



**Preliminary Assessment
of an
Identified Illegal Drug Laboratory
at:**

**1299 Vondelpark Drive, Unit C,
Colorado Springs, CO 80907-4089**

Prepared for:
Air Academy FCU
9810 N. Union Blvd.
Colorado Springs, CO 80924

Prepared by:

FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
185 Bounty Hunter's Lane
Bailey, CO 80421

August 10, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.....	3
Federal Requirements.....	3
State Requirements.....	4
Preliminary Assessment	4
County Requirements.....	4
City Regulations	5
Preliminary Hypothesis	5
Initial Statement on Hypothesis Testing	5
Elements of the Preliminary Assessment.....	6
Subject Structure	6
Review of Law Enforcement Documentation.....	7
Governing Body	8
Visual Inspection of the Property	8
FUNCTIONAL SPACE SUMMARY.....	8
Functional Space 1: Garage	9
Functional Space 2: Attic.....	9
Functional Space 3: Powder Bathroom	9
Functional Space 4: Living Room Complex.....	9
Functional Space 5: Upstairs Bathroom	9
Functional Space 6: Upstairs South Bedroom.....	10
Functional Space 7: Upstairs North Bedroom	10
Functional Space 8: Crawlspace	10
Functional Space 9: Upstairs Attic.....	10
Furnace	10
Exterior Grounds.....	10
SEWERAGE SYSTEM	11
SAMPLE COLLECTION	11
Wipe Samples	11
Methamphetamine Analysis.....	13
QA/QC Precautions	13
Field Blanks	13
Field Spikes.....	13
Cross Contamination	16
Collection Rationale	16
Primary Objective.....	16
Sample Results	17
Methamphetamine	17
Wipe Sample Results	17
Quality Assurance/Quality Control.....	17
Sample Locations.....	18
Identification of Cook/Storage Areas	20
Identification of Contamination Migration.....	21
CONCLUSIONS	21
Universal Site Requirements.....	22
Decontamination of The Residence	24
APPENDICES, SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS AND DIGITAL DISC.....	27



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On Wednesday, August 1, 2012, personnel from Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. (FACTs) began the process of a standard State-mandated Preliminary Assessment (PA) at the property located at 1299 Vondelpark Drive, Unit C, Colorado Springs, CO 80907-4089.

Samples taken during the PA conclusively demonstrated the presence of profound and widespread methamphetamine contamination throughout the residence.

After consultation with the client, samples taken during the PA were designed to satisfy two regulatory aspects; 1) Preliminary Assessment testing according to Section 4 of the Regulations, and 2) Final Verification Testing, pursuant to Section 7 of the Regulations. Samples thus collected during the PA were in an attempt to permit the exclusion of areas from remediation, and if possible to issue a Decision Statement directly from the PA. However, each of the challenged areas exhibited profound contamination, and whole scale remediation will be required to bring the property into compliance.

Based on the totality of the circumstances, FACTs makes the following observations:

- The property exhibits overt noncompliance with Colorado's methamphetamine cleanup standards.
- "Discovery" and "Notification" existed prior to our involvement.
- A noncompliant illegal drug lab, as that term is defined in CRS §25-18.5-101, exists at the subject property.
- A Class 1 Public Nuisance, as defined in CRS §16-13-303(1) exists at the subject property.
- Following the decontamination activities, a qualified Industrial Hygienist must perform the post-decontamination process and issue a Decision Statement before reentry or occupancy of the subject property may occur.
- Nothing within State statutes prohibits the selling of a noncompliant property, provided full disclosure is made. If a buyer purchases such a property, they must meet specific conditions upon sale, and must have the property brought into full compliance within ninety days of closing.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Federal Requirements

All work associated with this PA was performed in a manner consistent with regulations promulgated by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).



State Requirements

Preliminary Assessment

According to Colorado State Regulation 6-CCR 1014-3, following the discovery of an illegal drug lab, as that term is defined in CRS §25-18.5-101, and following “notification,” the property must either be demolished or a “Preliminary Assessment” must be conducted at that property to characterize extant contamination (if any), and to direct appropriate decontamination procedures (if any). Pursuant to these regulations, information obtained in the PA, and those findings, enter the public domain and are not subject to confidentiality.¹

The PA must be conducted according to specified requirements² by an authorized Industrial Hygienist as that term is defined in CRS §24-30-1402. This document, and all associated appendices, electronic disc and photographs, is the PA pursuant to those regulations. Included with this discussion is a read-only digital disc. The disc contains mandatory information and photographs required by State regulation for a PA. This PA is not complete without the digital disc and all associated support documents.

Pursuant to CRS §25-18.5-105, the subject property is deemed a “public health nuisance.” Pursuant to CRS §16-13-303, the subject property and all of its contents is deemed a Class 1 Public Nuisance. As such, the subject property and all personal belongings contained therein must be remediated according to State Board of Health regulations 6-CCR-1014-3 or demolished (CRS §25-18.5-103).

County Requirements

The Colorado Springs Police Department web site (as of August 9, 2012) erroneously identifies the El Paso County Government as the “Governing Body.” In fact, in 2009, FACTs was explicitly instructed by the Colorado Springs Police Department that the Police Department was the Governing Body for Colorado Springs and was explicitly instructed to submit all reports, and make all requests pursuant to 6 CCR 1014-3 to the V&N Section.³

The Colorado Springs Police Department web site references the El Paso County Meth Lab regulations and states that meth labs must be addressed according to those county regulations. However, there are no regulations in El Paso County. The El Paso County Department of Health originally passed and enforced County-specific Methamphetamine

¹ Section 8.26 of 6 CCR 1014-3

² Section 4 of 6 CCR 1014-3

³ Preliminary Assessment of an Identified Illegal Drug Laboratory at 2927 Main Street Colorado Springs, CO, 80907-6013 October 13, 2009 (Public Domain Document prepared by FACTs and held at Colorado Springs Police Department)



Laboratory Cleanup Regulations.⁴ However, those regulations violated State regulations and State statutes and unlawfully granted regulatory relief in contradiction to State Legislative actions. On September 22, 2009, the County Regulations were withdrawn and are no longer in effect. We are not aware of other local regulations that may apply.

City Regulations

The City of Colorado Springs does not have any specific regulations over and above the State mandated requirements.

Preliminary Hypothesis

During the PA, the initial hypothesis is made that the subject area is clean, and data are collected to find support for this hypothesis. Any reliable data that fails to support the hypothesis, including police records, visual clues of illegal production, storage, or use, or documentation of drug paraphernalia being present, is considered conclusive, and requires the Industrial Hygienist to accept the null hypothesis and declare the area non-compliant.⁵ The strength of evidence needed to reject the hypothesis is low, and is only that which would lead a reasonable person, trained in aspects of meth laboratories, to conclude the *presence* of methamphetamine, and/or its precursors or waste products as related to processing.

Contrary to common belief, sampling is **not** required during a Preliminary Assessment; however, if sampling is performed, it must be conducted in the areas with the highest probability of containing the highest possible concentrations of contaminants. According to the State regulations:⁶

Identification and documentation of areas of contamination. This identification may be based on visual observation, law enforcement reports, proximity to chemical storage areas, waste disposal areas, or cooking areas, or based on professional judgment of the consultant; or the consultant may determine that assessment sampling is necessary to verify the presence or absence of contamination.

Initial Statement on Hypothesis Testing

Regarding this subject property, during the PA, FACTs initially accepted the primary regulatory null hypothesis that each functional space (explained further in this report) was noncompliant, and, then, pursuant to testing consistent with Section 7, 6 CCR 1014-3, FACTs challenged the noncompliance for each functional space.

Through that sampling, we determined that methamphetamine was present at noncompliant concentrations in each functional space, and we were therefore, unable to clear any space and exclude it from the need for remediation.

⁴ Attachment "A" Regulations Of The El Paso County Board Of Health El Paso County, Colorado Chapter 4 *Methamphetamine Laboratory Cleanup Regulations*, March 23, 2005

⁵ This language and emphasis is verbatim from Appendix A (mandatory) of 6 CCR 1014-3

⁶ Section 4.6 of 6 CCR 1014-3



Elements of the Preliminary Assessment

Specific mandatory information must be presented as part of the PA. This discussion, in its totality, contains the mandatory information for a PA as follows:

Mandatory Final Documents 6-CCR 1014-3	DOCUMENTATION	Included
§4.1	Property description field form	<i>Cal</i>
§§4.4, 4.5	Description of manufacturing methods and chemicals	<i>Cal</i>
§4.2	Law Enforcement documentation review discussion	<i>Cal</i>
§4.7	Description and Drawing of Storage area(s)	<i>Cal</i>
§4.8	Description and Drawing of Waste area(s)	<i>Cal</i>
§4.9	Description and Drawing of Cook area(s)	<i>Cal</i>
§§4.3, 4.6, 4.10	Field Observations field form	<i>Cal</i>
	FACTs Functional space inventory field form	<i>Cal</i>
§4.11	Plumbing inspection field form	<i>Cal</i>
	FACTs ISDS field form	NA
§4.12	Contamination migration field form or description	<i>Cal</i>
§4.13	Identification of common ventilation systems	<i>Cal</i>
§8.11	Description of the sampling procedures and QA/QC	<i>Cal</i>
§8.12	Analytical Description and Laboratory QA/QC	<i>Cal</i>
§8.13	Location and results of initial sampling with drawings	<i>Cal</i>
§8.14	FACTs health and safety procedures in accordance with OSHA	<i>Cal</i>
§8.15 - §8.19	These sections are not applicable to a Preliminary Assessment	
§8.20	FACTs Pre-remediation photographs and log	<i>Cal</i>
	FACTs Post-remediation photographs and log	NA
§8.21	FACTs SOQ	<i>Cal</i>
§8.22	Certification of procedures, results, and variations	<i>Cal</i>
§8.23	Mandatory Certification Language	<i>Cal</i>
§8.24	Signature Sheet	<i>Cal</i>
NA	Analytical Laboratory Reports	<i>Cal</i>
	FACTs final document inventory	<i>Cal</i>
	FACTs Field Sampling Forms	<i>Cal</i>

**Table 1
Inventory of Mandatory Elements and Documentation**

Subject Structure

Based on information from the El Paso County, Colorado, Assessor's Office, the primary structure consists of 1,280 square feet of residential floor space built *circa* 1984. This square footage reflects actual occupiable space, rather than taxable space, and must be used to calculate final clearance sampling requirements. Therefore, regulatory sampling requirements are based on this value.

A general layout of the residential setting is depicted in the aerial photograph below. The subject property is outlined in red.





**Figure 1
General Site Layout⁷**

Review of Law Enforcement Documentation

As part of the Preliminary Assessment, FACTs is required by regulation⁸ to review available law enforcement documents pertinent to a subject property. During all previous Preliminary Assessments in Colorado Springs, FACTs was explicitly directed to make all requests pursuant to 6 CCR 1014-3 to the V&N Section of the Colorado Springs Police Department.⁹ Personnel at Colorado Springs Police Department V&N as well as “Records and ID” informed FACTs that it was a “violation of State law” to release the mandatory information. The Records and ID personnel have been unable to specify which “State law” was being referenced, but stated that our requests violate State law.

The Governing Body for Colorado Springs (Colorado Springs Police Department) is the only Governing Body in the State of Colorado that ignores requests for information and refuses to participate with the State regulations. FACTs is still awaiting responses to written requests for information for other properties.^{10,11,12,13,14}

⁷ Courtesy of USDA Farm Service Agency as accessed through Google™

⁸ 6 CCR 1014-3 (Section 4.2)

⁹ Preliminary Assessment of an Identified Illegal Drug Laboratory at 2927 Main Street Colorado Springs, CO, 80907-6013 October 13, 2009 (Public Domain Document prepared by FACTs and held at Colorado Springs Police Department)

¹⁰ 2927 Main Street, Colorado Springs, CO (requested September 15, 2009)



Therefore, although we have submitted written requests as required, we have not to date received a response, nor do we expect to receive a response to our written requests for information on this subject property.

Governing Body

Pursuant to statute and regulations, the documentation in this report must be submitted to the “Governing Body” to avail of the statutory liability immunity. According to the Colorado Springs Police Department, the “Governing Body” as defined in CRS 25-18.5-101 for this property is:

**Colorado Springs Police Department
705 S Nevada Avenue
Colorado Springs, CO 80903**

Visual Inspection of the Property

As part of the Preliminary Assessment, on August 1, 2012, Mr. Caoimhín P. Connell, Forensic Industrial Hygienist with FACTs, performed a visual inspection and sampling of the subject property. Mr. Connell was assisted by Ms. Christine Carty, Field Technician.¹⁵ A copy of Mr. Connell’s statement of qualifications is included as an appendix with this discussion.

FUNCTIONAL SPACE SUMMARY

During a Preliminary Assessment, the Industrial Hygienist is required by regulation to divide the study area into “functional spaces,” and evaluate the potential for contamination in each area. The idea is to segment a property into specific areas which may present different potentials for contamination, based on the anticipated use or function conducted in that area. Thus, functions of bedrooms and bathrooms may be different, kitchens and living rooms, may be different, etc. Pursuant to regulations, a building is divided into such areas based solely on subjective professional judgment with foundational guidance in Federal Regulation.¹⁶

¹¹ 1314 W Kiowa Street, Colorado Springs, CO (requested April 22, 2010)

¹² 8350 Razorback Road, Room 202, Colorado Springs, CO (requested July 21, 2010)

¹³ 2350 Orchard Valley Road, Colorado Springs, CO (Requested August 19, 2010)

¹⁴ 5106 Stone Fence Drive, Colorado Springs CO 80922 (Requested June 23, 2011)

¹⁵ Ms. Carty received a training certificate in Clandestine Drug Lab Safety through the State of Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute (CRCPI) sponsored by the US Dept. of Justice High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area fund. Ms. Carty has also received the training specified in 29 CFR Part 19010.120 (e).

¹⁶ Asbestos Containing Materials in Schools; Final Rule and Notice, Title 40 CFR Part 763, Fed. Reg. Vol. 52, No. 210, Fri. Oct. 30, 1987



A general overview of each space is provided in the following discussion. Indicators are detailed in FACTs form ML5, included in the appendix of this report. For evaluation purposes, the following Functional Spaces have been identified and are addressed below:

Functional Space	Describe the functional space
1	Garage
2	Attic above the garage
3	Powder bathroom
4	Kitchen, Living room, stair chase and top landing
5	Upstairs bathroom
6	Upstairs southeast bedroom
7	Upstairs northeast bedroom
8	Crawlspace
9	Upstairs attic

Table 2
Functional Space Inventory

Functional Space 1: Garage

This space is the garage as that term is commonly understood. This space had several visual indicators of illegal drug use including hidden syringes. We attempted to clear this functional space with Sample VM080112-09, which indicated a methamphetamine concentration of 11 µg/100cm².

Functional Space 2: Attic

The property appears to have two attics, one for the garage and one above the second floor. This space did not contain any subjective indicators. The space was challenged with a discrete sample (Sample VM080112-08) which indicated a methamphetamine concentration of approximately 3µg/100cm².

Functional Space 3: Powder Bathroom

This functional space is the small toilet room to the left as one enters the residence from the garage. This area had no subjective indicators and appeared to be freshly painted. This space was challenged with Sample VM080112-07, which indicated a methamphetamine concentration of approximately 2 µg/100cm².

Functional Space 4: Living Room Complex

This large open area includes the kitchen, the area under the stairs, the dining area, the living room, the stair chase and the upstairs landing. This functional space had several visual indicators including staining, and signs of squalor. This space was challenged with Sample VM080112-06, which indicated a methamphetamine concentration of approximately 8 µg/100cm².

Functional Space 5: Upstairs Bathroom

This is the bathroom at the top of the stairs. As was typical for the entire residence, there was fresh paint on all walls. There were no other subjective indicators in this space, which was challenged with Sample VM080112-05, which indicated a methamphetamine



concentration of approximately 24 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{cm}^2$. Based on the totality of circumstances, we believe this space was the primary location of a methamphetamine production operation. We believe the Upstairs South Bedroom was the secondary location of production.

Functional Space 6: Upstairs South Bedroom

This space is delineated by the surrounding walls and is used as the term is commonly understood. There were no subjective indicators in this functional space, which was subsequently challenged with Sample VM080112-04, which indicated a methamphetamine concentration 16 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ cm}^2$.

Functional Space 7: Upstairs North Bedroom

Probably the Master bedroom, this space is delineated by the surrounding walls and is used as the term is commonly understood. There were no subjective indicators in this functional space, which was subsequently challenged with Sample VM080112-01, which indicated a methamphetamine concentration of approximately 4 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{ cm}^2$.

Functional Space 8: Crawlspace

FACTs could not confirm the presence of a crawlspace. However, venting in the foundation wall is consistent with a crawlspace. Furthermore, the eastern portion of the structure has what appears to be a crawlspace access.

FACTs lacked the lawful authority to enter the crawlspace. However, we did not have compelling indicators to suggest fugitive emission into the crawlspace.

Functional Space 9: Upstairs Attic

FACTs could not confirm the presence of an upstairs attic, and we could not locate an access panel to the same. Furthermore, although the structural design would suggest an upstairs attic, there were no gable vents. If there is an attic, we did not have compelling indicators to suggest fugitive emission into the attic.

Furnace

There is no forced air or active ventilation system in this property.

Exterior Grounds

Although not truly a functional space *per se*, the exterior grounds were assessed independently. At the time of our investigation, we observed gang related graffiti on the structure. There were visual signs of motor oil being discarded in the back of the residence, however, there were no indicators in the exterior grounds that spoke to illegal disposal (such as stressed vegetation) associated with clandestine drug operations. In general, the grounds would not be conducive to clandestine disposal. The Drawing below indicates the location of the staining in the exterior grounds.



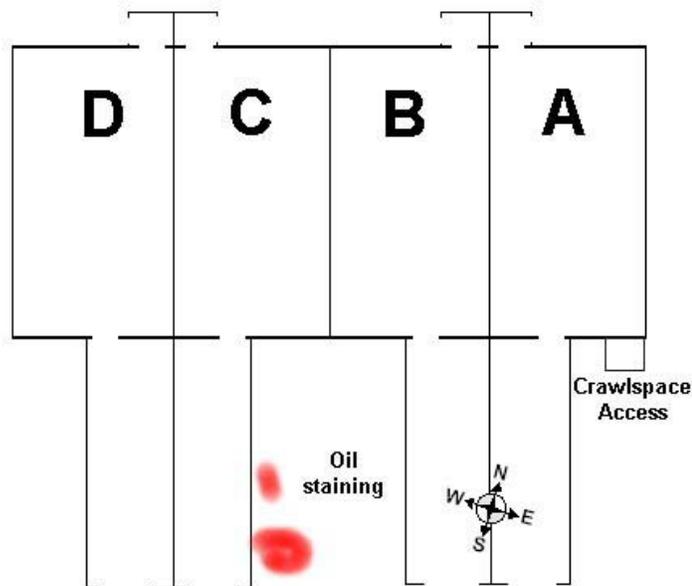


Figure 2
Figure of Exterior Indicators.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM

The sewer system is “city sewer.” Although we presume that some waste materials were introduced into the sewer system, based on our observations, there was no damage to the plumbing system. We did not observe unusual corrosion or damage to the plumbing.

SAMPLE COLLECTION

Wipe Samples

The sample collected during the August 1, 2012 Preliminary Assessment comprised of “discrete” samples. Discrete samples are a single wipe, collected from a single area, and submitted for analysis representing a unique location. Discrete samples were collected for regulatory compliance purposes and represented structural features.

Each sample location was identified by the Industrial Hygienist based on judgmental authoritative bias sampling theory. In this theory, consistent with State regulation, samples are purposely collected from those areas which have the highest probability of containing the highest concentrations of methamphetamine.

There are three primary competing regulatory factors in the collection of authoritative bias judgmental sampling as described in the regulations:



- 1) Collect at least 500 cm² from each functional space AND
- 2) Collect samples only from nonporous surfaces AND
- 3) Collect samples only from those areas with the highest probability of contamination.

In some cases, it may be physically impossible to satisfy all three mandatory criteria. For example, in some cases, the only nonporous surface in a space may be too small, or in some cases, an obviously heavily contaminated surface may be porous. Therefore, there becomes a need to balance the regulatory requirements with the physical reality of the site and the objectives of the sampling protocols. Poorly trained consultants are not aware of the decision making process required by the regulations and usually just slap a sampling template against any surface that will easily accommodate the template and collect a sample. In fact, even the use of a template is not mandatory.

Due to the primary objective of sampling (identified by item number “3” in the above list), the surfaces so selected are frequently convoluted and intricate surfaces. As such, the most appropriate surface is often an item of convoluted topography, and even the use of a template would be impossible. For example, when sampling a medicine chest (see Photograph 1 below), the use of a template would be impossible, and the delineation of the surface area is derived from the physical boundaries of the item.



Photograph 1
Sampling Convoluted Topographies



Methamphetamine Analysis

Wipe samples were collected in a manner consistent with State regulations. The wipe sample medium was individually wrapped commercially available Johnson and Johnson™ brand gauze. Each gauze material was assigned a lot number for quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) purposes and recorded on a log of results. Each gauze was moistened with reagent grade methyl alcohol. Each batch of alcohol was assigned a lot number for QA/QC purposes and recorded on a log of results. Each proposed sample area was delineated with a measured outline. The ruler used to measure each surface area was decontaminated with a single-use disposable alcohol wipe between samples where the ruler contacted the surface.

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. The wipe samples were submitted for analysis to Reservoirs Environmental Laboratories in Denver, CO for analysis by GCMS.

Each sample result is then corrected for “undersampling” and spike recovery. Undersampling is the visual estimate of the amount of debris left behind after sampling. Spike correction is described below.

QA/QC Precautions

The sampling media were prepared in small batches in a clean environment (FACTs Corporate Offices). The sample media were inserted into individually identified disposable plastic centrifuge tubes with caps.

Field Blanks

For QA/QC purposes, and in accordance with State requirements, one field blank was submitted for every ten wipe samples. The field blank was randomly selected from the sampling batch and included with the samples. To ensure the integrity of the blank, FACTs personnel were unaware, until the actual time of sampling, which specific sample would be selected as a blank. Similarly, to ensure the integrity of the blank, laboratory personnel are unaware of the presence of the blank in the analysis batch.

Field Spikes

As part of our internal QA/QC protocol, FACTs regularly submits surreptitious spikes to the analyzing laboratory. "Spiked" samples consist of randomly selecting sampling assemblies that are submitted to a third party, independent laboratory for the inclusion of known amounts of d-methamphetamine into the selected samples. The spiked samples are then submitted with the normal project samples. To ensure the integrity of the spikes, laboratory personnel are unaware of the presence or nature of the spikes. The spikes allow FACTs to determine the adequacy of the laboratory in recovering known amounts of methamphetamine from the samples. Sample results are then corrected to the spike recovery. In this case, there was a single spike submitted (VM080112-02) that contained 6 µg of d-methamphetamine.



In the past, the laboratory has consistently recovered results within generally accepted tolerances; their running average prior to this project was 90.3%. For this project, however, the spike was out of tolerance, and the laboratory reported recovering 145% of the spike. Therefore for this project, the sample results reported here have been adjusted downwards, and the concentrations in the laboratory report are higher than reported here.

Contrary to public misconception, samples and laboratory reports do NOT represent the absolute “truth.” For all sampling and analytical methods, there is a specific uncertainty associated with the sampling and the analysis. Therefore, for any reported laboratory value, there is a *probability* that the true result is greater than the reported value (Upper Confidence Limit, UCL), or less than the reported value (Lower Confidence Limit, LCL). A laboratory result, therefore, represents a *probable* result which lies between two confidence limits and may be depicted thusly:



Figure 3
Confidence Intervals of Reported Values

The reported value (RV) lies somewhere in between two possible “true” values, the UCL and the LCL.

Compliance, and the decision to remediate or not remediate, is based not only on the reported value, but also on the statistical uncertainty of the results. So, in the drawing below, where the reported value (A) and the LCL are greater than the decision threshold (the horizontal line), we are *confident* the reported value indicates noncompliance. Where the reported value (D) and the UCL are less than the decision threshold, we are *confident* the reported value indicates compliance.

However, there is an ambiguous zone of reported values, such as (B), where although the reported value is greater than the decision threshold, there is a probability the true value is less than the decision threshold. Similarly, where the reported value is less than the decision threshold, there is a probability the true value is greater than the decision threshold (C).



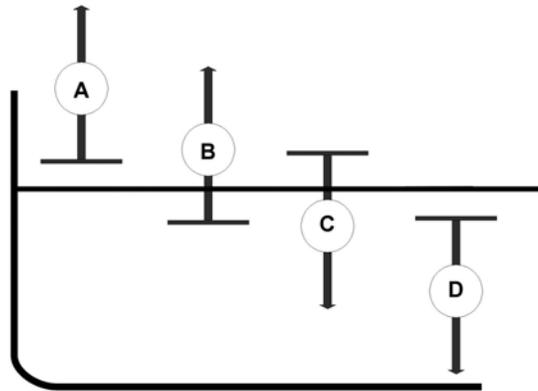


Figure 4
Uncertainty in Reported Values

Standard Industrial Hygiene sampling protocols require that the Industrial Hygienist (IH) consider this degree of uncertainty, known as the total coefficient of variation (Cv_T), for each method. The Cv_T includes the uncertainty associated with both the sampling and analytical processes. For many methods, such as this analysis method, the degree of analytical uncertainty is known and published, and is generally small. However, for field methamphetamine sampling, the statistical uncertainty is generally very large. When we analyze field data from fully characterized properties, we see that the variation of concentrations from the building as a whole usually exhibits a lognormal distribution. As such, geometric standard deviations can be as large as 3.0. This distribution is similar to that reported elsewhere.^{17, 18}

Standard Industrial Hygiene protocols typically use the 95% confidence intervals to determine the possible “spread” of the laboratory results about the true value. As such, where the Cv_T is known, the IH calculates the UCL and LCL and determines if the UCL is greater than or less than the Decision Threshold.

In this case, as expected, the sample results exhibit the expected lognormal distribution.¹⁹ The sampling error (as determined by the data distribution) indicates that the standard

¹⁷ Washington State Department of Health: *Summary Results from a Pilot Study to Evaluate Variability and Distribution of Methamphetamine Residue in Remediated Residential Illegal Drug Labs*, as reported in NIOSH Method 9106 (DRAFT)

¹⁸ Martyny JW, Arbuckle SL, McCammon CS, Esswein EJ, Erb N, *Chemical Exposures Associated with Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories*, (http://www.njc.org/pdf/chemical_exposures.pdf, May 10, 2004).

¹⁹ One-Tail Percentage Point of the W Test = 0.8290 and the goodness of fit W Test value for a lognormal distribution was 0.9681 whereas the goodness of fit W Test value for a Gaussian distribution was only 0.8827. Therefore, the goodness of fit was better for the lognormal distribution.



error is moderate,²⁰ when we look at the lower limit the concentration is still far greater than the regulatory limits. Therefore, the unusually high recovery is a moot point for this subject property.

Cross Contamination

Prior to the collection of each specific sample area, the Industrial Hygienist donned fresh surgical gloves, to protect against the possibility of cross contamination.

Prior to entry into the subject property, each member of FACTs donned disposable Tyvek booties and a Tyvek suit depending on the activity of the investigator.

Collection Rationale

Primary Objective

It is a common misconception that the Industrial Hygienist is required to collect samples during a PA. However, no such requirement exists in Colorado. Rather, regarding samples, the regulations state:

Pre-decontamination sampling

In pre-decontamination sampling, the question that is being asked is “Is there evidence of the presence of methamphetamine production in this area?” The assumption (hypothesis) is that the area is clean i.e. “compliant,” and data will be collected to find support for the hypothesis. Data (such as samples) are collected to “prove” the area is compliant. Sampling, if it is performed, is conducted in the areas potentially containing the highest possible concentrations of contaminants. Any data that disproves the hypothesis, including police records, visual clues of production, storage, or use or documentation of drug paraphernalia being present, is considered conclusive, and leads the consultant to accept the null hypothesis and declare the area non-compliant. The strength of evidence needed to reject the hypothesis is low, and is only that which would lead a reasonable person, trained in aspects of methamphetamine laboratories, to conclude the presence of methamphetamine, its precursors as related to processing, or waste products.

Similarly, there is a misconception that if samples are collected, and the laboratory results are below the value often misinterpreted as the State’s regulatory threshold value (0.5 µg/100 cm²), the samples necessarily indicate that the area is not contaminated and no action is required. However, the regulatory threshold values are exclusively to be used as *prima fascia* evidence during final verification activities in the absence of all other information. Except, during a final verification or a properly designed Preliminary Assessment, there is no *de minimis* concentration of methamphetamine below which a statement of compliance can be made in the absence of final verification sampling. Although State regulation does not require samples to be collected during a Preliminary Assessment, as part of this Preliminary Assessment, samples were collected.

²⁰ The data indicate the probability of a false positive is less than 0.3% (If 1,000 clearance samples were collected from the property, approximately three samples would be below the regulatory threshold compliance.)



To objectively test the *a priori* assumption that some areas may in fact be compliant, FACTs collected a sample from all functional spaces which would best represent the worst case scenario in those spaces, as required by regulation. These samples, along with the blank and spike were submitted for analysis. Based on these samples, we were unable to exclude any areas from remediation.

Sample Results

Methamphetamine

The results of the methamphetamine samples are summarized in the table below. In the following table, the sample prefix for all samples is “VM080112-”. The column identified as “Uncorrected Result” is the concentration of methamphetamine reported directly from the laboratory report. The column identified as “Corrected Result” is the final result after correcting for spike recovery and undersampling. The “Threshold” is the regulatory threshold for the discrete sample.

Sample ID	Location	Corrected Result µg/100 cm ²	Uncorrected Result µg/100 cm ²	Threshold µg/100 cm ²
01	US North Bedroom ceiling fan	3.63	4.75	0.5
02	Spiked sample	6.0 µg	8.71 µg	NA
03	Field Blank	Not Detected	Not Detected	0.005 µg
04	Upstairs South Bedroom ceiling fan	16.35	21.37	0.5
05	Bathroom, top of medicine chest	23.67	34.37	0.5
06	Dining room ceiling fan	7.62	9.96	0.5
07	Powder bath extraction fan	1.79	2.60	0.5
08	Garage attic- top of picnic cooler	2.73	3.17	0.5
09	Garage, top of door rails	10.82	7.85	0.5

Result and Threshold are expressed as µg/100cm² (Field blank and spike are reported as absolute mass in µg)

Table 3
Results of Methamphetamine Wipe Samples

Wipe Sample Results

The samples confirmed that noncompliant concentrations of methamphetamine were widespread in the residence.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The following section is required by regulation and is not intended to be understood by the casual reader.

MDL was not given; LOQ was reported as 0.05 µg/100cm², (FACTs recognizes that this information cannot be correct as the LOQ cannot be expressed as µg/100cm² – this is a non fatal style error of the analyzing laboratory and is stipulated as total mass); MBX <MDL, (FACTs recognizes that this information also cannot be correct as the MBX cannot be expressed as µg/100cm² – this is a non fatal error associated with the reporting style of the analyzing laboratory and is stipulated as total mass); LCS mass was not given, however, the laboratory reported 83% recovery, RPD was not given. Matrix spike



mass was not given, however the recovery was given as 84% (RPD was not given); Matrix spike Dup mass was not given, and the recovery was not given, however the RPD was reported to have been 4%. Surrogate spike recoveries are not given by the laboratory and are unknown. FACTs reagents: MeOH lot # A1201 <MDL for n=5; Gauze lot # G1006 <MDL for n=50. FACTs field spike is 145% (non-mandatory advisory flag for tolerance, however, data are usable.) For this laboratory (REI), field spike historic mean is 84.8% ($\sigma = 0.17$); REI was advised of the artifact. Taken as a whole, the QA/QC indicates slight negative bias.

Sample Locations

Consistent with State Regulations and sound sampling theory, the location of the samples was based on professional judgment. In this case, it was FACTs' Industrial Hygienist's professional judgment that authoritative biased sampling would be appropriate.

As such, and pursuant to State regulations, the Industrial Hygienist selected those areas which had the highest probability of exhibiting the highest concentrations of contamination. Based on our experience, state of the art information on indoor methamphetamine migration patterns and professional judgment, FACTs selected specific locations throughout the residence in an attempt to represent the highest possible concentrations of methamphetamine. Each sample area was then delineated with a measured outline.

In the figures that follow, the sample locations have been presented. The drawings are stylized and not intended to be architectural representations and are not to scale. In the diagrams, the sample locations are indicated by triangles. Gray-fill locations indicate probable storage/cooking areas.

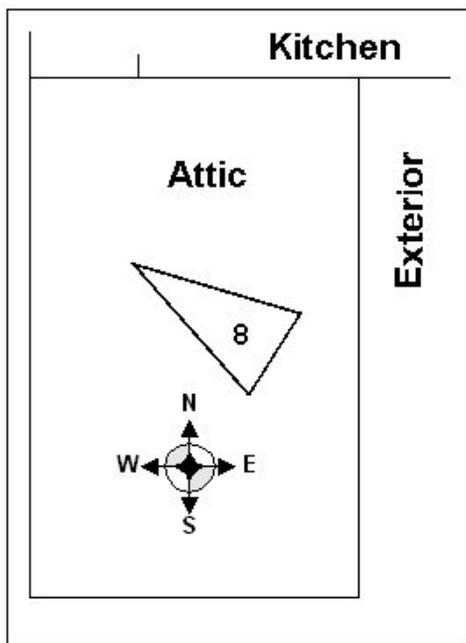


Figure 5
Attic Sample Location



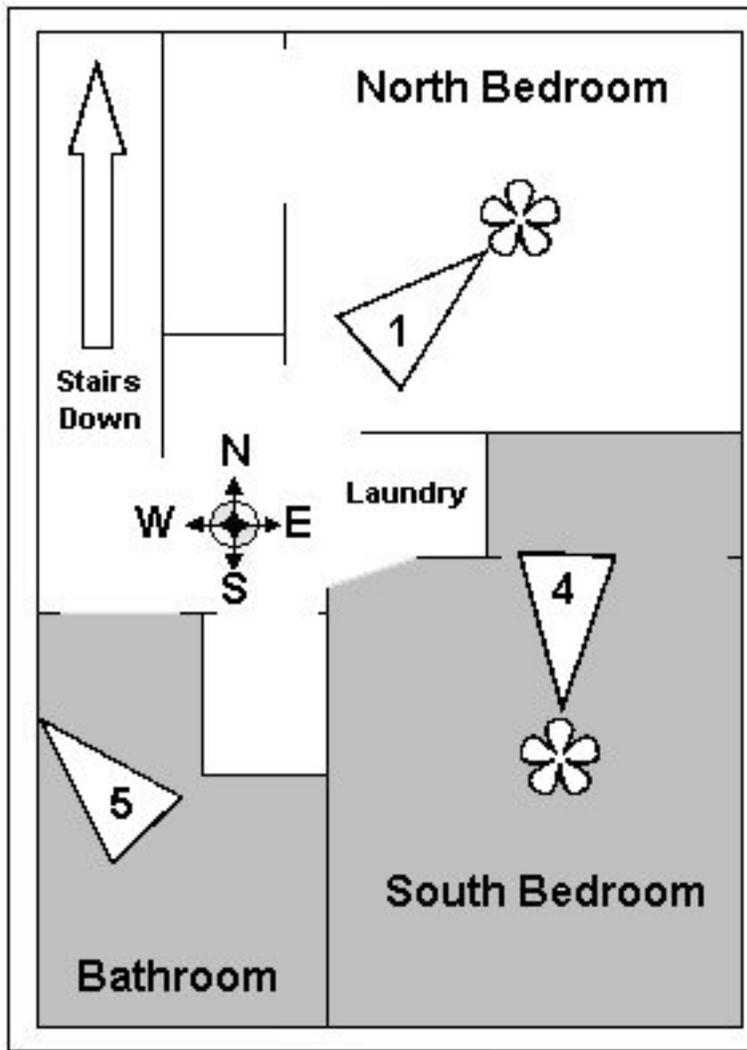
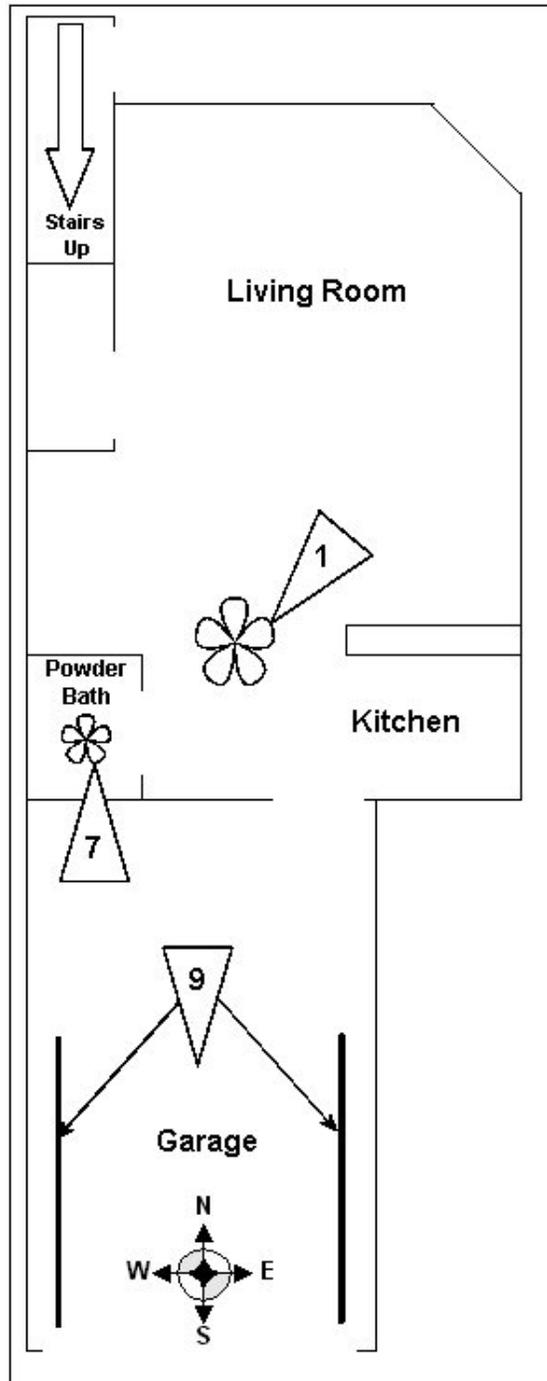


Figure 6
Upstairs Sample Locations





**Figure 7
Ground Floor Sample Locations**

Identification of Cook/Storage Areas

Colorado Regulations 6 CCR 1014-3 (4.2) states that the Industrial Hygienist is required to perform a:

Review of available law enforcement reports that provide information regarding the



manufacturing method, chemicals present, cooking areas, chemical storage areas, and observed areas of contamination or waste disposal

As already mentioned, Colorado Springs Police Department does not even respond to requests for information. However, based on the best information available, manufacturing occurred in the upstairs bedroom and the upstairs bathroom; storage occurred in all locations throughout the property. Methamphetamine is currently being stored at the property on all surfaces in the noncompliant functional spaces.

Identification of Contamination Migration

Due to the adjoining units, fugitive emission of contamination is a significant concern. FACTs lacked any authority to enter and evaluate the potential for migration from the subject property into the adjoining residences. However, it must also be noted that there is equal probability at this point that migration of methamphetamine may have occurred from the adjoining residences into the subject property.

It is an established and scientific fact that particle migration is mainly influenced by particle properties, ventilation conditions and airflow patterns.²¹ Particle concentrations in general²² within a structure exhibit extremely large spatial variations²³ which tend to be compartmentalized within a given space. In this case, the highest concentrations of methamphetamine are observed in upstairs areas.

Overall, the driving pressure differential in this structure would be the stack effect; there are no open routes of communication in the residence. Therefore, the most probable route of air movement in the structure is from bottom to top and the highest concentrations are seen near the structures “plane of neutral pressure.” Therefore, it is not likely that significant migration occurred to (or from) the adjoining residences.

Based on the best information readily available, FACTs was not able to find any indicators that would suggest contamination migration.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the totality of the circumstances, including our subjective observations and objective data from sampling, we find that there is insufficient evidence to support the preliminary hypothesis and we accept the null hypothesis and conclude that methamphetamine contamination exists throughout the subject property.

21 Li Y; Heng J; and Chen Z *Study Of Particle Movement In Ventilation System Proceedings*: Indoor Air 2002 Anaheim California, 2002

22 Keady PB; Mainquist L; *Tracking IAQ Problems to Their Source*, Occupational Health & Safety, September 2000

23 Macher JM, Chatigny MA, Burge HA *Sampling airborne microorganisms and aeroallergens* In: Cohen BS, Hering SV, eds. *Air sampling instruments for evaluation of atmospheric contaminants*, 8th ed. Cincinnati, OH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc., pp. 589-617.



Based on our observations, all surfaces in the noncompliant functional spaces must be cleaned pursuant to 6 CCR 1014-3. All remaining chattels must be cleaned or discarded according to State regulations.

Universal Site Requirements

Standard industry practices for decontamination should be followed. The remediation contractor should be given full responsibility for implementing their own standard operating procedures. The following are provided as guidance only and reflect standard practices for the remediation of similar properties within the context of State regulations. The Governing Body has statutory authority to require a greater degree of decontamination of the subject property (however, the property owner is not necessarily obligated to comply with any additional requests/requirements thus made).

1. Due to squalid conditions and the confirmed presence of sharps at the subject property, the remediation contractor should have a bloodborne pathogens program in place pursuant to the requirements of Title 29 CFR §1910.1030. The contractor should also be aware of the potential for unusually elevated endotoxin exposures anticipated at the site.
2. The contractor shall establish and maintain a sharps injury log for the recording of percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps. The information in the sharps injury log shall be recorded and maintained in such a manner as to protect the confidentiality of the injured employee. The sharps injury log shall contain, at a minimum: A) The type and brand of device involved in the incident, B) The work area where the exposure incident occurred, and C) an explanation of how the incident occurred. The requirement to establish and maintain a sharps injury log shall apply regardless of any other mandatory compliance issues 29 CFR §1904.
3. An on-site storage container should be established at the back parking lot of the residence (such as a poly lined and covered roll on—roll off container (ro-ro) or temporary trailer).
4. The on-site container shall be secured with a padlock at all times when not immediately manned by remediation personnel.
5. A licensed contractor, who is trained and experienced in decontamination of illegal drug laboratories, as required by State regulations, should be contracted for the decontamination work. All work performed at the residence should be conducted by an experienced contractor whose employees are documented to have been properly trained in accordance with 29 CFR §1910.120 and Colorado Revised Statute §25-18.5-104; *Entry into illegal drug laboratories*.
6. We recommend the decontamination process be conducted in Level C PPE ensembles with a minimum of half-face APRs or PAPRs. Employees should be



- prohibited from handling unknown debris by hand without appropriate sharps gloves.
7. We recommend that a decontamination corridor with showers be established initially at the garage.
 8. All remediation work performed at the residence should be conducted under written contract with a reputable remediation company qualified to perform the work.
 9. All work performed at the residence should be conducted with open communication and cooperation with the Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD).
 10. Any evidence of child pornography shall not be photographed and shall be immediately reported to the CSPD.
 11. Discovery of any controlled substances shall be immediately secured, photographed and reported to the CSPD.
 12. All remediation work should be presumed to be pursuant to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, §1910.120 until otherwise indicated.
 13. The contractor should be contractually obligated to perform personnel air monitoring for methamphetamine for at least one full shift employee per day to allow for support of proper PPE selection.
 14. The contractor should be contractually obligated to include the personnel air monitoring data in their final documentation.
 15. Any contractors (and their subcontractors) should be contractually obligated, through a written contract, to decontaminate the entire subject property to below the statutory limits. Any recleaning required by a contractor (or their subcontractor) pursuant to a failed final assessment should be contractually obligated to be performed at the expense of the contractor.
 16. Contractors should be contractually obligated to cover industrial hygiene costs of return visits and sample expenses as a result of a failed final clearance.
 17. State regulations prohibit painting or otherwise encapsulating surfaces prior to final clearance sampling by the Industrial Hygienist.
 18. Following the decontamination process, and prior to the final clearance sampling by the Industrial Hygienist, the remediation contractor/subcontractor *shall* be contractually obligated to collect a minimum of three QA/QC wipe samples from the subject property, as part of their own QA program, and submit those samples



for methamphetamine analysis. The contractor shall be contractually obligated to provide their wipe sampling data (including location of sample, area of sample, and analysis results), to the consulting Industrial Hygienist for review prior to final clearance sampling.

19. If the contractor's three QA/QC samples indicate that contamination in the subject property remains at a concentration in excess of $0.3 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$, the contractor shall be contractually obligated to continue to clean, and sample, until the elevated concentrations are not observed. The Industrial Hygienist shall not be scheduled for verification sampling until the contractor's samples are below $0.3 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$.
20. Once the contractor's samples indicate the contamination has been sufficiently reduced, the Industrial Hygienist shall perform final clearance sampling according to 6-CCR 1014-3.

Decontamination of The Residence

Due to the elevated concentrations of methamphetamine associated with the property, all surfaces including the ceilings must be addressed and decontaminated. Currently, the State of Colorado prohibits encapsulation, and there is no waiver mechanism in place to obtain variances. It is possible that the ceiling materials are Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs).

Any and all disturbance of asbestos containing materials (ACMs or PACMs) in the subject property must be in accordance with State and Federal Regulations. Due to the age of the structure, the 2008 EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule is not expected to be applicable.

The following decontamination process should take place in this order: (any asbestos abatement notwithstanding):

1. Remove all electrical outlets and other penetrations in walls to adjoining residences and establish critical barriers.
2. Establish negative pressure inside the residence pursuant to State regulations. The contractor should visually inspect each critical barrier associated with the attics, ducting and furnace and ensure proper negative pressure.
3. The contractor *shall* be required to monitor the negative pressure at all times and ensure that the negative pressure (pressure differential) between the work area and the outdoors is not less than 0.02 inches of water column at all times. The contractor shall submit a statement at the end of the project identifying the date, time and duration of any out of tolerance conditions or confirming the pressure differential requirement.
4. Exhaust from the negative enclosure may take place at any exterior location.



5. No work, including gross trash-out, except as needed to establish critical barriers, shall begin until negative pressure is established.
6. Negative pressure must be maintained at all times until final sampling has been completed and the written intent to issue a Decision Statement has been issued to the contractor by the consulting Industrial Hygienist.
7. The contractor should establish a standard, two-chambered decon and/or bag-out/load-out at the garage door.
8. Carefully bag and remove all clothing, debris and other items from the property. Liquid wastes from the garage and elsewhere shall be subjected to mandatory hazardous waste rules.
9. If the contractor discovers items of notable value, that can be economically salvaged (such as power tools, hand tools, coin collections, jewelry, statuary, high quality electronics, notable furniture), the contractor shall notify the Air Academy Federal Credit Union for guidance. Otherwise, all chattels and debris in the residence and garage are scheduled to be discarded without decontamination.
10. Window coverings (window blinds) shall be discarded.
11. All large household appliances (dishwasher, clothes dryer, etc) shall be wiped down and salvaged.
12. Once all items are bagged and/or wrapped, the items can be transported through the airlock and transloaded to the bag-out. At the bag-out, the exterior surfaces of the bags and wrapping should be wiped down, and the bags and items may be discarded.
13. All bathroom exhaust fans shall be removed and cleaned.
14. All carpeting and associated padding should be removed and discarded (however, the Air Academy FCU may request the contractor to clean the carpets *in situ*).
15. If any carpeting remains, it shall be subject to final clearance sampling in accordance with standard industrial hygiene microvacuum sampling procedures.²⁴
16. Following the removal of interior contents, all surfaces in the entire interior space (excluding the attics), including all ceilings, all hanging fixtures, all cabinets (interior and exterior surfaces), all shelving, all floors, doors, hinges, bathtubs, sinks, appliances (interior and exterior surfaces), exterior fireplaces, and every

²⁴ For example, see ASTM Method D 5756-02



other interior surface whether specifically mentioned or not, shall be thoroughly wiped down to remove residual contamination.

17. Encapsulation shall not be permitted.

Enclosures: One CD, Data package, and Appendices

-*END*-



APPENDIX A:

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS





**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CLANDESTINE METHAMPHETAMINE LABORATORY
ASSESSMENT FIELD FORMS[©]**

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML1
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

Physical address	1299 Vondelpark Drive, Unit C, Colorado Springs, CO 80907-4089	
Legal description or VIN	Condominium Unit C, Building 1299, in the Vondelpark Condominiums (sic), in accordance with the Condominium Declaration recorded October 28, 1996 and the Condominium Plat recorded November 4, 1996 (Reception # 96140423 of the El Paso Records). Plat Number 67, Schedule # 7325304049	
Registered Property Owner (As of June 20, 2011)	Ralph Martinez Rocky Mountain Community Land Trust 1299 Vondelpark Dr Unit C, Colorado Springs CO 80907-4089	
Number of structures	One	
Type of Structures (Each affected structure will need a "Functional Space" inventory)	Main residence	992 Square feet
	Garage (approximately)	288 Square feet
	Total	1,280 Square feet
Adjacent and/or surrounding properties	North: Residential Street front South: Parking lot backing to residential East: Attached condominium Wes: Attached condominium	
General Property Observations	Unkempt, otherwise fair	
Presumed Production Method	Smoking and pseudoephedrine reduction	

PLUMBING INSPECTION AND INVENTORY

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML2
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH

Functional Space	Room	Fixture	Indicia?	Comments
3	Bathroom # 1	Sink		No comments
3	Bathroom # 1	Toilet		No comments
5	Bathroom # 2	Shower/Bath		No comments
5	Bathroom # 2	Sink		No comments
5	Bathroom # 2	Toilet		No comments
4	Kitchen	Dishwasher		No comments
4	Kitchen	East Sink		No comments
4	Kitchen	West Sink		No comments
	Laundry Room	Slop sink		None
4	Laundry Room	Washing machine		None

This space is intentionally left blank

VENTILATION INSPECTION AND INVENTORY

Item	Y/N	Indicia ?	Sampled ?	Comments
Isolated AHU?	N	NA	NA	No AHU
Common air intake?	N	NA	NA	
Common bathroom exhausts?	N	NA	NA	
Forced air system?	N	NA	NA	
Steam heat?	Y	NA	NA	Presumed
Common ducts to other properties?	N	NA	NA	
Passive plena to other properties?	Y	N	Y	Attic and Crawlspace
Active returns to other properties?	N	NA	NA	
Passive wall grilles to other properties?	N	NA	NA	
Industrial ventilation?	N	NA	NA	
Residential ventilation?	Y	NA	NA	
Pressurized structure?	N	NA	NA	



FUNCTIONAL SPACE INVENTORY

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML3
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH

Structure Number	Functional Space Number	Indicia (Y/N)	Describe the functional space (See drawings for delineating structural features)
1	1	Y	Garage
1	2	Y	Attic over garage
1	3	Y	Powder bathroom
1	4	Y	Kitchen, Living room, Stair chase and upstairs landing
1	5	Y	Upstairs bathroom
1	6	Y	Upstairs southeast bedroom
1	7	Y	Upstairs northeast bedroom
1	8	NA	Crawlspace
1	9	NA	Common attic
	10		Exterior grounds

This space intentionally left blank



LAW ENFORCEMENT DOCUMENTATION

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML4
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH

Inventory of Reviewed Documents	Colorado Springs Police Department is the only jurisdiction in the State of Colorado that has stated it will not comply with State regulation, or statutes and will not respond to requests for law enforcement documents.
Described method(s) of production	NA
Chemicals identified by the LEA as being present	NA
Cooking areas identified	NA
Chemical storage areas identified	NA
LE Observation on areas of contamination or waste disposal	NA





FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

August 8, 2012

Sgt. Harrell
Vice and Narcotics
Colorado Springs Police Department
705 S Nevada Avenue
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Via Fax: 719-578-6064

Dear Sgt. Harrell:

Forensic Applications, Inc. has been contracted to perform a "Preliminary Assessment" an illegal drug laboratory pursuant to Colorado Board Of Health Regulations 6-CCR-1014-3, and CRS §25-18.5-101 *et seq.* The property is located in the City of Colorado Springs at:

1299 Vondelpark Drive, Unit C, Colorado Springs, CO 80907-4089

As you are aware, as part of that assessment, the Industrial Hygienist is required by regulation (6-CCR-1014-3 (§4.2)) to review available law enforcement documents associated with the property. Generally, we initially do not require copies of any documents prior to our site visit; and, if preferable, we can visit your office and simply review available information there.

We would like contact information for any Law Enforcement personnel who may be familiar with controlled substance related actions that occurred at the property over the last five years and review any narratives, inventories and evidence sheets regarding such action.

We are only interested in issues involving controlled substances. If no such records are available please let us know and we will merely make that notation in our report to the Governing Body.

Forensic Applications takes extreme caution to protect all Law Enforcement Sensitive information. When requested by the Law Enforcement Agency, we do not reveal names, document identities, or include any information considered sensitive by an investigating agency. We have developed a close working relationship with other Colorado Law Enforcement Agencies across Colorado, and we value and respect that open line of communication. Please feel free to call me directly with any comments or questions. Please advise us of any fees associated with our request.

Pursuant to CRS §24-72-305.5, I affirm that upon receipt of requested records of official actions and/or criminal justice records from the Colorado Springs Police Department, such records shall not be used for the direct solicitation of business for pecuniary gain.

Sincerely,

Caoimhín P. Connell
Forensic Industrial Hygienist

CC: "Tony" CSPD Records and ID Via Fax: 719-632-1663

Successful transmission to 17196321663. Re: 1299 Vondelpark Dr, C

Wednesday, August 8, 2012 8:44 AM

"send@mail.efax.com" <send@mail.efax.com>
[Add sender to Contacts](#)

From:

admin@forensic-applications.com

To:



Dear Caoimhín P. Connell,

Re: 1299 Vondelpark Dr, C

The 3 page fax you sent through [eFax.com](http://www.efax.com) to 17196321663 was successfully transmitted at 2012-08-08 14:44:35 (GMT).

The length of transmission was 143 seconds.

The receiving machine's fax ID: 719632 1663.

Best Regards,

If you need additional assistance, please visit our online help center at <http://www.efax.com/help/>. Thank you for using the eFax service.

eFax.com

Customer Service

Online Help: <http://www.efax.com/help/>

Tel: 323-817-3205 (US) or 353 1 656 4910 (EU)

Email: help@mail.efax.com

The Perfect Complement to Online Faxing

The Affordable Phone System that Manages All Your Calls!

- Professional Greetings
- Read Your Voicemails
- Work from Anywhere



(((eVoice
A Radically Better Phone Number™

Start Your Free Trial >>



Successful transmission to 17195786064. Re: 1299 Vondelpark

Wednesday, August 8, 2012 8:44 AM

"send@mail.efax.com" <send@mail.efax.com>
[Add sender to Contacts](#)

From:

admin@forensic-applications.com

To:



Dear Caoimhín P. Connell,

Re: 1299 Vondelpark

The 3 page fax you sent through eFax.com to 17195786064 was successfully transmitted at 2012-08-08 14:44:37 (GMT).

The length of transmission was 146 seconds.

The receiving machine's fax ID: 7195786064.

Best Regards,

If you need additional assistance, please visit our online help center at <http://www.efax.com/help/>. Thank you for using the eFax service.

eFax.com
Customer Service
Online Help: <http://www.efax.com/help/>
Tel: 323-817-3205 (US) or 0870 711 2211 (UK)
Email: help@mail.efax.com

The Perfect Complement to Online Faxing

The Affordable Phone System that Manages All Your Calls!

- Professional Greetings
- Read Your Voicemails
- Work from Anywhere



eVoice
A Radically Better Phone Number™

Start Your Free Trial >>

POWERED BY 



FIELD OBSERVATIONS

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML5
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH

Structure:

Indicator	Functional Space	Indicator	Functional Space
Acids	1①	Match components	1①
Aerosol cans	1①	Mercury	No Comment
Alcohols (MeOH, EtOH)	1①	Methamphetamine	All Functional Spaces
Ammonia	No Comment	Modified coolers/containers	No Comment
Ammunition	No Comment	Modified electrical	No Comment
Artistic expressions	No Comment	Modified plumbing	No Comment
Bags of salt	No Comment	Modified structure	No Comment
Bases	No Comment	Modified ventilation	No Comment
Basters/Pipettes	No Comment	Needles/Syringes	1
Batteries	1①	OTC Containers	1
Bi-phasic wastes	No Comment	OTC drugs	1
Booby traps	No Comment	pH papers/indicators	No Comment
Bullet holes	No Comment	Phenyl-2-propanone	No Comment
Burn marks	No Comment	Pornography, Sex toys	No Comment
Cat litter	No Comment	Prescription drugs	1
Chemical storage	1①	Presence of cats	No Comment
Colored wastes	No Comment	Propane bottles	1
Corrosion on surfaces	No Comment	Pseudoephedrine	No Comment
Death bag	No Comment	Red P	No Comment
Delaminating paint	No Comment	Red Staining	4
Drug paraphernalia	1	Staining on floors	4,6,7
Empty OTC Containers	1	Salters	No Comment
Ephedrine	No Comment	Security devices	No Comment
Feces	No Comment	Signs of violence	No Comment
Filters	No Comment	Smoke detectors disabled	No Comment
Forced entry marks	No Comment	Solvents - (organic)	1①
Funnels	No Comment	Squalor	1,4,6,7
Gang markings	No Comment	Sharps, lances	1
Gas cylinders	1	Staining on walls or ceiling	No Comment
Gerry cans	1①	Stash holes	2
Glassware	No Comment	Taping on surfaces	No Comment
Graffiti	No Comment	Tubing	No Comment
Heating mantle	No Comment	Urine containers	No Comment
Hidden items	No Comment	Wall anchors	No Comment
Hydrogen peroxide	No Comment	Wall coverings	No Comment
Iodine	No Comment	Wall damage	2
Lead	No Comment	Weapons	No Comment
Lithium	No Comment	Window block material	No Comment
Marijuana	No Comment	Yellow staining	6

① Present but not as indicia

② Copious or unusual quantities

③ Present in normal household expectations

④ Modified in manner consistent with clanlab use



FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM FIELD FORM

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML7
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH

	Yes	No	N/C
Does the property have an ISDS		X	
Is there unusual staining around internal drains		X	
Are solvent odors present from the internal drains		X	
Is there evidence of wastes being disposed down internal drains		X	
Are solvent odors present from the external sewer drain stacks			X
Was the septic tank lid(s) accessible	NA		
Was the leach field line accessible			
Was the septic tank <u>or</u> leach field lines opened			
Are solvent odors present from the leach field lines (if "yes" see below)			
Are solvent odors present from the septic tank (if "yes" see below)			
Is "slick" present in the septic tank			
Are biphasic (aqueous-organic) layers present in the septic tank			
Was pH measured in the septic tank			
Were organic vapors measured in the septic tank (if "yes" see below)			
Is sampling of the ISDS warranted			
Were calawasi/drum thief samples collected from the septic tank			

*NC = Not checked

Qualitative Organic Vapor Monitoring

Instrument Type	Make and Model
Hydrocarbon detector	EnMet Target Series, MOS detector
pH Strips	Baker Industries

Location	MOS*	PID*	FID*
All internal sinks	<1.0 ppm	NA	

*Units of measurement are in parts per million equivalents compared to the toluene calibration vapor. Detection limit 1 ppm

Locator Notes:

No location was required for this property.



PRE-REMEDATION PHOTOGRAPH LOG SHEET

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML8
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH

In the following columns, the date should read 8/1/2012, and not 7/1/2012

Name ▲	Date Picture Taken	Name ▲	Date Picture Taken
Attic	7/1/2012 3:08 PM	Garage (4)	7/1/2012 3:08 PM
Attic (2)	7/1/2012 3:10 PM	Garage (5)	7/1/2012 3:17 PM
Attic (3)	7/1/2012 3:10 PM	Gloves	7/1/2012 3:48 PM
Attic (4)	7/1/2012 3:10 PM	IMG_8486	7/1/2012 3:17 PM
Attic (5)	7/1/2012 3:10 PM	IMG_8487	7/1/2012 3:17 PM
Attic (6)	7/1/2012 3:11 PM	IMG_8488	7/1/2012 3:17 PM
Attic (7)	7/1/2012 3:11 PM	IMG_8489	7/1/2012 3:18 PM
Bathroom	7/1/2012 3:46 PM	IMG_8490	7/1/2012 3:18 PM
Bathroom (2)	7/1/2012 3:46 PM	IMG_8491	7/1/2012 3:20 PM
Bathroom (3)	7/1/2012 3:46 PM	Kitchen	7/1/2012 3:47 PM
Bathroom (4)	7/1/2012 3:46 PM	Kitchen (2)	7/1/2012 3:48 PM
Bathroom (5)	7/1/2012 3:46 PM	Kitchen (3)	7/1/2012 3:48 PM
Exterior	7/1/2012 3:51 PM	Kitchen (4)	7/1/2012 3:48 PM
Exterior (2)	7/1/2012 3:52 PM	Laundry	7/1/2012 3:46 PM
Exterior (3)	7/1/2012 3:52 PM	Living room	7/1/2012 3:48 PM
Exterior (4)	7/1/2012 3:52 PM	Living room (2)	7/1/2012 3:48 PM
Exterior (5)	7/1/2012 3:53 PM	Living room (3)	7/1/2012 3:48 PM
Exterior (6)	7/1/2012 3:53 PM	Living room (4)	7/1/2012 3:48 PM
Exterior (7)	7/1/2012 3:53 PM	Living room (5)	7/1/2012 3:48 PM
Exterior (8)	7/1/2012 3:54 PM	Living room (6)	7/1/2012 3:49 PM
Exterior (9)	7/1/2012 3:54 PM	Living room (7)	7/1/2012 3:49 PM
Exterior (10)	7/1/2012 3:54 PM	Living room (8)	7/1/2012 3:49 PM
Exterior (11)	7/1/2012 3:54 PM	Living room (9)	7/1/2012 3:50 PM
Exterior (12)	7/1/2012 3:54 PM	N BR	7/1/2012 3:45 PM
Exterior (13)	7/1/2012 3:54 PM	N BR (2)	7/1/2012 3:45 PM
Exterior (14)	7/1/2012 3:55 PM	N BR (3)	7/1/2012 3:45 PM
Exterior (15)	7/1/2012 3:55 PM	N BR (4)	7/1/2012 3:45 PM
Exterior (16)	7/1/2012 3:55 PM	N BR (5)	7/1/2012 3:45 PM
Exterior (17)	7/1/2012 3:55 PM	Powder bath	7/1/2012 3:47 PM
Exterior (18)	7/1/2012 3:56 PM	Powder bath (2)	7/1/2012 3:47 PM
Exterior (19)	7/1/2012 3:56 PM	Powder bath (3)	7/1/2012 3:47 PM
Foyer	7/1/2012 3:07 PM	Powder bath (4)	7/1/2012 3:47 PM
Garage	7/1/2012 3:07 PM	Powder bath (5)	7/1/2012 3:47 PM
Garage (2)	7/1/2012 3:07 PM	S BR	7/1/2012 3:46 PM
Garage (3)	7/1/2012 3:07 PM	S BR (2)	7/1/2012 3:46 PM
Garage (4)	7/1/2012 3:08 PM		



PRE-REMEDIATION PHOTOGRAPH LOG SHEET

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML8
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH

In the following column, the date should read 8/1/2012, and not 7/1/2012

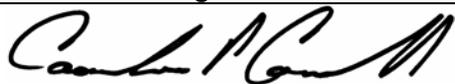
Name ▲	Date Picture Taken
S BR (3)	7/1/2012 3:46 PM
Sample 1	7/1/2012 3:36 PM
Sample 1 (2)	7/1/2012 3:36 PM
Sample 1 (3)	7/1/2012 3:38 PM
Sample 1 (4)	7/1/2012 3:39 PM
Sample 1 (5)	7/1/2012 3:39 PM
Sample 1 (6)	7/1/2012 3:39 PM
Sample 1 (7)	7/1/2012 3:40 PM
Sample 4	7/1/2012 3:35 PM
Sample 4 (2)	7/1/2012 3:35 PM
Sample 4 (3)	7/1/2012 3:35 PM
Sample 4 (4)	7/1/2012 3:36 PM
Sample 4 (5)	7/1/2012 3:37 PM
Sample 5	7/1/2012 3:41 PM
Sample 5 (2)	7/1/2012 3:43 PM
Sample 5 (3)	7/1/2012 3:43 PM
Sample 5 (4)	7/1/2012 3:44 PM
Sample 6	7/1/2012 3:26 PM
Sample 6 (2)	7/1/2012 3:28 PM
Sample 6 (3)	7/1/2012 3:28 PM
Sample 6 (4)	7/1/2012 3:29 PM
Sample 6 (5)	7/1/2012 3:30 PM
Sample 6 (6)	7/1/2012 3:30 PM
Sample 6 (7)	7/1/2012 3:30 PM
Sample 7	7/1/2012 3:31 PM
Sample 7 (2)	7/1/2012 3:32 PM
Sample 7 (3)	7/1/2012 3:32 PM
Sample 7 (4)	7/1/2012 3:33 PM
Sample 7 (5)	7/1/2012 3:33 PM
Sample 9	7/1/2012 3:17 PM
Sample 9 (2)	7/1/2012 3:20 PM
Sample 9 (3)	7/1/2012 3:21 PM
Sample 9 (4)	7/1/2012 3:21 PM
Samples	7/1/2012 3:34 PM
Samples (2)	7/1/2012 3:34 PM
Stair chase	7/1/2012 3:46 PM



CERTIFICATION, VARIATIONS AND SIGNATURE SHEET

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML14
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhín P. Connell, Forensic IH

Certification

Statement	Signature
I do hereby certify that I conducted a preliminary assessment of the subject property in accordance with 6 CCR 1014-3, § 4.	
I do hereby certify that the property has been decontaminated in accordance with the procedures set forth in 6 CCR 1014-3, § 5.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
I do hereby certify that I conducted post-decontamination clearance sampling in accordance with 6 CCR 1014-3, § 6.	
I do hereby certify that the cleanup standards established by 6 CCR 1014-3, § 7 have been met as evidenced by testing I conducted.	
I do hereby certify that the analytical results reported here are faithfully reproduced.	

In the section below, describe any variations from the standard.

Due to the lack of lawful authority to enter the crawlspace, FACTs did not enter the crawlspace, and this Functional Space has been excluded from the assessment. Due to the lack of lawful authority to enter the common attic (if indeed one is present), FACTs did not enter the common attic, and this Functional Space has been excluded from the assessment.

I do hereby certify that I conducted a preliminary assessment of the subject property in accordance with 6 CCR 1014-3, § 4. ~~I further certify that the cleanup standards established by 6 CCR 1014-3, § 7 have been met as evidenced by testing I conducted.~~

Signature  Date: August 10, 2012





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

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

FACTs project name:	Vondelpark	Form # ML15
Date August 10, 2012		
Reporting IH:	Caoimhín P. Connell, Forensic IH	

Caoimhín P. Connell, has been involved in clandestine drug lab investigations since 2002 and meets the Colorado Revised Statutes §24-30-1402 definition of an "Industrial Hygienist." He has been a practicing Industrial Hygienist in the State of Colorado since 1987 and is the contract Industrial Hygienist for the National Center for Atmospheric Research. 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 was the lead instructor for the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice and has provided over 260 hours of methlab training for officers of over 25 Colorado Police agencies, 20 Sheriff's Offices, federal agents and probation and parole officers throughout 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, US Air Force, 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; he is a member of the Colorado Drug Investigators Association, the American Industrial Hygiene Association (where he serves on the Clandestine Drug Lab Work Group), the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists and the Occupational Hygiene Society of Ireland. From 2009, as a law enforcement officer representing his agency, Mr. Connell served as the Industrial Hygiene Subject Matter Expert on the Federally funded Interagency Board (www.IAB.gov) Health, Medical, and Responder Safety SubGroup, and was elected full member of the IAB-HMRS in 2011, and he conducted the May, 2010, AIHA Clandestine Drug Lab Course.

He has received over 144 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 US NHTSA, and the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance (US Dept. of Justice). Additionally, he received extensive training in the Colorado Revised Statutes, including Title 18, Article 18 "Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992" and is currently ARIDE Certified.

Mr. Connell is a current 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 308 assessments in illegal drug labs in Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and collected over 2,760 samples during assessments (a detailed list of drug lab experience is available on the web at):

<http://forensic-applications.com/meth/DrugLabExperience2.pdf>

He has extensive experience performing assessments pursuant to the Colorado meth-lab regulation, 6 CCR 1014-3, (State Board Of Health *Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories*) and was an original team member on two of the legislative working-groups which wrote the regulations for the State of Colorado. Mr. Connell was the primary contributing author of Appendix A (*Sampling Methods And Procedures*) and Attachment to Appendix A (*Sampling Methods And Procedures Sampling Theory*) of the Colorado regulations. He has provided expert witness testimony in criminal and civil cases for US Bureau of ATF and 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 officials and Federal Government representatives with forensic services and arguments against fraudulent industrial hygienists and other unauthorized consultants performing invalid methlab assessments.

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

FINAL DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST

FACTs project name: 1299 Vondelpark Drive	Form # ML16
Date: August 10, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH

Mandatory Final Documents 6-CCR 1014-3	DOCUMENTATION	Included
§8.1	Property description field form	<i>Carl</i>
§8.2	Description of manufacturing methods and chemicals	<i>Carl</i>
§8.3	Law Enforcement documentation review discussion	<i>Carl</i>
§8.4	Description and Drawing of Storage area(s)	<i>Carl</i>
§8.5	Description and Drawing of Waste area(s)	<i>Carl</i>
§8.6	Description and Drawing of Cook area(s)	<i>Carl</i>
§8.7	Field observations field form	<i>Carl</i>
	FACTs Functional Space inventory field form	<i>Carl</i>
§8.8	Plumbing inspection field form	<i>Carl</i>
	FACTs ISDS field form	NA
§8.9	Contamination migration field form	<i>Carl</i>
§8.10	Identification of common ventilation systems	<i>Carl</i>
§8.11	Description of the sampling procedures and QA/QC	<i>Carl</i>
§8.12	Analytical Description and Laboratory QA/QC	<i>Carl</i>
§8.13	Location and results of initial sampling with figures	<i>Carl</i>
§8.14	FACTs health and safety procedures in accordance with OSHA	<i>Carl</i>
§8.15	Contractor's description of decontamination procedures and each area that was decontaminated	NA
§8.16	Contractor's description of removal procedures each area where removal was conducted, and the materials removed	NA
§8.17	Contractor's description of encapsulation areas and materials	NA
§8.18	Contractor's description of waste management procedures	NA
§8.19	Drawing, location and results of final verification sample	NA
§8.20	FACTs Pre-remediation photographs and log	<i>Carl</i>
	FACTs Post-remediation photographs and log	NA
§8.21	FACTs SOQ	<i>Carl</i>
§8.22	Certification of procedures, results, and variations	<i>Carl</i>
§8.23	Mandatory Certification Language	<i>Carl</i>
§8.24	Signature Sheet	<i>Carl</i>
NA	Analytical Laboratory Reports	<i>Carl</i>
	FACTs Field Sampling Forms	<i>Carl</i>



APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL REPORTS FOR FACTS SAMPLES

SAMPLING FIELD FORM

FACTs project name: Vondlepark		Form # ML17	
Date: August 1, 2012	Alcohol Lot#: A1201	Gauze Lot#: G1006	
Reporting IH: Caoimhin P. Connell, Forensic IH	Preliminary X	Intermediate	Final

Sample ID	Type	Location	Funct. Space	Dimensions	Substrate
VM080112-01	W	US N. Bedroom/Clo FAN	7	15x34	PT WOOD
-02	W	SPIKE (lego)			
-03	W	BLANK			
-04	W	OS SO BEDRM/CLO FAN	6	15x34	PT WOOD
-05	W	BATH/TOP MEDICINE CHEST	5	71.5x7	V WOOD
-06	W	BRI (CLO FAN) (DR/LR/KITCHEN)	4	15x34	PT WOOD
-07	W	POWDER BATH EXHAUST FAN COVER	5	500x	PLASTIC
-08	W	Attic Plastic Cooler	2	9x9	PLASTIC
-09	W	garage / top of DR RAILS (x2)	1	135x4	METAL
-10	W				
-11	W				
-12	W				
-13	W				
-14	W				

Sample Types: W=Wipe; V=Microvacuum; A=Air; B=Bulk; L=liquid
 Surfaces: DW=Drywall, P=Painted; W= Wood, L= Laminated, V= Varnished, M= Metal, C=Ceramic, Pl=Plastic

08 = 20% undersampled
 09 = top of DR RAILS (x2) 25-50% undersampled
 06 = 10% undersampled
 07 = convoluted
 04 = 10% undersampled



FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.



Forensic Applications

Final Report

RES 241464-1

August 9, 2012

	Page
Cover Sheet	1
Letter	2
Report / Data	3
Quality Control Data	4
Chain of Custody	5



August 9, 2012

Laboratory Code: RES
Subcontract Number: NA
Laboratory Report: RES 241464-1
Project # / P.O. #: Vondlepark
Project Description: None Given

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

Dear Customer,

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

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

RES 241464-1 is the job number assigned to this study. This report is considered highly confidential and the sole property of the customer. Reservoirs Environmental, Inc. will not discuss any part of this study with personnel other than those authorized by the client. The results described in this report only apply to the samples analyzed. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval from Reservoirs Environmental, Inc. Samples will be disposed of after sixty days unless longer storage is requested. If you should have any questions about this report, please feel free to call me at 303-964-1986.

Sincerely,

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

Jeanne Spencer Orr
President

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Schaumloeffel", is written over a light blue background.

Analyst(s): _____
Mike Schaumloeffel

RESERVOIRS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

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

TABLE I. ANALYSIS: METHAMPHETAMINE BY WIPE

RES Job Number: **RES 241464-1**
 Client: **Forensic Applications**
 Client Project Number / P.O.: **Vondlepark**
 Client Project Description: **None Given**
 Date Samples Received: **August 2, 2012**
 Analysis Type: **Methamphetamine by GCMS**
 Turnaround: **5 Day**
 Date Samples Analyzed: **August 9, 2012**

Client ID Number	Lab ID Number	Reporting Limit (µg)	METHAMPHETAMINE CONCENTRATION (µg)
VM080112-01	EM 895444	0.05	24.20
VM080112-02	EM 895445	0.05	8.71
VM080112-03	EM 895446	0.05	BRL
VM080112-04	EM 895447	0.05	109.00
VM080112-05	EM 895448	0.05	172.00
VM080112-06	EM 895449	0.05	50.80
VM080112-07	EM 895450	0.05	13.00
VM080112-08	EM 895451	0.05	16.50
VM080112-09	EM 895452	0.05	42.40

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

RESERVOIRS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

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

QUALITY CONTROL: METHAMPHETAMINE BY WIPE

RES Job Number: **RES 241464-1**
Client: **Forensic Applications**
Client Project Number / P.O.: **Vondlepark**
Client Project Description: **None Given**
Date Samples Received: **August 2, 2012**
Analysis Type: **Methamphetamine by GCMS**
Turnaround: **5 Day**
Date Samples Analyzed: **August 9, 2012**

Quality Control Batch	Reporting Limit ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{cm}^2$)	Matrix Blank ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{cm}^2$)	Matrix Duplicate (% RPD)	Matrix Spike (% Recovery)	Laboratory Control Sample (% Recovery)
1	0.05	BRL	4	84	83

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

** These analytical results meet NELAC requirements.

Due Date: 8.9.12
 Due Time: 1005

RES 241464

RELAE Reservoirs Environmental, Inc.

After Hours Cell Phone: 720-339-9228

INVOICE TO: (IF DIFFERENT)

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Company: Forensic Applications, Inc Address: 185 Bounty Hunters Lane Bailey, CO 80421 Project Number and/or P.O. #: Vondlepark Project Description/Location:	Contact: Caomhin P. Connell Phone: 303-903-7494 Fax: Cell/pager: Final Data Deliverable Email Address: admin@forensic-applications.com
---	--

ASBESTOS LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 7am - 7pm PLM / PCM / TEM <u> </u> RUSH (Same Day) <u> </u> PRIORITY (Next Day) <u> </u> STANDARD (Rush PCM = 2hr, TEM = 6hr.) CHEMISTRY LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 8am - 5pm Metal(s) / Dust <u> </u> RUSH <u> </u> 24 hr. <u> </u> 3-5 Day RCRA 8 / Metals & Welding <u> </u> RUSH <u> </u> 5 day <u> </u> 10 day Fume Scan / TCLP <u> </u> 24 hr. <u> </u> 3 day <u> </u> X <u> </u> 5 Day Organics <u> </u> 24 hr. <u> </u> 3 day <u> </u> X <u> </u> 5 Day MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 9am - 6pm E.coli O157:H7, Coliforms, S.aureus <u> </u> 24 hr. <u> </u> 2 Day <u> </u> 3-5 Day Salmonella, Listeria, E.coli, APC, Y & M <u> </u> 48 Hr. <u> </u> 3-5 Day Mold <u> </u> RUSH <u> </u> 24 Hr. <u> </u> 48 Hr. <u> </u> 3 Day <u> </u> 5 Day **Turnaround times establish a laboratory priority, subject to laboratory volume and are not guaranteed. Additional fees apply for afterhours, weekends and holidays.** Special Instructions: Standard REI Reportable limits. Please report all samples as total µg. Please use entire sample.	REQUESTED ANALYSIS PLM - Short report, Long report, Point Count TEM - AHERA, Level II, 7402, ISO, +/-, Quant, Semi-quant, Micro-vac, ISO-Indirect Preps PCM - 7400A, 7400B, OSHA DUST - Total, Respirable METALS - Analyte(s) RCRA 8, TCLP, Welding Fume, Metals Scan ORGANICS - METH Salmonella +/- E.coli O157:H7 +/- Listeria +/- Aerobic Plate Count +/- or Quantification E.coli +/- or Quantification Coliforms +/- or Quantification S.aureus +/- or Quantification Y & M +/- or Quantification Mold +/-, Identification, Quantification SAMPLER'S INITIALS OR OTHER NOTES: Not submitted
---	---

Client sample ID number (Sample ID's must be unique)	VALID MATRIX CODES		LAB NOTES	
	Matrix Code	Sample Volume (L / Area)	Date Collected mm/dd/yy	Time Collected h:mm:ap
1 VM080112-01	NA W 1	08/01/12	08:54:44	
2 VM080112-02	NA W 1	08/01/12		
3 VM080112-03	NA W 1	08/01/12		
4 VM080112-04	NA W 1	08/01/12		
5 VM080112-05	NA W 1	08/01/12		
6 VM080112-06	NA W 1	08/01/12		
7 VM080112-07	NA W 1	08/01/12		
8 VM080112-08	NA W 1	08/01/12		
9 VM080112-09	NA W 1	08/01/12		
10 VM080112-10	NA W 1	08/01/12		

Number of samples received: 10 (Additional samples shall be listed on attached long form.)
 NOTE: REI will analyze incoming samples based upon information received and will not be responsible for errors or omissions in calculations resulting from the inaccuracy of original data. By signing client/company representative agrees that submission of the following samples for requested analysis as indicated on this Check of Customer shall constitute an analytical services agreement with payment terms of NET 30 days, failure to comply with payment terms may result in a 1.5% monthly interest surcharge.

Relinquished By: <i>[Signature]</i> Laboratory Use Only Received By: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date/Time: <u>10/10 AM</u> Date: <u>8.2.12</u> Carrier: <u>1005</u>	Date/Time: <u>8/2/12</u> Date: <u>8/2/12</u>	Sample Condition: On Ice <u> </u> Sealed <u> </u> Intact <u> </u> Yes / No Yes / No Yes / No Temp. (F°) <u> </u> Yes / No <u> </u>
Phone Email Fax <u> </u> Phone Email Fax <u> </u> Contact Contact	Date <u> </u> Date <u> </u> Time <u> </u> Time <u> </u>	Initials <u> </u> Initials <u> </u> Initials <u> </u> Initials <u> </u>	Time <u> </u> Time <u> </u> Time <u> </u> Time <u> </u>

APPENDIX C

COMPACT DIGITAL DISK (PHOTOGRAPHS AND ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION)

