

# The Contractors Critic

*Reporting on Safety, Productivity and Honesty in the Construction Industry.*

## COBB MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS

### Questions about job safety at work sites: OSHA has issued several repeat violations against Cobb Mechanical Contractors

While many contractors receive OSHA violations, comparatively few are issued repeat violations. Repeat violations are issued only when a contractor persists in seriously violating the same OSHA standard again and again over a short time period. Most contractors learn their lesson the first time they are cited for a violation and

take care not to violate that particular rule again. But not Cobb. OSHA records show that on at least three occasions, OSHA has had to issue repeat violations against Cobb Mechanical Contractors.

While working at the Hewlett Packard facility in Fort Collins, OSHA issued 2 repeat violations, a serious violation and three other violations against Cobb, assessing \$1,850 in fines against them. Some of the violations were later reduced in a plea-bargained settlement. OSHA had originally charged Cobb Mechanical Contractors with breaching safety rules regarding aerial lifts, hazard communication, hand and power tool rules, first aid, electrical regulations and floor/wall openings. The violation for floor/wall openings was allowed to stand as a repeat violation as part of

Cobb's settlement with OSHA. (*Inspection #100609924*)

OSHA also issued a repeat and another citation against Cobb Mechanical Contractors at a Canon City job site and assessed a \$600 fine. The repeat violation was also upheld on appeal, although the fine was reduced. (*Inspection #101591725*)

Cobb also received a serious OSHA violation for allowing life-threatening conditions to exist at an excavation on a Colorado Springs construction site and was fined \$17,000. Excavations and cave-ins are one of the prime causes of injuries and fatalities on construction job sites. (*Inspection #109575100*)

Cobb Mechanical Contractors was issued two electrical violations and levied a \$1,375 fine at another Colorado Springs location. (*Inspection #109575100*)

*OSHA Cont'd on page 2*

### Cobb tries to rip-off fellow contractor

Cobb Mechanical Contractors was hired to perform work on the Trinidad Medium Security Correctional Facility as a subcontractor to Alliance Construction Solutions (ACS). But Cobb Mechanical Contractors claimed that ACS had failed to pay Cobb the \$285,485 that was due.

ACS filed their own court action, charging that the Colorado Department of Corrections had suspended the work of Alliance and their subcontractors on this particular job. Further

*Rip-Off Cont'd on page 3*

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# OSHA

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tion #109543355)

In Florence, Colorado, OSHA issued several serious and other violations against Cobb Mechanical Contractors for breaking safety rules regarding protective equipment and

electrical wiring. Cobb fought those violations all the way to an administrative law judge hearing, but in the end, Cobb Mechanical Contractors was still stuck with the \$1,000 fine, according to the OSHA web site. (Inspection #109548297)

OSHA issued five citations against Cobb Mechanical Contractors at a

single job site, for violations of rules governing protective equipment, hazard communication and electrical equipment. (Inspection #101227247)

In total, OSHA has issued 41 violations against Cobb Mechanical Contractors, including a staggering total of nine violations at a single job site. (Inspection #101224236)

Inspection #	Location	Violations	Fines
109575100	Cheyenne Mountain High School, Colorado Springs, CO	3 Serious	\$17,000
109543355	501 Boulder St., Colorado Springs, CO	1 Serious	\$1,375
109548297	Federal Correctional Institute, Florence, CO	2 Serious, 1 Other	\$6,625
100609924	Hewlett Packard, Fort Collins, CO	1 Serious, 6 Repeat, 2 Other	\$5,450
101227247	8 S. Cascade, Colorado Springs, CO	5 Other	
101224236	18401 W. 10th St., Golden, CO	6 Serious, 3 Other	\$4,680
101438208	RTD District Operations, Denver, CO	3 Other	
101109627	Peterson Air Force Base, CO	3 Other	
100611474	El Paso County Jail, Colorado Springs, CO		
100675057	Chipeta Elementary School, Colorado Springs, CO	4 Other	
101591725	Hwy 50 & 1st St., Canon City, CO	1 Repeat, 1 Other	\$600
001568450	Penrose Hospital, Colorado Springs, CO	2 Serious, 3 Other	\$460
217880228	Circle Drive & Partrician Way, Colorado Springs, CO	1 Serious	\$720
217884345	Wastewater Treatment Plant, Fountain, CO	1 Other	
217883941	3 Tac Equipment Shops, Fort Carson, CO	2 Other	
217883628	SE Corner of McGrath & Oconnell, Colorado Springs, CO	2 Other	
217883065	Pueblo State Park, Pueblo, CO	4 Other	
217882430	St. Thomas More Hospital, Canon City, CO	1 Other	
217882125	University of Southern Colorado, Pueblo, CO	2 Other	
217866722	Grand Lake Cntr. Dr. Elementary School, Grand Lake, CO	1 Other	
217879481	Sewage Treatment Line	1 Other	
217889708	1840 15th St., Greeley, CO	2 Other	
217876010	Maximum Security Prison, Canon City, CO	4 Other	
217846641	Cobb Mechanical, Colorado Springs, CO	1 Other	\$25

**Total Violations: 69 Total Serious Violations: 16 Total Initial Fines: \$36,935**

The violations listed reflect initial citations and fines. They may have been reduced or bargained down at later dates. The above listing does not reflect the entire scope of Cobb Mechanical Contractors' OSHA history as they have conducted business using different names in the past.

## Rip-Off

*Cont'd from page 1*

more, according to ACS, they had already paid Cobb and the other subcontractors for all the work that was actually finished at the time work was suspended, even though the Department of Corrections had not paid ACS all that was due.

Although Cobb Mechanical Contractors had charged they were owed money that was needed to pay their suppliers, ACS charged that Cobb, had not

paid their suppliers as claimed. ACS sought to force Cobb Mechanical Contractors into arbitration over this dispute. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, for their part, counter-claimed that their suit was over issues that were not bound by the arbitration clause of their contract with ACS.

Ultimately, Cobb Mechanical Contractors' suit was stayed and arbitration was compelled, to allow ACS to sue the Department of Corrections. (*Case #99 CV 22*)

## Siemens Building Technologies v. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, State Of Colorado, Others

This is another suit arising out of the construction job involving Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Alliance Construction Solutions and others at the Trinidad Correctional Facility. Siemens charged "...that, due to Cobb's breach of its subcontract, [Siemens] is owed a total of \$121,585.50 for labor and material supplied to the Trinidad Correctional Facility project."

Alliance, who had hired Cobb,

filed its own counter-claim, alleging that they had fully paid Cobb, so if Cobb had not paid Siemens, Alliance was not to blame. Furthermore, Alliance intended to seek its own judgment against Cobb, if necessary.

Faced with this legal assault, Cobb settled the case by agreeing to pay Siemens \$100,000 and another \$1,000 to Alliance, plus their share of mediation fees. (*Case #00CV54*)

## Cobb sued for carbon monoxide poisoning of employees

Cole Williams was an employee of Cobb Mechanical Contractors. As Cobb Mechanical Contractors traveled around the Midwest performing construction work, it brought some rootless employees with them, in a modern version of Grapes of Wrath. Cobb Mechanical Contractors arranged for some of its traveling employees, including Williams and three others, to stay at the Gore Range Property, in rural Edwards, Colorado. However, the lodging that Cobb Mechanical Contractors found for its four workers was no Hilton Hotel. Judging from the court documents it was apparently closer to a shantytown. At any rate, Williams and the other three employees charged that they all suffered carbon monoxide poisoning due to a faulty boiler and furnace system at the Gore Range Property.

By then, the landlord's insurance company had already made over \$50,000 in payments to the four injured Cobb workers. Williams' complaint states that he suffered brain injury, permanent impairment, future economic losses and medical expenses. Cobb Mechanical Contractors later escaped liability in this complaint, which was ultimately settled. (*Case #99CV68*)

## Argonaut Insurance Company v. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Superior Roofing

A large piece of duct work on a job was left unsecured by Cobb. It blew off a roof and hit a worker, severely injuring him, according to this civil complaint. The injured worker, Alfred Dickerson, received over \$54,000 in workers compensation payments. Argonaut Insurance, his employer's workers compensation carrier, sought compensation from Cobb and others for those payments. (*Case #99CV3359*)

# Whitney Electric Company v. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Colorado Department Of Corrections, Others

This complex case arose out of Cobb Mechanical Contractors' construction work at the Fremont/Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility in Colorado. Cobb Mechanical Contractors sued the Department of Corrections for an additional \$626,000 in extra charges on this job. Whitney Electric Company kept the litigation ball rolling when it intervened against Cobb Mechanical Contractors and others, charging that Cobb had failed to pay Whitney over \$26,000 they were owed for their electrical work as Cobb's subcontractor on the Fremont/Shadow Mountain job. In a separate case, Pueblo Mechanical Insulation filed their own suit against H.E. Whitlock and Cobb Mechanical Contractors, claiming these contractors also owed them another \$15,529, plus interest. H.E. Whitlock then filed a counter-claim, admitted they hired Cobb Mechanical Contractors as a subcontractor, but counter-claimed that Cobb was solely liable for any unpaid debts. (*Case #95CV14*)

Cobb Mechanical Contractors, for their part, asserted that the Department of Corrections still owed them money. However, the Department of Corrections' construction consultant, RGA & Associates, carefully analyzed Cobb Mechanical Contractors' claims and counter-claimed that Cobb's request for additional money was vastly inflated, in one instance requesting payment for

over 6,000 hours of work when only about 2,000 hours were actually performed.

The Department of Corrections also alleged that Cobb Mechanical Contractors had committed welding errors. Cobb responded that the welding problems were caused by the State's "defective" construction plans, which had driven up Cobb Mechanical Contractors' costs on the job. The Department of Corrections' rebuttal to Cobb stated, "There were significant discrepancies among the total actual and additional labor hours claimed by Cobb to have been caused by the welding issue and the actual labor hours tracked to the cost accounts for the welding and related work. Of the 6,585 additional direct labor hours claimed by Cobb due to the additional welding, 4,235 hours could not be directly allocated to the welding issue based on Cobb's [own] cost account records. In fact, Cobb's expert found it necessary to change Cobb's labor hour claim in every

cost account associated with, and itemized for, the weld issue."

The rebuttal noted, "If the contribution due to bid errors and performance problems of Cobb's own making are considered and removed from the ceiling established by the total labor cost variance ... Cobb's \$162,388 direct labor claims exceed the total \$159,223 job labor cost variance for all labor cost accounts."

It stated, "\$5088 has been claimed [by Cobb] for loss of discretionary income on withheld retention. There is no contractual basis or authority for compensation of this claim. \$33,383 for interest has been claimed for late receipt of retention. There is no contractual basis or authority cited for compensation of this claim."

Finally it continued, "\$129,731 has been itemized for actual and estimated incurred claim preparation costs as well as other additional claim preparation expenses which have been estimated, yet to be incurred. There is no contractual basis or authority cited for compensation of this claim." (*Case #95CV118*)

## ***Corporate Information***

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### **Cobb Mechanical Contractors**

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(719) 471-8958

Lyle Cobb, Chairman  
Thomas F. Cobb, President  
Tim Cobb, Secretary

# Cobb Mechanical Contractors v. The Colorado State Pipe Trade Association, Jerry Gatewood, Matt Denice, Others

Cobb Mechanical Contractors claimed that the State Pipe Trades Association and a Cobb Mechanical Contractors former employee, Jerry Gatewood, were disparaging the workmanship of Cobb Mechanical Contractors, calling Cobb's work "defective" and "unsafe," and accusing Cobb of violating federal and state laws. Specifically, Gatewood's allega-

tions against Cobb resulted in Cobb being deprived of an opportunity to bid on two elementary school projects in Jefferson County. The suit also claimed that Cobb was rejected, even though they were low bidders for the Atmel project in Colorado Springs.

The suit asserted that claims of defective work were also made

against Cobb for its construction efforts at the Federal Prison in Florence, Colorado, The University of Colorado School of Business, the Texas Department of Corrections, the Lewis Palmer Middle School, in Monument and other locales. Cobb asserts all of these claims were groundless. (*Case #94CV2133*)

## Cobb Mechanical Contractors disbarred for violating contracting laws and regulations

*Cobb Mechanical Contractors v. State of Colorado*

Cobb Mechanical Contractors had been disbarred just a few years before the Pueblo Convention Center went out to bid. The Federal General Services Administration had placed Cobb Mechanical Contractors on the "List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement ... Pro-

and the Department of Labor was that Cobb would be debarred.

But what Cobb Mechanical Contractors didn't anticipate, was that the State of Colorado would enact its own debarment laws against lawbreaking contractors. The state law automatically debarred any contrac-

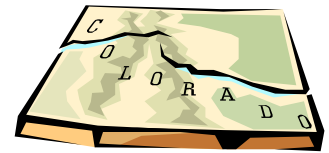
**Cobb Mechanical Contractors didn't anticipate, was that the State of Colorado would enact its own debarment laws against lawbreaking contractors...**

grams," after the federal Department of Labor brought an action against Cobb Mechanical Contractors. Part of the settlement between Cobb

tor who was on the exclusion list maintained by the federal government. So Cobb Mechanical Contractors was out of luck when it came to bidding on

state contracts, also. They had ample opportunity to present its case at an administrative hearing prior to being disbarred by the state. But as the state later told the court, "...the state Purchasing Director did not find [Cobb's] arguments and evidence persuasive..." at the hearing and Cobb Mechanical Contractors was disbarred.

Rather than take their lumps for getting caught violating federal law and wait out their disbarment, Cobb Mechanical Contractors decided to sue the State of Colorado. They filed suit, but the case was dismissed within months. (*Case #92CV6098*)



## Other litigation involving Cobb Mechanical Contractors

*The following lawsuits are a continuing glimpse of Cobb Mechanical Contractors' legal problems.*

- **Bankers Leasing v. Cobb Plumbing & Heating Co., d/b/a Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Tom E. Cobb.** Case #89C11504. 10/12/89. El Paso County Court, 4th Judicial District, CO.
- **Public Service Company of Colorado v. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case #91C03672. 5/13/91. Jefferson County Court, CO.
- **Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc. v. Schauer Construction Company, Inc., Joseph A. Fortino.** Case # 97CV0094. 5/29/96. El Paso County District Court, CO.
- **Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc. v. ADP/Marshall, LLC, Symbios Logic, Inc.** Case #96CV 1883. 9/30/96. El Paso County District Court, CO.
- **Mountain States Engineering, Inc. v. ADP/Marshall, LLC, Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case # 96CV1146. 5/13/96. El Paso County District Court, CO.
- **Densand, Inc. v. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case # 95CV0956. 5/23/95. El Paso County District Court, CO.
- **HealthOne v. American Medical International, Inc., Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case # 95CV1492. 4/6/95. Denver County District Court, CO.
- **St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. v. Hensel Phelps Construction Co., Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case # 94CV2374. 5/11/94. Denver County District Court, CO.



## Faulty construction runs over budget

*Reprinted from Issue #1 of the Contractors Critic, Cobb Mechanical Contractors edition, August 2002.*

The Montrose Board of County Commissioners probably thought their justice center construction job would run smoothly after they hired Cobb Mechanical to install the heating and cooling systems. But more than a year after the \$16 million justice center opened, it was still plagued with uncorrected problems.

“A laundry list of defects surfaced at the justice center almost immediately after it opened,” said the *Montrose*

*Daily Press*, in a January 14, 2000 article, includ[ing], “A malfunctioning electrical system that has caused at least one power outage... thermostats that fail to regulate heat and air conditioning ... electronic jail doors that do not operate properly. A vent over a dishwasher in the jail’s kitchen that isn’t large enough to draw out steam.”

The county responded, in part, by retaining over \$143,000 in payments from the general contractor, while they continue their yearlong wait to get the repair work

done. Brian Chaffee, an architect with the Fentress Braddurn firm of Denver, who were the lead architects on the job, said, “The lengthy delay in correcting the building problems is unusual.”

And to add insult to injury, according to the article, Cobb Mechanical requested an additional \$504,383 to cover their cost overruns on the heating and cooling system contract. Cobb’s response in part was, “If there was a problem we certainly were not aware of it and doubt seriously that it had anything to do with our workmanship.”

# LASER: Praised by Faint Damnation

“Damned by faint praise” is a timeless expression summarizing the tactic of praising someone so modestly as to cast doubt on both the sincerity and intent of the compliment. How LASER has had the good fortune of experiencing the reverse: it seems we’ve been “praised by faint damnation.”

We point to a recently discovered opinion column by Jim Pease published way back on June 13, 2001 in the Wisconsin-based construction industry news organ, *The Daily Reporter*. (More later on this tardy discovery.)

Officials of the construction companies we report on sometimes criticize LASER. By and large, we ignore them. The occasional complaint is only to be expected, considering the natural antipathy between the watchdog and the watched. After all, the alert bulldog can generally rely on poor reviews from the cat burglar.

If the criticism has merit — happily a rare occurrence — we respond. Otherwise, we ignore them.

However, in this case, because Mr. Pease’s article is so unintentionally complimentary to LASER’s goals and services, we think it deserves special mention.

In his article, Mr. Pease first lays out his premise: research organizations — also known as “think tanks” — compile data on specific issues, analyze the data, write reports and distribute them to concerned parties.

Mr. Pease, who is affiliated with construction industry management, concludes that some of these groups are “pro-union,” because the final reports issued are not always flattering to non-union construction employers. He calls these reports, “attacks.”

You can tell by the title, “Are you ready for LASER?” he is particularly worried about us.

He correctly points out that the information we collect on companies includes:

- complaints, citations, charges and lawsuits involving the employer
- claims that prevailing wage obligations have not been met
  - Fair Labor Standards Act, tax, licensing and safety violations
  - criminal activities; names and

addresses of current and former employees

- past and present clients
- a list of all hazardous or toxic materials used
- copies of all financial statements, profits and losses, liabilities and inventories of vehicles and equipment
- environmental permits issued to or applied for by the employer
- complaints of poor workmanship, delays, mistakes and overruns on job sites

“The best preparation for LASER,” Mr. Pease says, “is for an employer to get its house in order.”

- breakdowns of all minority employees versus nonminority employees by craft, man-hours, hourly wage, health benefits and pension benefits
- reports of fires, accidents and injuries
- bankruptcies of the employer or any of its owners or officers
- violations of immigration laws

“An example of one of these pro-union research organizations is already operating on the borders of Wisconsin and may soon be operating within the state. It’s called Labor and Safety Employer Research or LASER,” Mr. Pease warns.

Mr. Pease’s implied argument seems to be that the mere act of broadcasting facts taken from the public record to the wider community so informed decisions can be made is somehow reprehensible.

Reprehensible, perhaps, in the same way a watchdog barking at a midnight prowler constitutes a public nuisance because we also wake the neighbors.

“Attacks by these research groups can be very insidious because a targeted employer may not know the attack is occurring,” Mr. Pease alleges.

He goes on to claim that, “Organizations like LASER hide behind a shroud of secrecy.”

Mr. Pease is not being entirely frank here. He knows that, in the interests and spirit of fairness, accuracy and full disclosure, LASER has a strict policy of providing notice well in advance of everything we expect to report about the

employer. We give the parties ample time to respond and, if necessary, point out any errors that may have been made.

Mr. Pease reveals this later in his article when he advises his construction industry readers to make sure they “Carefully review LASER’s correspondence...”

Those most interested in maintaining secrecy are clearly the employers with all those “complaints, citations, charges and lawsuits” hidden in their closets.

And here we’d like to point out the sweet irony of Mr. Pease’s accusation. We only learned about his article in May 2003, two years after it was first published in the construction industry newspaper.

Had he followed our policy of open disclosure in the interests of fairness and accuracy, we would have gotten a letter from him and a copy of his article several weeks before June 1, 2001. But that is water under the bridge.

Where we take the greatest pleasure in Mr. Pease’s left-handed compliments is in his final recommendation to construction employers on dealing with what he ominously calls, “The threat of LASER.”

**“The best preparation for LASER,” Mr. Pease says, “is for an employer to get its house in order and to avoid the type of conduct that LASER can use in an apparent effort to destroy an employer’s reputation. An employer should develop and maintain a serious safety program designed to eliminate violations of all safety laws. Pay practices should be administered to strictly comply with federal and state wage and hour laws and federal, state and local prevailing wage laws. Violations of environmental, immigration, labor and employment, taxation and other business laws should be avoided. And, positive personnel practices that encourage a diverse work force that is treated with respect should be developed and implemented by the employer. If these things are done, LASER won’t have anything to write about.”** (*emphasis added*)

We wholeheartedly agree. It is, indeed all they have to do.

So in the final analysis, it appears LASER may have had some influence upon the construction industry over the last decade — and that impact seems to be for the good. Of that we are proud.

Mr. Pease, we offer you our belated thanks. And, please keep up the good work.

# Source Notes

## LITIGATION:

*The following litigation was filed in the state of Colorado.*  
**Siemens Building Technologies f/k/a Landis & Staefa, Inc. v. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc., Alliance Construction Solutions, Inc, et al.** Case #00CV54. 5/25/00. Las Animas County District Court.

**Argonaut Insurance Co. v. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc., Superior Roofing, Inc.** Case #99CV3359.9/22/99. Arapahoe County District Court.

**Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc. v. Alliance Construction Solutions, Inc., The American Insurance Company, et al.** Case #99CV22. 3/9/99. Las Animas County District Court.

**Cole Williams v. John McCoy, Gore Range Properties, Inc.** Case #99CV68. 2/11/99. Eagle County District Court.

**Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc. v. Schauer Construction Company, Inc., Joseph A. Fortino.** Case #97CV0094. 5/29/96. El Paso County District Court.

**Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc. v. ADP/Marshall, LLC, Symbios Logic, Inc.** Case #96CV1883. 9/30/96. El Paso County District Court.

**Mountain States Engineering, Inc. v. ADP/Marshall, LLC, Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case #96CV1146. 5/13/96. El Paso County District Court.

**Drywall Products, Whitney Electric Company v. Dakota Drywall, Inc., Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc., et al.** Case #95CV118. 11/20/95. Fremont County District Court.

**Pueblo Mechanical Insulation v. H.E. Whitlock, Inc., Cobb Mechanical Contractors.** Case #95 CV 514. 10/3/95. Pueblo County District Court.

**Densand, Inc. v. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case #95CV0956. 5/23/95. El Paso County District Court.

**HealthOne v. American Medical International, Inc., Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case #95CV1492. 4/6/95. Denver County District Court.

**Cobb Mechanical Contractors v. Colorado State Pipe Trades Associate, et al.** Case #94CV2133. 10/17/94. El Paso County Court.

**St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. v. Hensel Phelps Construction Co., Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case #94CV2374. 5/11/94. Denver County District Court.

**Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Airtect Engineering & Fabrication Co. v. State of Colorado.** Case #92-CV-6098. 9/17/92. Denver County District Court.

**Public Service Company of Colorado v. Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Inc.** Case #91C3672. 5/13/91. Jefferson County Court.

**Bankers Leasing Service, Inc. v. Cobb Plumbing & Heating d/b/a Cobb Mechanical Contractors, Tom E. Cobb a/k/a Tom L. Cobb.** Case #89C11504. 10/12/89. El Paso County Court.

## OSHA:

*All information has been received from Freedom Of Information Act requests and OSHA website. [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov).*

**Inspection #109575100.** 10/27/95. Colorado Springs, CO.

**Inspection #109543355.** 7/28/94. Colorado Springs, CO.

**Inspection #109548297.** 4/20/92. Florence, CO/.

**Inspection #100609924.** 1/5/90. Fort Collins, CO.

**Inspection #101227247.** 6/28/89. Colorado Springs, CO.

**Inspection #101224236.** 6/7/89. Golden, CO.

**Inspection #101591725.** 7/29/86. Canon City, CO.

## ARTICLES:

**“Commissioners Reach Settlement Agreement Over Justice Center.”** Scott Schwebke. *Montrose Daily Press.* 9/17/01.

**“Landmark or Lemon?”** Scott Schwebke. *Montrose Daily Press.* 1/14/00.

## CORPORATE INFORMATION:

**Business Information Report on Cobb Mechanical Contractors.** Dun & Bradstreet. 7/1/03. <http://www.dnb.com>

**Business Information Report on Cobb Mechanical Contractors.** Dun & Bradstreet. 5/16/02. <http://www.dnb.com>



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*The information contained in The Contractor's Critic does not reflect a complete history of the business practices of Cobb Mechanical Contractors and/or its related companies. LASER is publishing information that contractors do not and will not publish about themselves. LASER has relied on the public record to present this information to the public in an effort to promote safety, productivity, honesty, and environmental compliance in the construction industry.*

*Cobb Mechanical Contractors has been given the opportunity to review this material for errors and inaccuracies. As of publication, Cobb Mechanical Contractors has not made any suggestions or refuted any of the information in this publication.*

*LASER, Inc. will continue to seek and publish additional data.*

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