instrument for recording*), Mr. Woellner falsely and knowingly stated that he did not vary from standard practices.

This is normal verbiage from Mr. Woellner even for properties wherein he was then forced to apply to the CDPHE and obtain variances for his incompetent work.¹⁹

Violation of Paragraph 4.17.5 (2 Violations)

According to the regulations, if the Preliminary Assessment report is required to contain specific information including:

4.17 If clearance sampling is conducted during the preliminary assessment, it shall be conducted in accordance with Section 6 of this Part 1. Documentation of clearance sampling shall include:

4.17.5 A certification statement, signed by the Consultant, in substantially the following form: "I hereby certify that I conducted clearance sampling of the subject property in accordance with 6 CCR 1014-3, Part 1, § 6. I further certify that the cleanup standards established by 6 CCR 1014-3, Part 1, § 7 [**choose one**: have/have not] been met as evidenced by testing I conducted."

Instead, we find the false statement:

I hereby certify that I conducted a preliminary assessment of the subject property in accordance with 6 CCR 1014-3, Part 1, § 4.

As documented in this audit, very demonstrably, Mr. Woellner did not conduct a preliminary assessment of the subject property in accordance with 6 CCR 1014-3, Part 1, §4.

Violation of Paragraph 4.18

According to the regulations, if the Preliminary Assessment report is required to contain specific information including:

4.18 Evidence of Consultant certification under Part 2 of these regulations.

Nowhere in the report submitted to the CDPHE does the required information appear.

Violation of Section 6

According to the regulations:

4.3.1 ...If preliminary assessment sampling is conducted, include the results of sampling in accordance with Section 6 of this Part 1.

¹⁹ 8347 S Reed Street, Unit 2, Littleton CO 80128 (121 regulatory violations): http://www.forensic-applications.com/meth/Addendum_6_Woellner_Reed2_Redacted.pdf



And

4.7 ...In the case of single-family dwellings, all rooms, attics, crawl spaces, and forced air ventilation systems of all buildings on the subject property must be assumed to be contaminated above the cleanup standards of Section 7, unless sampling conducted in accordance with the clearance level sampling protocols of Section 6 demonstrates the absence of such contamination in a given room, attic, crawl space, or ventilation system. ... If the Consultant determines that assessment sampling is appropriate, such sample collection and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with the assessment level sampling protocols and other requirements of Section 6 of this Part 1.

And

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

And

4.17 If clearance sampling is conducted during the preliminary assessment, it shall be conducted in accordance with Section 6 of this Part 1.

Therefore, it would be very difficult for a legitimate consultant to not know that if sampling is conducted it must be conducted pursuant to the provisions of Section 6. Yet as described below, Mr. Woellner followed virtually no aspect of Section 6 during sampling.

Violation of Section 6.1.3.2

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment and/or Clearance Sampling, the Consultant is required to perform specific tasks pursuant to specific protocols.

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

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

As already described, there is no expectation Mr. Woellner would possess the necessary skills to identify the presence of a P2P laboratory and Mr. Woellner failed to ascertain the existence of law enforcement documentation. Therefore, it would have been impossible for Mr. Woellner to have complied with this provision.

Violation of Section 6.1.3.3

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment and/or Clearance Sampling, the Consultant is required to perform specific tasks pursuant to specific protocols.

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



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

As already described, there is no expectation Mr. Woellner would possess the necessary skills to identify the presence of iodine and Mr. Woellner failed to ascertain the existence of law enforcement documentation.

Violation of Section 6.1.3.5

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment and/or Clearance Sampling, the Consultant is required to perform specific tasks pursuant to specific protocols.

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

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

As already described, there is no expectation Mr. Woellner would possess the necessary skills to identify the presence of iodine and Mr. Woellner failed to ascertain the existence of law enforcement documentation.

Violation of Paragraph 6.2.7, 6.2.9, 6.2.10 (6 Violations)

According to State regulations, the Consultant is required to collect samples pursuant to a specific protocol:

6.2.7 Wipe the surface using one of the following methods:

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

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

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

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

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

To our knowledge, Mr. Woellner has never used the mandatory sampling method. There is nothing in his report that would indicate that he used the mandatory method and several of his photographs document the fact that he did not use the mandatory method.



As already documented in the Screening Report for this property, it would have been impossible for Mr. Woellner to have used the prescribed method for several of his sample locations. Since Mr. Woellner failed to provide the mandatory sample description, and since FACTs can document that Mr. Woellner failed to use the required sampling method after the date of the current Preliminary Assessment, there is no reason to believe that Mr. Woellner used the mandatory method for this property.

Since there were five samples, there are 5 violations.

Violation of Paragraph 6.2.12.1

According to State regulations, the Consultant is required to collect samples pursuant to a specific protocol:

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

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

In the chain-of-custody, Mr. Woellner identifies that the blank represented 100cm², therefore, somewhere, Mr. Woellner used the blank to wipe some surface, in violation of the regulations. Otherwise, nowhere in the report, do we see where Mr. Woellner documented where he used this protocol. As already mentioned, in violation of Section 3.7.6.1, Mr. Woellner failed to provide a description of his sampling procedures.

Violation of Paragraph 6.2.14

According to mandatory State regulations, during the performance of the work the Consultant is required to provide specific information in the report including:

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

6.2.14.8 sample collection time and date;

6.2.14.9 sample matrix;

6.2.14.10 requested analysis;

6.2.14.11 sample preservatives, if applicable; and

6.2.14.12 signature and date for each person relinquishing or receiving sample custody.

Violation of Paragraph 6.2.14.6 (7 violations)

6.2.14.6 number of sample aliquots;

This information is missing from Mr. Woellner's chain of custody for seven samples.

Violation of Section 6.2.14.8 (7 Violations – Collection Time)

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Contractor is required by regulations to provide specific information on the chain-of-custody, including:



6.2.14.8 sample collection time ...

Nowhere in the chain-of-custody is the collection time provided. Since there are seven submissions, there are seven violations.

Violation of Paragraph 6.2.14.11

During the performance of a Preliminary Assessment, the Contractor is required by regulations to provide specific information on the chain-of-custody, including:

6.2.14.11 sample preservatives

This information is missing from Mr. Woellner's chain of custody.

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

Mr. Woellner has repeatedly held himself out to be an Industrial Hygienist, while simultaneously claiming that he is not an Industrial Hygienist. As documented in this review (and in other historical documents referenced in this review) there is nothing in the present documentation that would indicate that Mr. Woellner is, in fact, an Industrial Hygienist meeting the State definition.

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

Colorado Case law defines criminal impersonation as knowingly assuming a false or fictitious identity or capacity, and in that identity or capacity, doing any act with intent to unlawfully gain a benefit or injure or defraud another (*People v. Brown*, 193 Colo. 120, 562 P.2d 754 (1977); *People v. Borrego*, 738 P.2d 59 (Colo. App. 1987)). To falsely impersonate means to pretend to be a particular person without lawful authority (*People v. Horkans*, 109 Colo. 177, 123 P.2d 824 (1942); and to perform an act in assumed character for benefit. It is an offense under the code to falsely impersonate another, and in such assumed character to do any act whereby any benefit might accrue to the offender or to another person. (*People v. Horkans*, 109 Colo. 177, 123 P.2d 824 (1942)). Venue is not an element of the crime of criminal impersonation (*People v. Perez*, 129 P.3d 1090 (Colo. App. 2005)). Although the code does not require two overt acts to be committed, (rather the code requires assuming a false identity and doing an act with the intent to gain a benefit (*People v. Johnson*, 30 P.3d 718 (Colo. App. 2000)), Mr. Woellner has repeatedly performed these acts. The requisite intent to gain a benefit may be inferred from the accused's knowing use of a false identity and the acknowledged intent to secure some advantage from the impersonation (*People v. Borrego*, 738 P.2d 59 (Colo. App. 1987)). The common meaning of "assumes a false or fictitious identity" is not to hold oneself out as someone that he or she is not; it requires the assumption of the identity of another person, whether that other person is real or fictitious (*People v. Jones*, 841 P.2d 372 (Colo. App. 1992)). For example, an attorney with a suspended license who continues



to practice law is guilty of criminal impersonation for practicing law. The courts have held that “continuing to represent himself as an attorney and performing legal work when he was aware that he had no valid license to do so amounts to the assumption of a false or fictitious capacity for purposes of the criminal impersonation statute.” (*People v. Bauer*, 80 P.3d 896 (Colo. App. 2003)).

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

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

However, since Mr. Woellner has specifically referenced 6 CCR 1014-3 and is explicitly recognized by Ms. Brisnehan with CDPHE (who is identified as sitting on the Board of Directors of CAMMP,²⁰ to which Mr. Woellner has claimed membership) as being proficient in such assessments. Since, to date, FACTs has identified 2,009 regulatory violations associated with Mr. Woellner's work, one must conclude that Mr. Woellner knowingly and willingly performed work that so grossly deviated from mandatory State requirements.

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

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

Colorado Consumer Protection Act

In Colorado, consumers are protected against deceptive trade practices as delineated in the Colorado Consumer Protection Act, CRS Title 6, Article 1. According to those statutes, a person engages in a deceptive trade practice when, in the course of such person's business or occupation, that person knowingly makes a false representation as to the certification of their services, and/or knowingly makes a false representation as to the

²⁰ Colorado Association of Meth and Mold Professions appears to be a group of pseudoprofessionals who otherwise have no apparent expertise in either methamphetamine or mold related issues.



characteristics of their services and/or represents their services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade if he knows or should know that they are not as specified.

According to the *Colorado Department Of Regulatory Agencies, Office Of Policy And Research, Industrial Hygienists, And Safety Professionals 2001 Sunrise Review* (October 15, 2001) Mr. M. Michael Cooke, Executive Director stated:

Another avenue of redress is the Colorado Consumer Protection Act. This law prohibits individuals from misrepresenting their certification, abilities, and associations, and making false or misleading statements concerning the price of goods, services, or property. In addition, §6-1-707(1)(a)(I), C.R.S., prohibits an individual from claiming “either orally or in writing, to possess either an academic degree or an honorary degree of the title associated with said degree, unless the person has, in fact, been awarded said degree.” While this Act does not prevent individuals from performing industrial hygiene work, it does prohibit individuals from claiming that they have education or background that they do not possess. An individual who misrepresents his or her qualifications may be in violation of this Act. 18 C.R.S. § 6-1-105(1)(b), (c), (e) and (l), C.R.S.

The State regulations were revised in 2014 to counter the serious problem created by fraudulent and incompetent consultants who were falsely claiming to be “Industrial Hygienists” and who were performing invalid assessments under the false presentation of being an “Industrial Hygienist.”

Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. (the author of this review), helped the State Legislature write the statutory language that eventually became codified and required the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to revise the regulations. Unfortunately, the task for the revision was given to the CDPHE regulator who, in violation of Colorado’s criminal statutes, had helped create the problem associated with fraudulent consultants performing assessments of methamphetamine affected properties.

The regulations required the CDPHE to restrict Interim Authorization (for the period of time between December 15, 2014 and June 15, 2015) for performing assessments under the regulations exclusively to those consultants who were A) *bona fide* Industrial Hygienists, and B) had an history of performing valid assessments under the old regulations, which had been in effect since 2005. Instead, Ms. Brisnehan with the CDPHE gave *carte blanc* Interim Authorization to anyone who applied, including the fraudulent consultants who had created the serious problems in the first place.

Although Ms. Brisnehan granted her fellow CAMMP member automatic State Interim Authorization, Mr. Woellner has, in the recent past, denied that he is an Industrial Hygienist and has never been able to provide any documentation indicating that he has received any training in illegal drug laboratories or their assessment. As such, there is no expectations that the consultant would possess the necessary skills or knowledge to fulfill the regulatory requirements.

Finally, the consultant in question has never documented any training or experience that would permit him to identify himself as an Industrial Hygienist pursuant to State statutes



CRS Statute §24-30-1402. In fact, until just very recently Mr. Woellner has never identified himself as an Industrial Hygienist and never claimed to be an Industrial Hygienist. In the past, Mr. Woellner has made several claims regarding his credentials and experience²¹ that upon scrutiny, have been found to be unsupported.

CONCLUSION

For this regulatory audit, FACTs has identified no fewer than 72 regulatory violations committed by Mr. Woellner in his Preliminary Assessment for the property located at 413 W Easter Ave Littleton CO 80120.

²¹ See for example, the FACTs regulatory audit for 11767 Grant Street, Northglenn, Colorado 80233



Appendix A

Reviewer's Statement of Qualifications





Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. Consultant Statement of Qualifications

FACTs project name:	General Distribution	Form # ML15
December 30, 2015		

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

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

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

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

Mr. Connell is a current sworn law enforcement officer who has conducted clandestine laboratory investigations and performed risk, contamination, hazard and exposure assessments from both the law enforcement (criminal) perspective, and from the civil perspective in residences, apartments, motor vehicles, and condominiums. Mr. Connell has conducted over 612 assessments of illegal drug labs in CO, SD, NE, OK, and collected over 5,545 samples during assessments (a partial detailed list of drug lab experience is available on the web at): <http://forensic-applications.com/meth/DrugLabExperience2.pdf>

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

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



Multijurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training

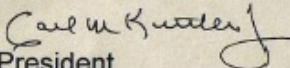


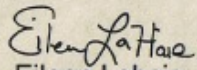
This is to certify that
Caoimhin P. Connell

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

Rural Patrol

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


President
St. Petersburg College


Eileen Lahaie
MCTFT Director

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

Midwest Counterdrug Training Center



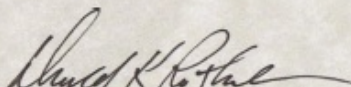
Certificate of Training

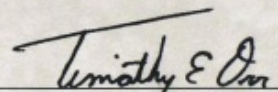
This certifies that

Caoimhin Connell

Has successfully completed the
Clandestine Laboratory Certification

Cheyenne, WY
40 Training Hours
2-6 August 2004


Network Environmental Systems, Inc.


LTC Timothy E. Orr
Commandant



Center *for* Task Force Training™

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Caoimhin P. Connell

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED 20 HOURS OF TRAINING IN

METHAMPHETAMINE INVESTIGATION MANAGEMENT

MARCH 20-22, 2006

DENVER, COLORADO

Domingo S. Herraiz
Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

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



State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Caoimhin P. Connell

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

June 1, 2006
Denver, Colorado

Domingo S. Herraiz
Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance



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

*Rocky Mountain
High Intensity Drug Trafficking
Area*



Certifies that



Caoimhín Connell

has attended

4 hours of

Hash Oil Extraction: The Scene and The Patient

Aurora, CO

July 25, 2014

Training Manager, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Director, Rocky Mountain HIDTA



www.nesglobal.net

Certificate of Completion

Caoimhin Connell

has successfully completed training in

Advanced Clan Labs: Beyond the Basics

presented by

NES, Inc.

1141 Sibley Street Folsom, CA 95630

Instructor - Brian Escamilla

04/28/14 04/30/14

Date

Contact Hours:24

This certifies that

Caoimhin P Connell

Has met the requirements for the online course

Expert Testimony Training for the Prosecutor and Scientist



11-07-2012

Certificate Number: 1109778763

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



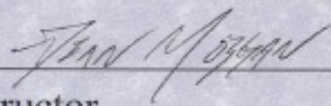
Park County Sheriff's Office Certificate of Completion

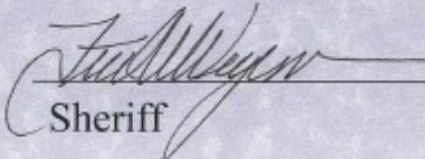
Caoimhin Connell

has completed an 8 hour course in:

Crime-scene Approach and Evidence Collection

Completed this 29th day of April, 2009


Instructor


Sheriff

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



Certifies that



Caoimhín P. Connell

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

Training Manager, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Director, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Certificate of Completion

This Will Certify That

Caoimhín P. Connell

Successfully Completed

Prescription Drug Crimes

7 Hours Completed

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

P. Ritch Wagner
Instructor



Director, Law Enforcement Liaison & Education



Certificate of Training

This is to certify that
Caoimhin Connell

(Name)

Park County Sheriff's Office

(Agency)

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

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

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



Colorado Law Enforcement Officers' Association



This is to certify that

CAOIMHIN CONNELL

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

hosted by **Loveland Police Department**

on **February 28 – March 1, 2011**

Tom Finelle
Tom Finelle, CLEOA President

M. A. [Signature]
ARIDE Instructor

State of Colorado



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

CAOIMHIN PADRAIG CONNELL

August 27, 2008

Date

VIN INSP— **0952**

Number

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

Bill Ritter Jr.

Governor

John W. Suthers

Attorney General, Board Chairperson

Certificate of Completion Intoxilyzer 9000 Operator Certification Course

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

Caoimhin P Connell

User ID: **841645**

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

February 21, 2013

Certificate Date

Jeffrey A. Groff

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



David A. Butcher

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

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



Certificate of Achievement

awarded to:

Caoimhin P. Connell

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

June 1st, 2005

Date

Signed

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

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

COLORADO LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATIONS TRAINING PROJECT

This Certifies That

Caoimhin Connell

Has Attended the

CLEAT 40-HOUR

Train the Trainer Course

Hosted by Breckenridge Police Department
August 14-18, 2006

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



John L. Kammerzell
Executive Director
Police Officer Standard & Training



Donald E. Christensen
Executive Director
County Sheriffs of Colorado





SINCE 1973

This is to certify that

Caoimlin P. Connell

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

Presented this 24th day of May, 2008

CATI President

VIN Inspector Training Coordinator

State of Colorado



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

CAOIMHIN PADRAIG CONNELL

May 6, 2004

Date

B- 10670

Number

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

Governor

Attorney General, Board Chairperson

**Rocky Mountain
High Intensity Drug Trafficking
Area**



Certifies that



Caoimhín Connell

has attended

16 hours of

MCTC / RMHIDTA Indoor Marijuana Grows

Centennial, CO

August 28-29, 2014

Training Manager, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Director, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Caoimhín Connell

Has completed 4 hours of successful training for

The Hazards of Hash Oil Extraction

Held at IRIS Fire Investigations in Englewood, CO

on this 7th day of November, 2014

Robert K. Toth
IRIS Fire Investigations, President



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

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

December 30, 2014

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

Consultant Interim Authorization Approval

Dear Caoimhin Connell:

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

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

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

Approved By: _____

Date: _____

12/30/2014





COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

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

December 30, 2014

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

Consultant Firm Interim Authorization Approval

Dear Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies Inc:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved By: _____

Date: 12/30/2014

