



FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

**Regulatory Audit
of**

**Quality Environmental Services
Screening Level Assessment
2330 Wedgewood Ave.,
Building 7
Longmont, CO 80503**

(345 Regulatory Violations)

Prepared by:

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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.

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 Boulder County Department of Health, and 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:

SCREENING LEVEL ASSESSMENT REPORT
The Screening Level Assessment
2330 Wedgewood Ave., Building 7, Longmont, CO 80503
Prepared For
Don Roybal
Boulder County Housing Authority
PO Box 471
Boulder, CO 80306

Prepared By
Joe F. Boatman
Quality Environmental Services
4432 Wellington Road, Boulder, CO 80301
March 15, 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 employed in this review is that which has been established by Mr. Michael Richen (Boulder County Department of Health).

The Contractor in question, Quality Environmental Services (QES), has a long history of technical incompetence and regulatory violations.^{1,2,3,4,5}

¹ 769 Cleveland Circle, Lafayette, CO 80026, February 10, 2015 , CO (Secure review available here: http://forensic-applications.com/meth/BCDH_Secure/Boatman_Cleveland_RA.pdf) Username required: BCHA_01; Password required: BCHealth_01

²731 Excelsior Place, Lafayette, CO 80026 (Secure review available here: http://forensic-applications.com/meth/BCDH_Secure/Boatman_Excelsior_PA_RA.pdf) Username required: BCHA_01; Password required: BCHealth_01

³ 502C West South Boulder Road Louisville, CO 80027 (Secure review available here: http://forensic-applications.com/meth/BCDH_Secure/Boatman_502C_PA_RA.pdf) Username required: BCHA_01; Password required: BCHealth_01



For this regulatory audit, FACTs has identified no fewer than 345 individual regulatory violations. The 345 individual regulatory violations are grouped into 30 broader categories.

Violation of Colorado Revised Statutes 25-18.5-103

For this property, methamphetamine contamination was identified in one of the units. Then, in violation of Colorado Revised States, Title 25, Article 18.5, §103, a poorly trained consultant “cleared the property without following the mandatory regulations. According to CRS 25-18.5-103”

25-18.5-103. Discovery of illegal drug laboratory - property owner - cleanup - liability
(1) (a) Upon notification from a peace officer that chemicals, equipment, or supplies of an illegal drug laboratory are located on a property, or when an illegal drug laboratory is otherwise discovered and the property owner has received notice, the owner of any contaminated property **shall** meet the clean-up standards for property established by the board in section 25-18.5-102; except that a property owner may, subject to paragraph (b) of this subsection (1), elect instead to demolish the contaminated property.

As such, for this property, an authorized Industrial Hygienist was required by regulation to perform a Preliminary Assessment as defined and delineated in 6 CCR 1014-3 section 4. Instead, for this property, Quality Environmental Services merely invented their own brand of “screening” then unlawfully “retired” a furnace in place and, unlawfully “cleared” the property. These illegal operations were conducted with the full knowledge of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and Mr. Michael Richen with Boulder County Public Health as evidenced by the public domain documents submitted (which is how FACTs obtained the report).

As it is, according to State statutes:

25-18.5-104. Entry into illegal drug laboratories
(1) If a structure or vehicle has been determined to be contaminated or if a governing body or law enforcement agency issues a notice of probable contamination, **the owner of the structure or vehicle shall not permit any person to have access to the structure or vehicle unless:**
...
(b) The owner has received certificates of compliance under section 25-18.5-102 (1) (e).

To the extent that none is in the public record, for this property, no Preliminary Assessment was ever performed, no lawful remediation ever occurred, and no “Certificate of Compliance” was ever issued. Therefore, any occupants in the subject

⁴ Screening Assessment 1815 Regal Ct., Unit B, Louisville, CO 80027 (90 Regulatory violations):
http://www.forensic-applications.com/meth/Boatman_Screening_Regal_RA.pdf

⁵ Preliminary Assessment 1815 Regal Ct., Unit B, Louisville, CO 80027 (234 Regulatory violations):
http://www.forensic-applications.com/meth/Boatman_Regal_PA_RA.pdf



property are there in violation of State statutes and may be subject to exposures to harmful contaminants.

REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENT

During the performance of a Screening Level Assessment for methamphetamine contamination in a property, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory tasks and provide specific mandatory documentation.

Colorado Regulations 6 R 1014-3 states:

3.0 Screening Level Assessment of Properties not known to be methamphetamine-affected properties. This section establishes procedures and standards for testing residential real property pursuant to § 38-35.7-103, C.R.S. Screening level assessments pursuant to this section are for the purpose of determining if the subject property is a methamphetamine-affected property. The procedures in this section are not to be used to make clearance decisions.

In reviewing the report by Quality Environmental Services, (QES) prepared for 2330 Wedgewood Ave., Building 7, Longmont, CO 80503 (the subject property), the following deficiencies have been identified:

Inability to Comply with Section 3.3

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory functions including:

3.3 The Consultant shall document any observed signs that the subject property is a methamphetamine-affected property. If any signs of a methamphetamine-affected property are observed, then the preliminary assessment requirements of Section 4 and Section 6 of this Part 1 apply in lieu of this section.

The regulations were revised in December of 2014, to counter the serious problem created by fraudulent and incompetent consultants who were performing invalid assessments. 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 revised 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 in the first place.⁶

The regulations required the CDPHE to restrict Authorization 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. Instead, the CDPHE gave *carte blanc* Authorization to anyone who applied,

⁶ See for example, the discussion here: http://www.forensic-applications.com/meth/Addendum_7_Woellner_11767_Grant.pdf



including individuals with no known knowledge of Industrial Hygiene and to the fraudulent consultants who had created the serious problems in the first place.

For this subject property, the consultant who performed the reported work has never provided any documentation which indicates that he has any knowledge or training in Industrial Hygiene, or in the assessment of illegal drug laboratories. As such, there is no expectation that the consultant would possess the necessary skills or knowledge to fulfill the regulatory requirements. This opinion is supported by incompetence and regulatory violations exhibited by the consultant as documented in the past and in this review.

To date, including the violations identified in this review, FACTs has identified no fewer than 1,407 regulatory violations (one thousand four hundred and six regulatory violations) by this consultant. For this property, for example, the consultant is so apparently incompetent, that he was not capable of even identifying the correct regulation he was required to be following. The opening sentences in his report state:

The Screening Level Assessment requirements for evaluating properties that may or may not be contaminated by Methamphetamine (sic) are given in by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories (6 CCR 1014-3) in Section 3.7.

There is no Section 3.7 in the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories (6 CCR 1014-3); furthermore, the Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories (6 CCR 1014-3) expired on December 15, 2014 and were replaced by new revised regulations, which Mr. Boatman was required to follow. It would be difficult to argue that the consultant followed the regulations, when the consultant lacked the competency to even identify the regulations he was required to follow.

Violation of Section 3.3

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory functions including:

3.3 The Consultant shall document any observed signs that the subject property is a methamphetamine-affected property. If any signs of a methamphetamine-affected property are observed, then the preliminary assessment requirements of Section 4 and Section 6 of this Part 1 apply in lieu of this section.

The ability to comply with this portion of the regulations would necessarily require the consultant to have some specialized knowledge of illegal drug laboratories. As previously documented in this and other audited QES reports, lacking any documentable training in clandestine drug operations, the consultant would not be capable of fulfilling this section of the regulations.

In his report, the consultant states:



We did not observe any chemical storage areas, waste disposal areas, cooking areas, drug paraphernalia, or other evidence of drug use inside the home.

In fact, this comment seems to appear in all the reports by this consultant, including structures that exhibit signs of manufacturing. In violation of Section 3.7.5 (described later), there are no photographs in the QES report that document property conditions. Therefore, there are no documents that can support the consultant's claims. The fact that the consultant has failed to identify indicators in other properties underscores the inability to comply with the regulations.

Violation of Section 3.5

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory functions including:

3.5 The Consultant shall conduct limited composite wipe sampling of the structure(s) for methamphetamine (including fixtures, as appropriate), in accordance with Section 6 of this Part 1.

As delineated below, for this subject property, the Consultant failed to comply with this section by failing to comply with Section 6.

Violation of Section 3.7.2 (Failure to Identify Two Attics)

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to provide specific mandatory information including:

3.7.2 Description of structural features in all buildings comprising the subject property, such as attics, false ceilings, crawl spaces, and basements including identification of structural features connected to adjacent units or common areas.

In his report, the consultant identifies the structure as a two unit structure:

The subject property contained a Crawl Space beneath it. It did not contain an accessible Attic or a False Ceiling.

In fact, the structure in question contains two separate attics, one attic above Unit A and one attic above 7B, 7C and 7D. This consultant has a documented history of falsely stating structures in Boulder County do not have attics, when in fact, attics are present – Although Mr. Richen with Boulder County Public Health has been informed of these transgressions, Mr. Richen has intentionally overlooked the violations.

Violation of Section 3.7.3 (Failure to Identify Common Ventilation Systems)

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to provide specific mandatory information including:

3.7.3 Identification and documentation of common ventilation systems connected to other units or common areas.

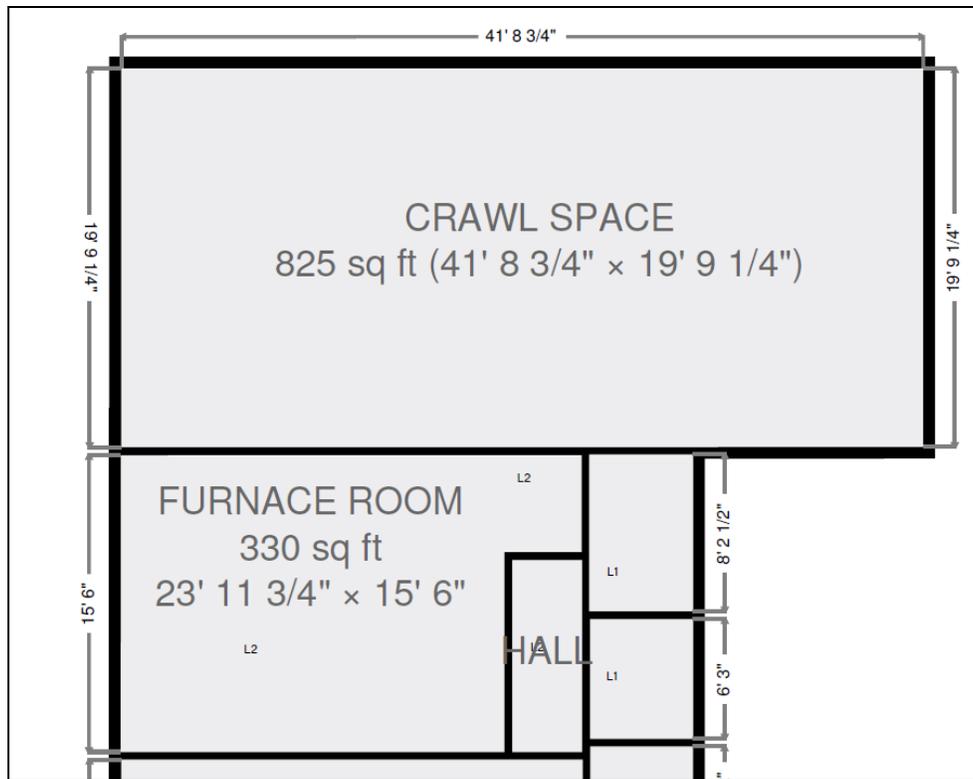


In their report, the consultant knowingly fabricated the site conditions stating:

The ductwork was confined inside the walls of the home. There were no common ventilation systems connected to other units or common areas.

For this structure, the forced air ventilation units for 7A, 7B and 7C are communal forced air units located in the basement. Nowhere in the QES report do we see where the Consultant even noticed, documented or otherwise even observed the fact that the forced air systems for 7A, 7B and 7C are connected in the common basement.

In fact, the consultant knowingly falsified the documentation. In the QES report, we see the following drawing:



It would be very difficult for Mr. Boatman to explain how he identified a common “furnace room” and yet failed to observe the three forced air systems in that common room. The following photographs were taken by this reviewer (Connell) on February 2, 2015 of the area identified by Mr. Boatman as a “Furnace Room.”





Photograph 1
Forced Air System Unit B (Obscured by Man)
Forced Air System Unit C (behind Man)
Forced Air System Unit A (to right of Man)
Located in Common Basement "Furnace Room"
(FACTs Photograph 2/25/15)





Photograph 2
Forced Air System Unit C
Located in Common Basement “Furnace Room”
(FACTs Photograph 2/25/15)





**Photograph 3
Forced Air System Unit B
Located in Common Basement “Furnace Room”
(FACTs Photograph 2/25/15)**

As can be clearly seen, the photographs contradict the comment made by Mr. Boatman:

The ductwork was confined inside the walls of the home. There were no common ventilation systems connected to other units or common areas.

Violation of Section 3.7.5 (33 Violations)

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to provide specific mandatory information including:

3.7.5 Photographic documentation of property conditions.

In their report, QES failed to collect a single photograph of any portion of the interior property (the three photographs provided in the above section were taken by FACTs personnel and are not part of the QES report). In fact, the QES report contains only a single photograph of the north side of the exterior of the structure. Photographs of the following areas were missing from the report:

1. Unit A: Living room and kitchen complex w/2 closets



2. Unit A: North bedroom w/closet
3. Unit A: South bedroom w/closet
4. Unit A: Bathroom
5. Unit A: Attic
6. Unit A: Garage
7. Unit A: Laundry Room
8. Unit B: Living room and kitchen complex w/2 closets and stairs
9. Unit B: Upstairs hallway
10. Unit B: North bedroom w/closet
11. Unit B: South bedroom w/closet
12. Unit B: Bathroom
13. Unit B: Garage
14. Unit B: Laundry Room
15. Unit C: Living room and kitchen complex w/2 closets and stairs
16. Unit C: Upstairs hallway
17. Unit C: North bedroom w/closet
18. Unit C: South bedroom w/closet
19. Unit C: Bathroom
20. Unit C: Garage
21. Unit C: Laundry Room
22. Unit D: Living room and kitchen complex w/3 closets and hallway
23. Unit D: North bedroom w/closet
24. Unit D: South bedroom w/closet
25. Unit D: Bathroom
26. Unit D: Garage
27. Unit D: Laundry Room
28. Basement room
29. Utility Room
30. Crawlspace (Units A, B, C)
31. Attic B, C, D
32. Exterior stairs to basement
33. Exterior Stairs to Unit D

Violation of Section 3.7.6.2

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory functions including:

3.7.6 Documentation of screening level sampling shall include:

3.7.6.2 documentation of the analytical methods used and laboratory QA/QC requirements, including the laboratory analytical report and chain-of-custody documentation; and

As described later, QES failed to complete the chain-of-custody as required by regulations.

Violation of Section 5.4

In their report, QES documents they intentionally violated State regulations when QES explicitly states:

The HVAC system in Unit 7C was abandoned in place by a certified Methamphetamine Abatement contractor.



Section 5.4 of the Colorado Regulations require the following:

5.4 All contaminated material that will not or cannot be decontaminated to cleanup standards specified in Section 7.0 of this Part 1 shall be removed and disposed of properly. If clearance sampling cannot demonstrate that cleanup standards have been met, the material must either be re-cleaned until cleanup standards are met or the material must be removed and disposed of properly.

FACTs has reviewed the Public Domain documents obtained through CORA – Nowhere in the public record is there any documentation that QES sought a variation from regulations to make this decision.

Violation of Section 3.0

Furthermore, Section 3 of the Regulations explicitly state:

3.0 Screening Level Assessment of Properties not known to be methamphetamine-affected properties.

...The procedures in this section are **not** to be used to make clearance decisions.

This regulation creates serious problems for QES, and their Client, Boulder County Housing Authority, since in their report, QES explicitly acknowledges

Unit 7C was previously inspected and the HVAC system was found to contain Methamphetamine at concentrations higher than the trigger limit.

But then, in violation of Section 3, QES states:

By Regulation, Units 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, the Laundry, and the Garages were not contaminated by Methamphetamine (6 CCR 1014-3)

Violation of Section 3.6

State Regulations explicitly state:

...If any of the composite sample results are above 0.2 ug/100cm², the property owner **must** choose between the following two courses of action:

3.6.1 The subject property may be assumed to be a methamphetamine-affected property, with no further sampling, and thus **must comply with the preliminary assessment** and decontamination requirements of this Part 1; or

3.6.2 A **full clearance sampling protocol as specified in Section 6 may be conducted**. If the clearance sampling results demonstrate that concentrations of methamphetamine do not exceed the cleanup standards in Section 7 of this Part 1, the subject property is considered compliant with the clearance requirements of these regulations. If the clearance sampling fails to demonstrate that methamphetamine concentrations are below the specified cleanup standards, then the subject property must be decontaminated in accordance with the requirements of this Part 1.



For this property, there is nothing in the public record to indicate that either option was satisfied.

Instead it would appear that QES illegally used the screening data, as clearance data to decide that the basement area that contained the contaminated forced air system, and Unit 7C that also contained the contaminated forced air system, were “clear” and “*were not contaminated by Methamphetamine (6 CCR 1014-3).*”

Furthermore, it would appear the ventilation system was “retired” illegally, without performing any kind of Preliminary Assessment, or without seeking a variation from the CDPHE.

Violation of Section 6.1.3

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory functions including:

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.

Violation of Section 6.1.3.2

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory functions including:

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.

Nowhere in their report has QES addressed this issue and nowhere in their documentation does QES indicate they would have the necessary skills to identify a P-2-P laboratory or any of the various alternative pathways used during a P-2-P production.

Violation of Section 6.1.3.3

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory functions including:

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.

Nowhere in the QES documentation is this issue addressed – furthermore, nowhere in their documentation has QES indicated they would possess the necessary skills to identify a Red-P laboratory or a tincture reduction laboratory or any of the various alternative pathways using iodine.



Violation of Section 6.1.3.5

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory functions including:

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.

Nowhere in their documentation has QES addressed this issue and nowhere in their documentation does QES indicate they would possess the necessary training or skills to identify a P-2-P laboratory or any of the various alternative pathways used during a P-2-P production.

Violation of Paragraph 6.2.1 (44 Sample Wipes Violations)

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific duties including:

6.2 Discrete Wipe Sample Collection Procedures. The following procedure shall be used for collecting discrete wipe samples:

6.2.1 Sample media shall consist of 2x2 inch wipes made of one of the following:

According to QES in their report:

All the samples were collected using Methamphetamine (sic) sampling wipes moistened with isopropyl alcohol (supplied by Reservoirs Environmental, Incorporated).

The wipes provided by Reservoirs Environmental are not compliant with State regulations and may **not** be used for regulatory Screening Level Assessments. It was not the obligation of the analyzing laboratory to supply the consultant with the correct sampling materials, rather, it was the obligation of QES to use the correct sampling materials in compliance with the regulations.

Historical documents from this consultant document the sampling material and conclusively document the fact the sampling pads used by QES are not allowed by State regulations.⁷ Additionally, FACTs has personally inspected the sampling materials used by Mr. Boatman. The sampling pads used by Mr. Boatman are Kroger[®] brand “Alcohol Swabs,”⁸ and those wipes are not compliant with State regulations.

⁷ See for example the FACTs review for 731 Excelsior Place, Lafayette, CO 80026 (wherein we documented 344 regulatory violations) http://forensic-applications.com/meth/Boatman_Excel_PA.pdf

⁸ Kroger Product #KGR090731





FACTs Photograph of Mr. Boatman's Sampling Media

The wipes used by Mr. Boatman are not 2X2 as required. As can be seen in the following photograph, these were the sampling wipes used by Mr. Boatman during this project.



Photograph by Mr. Boatman

Since none of the sampling media used during the sampling at this subject property was permitted by regulations, none of the samples collected by QES at this subject property were valid. Since there were 44 individual aliquots documented, each with the unlawful media, there are 44 violations of this section.

Violation of Paragraph 6.2.1 (44 Media Violations)

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2 Discrete Wipe Sample Collection Procedures. The following procedure shall be used for collecting discrete wipe samples:

6.2.1.1 Cotton gauze material.

6.2.1.2 4-ply non-woven cotton/polyester blend.

6.2.1.3 Tightly knitted continuous filament polyester.

Not only were the size of the pads used by QES not compliant with mandatory regulations, there is nothing in the QES report to indicate that sampling media itself was compliant to the extent that according to Section §6.2.14.9, QES was required to identify the matrix, and failed to do so. As it is, there is nothing in the report to demonstrate that QES used required sampling media.

Since there were 44 individual aliquots, each with the unlawful media, there are 44 violations of this section.

Violation of Paragraph 6.2.2 (40 Template Violations)

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform sampling pursuant to mandated protocols including:

6.2.2 Delineate a 100 cm² area on the surface to be sampled, either by attaching a physical template to the surface (being careful not to touch the area within the template), or by an equivalently reliable and accurate method. The area within the template (i.e., the sample area) shall be 100 cm². Physical templates may not be re-used.

In their report, QES documented that they did not follow this mandatory protocol when they stated:

*A new 100 sq cm template was **held** to all surfaces for sampling.*

The regulations require the template to be attached, since holding a template to a surface with one hand and attempting to wipe the surface with the other allows the template to slip and thus, one cannot know if they actually collected 100 cm². Therefore, the method described by QES in their report cannot meet either requirement of §6.2.2 in that the template was neither attached as required, nor was it an equivalently reliable and accurate method.



Since there were 40 documented sample composites, there were 40 violations of this section.

Violation of Section 6.2.2 (40 Violations)

During the performance of a Screening Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to perform specific mandatory functions including:

6.2.2 Delineate a 100 cm² area on the surface to be sampled, either by attaching a physical template to the surface (being careful not to touch the area within the template), or by an equivalently reliable and accurate method. The area within the template (i.e., the sample area) shall be 100 cm².

In their report, QES falsely claims to have sampled 100 cm². And yet, this consultant has historically documented the fact that they regularly fail to collect 100cm² samples. For example, in the photograph below,⁹ we see that although QES has used a 100 cm² template, the template only covers approximately 50 square centimeters of surface, and not 100 cm² as falsely claimed by QES.



⁹ Taken from 731 Excelsior Place, Lafayette, CO 80026, see FACTs review wherein we identified 344 regulatory violations: http://forensic-applications.com/meth/Boatman_Excel_PA.pdf



Unfortunately, as described in a later section in this review, in violation of Section 6.2.11, QES failed to include so much as a single photograph of their sample locations, as required by regulations.

To the extent that QES entirely failed to provide photo-documentation for 40 of their samples, there is nothing in the report to demonstrate that the mandatory sample areas were collected; therefore, FACTs asserts there are 40 violations.

Violation of Section 6.2.7 (40 Violations)

During the performance of a Screening Level Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to follow specific sampling protocols including:

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).

In the QES report, QES conclusively document they did not follow this protocol. In their report, QES states the following:

The "S" method and the square method were used to collect the samples in accordance with 6 CCR 1014-3 Part 1, Section 6.2.7 through 6.2.11.

As can be seen from the regulations, the mandatory sampling requirements are much more than the "S" and the "S" pattern must be re-done sideways (resulting in an "N" pattern) and then repeated a third time using a concentric square pattern. According to Mr. Michael Richen, with the Boulder County Department of Health, if a consultant fails to collect samples using the "N" pattern and then followed by the concentric square method as described in §6.2.7, none of the samples are valid.

Section 6.2.7.1 states:

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.



Therefore, according to Mr. Michael Richen, each such sample collected by this consultant on this property is invalid. Mr. Richen, in violation of Colorado's Criminal Statute CRS 18-8-404 (Official Misconduct) has an history of falsifications and fabrications, and selectively enforcing this provision; permitting some consultants to violate this provision, while enforcing the provision with other consultants. Colorado Revised Statutes read:

CRS 18-8-404. First degree official misconduct.

(1)A public servant commits first degree official misconduct if, with intent to obtain a benefit for the public servant or another or maliciously to cause harm to another, he or she knowingly: (a) Commits an act relating to his office but constituting an unauthorized exercise of his official function; or (b) Refrains from performing a duty imposed upon him by law; or (c) Violates any statute or lawfully adopted rule or regulation relating to his office. (2) First degree official misconduct is a class 2 misdemeanor.

Furthermore, on February 19, 2015, FACTs officially requested a variance from the provisions of 6.2.7 through 6.2.10, especially where it was physically impossible to comply with this sampling requirement. In her response to our request,¹⁰ Ms. Colleen Brisnehan with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) explicitly rejected such a variance from the regulations:

The Regulations, as amended, merely add a third pass to increase sample recovery. The sample collection procedure included in the Regulations is based on wipe sample collection procedures developed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). The sample collection procedure using the "S" method is also referenced in the NIOSH analytical methods for methamphetamine.

The Department does not consider the deviations proposed by FACTs to be *de minimis* variations from standard sampling requirements. The Department is not willing to provide FACTs a "blank check" to determine when it will or will not comply with the sample collection requirements. Therefore, the Department has determined that approval of this variance may result in substantial deviation from the intent of the regulatory requirement. This variance request is denied.

Based on the February 27, 2015, letter from Colleen Brisnehan, an employee of the CDPHE, and the previous statements made by Mr. Richen, an employee with the Boulder County Department of Health, the method used by QES at the subject property is prohibited, and therefore, ALL of the samples thus collected by QES at the subject property are invalid.

Violation of Section 6.2.11 (40 Violations)

During the performance of a Screening Level Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to follow specific sampling protocols including:

6.2.11 ... Photograph each sample location.

¹⁰ February 27, 2015, letter from Colleen Brisnehan, Hazardous Waste Corrective Action Unit, Hazardous Waste Program, to Mr. Caoimhín P. Connell, Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc., 185 Bounty Hunter's Lane, Bailey, Colorado 80421, RE: Request for Variance under 6 CCR 1014-3, 788 West Lois Court, Louisville, Colorado, cc: Mr. Dan Miller - Colorado Attorney General Office, Michael Richen - Boulder County Public Health



The following photographs are missing from the report for samples identified by the consultant (the designations are those used by the consultant):

1. Unit 7A NW Bdrm
2. Unit 7A NE Bdrm
3. Unit 7A Bath Exhaust
4. Unit 7A Kitchen
5. Unit 7A Living Rm
6. Unit 7A Closet 1
7. Unit 7A Closet 2
8. Unit 7A Cold Air Return
9. Unit 7B 1st Flr Living Rm
10. Unit 7B Kitchen
11. Unit 7B Dining Rm,
12. Unit 7B Cold Air Return
13. Unit 7B 2nd Flr SE Bdrm
14. Unit 7B NE Bdrm,
15. Unit 7B Hall,
16. Unit 7B Bath Exhaust
17. Unit 7D NE Bdrm
18. Unit 7D Central Bdrm
19. Unit 7D Living Rm
20. Unit 7D Cold Air Return
21. Unit 7D Bath Exhaust
22. Unit 7D Hall
23. Unit 7D Dining Rm
24. Unit 7D Kitchen
25. Lower Area 7A Flr
26. Lower Area 7B Flr
27. Lower Area 7C Flr
28. Lower Area 7D Flr
29. Lower Area Main Rm Flr
30. Lower Area Furnace Rm Flr
31. Lower Area Hall Flr
32. Lower Area Return Air
33. Garage 1 Series 7B Flr
34. Garage 1 Series 7B Flr
35. Garage 1 Series 7D Flr
36. Garage 1 Series 7D Flr
37. Garage 2 Series 7B Wall
38. Garage 2 Series 7B Wall
39. Garage 2 Series 7D Wall
40. Garage 2 Series 7D Wall

Since 40 photographs are missing, there are 40 violations of regulation.

Violation of Section 6.2.14

During the performance of a Screening Level Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to follow specific sampling protocols including:

6.2.14 Maintain a Chain-of-Custody Record covering the time of sample collection through final disposition. Document sample(s) collected from a single methamphetamine-



affected property on one Chain-of-Custody Record. ... At a minimum, the Chain-of-Custody Record shall include the following:

Violation of Section 6.2.14.2

6.2.14.2 subject property address

The situs contains multiple buildings, each with its own address. Nowhere on the chain-of-custody has the consultant provided the property address to the extent the consultant failed to identify to which building the chain-of-custody applies.

Violation of Section 6.2.14.3

6.2.14.3 sampler name and contact information;

Although the contact information is provided for the company, the person who collected the samples has not been identified as required.

Violation of Section 6.2.14.6 (Eleven Violations)

6.2.14.6 number of sample aliquots;

Nowhere on the chain-of-custody for this subject property has QES documented the number of aliquot per sample; there were eleven samples submitted, therefore, there are eleven violations.

Violation of Section 6.2.14.7 (Eleven Violations)

6.2.14.7 number of containers for each sample;

Nowhere on the chain-of-custody has QES documented this mandatory provision; there were eleven samples submitted, therefore, there are eleven violations.

Violation of Section 6.2.14.8 (Eleven Violations)

6.2.14.8 sample collection time...

Nowhere on the chain-of-custody has QES documented the time of collection – none of the times listed on the chain-of-custody are the same times the consultant identified in the report. Therefore, either the times in the report are fabricated or the times listed on the chain-of-custody are fabricated. There were eleven samples submitted with conflicting times, therefore, there are eleven violations.

Violation of Section 6.2.14.9 (Eleven Violations)

6.2.14.9 sample matrix;

Nowhere on the chain-of-custody has QES documented this mandatory provision; there were eleven samples submitted, therefore, there are eleven violations.

Violation of Section 6.2.14.11

6.2.14.11 sample preservatives, if applicable; and



Nowhere on the chain-of-custody has QES addressed this mandatory provision.

Violation of Section 6.2.15

During the performance of a Screening Level Assessment, the Consultant is required by regulations to identify specific property conditions including:

6.2.15 Painted-over surfaces. Estimate the concentration of methamphetamine present below a painted-over surface (as defined in Section 2 of this Part 1) by one of the following methods:

Nowhere in the QES report, do we see where QES addressed this mandatory provision.

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 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.

We believe that Mr. Boatman (QES) has violated the Colorado Consumer Protection Act, and as a result, the registered owner of this subject property (and several others named in previous audited reports), and the general public, have been harmed.

We recommend that the situation be forwarded to the District Attorney for proper evaluation, and to determine if the case rises to the level of criminal conduct.

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

Mr. Boatman has repeatedly held himself out to be 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. Boatman is an Industrial Hygienist meeting the State definition.

The incompetence demonstrated in the current report should be sufficient to demonstrate that Mr. Boatman is not an Industrial Hygienist and is not competent to perform the work 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. Boatman 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

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.

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

If Mr. Boatman did not know that his work was deviating from mandatory State requirements, then that is sufficient to surmise that he lacked the technical competency and therefore authority to perform the work in the first place since it was his professional obligation to conform to those regulations and perform work pursuant to those regulations.

However, since Mr. Boatman has specifically referenced 6 CCR 1014-3 and explicitly stated that he was aware of those requirements and since FACTs has identified hundreds of similar regulatory violations in the past regarding Mr. Boatman's work, one must



conclude that Mr. Boatman knowingly and willfully performed work that deviated from mandatory State requirements.

Pursuant to State statute and state regulations, the “Preliminary Assessment Report” 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. Boatman was aware of such recording and was aware of the false statements made therein.

CONCLUSION

In reviewing the report by Quality Environmental Services, (QES) prepared for 2330 Wedgewood Ave., Building 7, Longmont, CO 80503 (the subject property), FACTs has identified no fewer than 345 (three hundred and forty five) total individual regulatory violations for a Screening Level Assessment grouped into 30 broader categories.



Appendix A

Reviewer's Statement of Qualifications





Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. Consultant Statement of Qualifications

FACTs project name:	General Distribution	Form # ML15
December 10, 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 611 assessments of illegal drug labs in CO, SD, NE, OK, and collected over 5,527 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

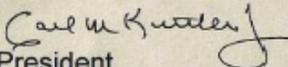


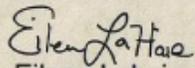
This is to certify that
Caoimhin P. Connell

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



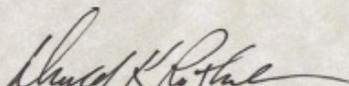
Certificate of Training

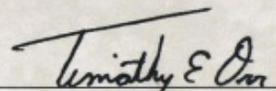
This certifies that

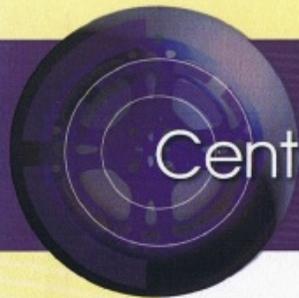
Caoimhin Connell

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>



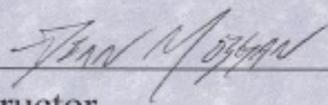
Park County Sheriff's Office Certificate of Completion

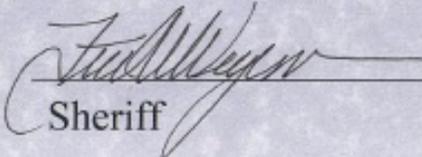
Caoimhin Connell

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

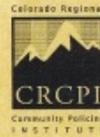
P. Ritch Wagner
Instructor



Director, Law Enforcement Liaison & Education



COPS
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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



COLORADO AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATORS



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

