





structure

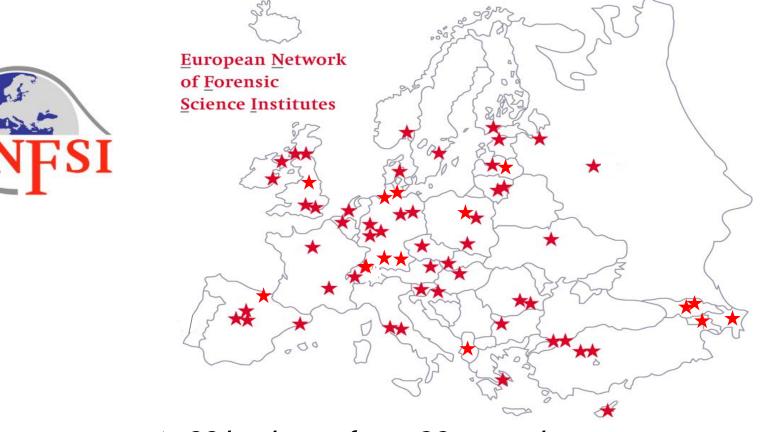
ENFS EU EUG



ENFS



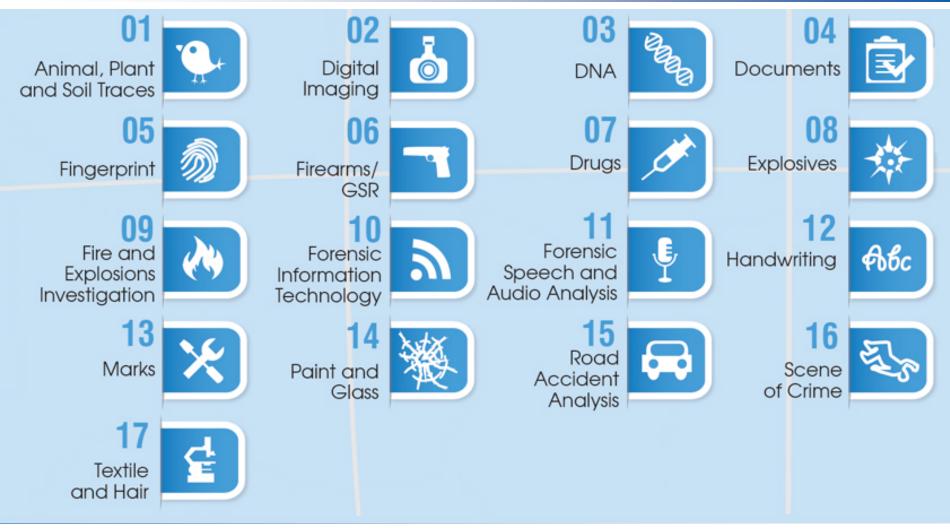
European cooperation ENFSI



★ 66 institutes from 36 countries



ENFS 17 Expert Working Groups





ENFS Monopoly Projects

ENFSI has been identified by the European Commission as a body in a defacto *monopoly situation* as it is the only network of Forensic Science

Institutes of the Member States in Europe.

Monopoly projects 2009-2014: ∑over 4.3 Mio €





ENFS Monopoly Projects

MP 2013 Monopoly projects

Project Title	Project Leader
T1. Creation and shared use of an international database of	NFI-The Hague,
ignitable liquids and substances.	NL
T2. Development and implementation of new analytical methods and <u>databases</u> for the detection of additives in	BKA-Wiesbaden,
fuels and fire debris.	DE
T3. Proficiency tests for the fingerprint domain.	RaCIS-Rome, IT
T4. Smart Rank: Likelihood ratio software for searching	NFI-The Hague,
national DNA databases with complex DNA profiles.	NL
T5. DNActivity: International cooperation in activity level	NFI-The Hague,
interpretation of forensic DNA evidence.	NL
T6. The development of a statistical software package for	NFI-The Hague,
likelihood ratio calculations.	NL



ENFS Monopoly Projects

MP 2014 Monopoly projects

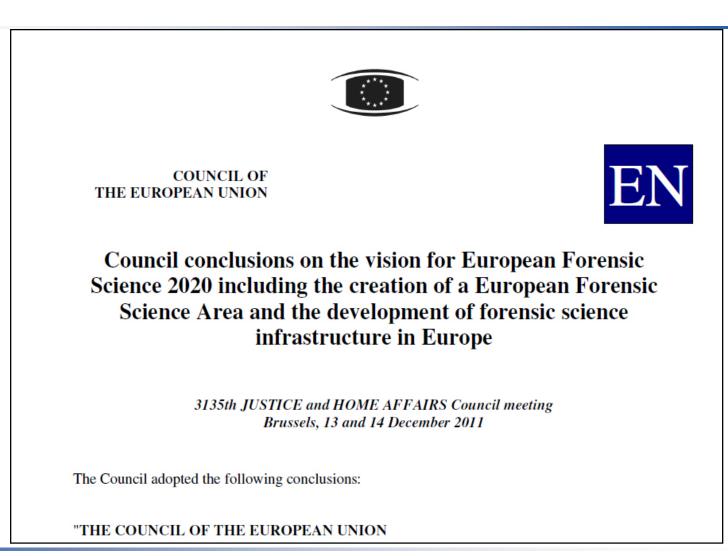
Towards the Development of Pan-European Databases in Forensic Science (TDPEDFS)	Project Leader	
N1. Towards Big Forensic Data (TBFD)	LKA-Berlin, DE	
N2. Geographical distribution of firearms and gunshot residue throughout Europe: databases that help experts to report beyond the source level.	BKA-Wiesbaden, DE	
N3. European Smoke and Ink Staining System Plus (EuSISS+)	INPS-Lyon, FR	
N4. Forensic Substance Database on Explosives (FoSDE)	NFI-The Hague, NL	
N5. Data platform for the combination of various existing databases and research-projects in the field of forensic document examination	LKA Stuttgart, DE	



EU









EFSA goal formulated in 2011

To foster cooperation between police and judicial authorities across the EU

by suggesting 10 activities:



accreditation best practice manuals proficiency tests/ collaborative exercises minimum quality standards for scene-of-crime minimum competence criteria

forensic awareness equivalence of forensic activities

forensic databases

research and development use of advances in forensic science



EFSA 2020 Council Conclusions decided VI 2016



Council of the European Union

> Brussels, 29 April 2016 (OR. en)

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NOTE

NOTE	
From:	Presidency
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Draft Council Conclusions on the way forward in view of the creation of an European Forensic Science Area

Action plan for the way forward for the creation of a European Forensic Science Area with six core activities:

Action 2: Stimulating exchange of forensic information from databases, for example in the areas of weapons and ammunition, explosives and drugs



EPG



EPG materials of interest

Paint

Tape

Glass

Security Dyes





EUCAP:

European Collection of Automotive Paints

- Founded by European Paint Group in 1995
- EPG Expert Working Group of ENFS





wrong EUCAP



COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

The EUCAP Sahel Niger civilian mission

Updated: April 2016

EU civilian mission under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)



European Collection of Automotive Paint (EUCAP)

History

1985: Establishment of central collection of automotive paints at BKA/ Germany (ZALS)

1995:

Establishment of EUCAP by members of the European Expert Working Group Paint (EPG)



PDQ/FBI-EUCAP collaboration legal issues / data exchange

- Cooperation RCMP/ BKA: 1005 Mold
 - 1995 MoU
- Cooperation FBI/BKA:

1997 Contract of non-disclosure

- Data transfer RCMP/ PDQ: annual PDQ-update per USB-stick for EPG members which have signed the RCMP agreement of n-d and confidentiality
- Data access EPG/ EUCAP: permanent access for FBI and RCMP to the EPG website to download the latest spectra libraries



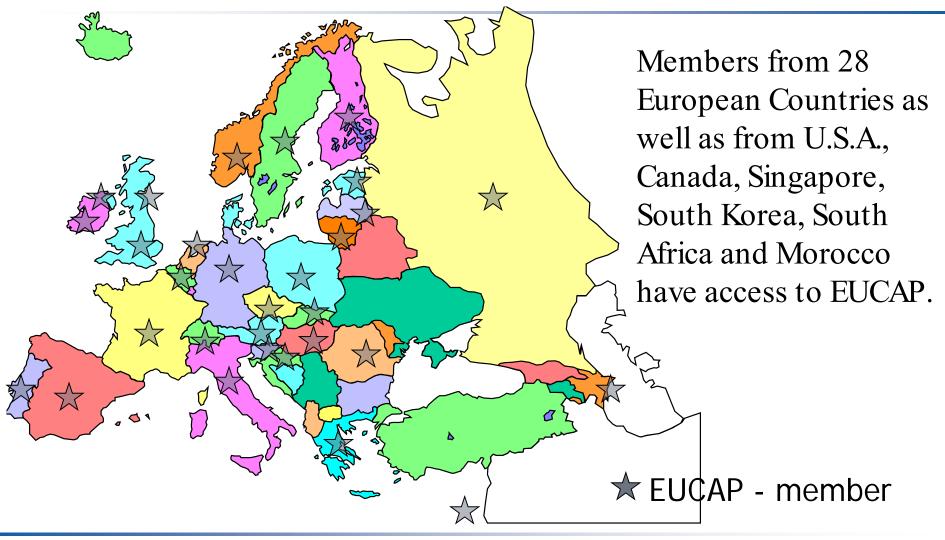


PDQ/FBI-EUCAP collaboration sample exchange

- FBI: paint samples from the U.S.-market for EUCAP
- EUCAP: Annually, new EUCAP paint samples are send to RCMP/ FBI



European Collection of Automotive Paint (EUCAP)





European Collection of Automotive Paint (EUCAP)

Aim: Identification or characterisation of paint systems

Application:

Hit &run cases, all cases in which paint systems occur as trace evidence





European Collection of Automotive Paint (EUCAP)

Use of EUCAP:

• Characterisation

Hit & run cases; determination of:

Colour, car make, model, year of production

• Comparison

Cases in which trace evidence from suspect & scene of crime are available





Sample collection at BKA Wiesbaden/ Germany

~20.000 samples

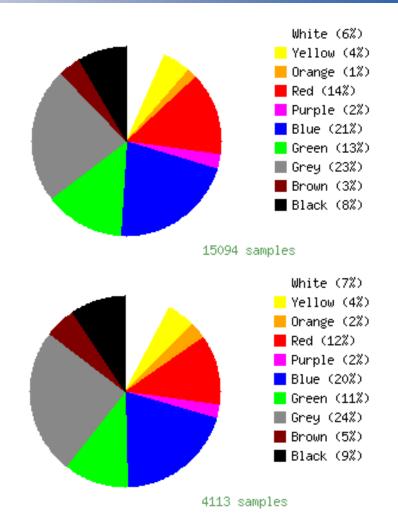




EUCAP

Database hosted by IRCGN Pontoise/ France

62.000 IR spectra and corresponding sample properties from almost 20.000 paint samples





- The novel possibilities offered in the recent versions of the KnowItAll® Bio-Rad software are used to estimate the validation parameters of the EUCAP database system (sensitivity, specificity, false rejection rate and false acceptance rate).
- Especially, the multi-layer search is applied.



- Evaluation is based on a selection of 123 samples considering the model years 2000 until 2015 and as much car makes and models/ production plants as possible.
- The samples are taken from casework which has been done over the years.
- The spectra of the selected samples have been made anonymous and distributed to the five participating laboratories as a blind test.



IR spectra libraries :

- Spray Paints: 1019 spectra
- Tool Paints: 446 spectra
- Dyes and Pigments: 649 spectra
- Miscellaneous from casework: 3218 spectra
- Adhesives/ Adhesive Tapes: 6007 spectra

Raman spectra libraries:

Dyes and Pigments: 2753; Inorganics: 178 spectra



The significance of EUCAP is different for the various countries and even among the forensic institutes within one country because of

- differences in jurisdiction about hit-and-run,
- different significance given to material analysis
- different strength of the network between the forensic science institutes and the investigating police officers/ SOC officers.



Positive Effects of Common Databases

- Harmonization of analytical methods and procedures in casework
- Availability of the same databases as a knowledge base for the EPG community
- Coordinated training to keep a standard of competence
- Availability of a database for PT/CE
- Quality control is done by all users
- Contribution by all participants helps to keep the content diversity
- Contribution by all participants helps to keep databases upto-date



EPG materials of interest

Paint



Glass

Security Dyes



TapeBKA Tape collection



- Established 2003
- 2.900 tape samples with physical properties, FT-IR spectra
- Most samples off the shelf, few samples direct from production line, no casework samples
- Sample input mainly by BKA, support from various European FSI



TapeBKA Tape collection



- Service of BKA for EPG & German FSI
- Knowledge pool for studies
- Quick link to manufacturer
- Reference samples (e.g. for additional comparison of processing features)



TapeBKA Tape collection

• IR-spectra

Pictures of

data

origin

MSAccess

(backing, PSA)

• color data (Lab)

product & package

• thickness & width

• date of purchase &

filter apply o	delete			
manufacturer XI	type color transparent		✓ X! width [mm] ✓ X! thickness backing [mm] ✓ X! tolerance [mm] ✓ X! tolerance [mm] ✓	MI D65 ↓ MI L [*] a [*] b [*] D65 ↓ L [*] L [*] a [*] b [*] ↓ L [*] ↓
edit mode KLB-Nr KLB1998 manufacturer Scotch 3M brand 3M 851 Polyester Klebet product code 851 bar code remarks sample of the firm Scotch	pand, grün, 50mm x 66i number date of 1 2/05	m • purchase	KL3 1998	
type masking tape	dimensions [mm] color width thickness [compl.tape] 0.096 [green 0.096 [transp. texture □	assignments IR-spectra backing polyester layer polysioxan	metric of colors L* a* b* DE5 75.47 33.2 20.07 A 73.17 -27.0 12.39



EPG materials of interest

Paint Tape Glass Security Dyes

•



- Harmonized method; "eleven laws" of RI measurement
- Common external std glass BKA-K5 with high homogeneity (Schott AG)
- Collection of RI data from German/Switzerland FSI
- Organized/ hosted by federal state lab Stuttgart/Germany
 Lit: Design of a Glass Casework Database inheriting Quality Assurance Aspects; Becker et. al. Problems of For Sci. vol XLVII,
 2001, 73-79



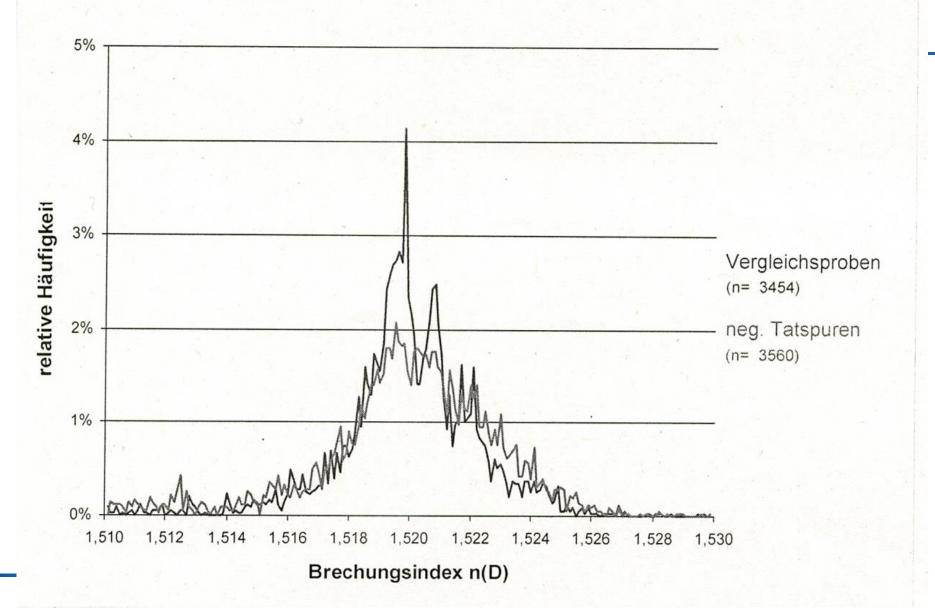
Refractive Index

Regelkontrollmessungen am Referenzglas K5

Zusammenstellung

Untersuchungsstelle	Anzahl der Messtage	ahl der Messtage Mittelwert	
Federal state lab A	943	1,52242	1,50E-05
BKA	165	1,52242	2,42E-05
Federal state lab B	322	1,52241	2,03E-05
Federal state lab C	287	1,52240	2,88E-05
Federal state lab D	63	1,52241	2,44E-05
CH state lab	267	1,52241	2,03E-05
and the second se			

Klassenhäufigkeiten Brechungsindex Refractive Index





1995-97 Collection of float glasses of intl. sources

- **1997** Solution ICP-MS data of 64 glasses, chemometrics to determine discriminating element
- **2001/02** SCHOTT AG production of BKA FGS 1 & 2
- **2001-03** Development of a protocol **NITE CRIME** for glass analysis
- **2005** Optimized method: JFS, vol. 50(6) 1327-41
- 2009-13 EAWG activities
- **2011** Match criterion: JAAS, 26, 1273
- **2013** ASTM E2927 13 (ASTM E2926-13)



LA-ICP-MS dataset in forensic casework

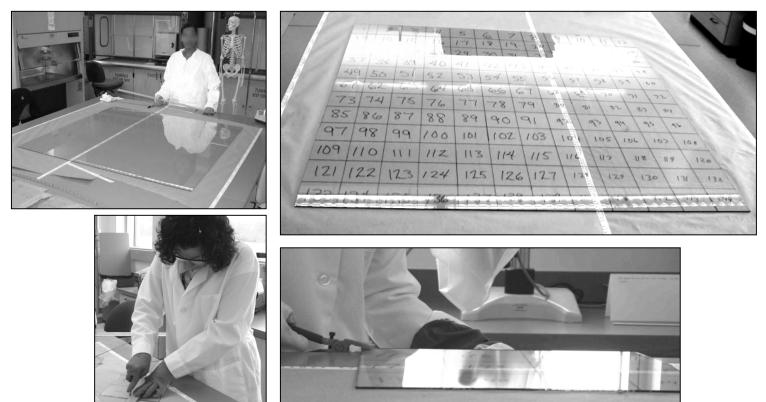
LA-ICP-MS measurements on 62 different float glasses from the BKA glass collection

				r	-			
04_36		Asahi Glass Co.	Aichi 2	Japan	Asien	Asahi Glass Co.	clear	3,50
04_38		Asahi Glass Co.	Kashima 1	Japan	Asien	Asahi Glass Co.	clear	3,00
05_01	Planilux klar	Vegla	Stolberg	Germany	Europa	Saint Gobain	clear	3,13
05_02	Parsol grün N	Vegla	Herzogenrath	Germany	Europa	Saint Gobain	green	4,11
05_03	Parsol grün plus	Vegla	Herzogenrath	Germany	Europa	Saint Gobain	green	4,06
05_05	VSG besch.	Vegla	Stolberg	Germany	Europa	Saint Gobain	clear	4,68
05_09	V_PORZ Plalux	Vegla	Porz 2	Germany	Europa	Saint Gobain	clear	5,84
06_02	Triplex grün	Triplex	St. Helens	Kingdom	Europa	Pilkington Bros Ltd	green	2,15
07_01	Lahti 10.02.1995	Lahden Lasitehdas	Lahti L-1	Finland	Europa	Pilkington	clear	2,15
07_03	Lahti 15.02.1995	Lahden Lasitehdas	Lahti L-1	Finland	Europa	Pilkington	clear	1,15
08_02	Green Float	S.I.V.	San Salvo	Italy	Europa	Pilkington	green	3,17
08_03	Climaglass	S.I.V.	San Salvo	Italy	Europa	Pilkington	green	3,15
09_02	Optiwhite	Flachglas	Weiherhammer 2	Germany	Europa	Pilkington	clear	3,85
10_01	Optifloat	Flachglas	Gladbeck 1	Germany	Europa	Pilkington	clear	3,84
11_01	Optifloat	Flachglas	Gladbeck 1	Germany	Europa	Pilkington	clear	3,84
12_01	Optigrün 90	Flachglas	Gladbeck 2	Germany	Europa	Pilkington	green	3,15
12_02	Optigrün 58	Flachglas	Gladbeck 2	Germany	Europa	Pilkington	green	2,15
13_01	Optifloat	Flachglas	Weiherhammer 1	Germany	Europa	Pilkington	clear	5,88
13_02	Optifloat	Flachglas	Weiherhammer 1	Germany	Europa	Pilkington	clear	3,83
14_02	Optifloat	Flachglas	Weiherhammer 2	Germany	Europa	Pilkington	clear	1,87
15_02	AFG	AFG (Asahi)	Greenland 1 oder 2	USA	Amerika	AFG (Asahi)	clear	3,00
16_01	AFG	AFG (Asahi)	Cinnaminson	USA	Amerika	AFG (Asahi)	clear	5,70



Match criterion within sample variability

Commercial window pane (FBI glass group) FBI: sample prep., GRIM, ICP-OES BKA: LA-ICP-MS



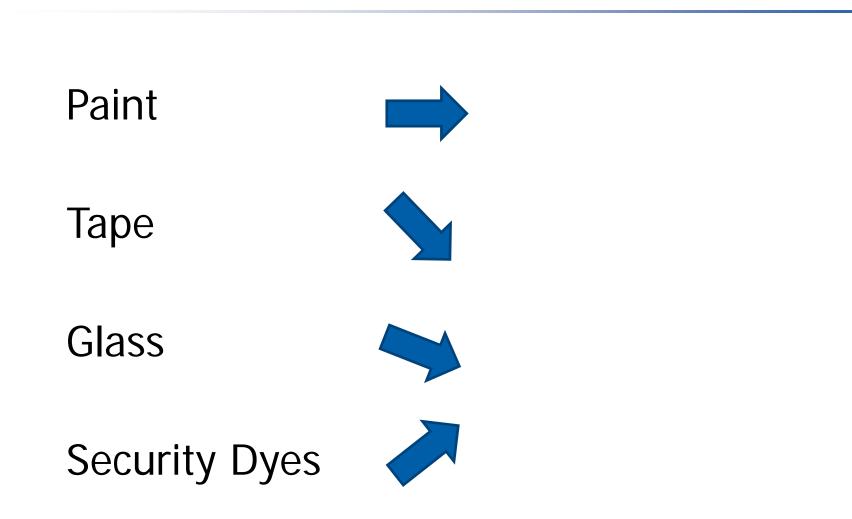


Glass case data collection

- Started in 2007
- Each data set consisting of 18 elemental concentrations
- Non matching traces and control samples from casework
- 362 samples (May 2016)
 65341 pairwise comparisons
 16 random matches



Recent activities within the EPG





General remarks



- Readiness of key companies to support databases by procuring samples and information is required
- Sufficient resources (staff, money, time) for continual database updating/ maintenance is needed
- Participants have to show a disciplined approach by complying with rules for building up databases
- The more participants, the more coordination is required



Suggestion for Common Databases

- The possible benefit of a database must be evaluated and proved in advance
- An agreement about the rules for building up the databases should be formulated by the experts and signed by the directors of the participating institutes
- Continuous availability of sufficient resources (staff, money, time) for the updating/maintenance process must be guaranteed
- The more complex a database the more a central coordinating lab should be in charge for the updating/ maintenance process – samples and info can be delivered by the database users
- A validation process, regular tests and surveys should be done to evaluate the benefit of the database



Wolfgang Langer Dr. Ulrich Simmroß Esther Balzer Dr. Peter Weis Dr. Stefanie Stoll, all BKA Wiesbaden Dr. Kornelia Nehse / State Criminal Police Office Berlin