



**FORENSIC APPLICATIONS CONSULTING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**Industrial Hygiene Assessment  
of an Occupied Property  
Resulting in the Discovery and Notification of an  
Illegal Drug Laboratory  
at  
7492 W 20th Ave.  
Lakewood, CO**

Prepared for:

Katsiaticas Properties, LLC  
PO Box 745130  
Arvada CO

Prepared by:

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



June 7, 2012

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On Wednesday, June 6, 2012, personnel from Forensic Applications Consulting Technologies, Inc. (FACTs) was contracted to perform a standard cursory evaluation for the presence of methamphetamine at 7492 W 20th Ave, Lakewood, CO (the subject property).

Consistent with pertinent State Statutes, State Regulations, and standard Industrial Hygiene practices, FACTs collected one five-part composite sample for the quantitative determination of the presence of methamphetamine by gas chromatography- mass spectroscopy (GCMS). The samples were collected by Mr. Caoimhín P. Connell, who is an Industrial Hygienist, as that term is defined in CRS §24-30-1402.

The samples conclusively demonstrated the presence of methamphetamine contamination in the residential structure, including all contents therein and including the personal vehicle associated with the residence.

The sample results confirmed the presence of profoundly elevated concentrations of methamphetamine contamination in excess of the regulatory and statutory levels permitted in Colorado. Had the sampling been performed as part of a State mandated clearance test of an illegal drug laboratory, the results would have indicated a methamphetamine concentration approximately 1,000 times (one thousand) times greater than the regulatory limit for a five parted composite sample.

Therefore, based on Colorado Revised States 25-18.5-103 (*Discovery of illegal drug laboratory*) the property meets the definition of an “illegal drug laboratory.”

According to current State of Colorado Regulations and Statutes, this report serves as “Discovery” as that term is found in Colorado Revised Statutes §25-18.5-103 and “Notification” as that term is used in CRS §25-18.5-103 (1)(a).

According to Colorado Revised Statutes:

### **25-18.5-101. Definitions.**

(2.7) "Illegal drug laboratory" means the areas where controlled substances, as defined by section 18-18-102, C.R.S., have been manufactured, processed, cooked, disposed of, used, or stored and all proximate areas that are likely to be contaminated as a result of such manufacturing, processing, cooking, disposal, use, or storing.

(3) "Property" means anything that may be the subject of ownership, including, but not limited to, land, buildings, structures, and vehicles.

By virtue of our sampling, FACTs has confirmed that, at a minimum, methamphetamine is being stored on the surfaces of personal belongings and structural surfaces in the residence.



Discovery occurs when:

**25-18.5-103. Discovery of illegal drug laboratory**

(1) (a) Upon notification from a peace officer that chemicals, equipment, or supplies indicative of an illegal drug laboratory are located on a property, or when an illegal drug laboratory used to manufacture methamphetamine is otherwise discovered and the property owner has received notice

The samples were collected as part of a Real Estate transaction for “the seller” pursuant to Title 38 of the Colorado Revised Statutes:

**38-35.7-103. Disclosure - methamphetamine laboratory.**

(c) If the seller receives the notice referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2) or if the seller receives the notice referred to in paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) and does not elect to have the property retested pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (2), then an illegal drug laboratory used to manufacture methamphetamine shall be deemed to have been discovered,

Pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes:

**38-35.7-103. Disclosure - methamphetamine laboratory.**

(5) For purposes of this section, "residential real property" includes a: Manufactured home; mobile home; condominium; townhome; home sold by the owner, a financial institution, or the federal department of housing and urban development; rental property, including an apartment; and short-term residence such as a motel or hotel.

Pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes:

**25-18.5-104. Entry into illegal drug laboratories.**

If a structure or vehicle has been determined to be contaminated or if a governing body or law enforcement agency issues a notice of probable contamination, the owner of the structure or vehicle shall not permit any person to have access to the structure or vehicle unless the person is trained or certified to handle contaminated property pursuant to board rules or federal law.

Based on this finding, entry into the property is restricted by statute CRS §25-18.5-104, by any person including the owner, the tenant, Realtors, and anyone else “...unless the person is trained or certified to handle contaminated property pursuant to board rules or federal law.”

According to Colorado Revised Statutes:

**25-18.5-104. Entry into illegal drug laboratories.**

(b) An owner of any personal property within a structure or vehicle contaminated by illegal drug laboratory activity shall have ten days after the date of discovery of the laboratory or contamination to remove or clean his or her personal property according to board rules.



Removal of **ANY** personal property (including vehicles) from 7492 W 20th Ave. Lakewood, Colorado from this point forward is **prohibited** by State Statutes unless the removal is in compliance with State Regulations.

The occupant is prohibited by State Statutes, from removing **ANY** personal items from the property, including removal of the personal vehicle from the property, except that the occupant may contract with a person trained or certified to handle contaminated property pursuant to board rules or federal law to remove personal belongings<sup>1</sup> provided that the following Colorado Revised Statutes are met:

**CRS 25-18.5-104 (3)**

(3) A person who removes personal property or debris from a drug laboratory shall secure the property and debris to prevent theft **or exposing another person to any toxic or hazardous chemicals** until the property and debris is appropriately disposed of or cleaned according to board rules.

### **Criminal Proceedings – Public Nuisance Statutes**

Pursuant to State statute CRS §16-13-303(c)(1), every building or part of a building including the ground upon which it is situated and all fixtures and contents thereof, and every vehicle, and any real property shall be deemed a class 1 public nuisance when used for the unlawful storage or possession of any controlled substance, or any other drug the possession of which is an offense under the laws of Colorado. Based on CRS §16-13-303(c)(1), the presence of extant methamphetamine in the property is *prima facie* evidence of possession of the same.

Pursuant to State statute §16-13-308)(1)(a), if probable cause for the existence of a Class 1 Public Nuisance is shown to the court by means of a complaint supported by an affidavit, the court shall issue a temporary restraining order to abate and prevent the continuance or recurrence of the nuisance or to secure property subject to forfeiture. Such temporary restraining order shall direct the County Sheriff or a peace officer to seize and, where applicable, close the public nuisance and keep the same effectually closed against its use for any purpose until further order of the court.

An alternative declaration of Public Nuisance may be found in statute §16-13-307(4), wherein an action to abate a public nuisance may be brought by the district attorney, or the attorney general with the consent of the district attorney, in the name of the people of the State of Colorado or in the name of any officer, agency, county, or municipality whose duties or functions include or relate to the subject matter of the action.

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<sup>1</sup> CRS 25-18.5-103 (b) states: “If the personal property owner fails to remove the personal property within ten days, the owner of the structure or vehicle may dispose of the personal property during the cleanup process without liability to the owner of the personal property for such disposition.”



In this case, jurisdiction for the abatement of the public nuisance lies with the office of the “Governing Body” (the county/local agency responsible for the recording of this process). The “Governing Body” is:

Mr. Craig Sanders  
Environmental Protection Supervisor  
Jefferson County Department of Health and Environment  
180119th Street  
Golden, CO 80401

At this point, Mr. Sanders has not been advised of this property and has not assigned a Case Number to the property.

FACTs has the statutory obligation of notifying the appropriate authority and will meet that obligation by forwarding this report to the Governing Body in a timely fashion.

The Governing Body has the statutory authority to impose additional restrictions including, but not limited to: abate the public nuisance, close the public nuisance, seize the property until the nuisance is abated and set a time frame on the completion of abatement.

### ***Background Information***

Consistent with pertinent State Statutes, State Regulations, and standard Industrial Hygiene practices, FACTs collected one five-part composite sample for the quantitative determination of the presence of methamphetamine from five different locations in the subject property. The sampling data quality objectives (DQOs) employed, as described in our June 6, 2012 cover letter, were to determine, within normal analytical confidences,<sup>2</sup> the possibility of methamphetamine presence at the subject property. The samples were collected by Mr. Caoimhín P. Connell, who is an Industrial Hygienist, as that term is defined in CRS §24-30-1402.

Based on state of the art sampling and analysis techniques, we conclusively determined excessive methamphetamine contamination in the residential structure; therefore, based on current statutes and regulations, the property meets the definition of an “illegal drug laboratory” as described below, and all contents therein and the vehicle associated with the property are considered contaminated until demonstrated otherwise by a legitimate Industrial Hygienist specifically “... trained in aspects of methamphetamine laboratories” pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Colorado State Board Of Health, and described in “6 CCR 1014-3 Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories.”

Also, analytical results from the subject property have conclusively demonstrated noncompliance with Colorado State regulations and State statutes as described in the body of the report.

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<sup>2</sup> Colorado Department Of Public Health And Environment, State Board Of Health, *Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories*, 6 CCR 1014-3, merely as a sampling reference.



## Structure

The subject property built *circa* 1947, consisted of a single family residence in a multi family structure approximating 1,056 square feet of interior occupiable floor space. At the time of our visit, the structure was occupied in a normal fashion. The registered property owner is listed as

Katsiaticas Properties Llc  
PO B0x 745130  
Arvada CO 80006 5130

The heating system consisted of a forced air furnace system; the furnace system was included in the sampling suite.

The interior of the residential structure contained several visual indicators consistent with an illegal drug laboratory. Based on our observations, the behavior of the occupant was consistent with an individual under the influence of methamphetamine.

## PERTINENT REGULATORY STANDARDS

Earlier in this discussion, FACTs described the statutory realm regarding this property. In addition to the Statutes, the State of Colorado also has a methamphetamine regulation that is germane to the subject property.

Colorado regulation 6 CCR 1014-3,<sup>3</sup> becomes applicable following the discovery and notification of an illegal drug laboratory and requires a comprehensive and detailed “Preliminary Assessment” to be completed by an authorized and properly trained Industrial Hygienist. The content and context of the “Preliminary Assessment” is explicitly delineated by regulation. Any remediation or cleaning of the property must be based on the Industrial Hygienist’s Preliminary Assessment, and cannot occur until such assessment has been conducted.

The regulation applies not only to the registered owner of the property, but also applies to the current occupant and all of the personal belongings in the residence, as well as the occupant’s vehicle (if any).

Although our initial testing was conducted pursuant to CRS §38-35.7-103, based on our observations, our role and activities jointly and contemporaneously fell under State statute CRS §25-18.5-103, and State Regulation 6 CCR 1014-3 and the drug laboratory was “otherwise” discovered.

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<sup>3</sup> Titled: Colorado Department Of Public Health And Environment, State Board Of Health, *Regulations Pertaining to the Cleanup of Methamphetamine Laboratories*.



# ASSESSMENT PROTOCOLS

## ***Sampling Protocol***

During our cursory assessment, the hypothesis was made that the subject property was devoid of detectable concentrations of methamphetamine at a specified limit of detection and data would be collected to support the hypothesis. As such, the data quality objectives were not designed to quantify or characterize the *extent* or degree of contamination, but rather to support the hypothesis:

Methamphetamine is not present in the property above specified levels.

Our data quality objectives (DQOs) were such that we selected a total sampling area and an analytical reporting limit that would result in a reportable quantity limit of 0.49 µg/100cm<sup>2</sup>. That is, unless the concentration of the methamphetamine in the sample submittal exceeded 0.49 µg/100cm<sup>2</sup>, the laboratory would report the concentration as “below detection limit.” The value of 0.49 µg/100cm<sup>2</sup> was selected since according to the State of Colorado Regulations, the maximum allowable concentration of methamphetamine as determined during compliance sampling for a discreet sample is 0.5 µg/100cm<sup>2</sup>; the minimum permissible concentration of methamphetamine allowed as determined during compliance sampling for a five parted sample is 0.1 µg/100cm<sup>2</sup>.

Our testing produced results that failed to support the hypothesis, and we therefore accept the null hypothesis; *viz.* the subject property conclusively contains methamphetamine. The null hypothesis that we must accept is:

Methamphetamine is present in the property above specified levels.

Our data find and confirm that there is no probability that the methamphetamine concentrations in the property are such that upon completion of the mandatory Preliminary Assessment, conditions at the property will permit the Industrial Hygienist to issue a Decision Statement directly from the mandatory Preliminary Assessment. That is, the concentrations are so profoundly elevated that upon completion of the Preliminary Assessment, remediation will be required to release the property and allow occupancy.

## **Sample Collection**

Using standard industrial hygiene methods, we collected one 5-part composite sample from five locations within the structure. The samples were submitted to Reservoirs Environmental Laboratory for quantitative analysis using gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry. A copy of the results is attached to this report.

## **Wipe Samples**

The wipe sample media was individually wrapped commercially available Johnson & Johnson™ brand gauze pads. Each gauze material was assigned a lot number for quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) purposes and recorded on a log of results. Each



pad was moistened with reagent grade methyl alcohol. Each batch of alcohol was assigned a lot number for QA/QC purposes and recorded on a log of results.

The sampling media were prepared off-site in small batches in a clean environment. The sample media were inserted into individually identified polyethylene centrifuge tubes with screw caps and assigned a unique sample identifier.

### ***Field Blanks***

Our data quality objectives did not include a field blank, and none were submitted. The history of the FACTs sampling media has demonstrated a media and solvent contamination level below the analytical detection limit for the method. The specific alcohol lot used for this project (A12Ø1) had four documented blanks; the specific gauze lot used for this project (G1ØØ6) had 47 documented blanks.

As such, we can confirm that the methamphetamine identified in the samples was due to methamphetamine at the residence and not from the sampling materials or the handling, or laboratory reagents.

The laboratory ran the RUSH sample for this project on its own, and therefore, the methamphetamine reported could not have been due to cross contamination from a previous sample.

### ***Field Duplicates***

For the purposes of the data quality objectives associated with this cursory evaluation, no duplicates were required, and none were collected.

### ***Field Spikes***

As part of our general 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 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, the spike suit used was for a laboratory recovery of 93% of the spike amount, which is within accepted tolerance for environmental samples.

## **Sample Results**

The actual methamphetamine *concentrations* found in the samples taken at the subject property, are not germane, cannot be used for any purpose except to confirm the presence of an illegal drug laboratory, do not carry any meaningful or probative value, are not within our stated data quality objectives, and therefore, are not required to be reported here. Since reporting of the concentrations frequently leads to misinterpretations and confusion by poorly trained consultants, the concentrations are not usually reported in our



cursory reports. However, since this document is intended to also serve as an educational tool to help understand the situation as a whole, we have provided a summary of results, with the concentrations.

In the table below, we have presented the result of the sampling in the context of the DQOs.

Sample ID	Sample Location	Concentration µg/100cm <sup>2</sup>
WM060512-01A	Ventilation system interior- supply	<b>214</b>
WM060512-01B	Ventilation system interior- return	
WM060512-01C	Top of TV screen in living room	
WM060512-01D	Kitchen top of cabinet	
WM060512-01E	Hallway top of hall light	

The laboratory report erroneously identifies the sample as UM060512-1

**Table 1**  
**Results of Methamphetamine Samples**

## TOXICOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Evaluations for virtually any contaminant performed by Industrial Hygienists are performed for one of two reasons:

- 1) Determine Human Exposure
- 2) Determine Regulatory Compliance

For risk estimate purposes, toxicologically, virtually all biological threats have a dose, below which there is no observable adverse effect; that dose level is referred to as the LOAEL (No Observable Adverse Effect Level). Recent information developed by Dr. Charles Salocks, DABT, with the California Environmental Protection Agency has determined a LOAEL for methamphetamine as 0.08 mg/kg-day. This is for a child; for adults, the level is slightly lower (that is, the infant model is not the most sensitive model, as previously thought). Based on work by the State of California, this toxicological dose level can be expected to be achieved when methamphetamine surface contamination exceeds 1.5 µg/100cm<sup>2</sup> in a residence.

This new information notwithstanding, Industrial Hygienists, home sellers, and everyone else in Colorado are still bound by regulation, wisdom notwithstanding, to meet the cleanup criteria of 0.5 µg/100cm<sup>2</sup>.

Nevertheless, since the concentrations of methamphetamine identified in the subject property are approximately 143 times greater than the level believed to result in a toxicologically significant dose, it is important that each person who has occupied the property as a resident understand that it is possible they have received a toxicologically significance dose.



## CONCLUSIONS

Based on our objective sample results collected during our site assessment, the subject property contains overt, extreme, and profound methamphetamine contamination in excess of the regulatory thresholds set by the Colorado Board of Health and as defined in 6 CCR 1014-3 and in excess of those concentrations now thought to present a hazardous environment for humans.

Pursuant to State statutes, the illegal drug lab has been “otherwise discovered.” Pursuant to statute, a Preliminary Assessment must be performed pursuant to regulation by an authorized Industrial Hygienist, and a “decision statement” obtained, or the property must be demolished.

This discussion was prepared in an expedited fashion without the benefit of FACTs’ normal internal QA/QC review process. Therefore, FACTs reserves the right to amend any typographical errors, grammatical errors or material errors or omissions upon review.

Please call me with any questions you may have.

Prepared by:



Caoimhín P. Connell  
Forensic Industrial Hygienist



# APPENDIX A LABORATORY REPORT





## **Forensic Applications**

### **Final Report**

**RES 237337-1**

**June 7, 2012**

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June 7, 2012

Laboratory Code: RES  
Subcontract Number: NA  
Laboratory Report: RES 237337-1  
Project # / P.O. #: None Given  
Project Description: None Given

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 237337-1** 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 237337-1**  
Client: **Forensic Applications**  
Client Project Number / P.O.: **None Given**  
Client Project Description: **None Given**  
Date Samples Received: **June 6, 2012**  
Analysis Type: **Methamphetamine by GCMS**  
Turnaround: **24 Hour**  
Date Samples Analyzed: **June 7, 2012**

Client ID Number	Lab ID Number	Reporting Limit (µg)	METHAMPHETAMINE CONCENTRATION (µg)
UM060512-01	EM 884720	0.05	131.00

\* 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 237337-1**  
Client: **Forensic Applications**  
Client Project Number / P.O.: **None Given**  
Client Project Description: **None Given**  
Date Samples Received: **June 6, 2012**  
Analysis Type: **Methamphetamine by GCMS**  
Turnaround: **24 Hour**  
Date Samples Analyzed: **June 7, 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)
<b>1</b>	0.05	BRL	1	107	106

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

\*\* These analytical results meet NELAC requirements.

Due Date: 6.7.12  
 Due Time: 12:30

RES 237337



After Hours Cell Phone: 720-339-9228

INVOICE TO: (IF DIFFERENT)

Company: **Forensic Applications Inc**  
 Address: 185 Bounty Hunters Lane  
 Bailey, CO 80421

Contact: **Caomhin P. Connel**  
 Phone: 303-903-7494  
 Fax:  
 Cellpager:

Project Number and/or P.O. #:           
 Project Description/Location:         

Final Data Deliverable Email Address: admin@forensic-applications.com

**ASBESTOS LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 7am - 7pm**  
 PLM / PCM / TEM RUSH (Same Day) PRIORITY (Next Day) STANDARD  
 (Rush PCM = 2hr, TEM = 6hr.)

**CHEMISTRY LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 8am - 5pm**  
 Metal(s) / Dust RUSH 24 hr. 3-5 Day  
 RCRA 8 / Metals & Welding RUSH 5 day 10 day  
 Fume Scan / TCLP RUSH 24 hr. 3 day 5 Day  
 Organics RUSH 24 hr. 3-5 Day  
 \*\*Prior notification is required for RUSH turnarounds.\*\*

**MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 9am - 6pm**  
 E.coli O157:H7, Coliforms, S.aureus 24 hr. 2 Day 3-5 Day  
 48 Hr. 3-5 Day  
 RUSH 24 Hr. 48 Hr. 3 Day 5 Day

Mold RUSH 24 Hr. 48 Hr. 3 Day 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: **SPECIAL REPORTING LIMIT! 0.3 µg - please report total µg**

Client sample ID number (Sample ID's must be unique)	REQUESTED ANALYSIS	VALID MATRIX CODES	LAB NOTES
1 <u>WM060512-01</u>	ORGANICS - METH RCRA 8, TCLP, Welding Fume, Metals Scan	Air = A Dust = D Soil = S Swab = SW Drinking Water = DW Waste Water = WW O = Other **ASTM E1792 approved wipe media only**	EM Number (Laboratory Use Only) <u>89120</u>
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Number of samples received: 1 (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 Change Order 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: Caomhin P. Connel Date/Time: 1:25 6/6/12  
 Laboratory Use Only Received By:          Date/Time: 12:30 6.6.12  
 Carrier:         

Results:	Contact	Phone	Email	Fax	Date	Time	Initials

Sample Condition:	On Ice	Sealed	Temp. (F°)	Yes / No	Temp. (F°)	Yes / No	Initials

# APPENDIX B CONSULTANT'S SOQ





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

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

FACTs project name:	Katiasicas	Form # ML15
Date	June 6, 2012	
Reporting IH:	Caoimhín P. Connell, Forensic IH	

Caoimhín P. Connell, who has been involved in clandestine drug lab (including meth-lab) investigations since 2002, is a consulting forensic Industrial Hygienist meeting 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](http://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 275 assessments in illegal drug labs in Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and collected over 2,710 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 civil cases 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.

**185 BOUNTY HUNTER'S LANE, BAILEY, COLORADO 80421**  
**PHONE: 303-903-7494** [www.forensic-applications.com](http://www.forensic-applications.com)