INVESTIGATING THE CAUSE OF FIRE
-2nd International Workshop-

The new investigative paradigm on the Scene of Crime

Ten.Col. PhD.Luigi Saravo

Roma, 07 maggio 2013

Il Messaggero.it

Garlasco, pg Cassazione
riaprire processo, a
nelle sentenze

Il processo sull'
una telefo
man

c'è stat

estratto da pag. 19

il Giornale

del 10 Luglio 2011

DELITTI IRRISOLTI Le polemiche dopo il flop sul giallo di perugia

Troppi errori, «scientifica» sotto accusa

Esperti in rivolta contro Polizia e Ris. E un ex giudice pubblica sul web un catalogo di svarioni

SENT

Deli

La Ca

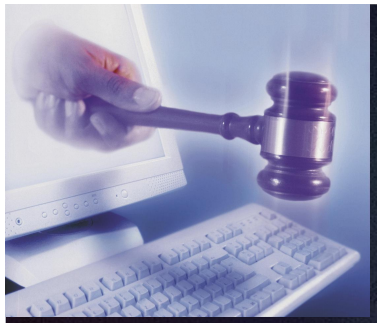
Italy's hig
Knox acq
trial

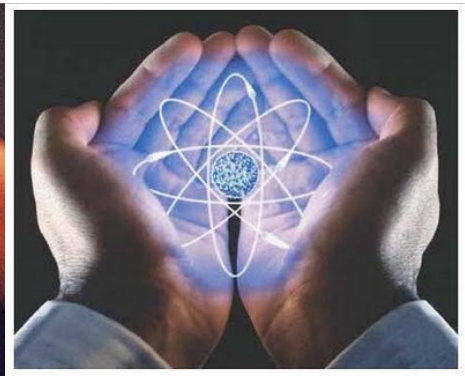
ITALY COU
BE RETRIE

Meredith, Scazzi e Cogne...
La scienza «toppa» in tribunale?

due piste opposte

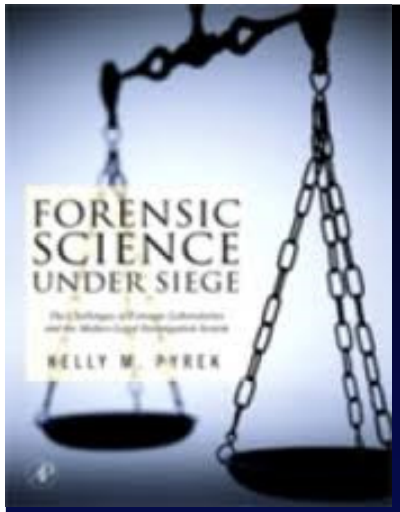
La prova regina dimenticata
in Procura per quasi vent'anni





"Fallacy of science"
or
'semantic' error in the communication between science-law?

What is happening?

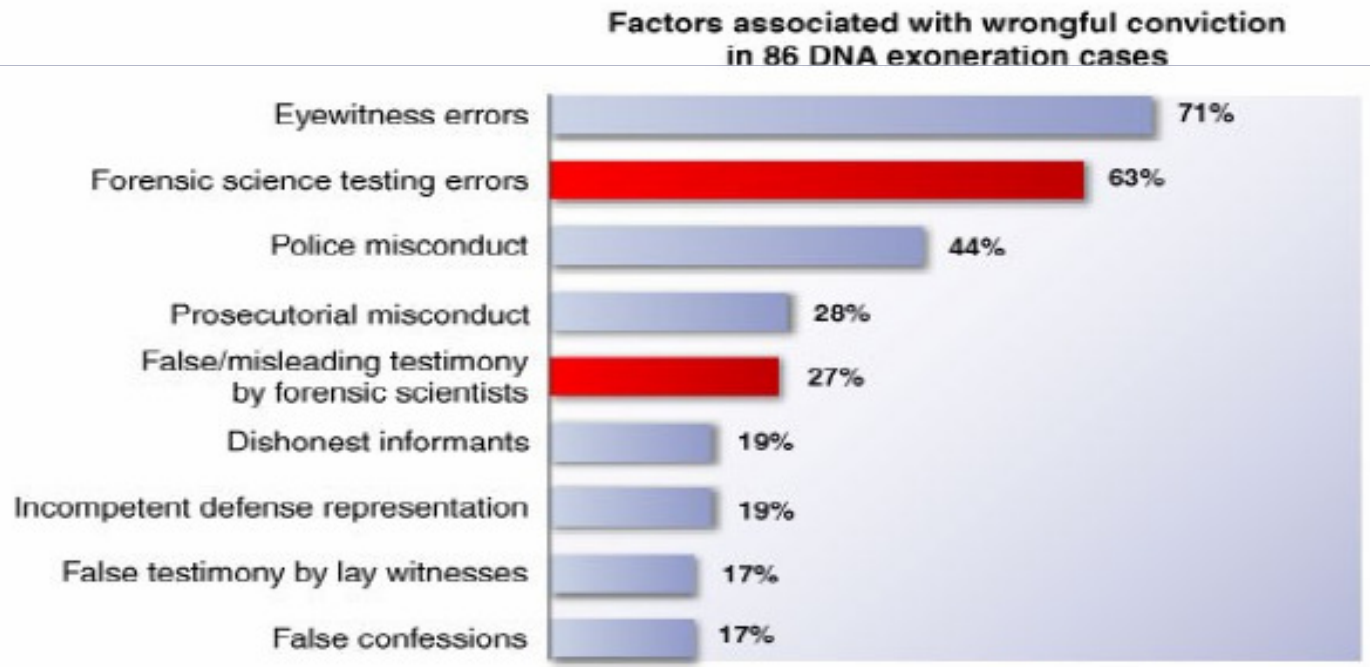


The Coming Paradigm Shift in Forensic Identification Science

Michael J. Saks[1] and Jonathan J. Koehler[2]

Forensic Scientists Make Errors

Source: Saks & Koehler, 309 *Science* 892 (2005)



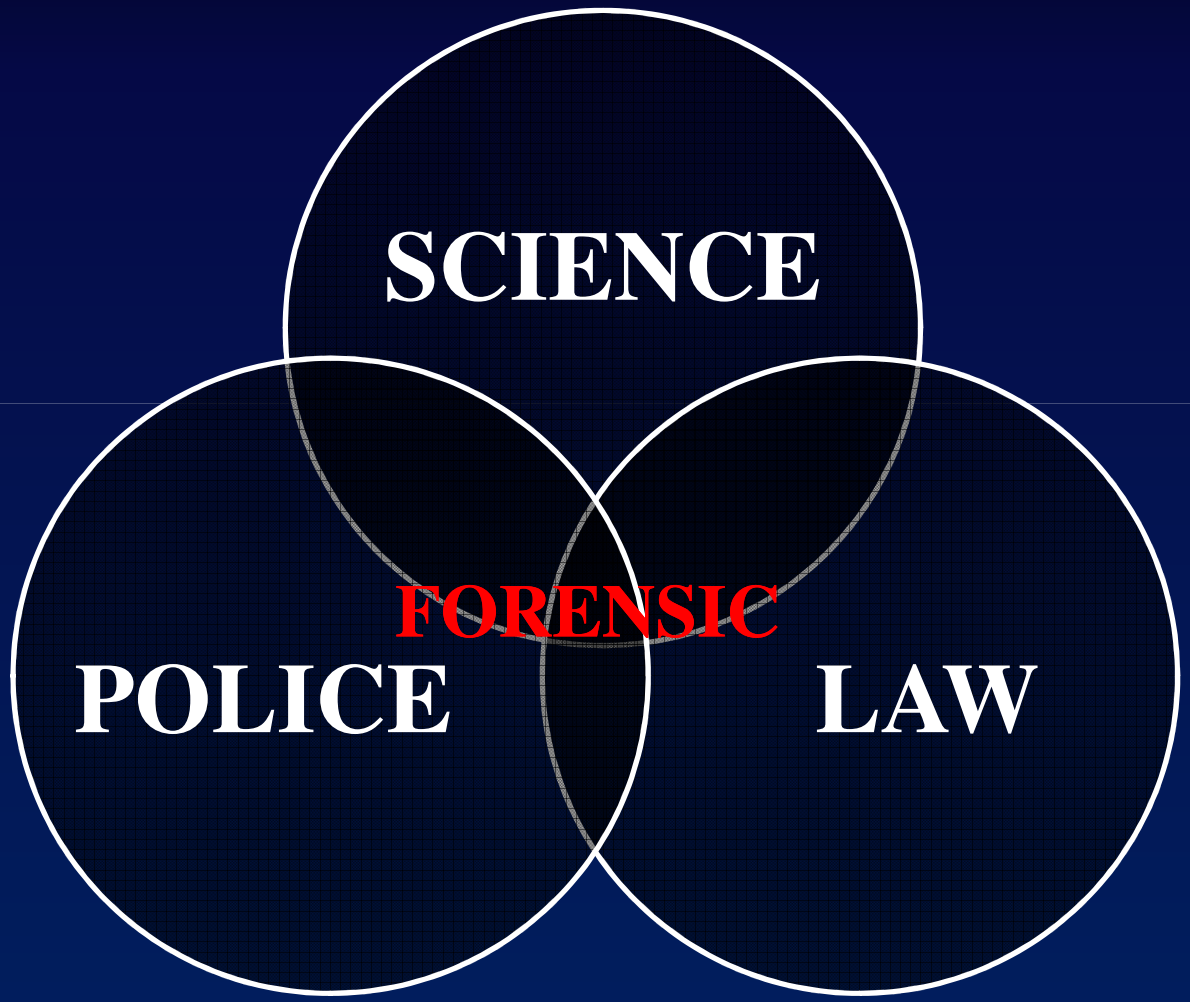
Science 5 August 2005: **vol. 309 no. 5736** pp. 892-895

Goals of forensic science

1. Has a crime been committed?
2. Who committed it?
3. How was it committed?

This could extend to cover the traditional questions, already found in roman law (*Quis*: who, the author; *Quid*: the facts, circumstances; *Ubi*: where, "for" (in French, as in forensic); *Quibus auxiliis*: with what instruments; *Cur*: why, reason for the crime; *Quomodo*: how; and *Quando*: when?)

FORENSIC: CLASH AMONG DIFFERENT CULTURES

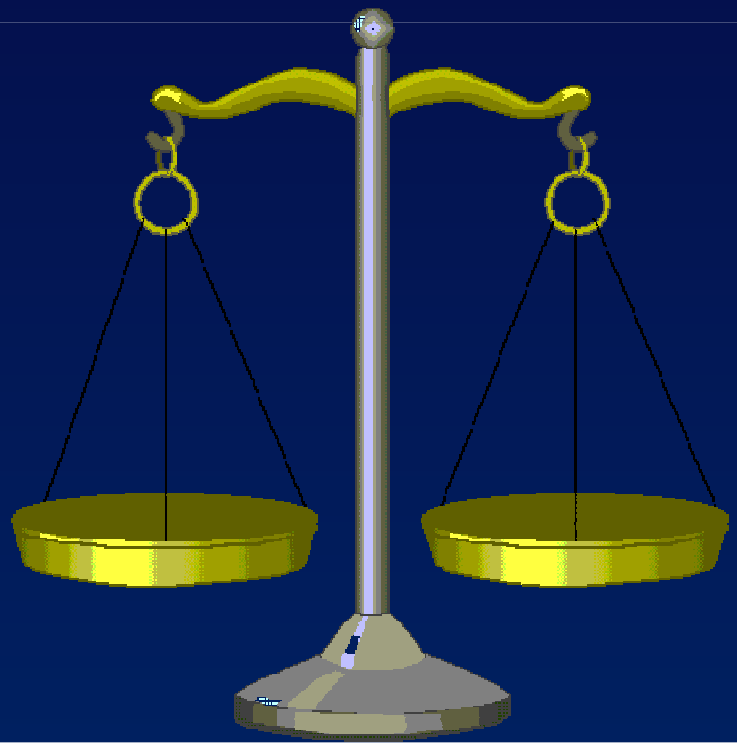


FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES IN FORENSIC SCIENCE

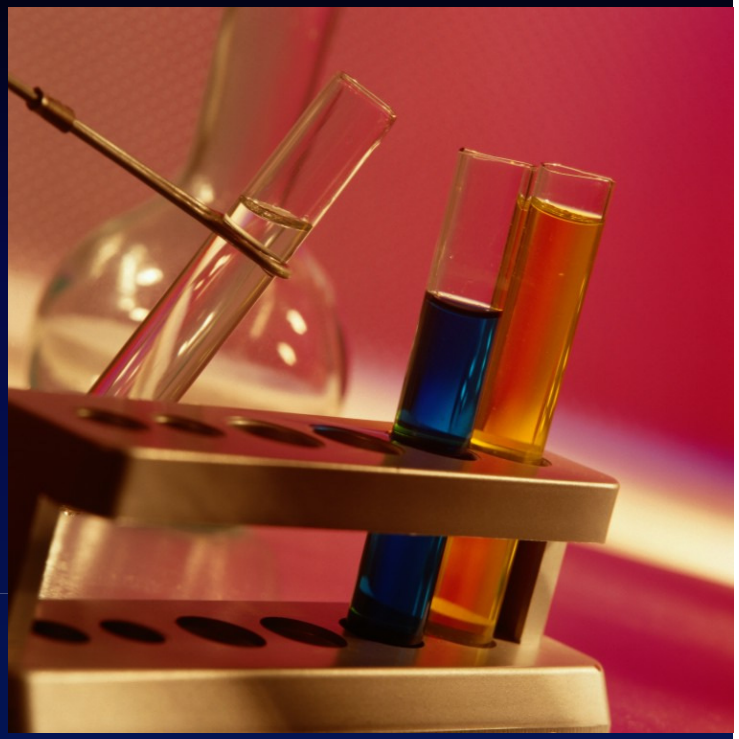
“Quarto Grado” avrà un laboratorio in stile Ris

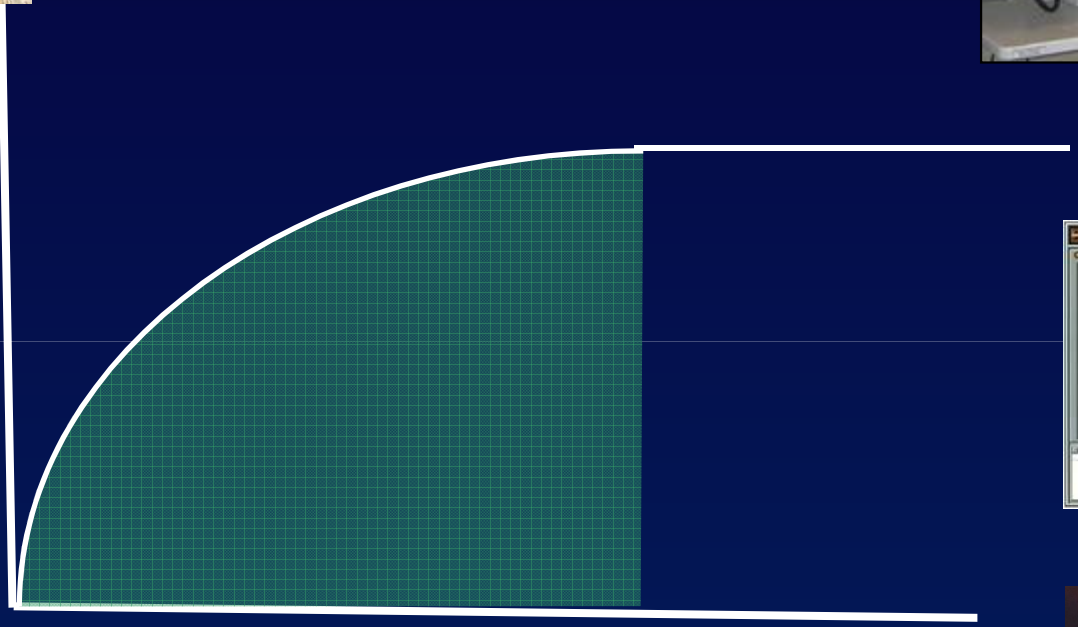
DI TATY ROSSI – AGOSTO 6, 2011

POSTATO IN: PROGRAMMI TV



OLD AND NEW INSTRUMENT





New disciplines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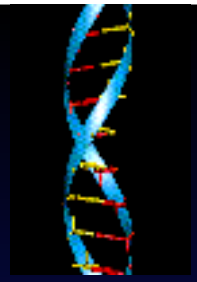
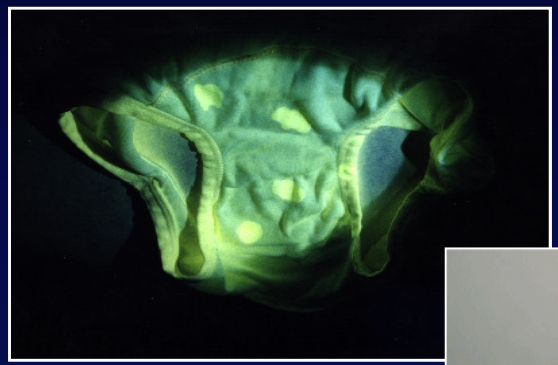
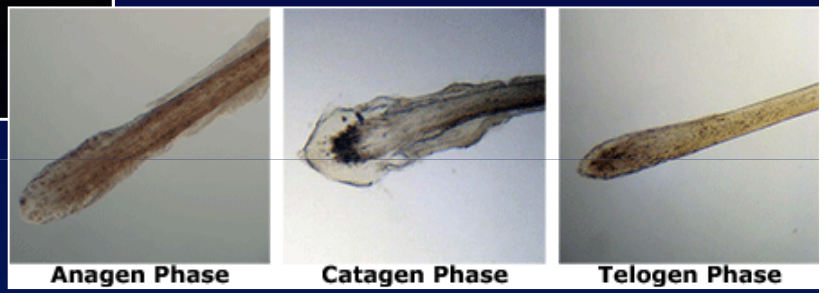






G Model
FSIGEN-702; No. of Pages 6

ARTICLE IN PRESS

Forensic Science International: Genetics xxx (2011) xxx–xxx

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Forensic Science International: Genetics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/fsig

The transfer of touch DNA from hands to glass, fabric and wood

Dyan J. Daly *, Charlotte Murphy, Sean D. McDermott

Forensic Science Laboratory, Garda HQ, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, Ireland

Forensic Science International: Genetics Supplement Series 3 (2011) e498–e499

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

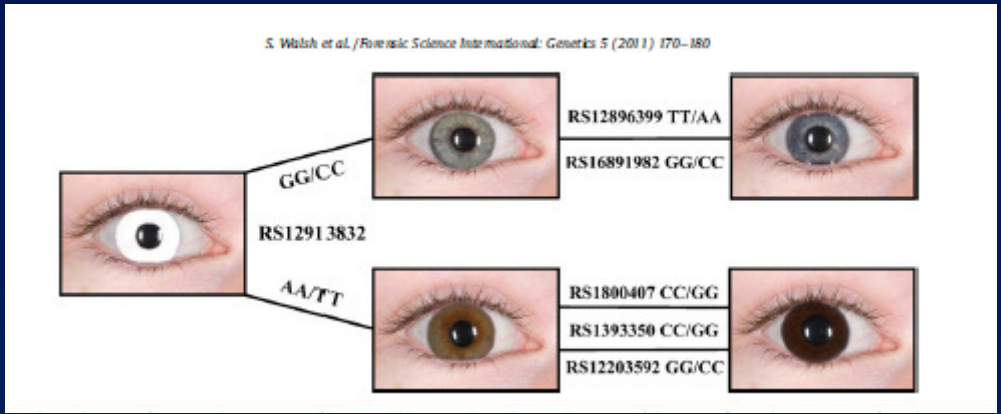
Forensic Science International: Genetics Supplement Series

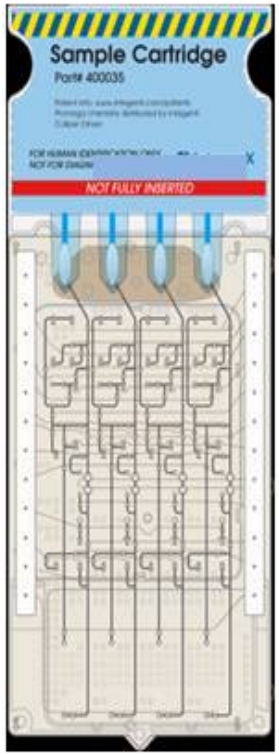
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/FSIGSS

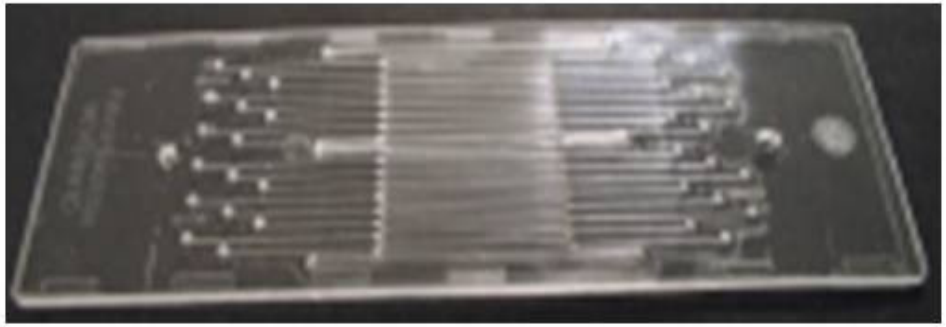
Molecular "eyewitness": Forensic prediction of phenotype and ancestry

Katherine Butler*, Michelle Peck, Jessica Hart, Moses Schanfield, Daniele Podini

George Washington University, Forensic Sciences, 2100 Foxhall Road NW, Somers Hall, Washington, DC 20007, United States







Sistemi portatili per l'analisi del DNA

il Giornale.it

venerdi 18 maggio 2012

Aggiornato oggi alle 09:25

Misteri e delitti irrisolti L'Italia alla sbarra

Statistiche	2012	
Delitti risolti:	206	63,4%
Delitti non risolti:	119	36,6%
	325	

Eures-Ansa: i delitti in famiglia uccidono più della mafia!

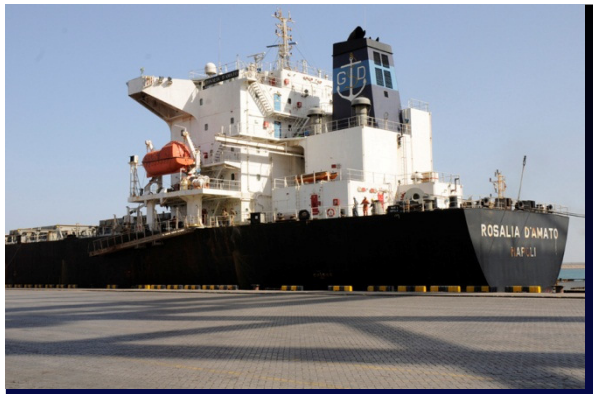
I dati di maggiore rilievo riguardano gli omicidi maturati in ambito familiare, che nel 2012 corrispondono al 20% dei casi di omicidio *(compresi gli infanticidi e i motivi passionali)* in aumento del 56,8% rispetto al 2005.

Il sopralluogo è il primo anello della catena di un indagine ma ***spesso anche quello debole***

What is a Scene Of Crime?

- Sp

computers


ROSALIA D'AMATO


SAVINA CAYLYN


SPORTSMAN


FOR EXPORT ONLY

I VARI ATTORI SULLA SCENA

Medico legale

Anatomy pathologist

Victim's body

Polizia giudiziaria

Crime Scene analisys

Criminologo

Opinio

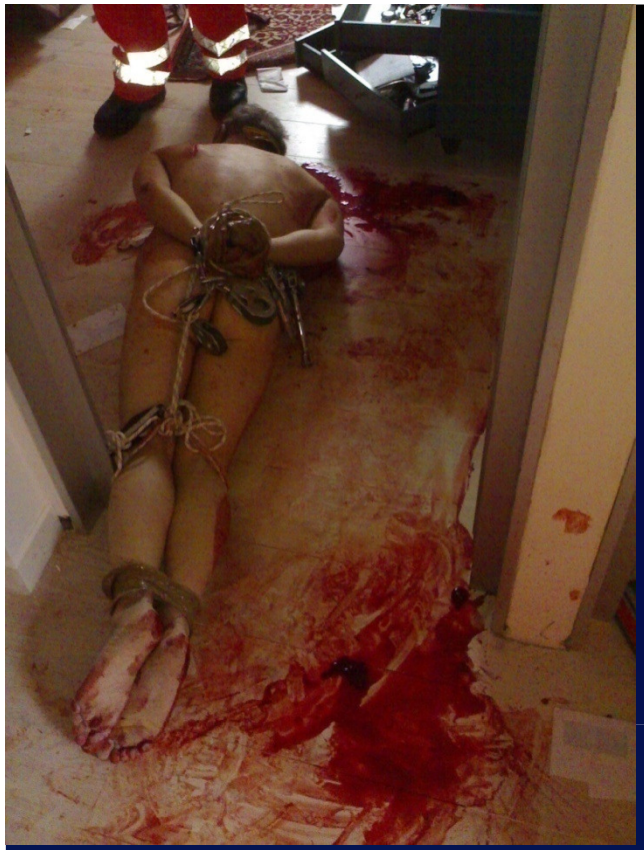
Author Psycocriminologiical approach (profiler)

Capability to commit action and/or omission

Man kind who committed action thru victim's study

ALTRE FIGURE…..

- PRONTO SOCCORSO
- VVF
- ALTRE “AUTORITA’ DI P.G.”
- A.G.
- FAMILIARI
- CURIOSI



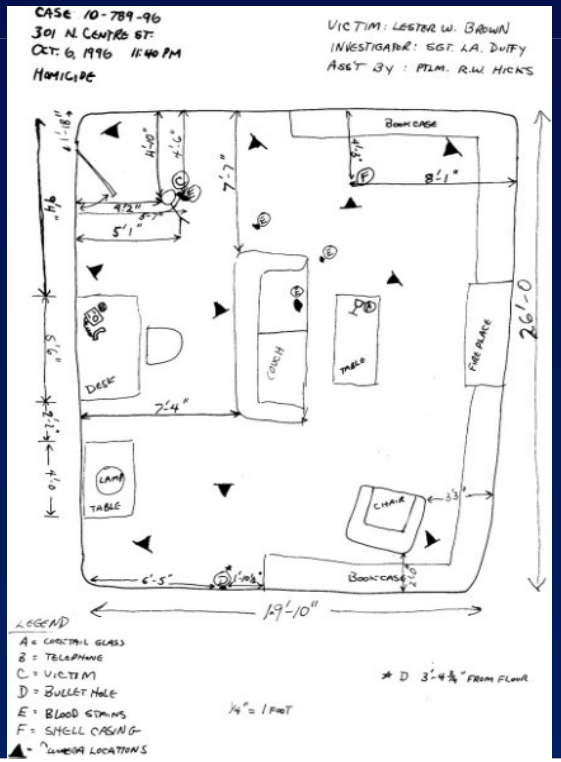


Foto 60: Posizione del cadavere rinvenuta dagli operanti di questo Nucleo.

Indagini di Polizia Giudiziaria

Processo

Forensic Lab.

Polizia Giudiziaria

Scena criminis

Effetto "trasloco"

timeline

TODAY

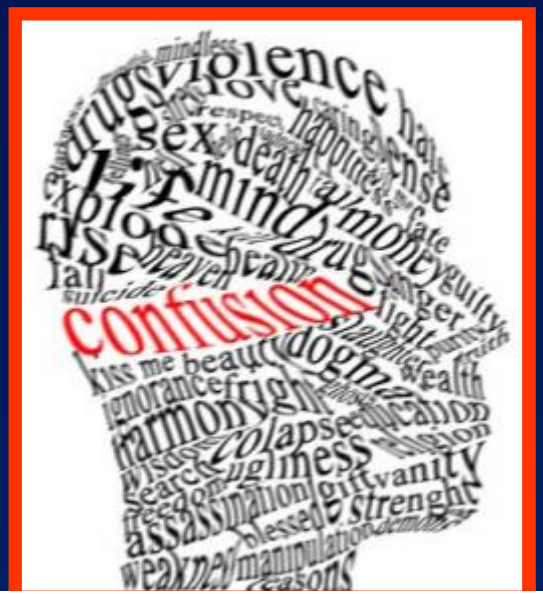
SoC WG –Workshop

Belgrado, 10-13 2011

What is the purpose of

Crime scene investigation/examination on serious crime?

Obtain knowledge vs blind collection of evidence



the focus tends to destroy or make unrecognizable the elements that could be traced back to its origin and / or to its development.

NFPA 921 (2004) 4.1

WHERE IS THE RELEVANT EVIDENCE?

Crime Scene vs Scientific Crime Scene Investigation

The new Paradigm on Crime Scene

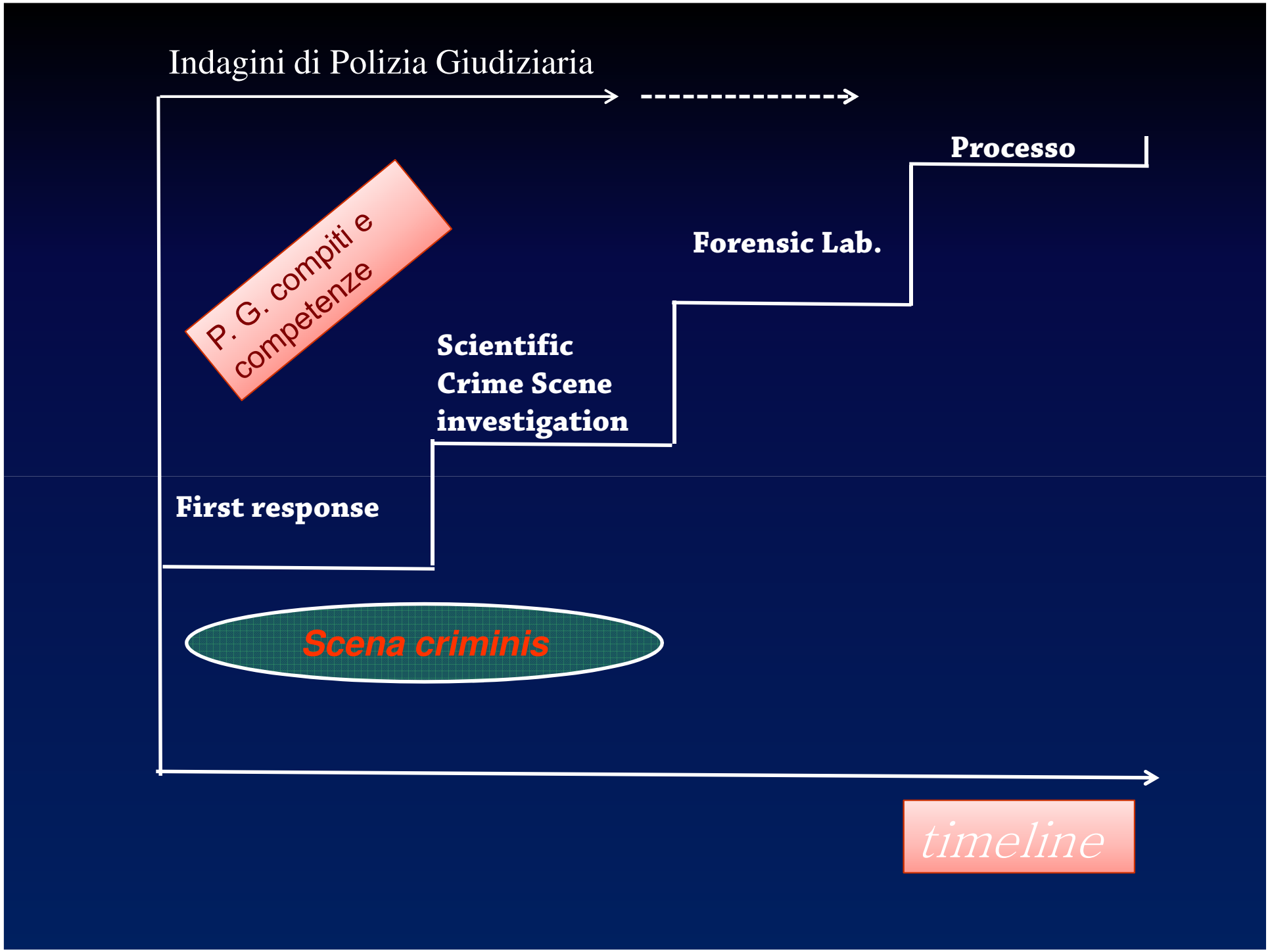
Crime Scene Investigation Today

Gestione della scena del crimine: chi-fa-cosa?

1° first response (NO specialist)

2° analisi della scena del crimine (specialist)

From Artisan to Professionist

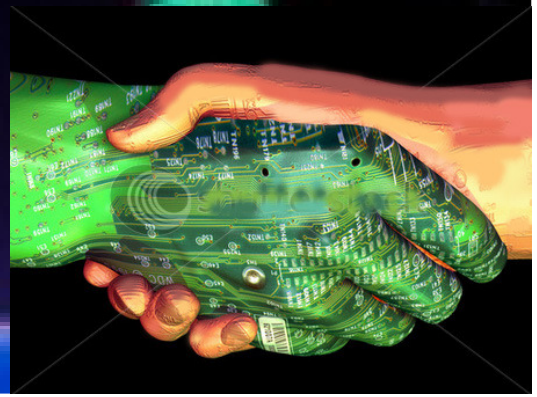

Indagini di Polizia Giudiziaria
Processo
Forensic Lab.
P. G. compiti e competenze
Scientific Crime Scene investigation
First response
Scena criminis
timeline

SCIENZA – LOGICA -TECNICA

***Technique*:** per l'impiego di metodiche e processi sequenziali come l'esaltazione di impronte o documentazione fotografica, scaturenti da uno specifico training

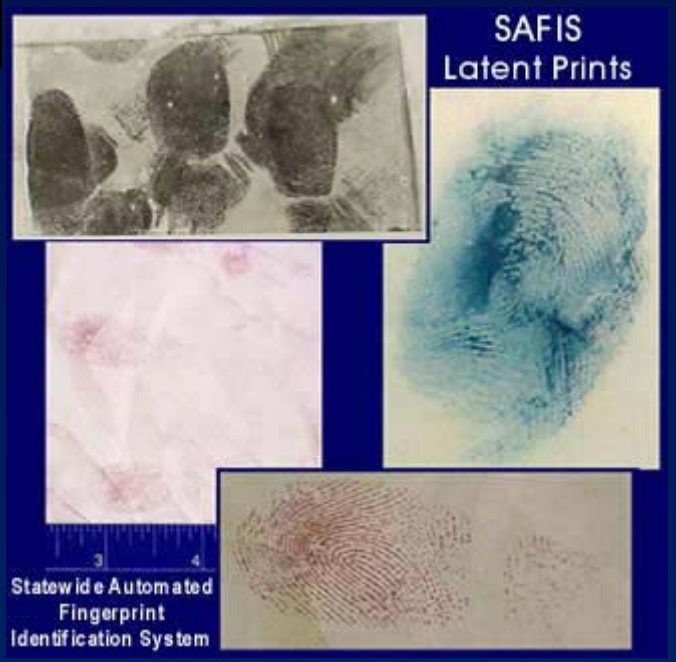
Logic intesa come peculiare capacità nell'interpretazione dello scenario, attraverso l'applicazioni di specifici sistemi inferenziali, nella scelta strategica per la ricerca delle fonti di prova e nel processo di contestualizzazione delle tracce;

Science per l'applicazione delle regole delle discipline scientifiche per l'interpretazione dei fenomeni e per l'impiego di tecnologie all'avanguardia.

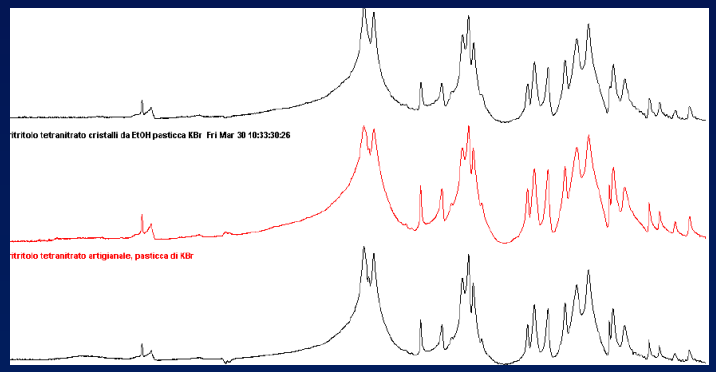


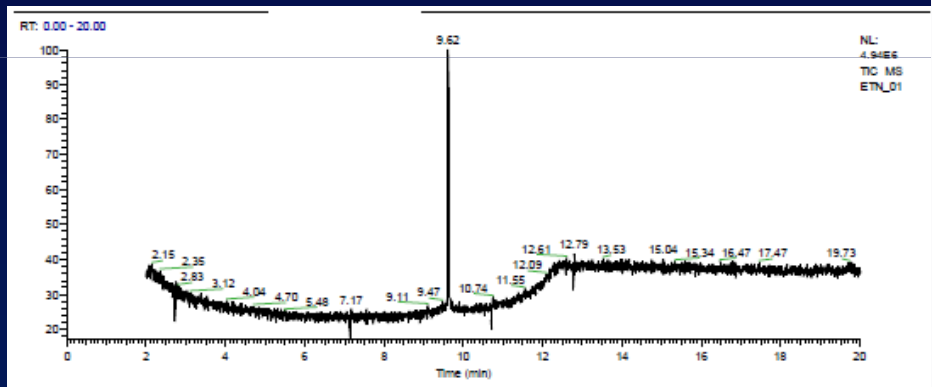
Hi Tech on crime scene

THE THEORY OF POWDERING




Vernier Mini GC PID
Vernier
19.1 cm
13.3 cm
10.8 cm


tritolo tetranitrato cristalli da EtOH pasticca KBr Fri Mar 30 10:33:30:26
tritolo tetranitrato artigianale, pasticca di KBr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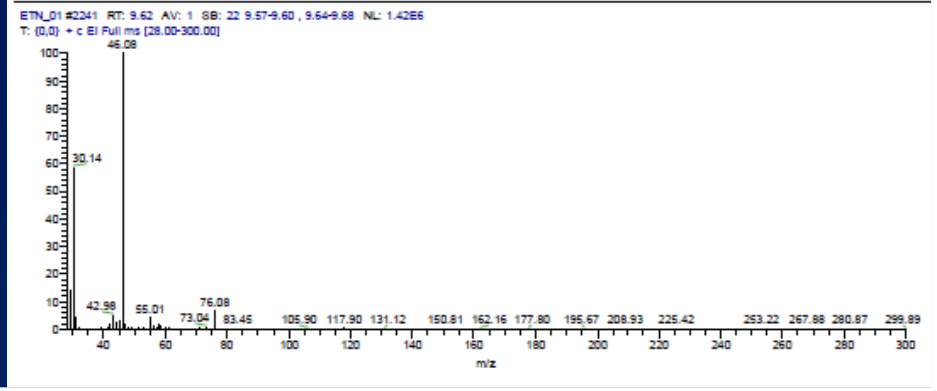
Time (min)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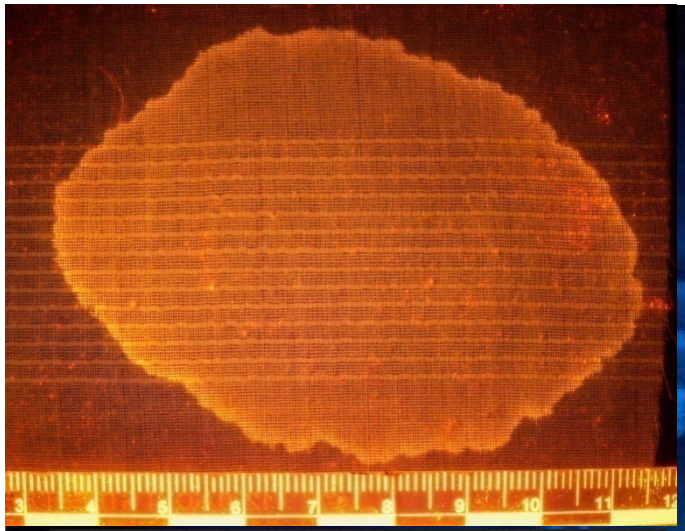
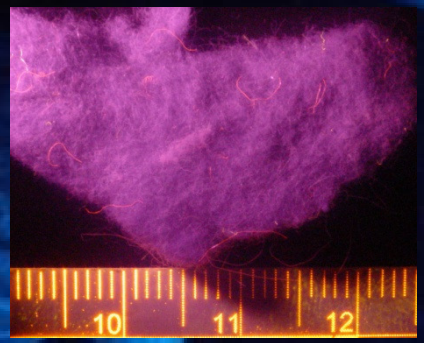
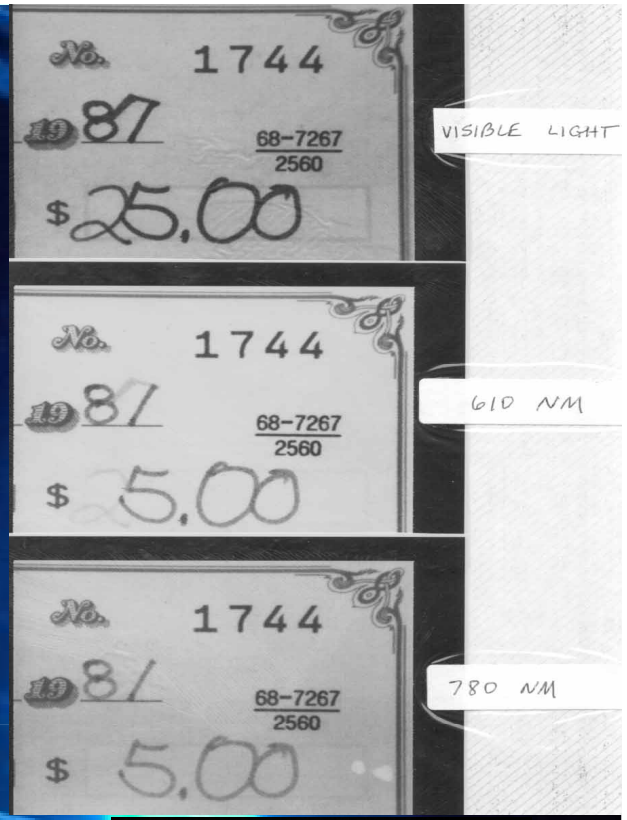
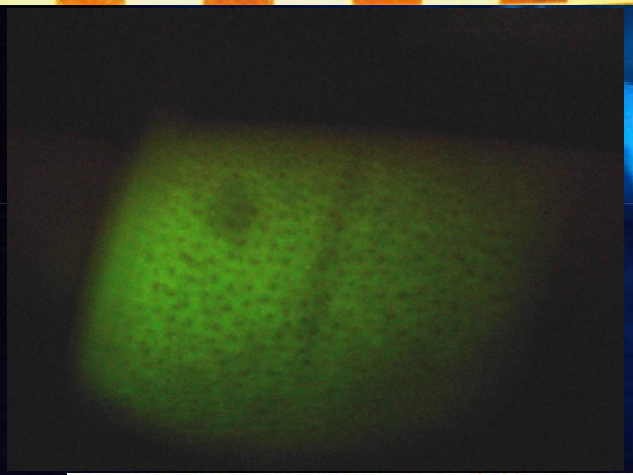
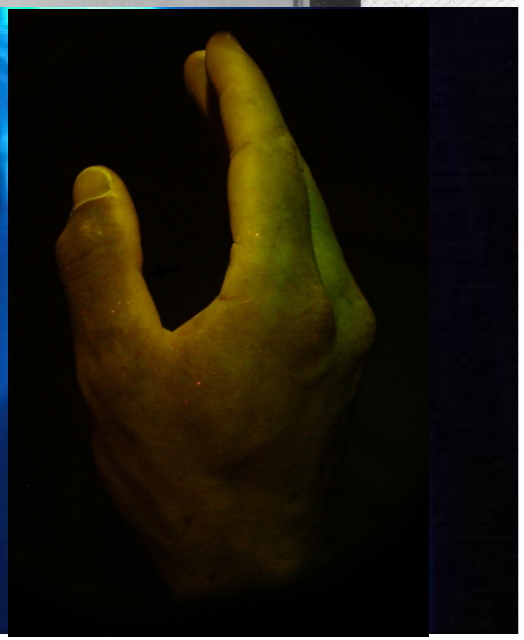
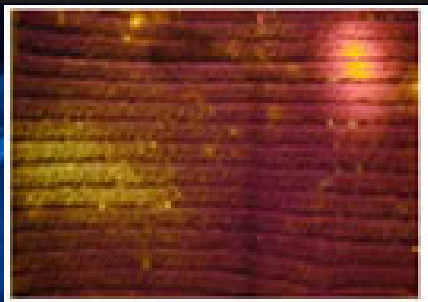






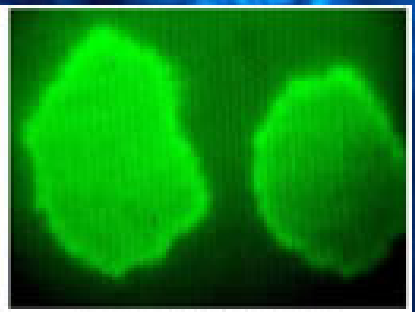




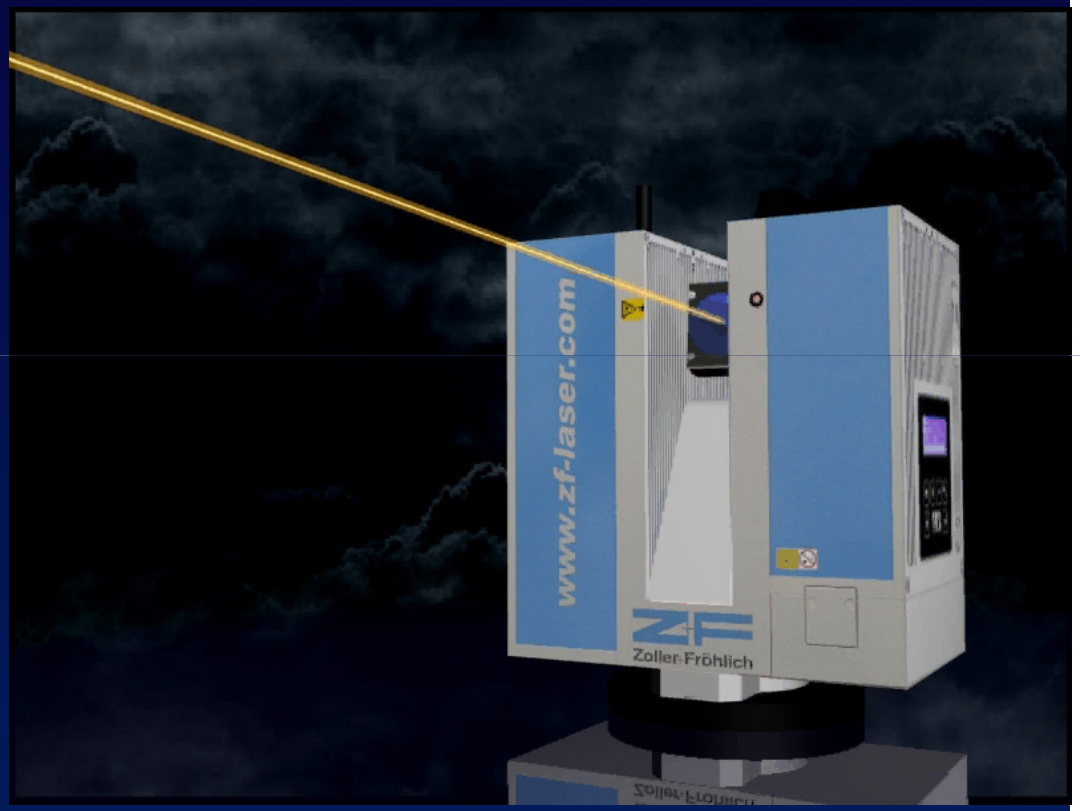


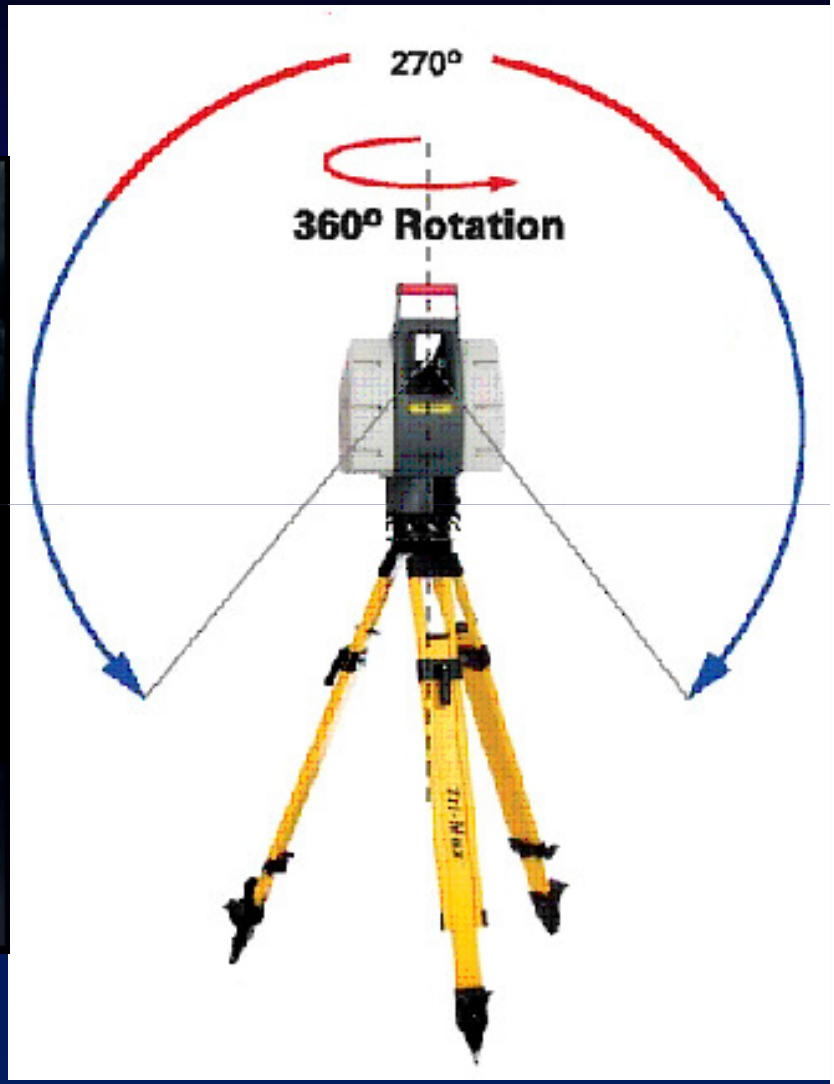
Saliva (UV)

Vaginal Fluid (430nm)

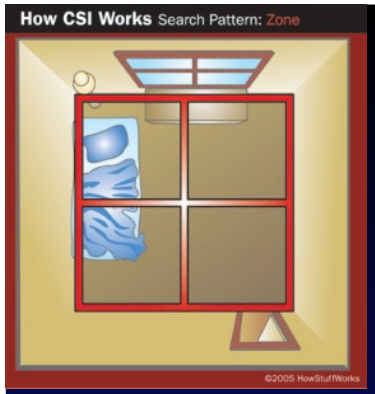


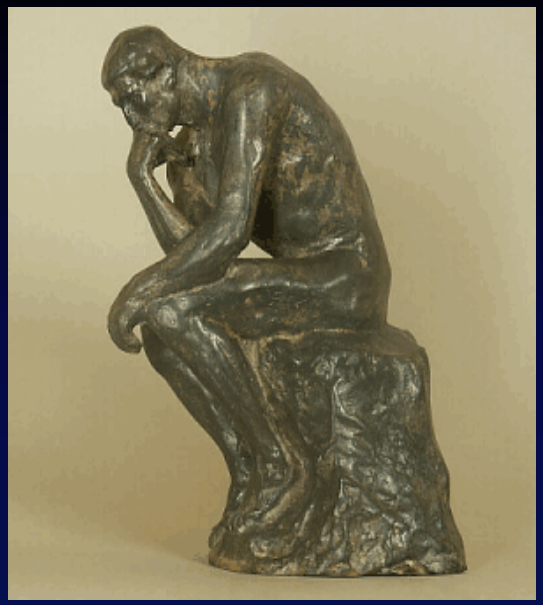
Semen (455nm)

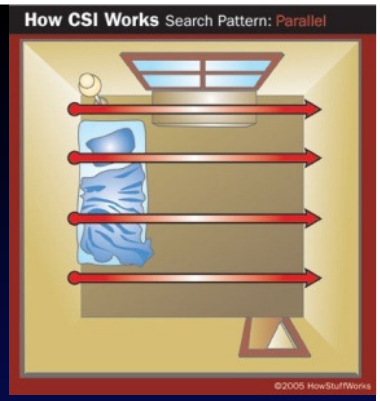

www.zf-laser.com
ZF
Zoller+Fröhlich


270°
360° Rotation

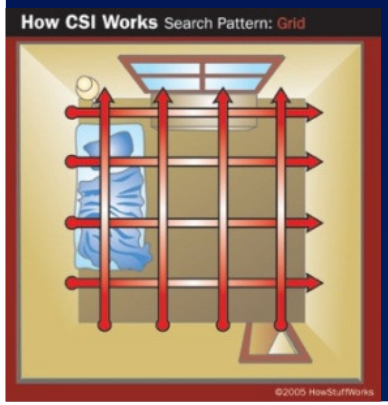

www.zf-laser.com

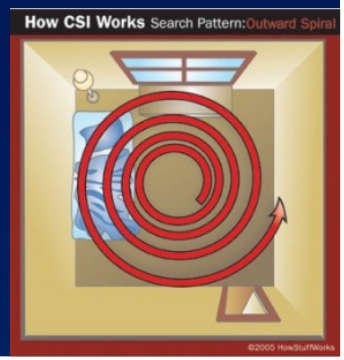






Personal judgment and Logical Approach





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Science and Justice 48 (2008) 24–28
science&justice
www.elsevier.com/locate/scijus

Nature and place of crime scene management within forensic sciences

Frank Crispino

Criminal Investigation Department of the Gendarmerie Nationale (SR), Quartier Beteille, 33270 Bouliac, France

Accepted 26 September 2007

Applied to forensic science, this approach requires a better understanding of the SOCO's[1] working conditions, including their reasoning processes, to increase the chance of finding traces, i.e. optimisation of Locard's principle, before testing it for falsification.

3. Deduction, induction and abduction as the true nature of human reasoning

The complexity of human reasoning, permanently shifting between different kinds of induction and deduction, sometimes does not allow for an oversimplification of human thinking between an alternative deduction/induction duality [68]. This limitation of the thinking process does not forbid us to recognise that even induction was not really defined before the 19th century, as it indiscriminately covered a direct logical empirical generalisation of fact by reason, or by systematic experimentation. Newton himself defined induction as a phenomenological deduction, meaning a logical consequence of scientific conclusions from repetitive occurrences [69]. Thus, when induction is used by Descartes, Kant, Newton or even Sherlock Holmes, can we be sure they mean the same thing?

If we make a better effort to distinguish between these thinking processes we are able to propose that deduction can produce the results of a pure hypothesis in which truth is not questioned, whereas induction only tests a hypothesis, which would be accepted by the (single or repeated) observations of

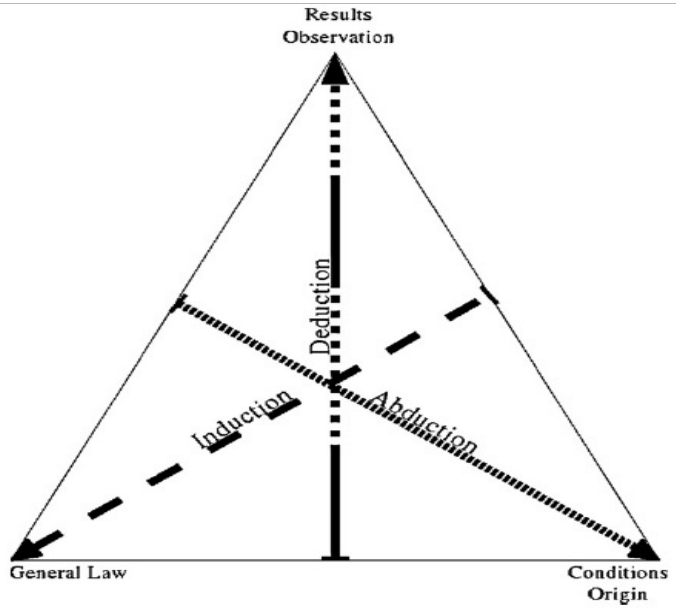


Fig. 1. Inferences schematisation.

La scena del crimine <u>non è un puzzle</u> ma una lettura delle tracce che si presentano come elementi posti in dinamica mutua relazione.

La rilevazione di un oggetto, in un determinato scenario, potrebbe dare o togliere senso alla presenza di un altro oggetto, o giustificarne l'assenza.

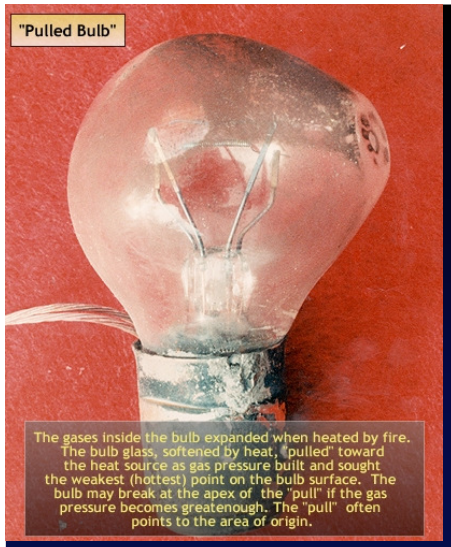
La "complessità" di una scena del delitto deriva non tanto dal numero dei "tasselli" rilevati ma dall'elevato numero di connessioni o codici interpretativi possibili.

Scientific Crime Scene Investigation = Methods in interpretation

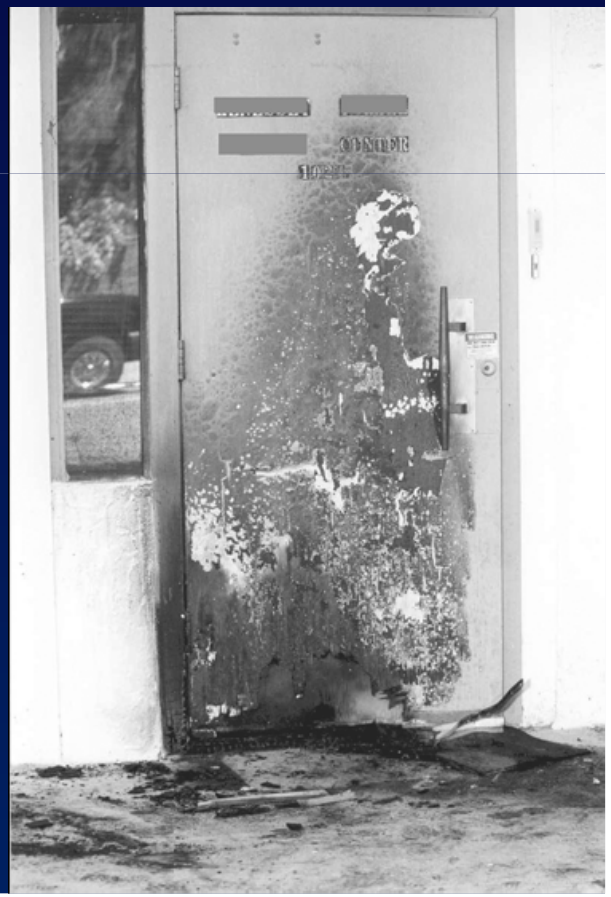
Scientific Crime Scene Investigation = Reading signs

A goal of fire investigation depens on the pattern analysis.

Analysis and Interpretation of Fire Scene Evidence (Almirall and Furton)



NFPA 921
defines fire patterns as the visible or measurable physical effects that remain after a fire

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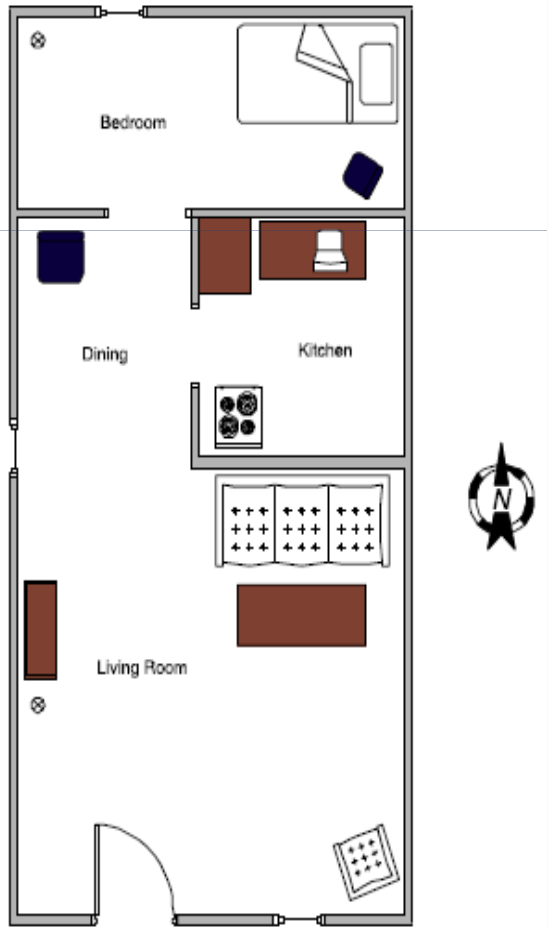
J Forensic Sci, January 2009, Vol. 54, No. 1
doi: 10.1111/j.1556-4029.2008.00904.x
Available online at: www.blackwell-synergy.com

Karolyn L. Tontarski,[1] M.S.; Kyle A. Hoskins,[2] B.S.; Tani G. Watkins,[2] B.A.; Leanora Brun-Conti,[3] B.S.; and Amy L. Michaud,[3] B.S.

Chemical Enhancement Techniques of Bloodstain Patterns and DNA Recovery After Fire Exposure*

	Temperature	
Location	Lowest	Highest
Living room	282°C	923°C
Dining room	179°C	646°C
Kitchen	152°C	375°C
Bedroom	146°C	307°C



All of the Hemastix test results were positive on samples tested on substrates in the dining room, kitchen, and bedroom.


B
Dining room

Living room

Of the 98 samples processed, 69% yielded a full DNA profile, while the remainder of the samples yielded either a partial DNAprofile (7%) or no DNA profile (24%).

The samples that yielded no DNA profiles fell into five categories:

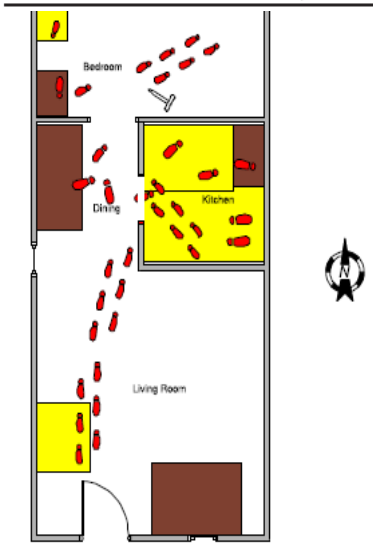
(i) sample subjected to extremely high temperature(26.1%);
(ii) sample in close proximity to fuel source/burned away (17.4%);
(iii) sample flooded with water when fire extinguished (26.1%);
(iv) dilution of sample by chemical enhancement reagent (17.4%);
(v) probable inhibitor present (13%)

The results of the additional experiments designed to assess the effect of soot with regard to the recovery of DNA demonstrated no measurable effect on the recovery of DNA upon the addition of 1 ng of soot and 4 ng of soot to samples. The water sample obtained from ATF did not have a measurable level of free chlorine and the pH was c. 8.4. The addition of the ATF water to blood samples did not have any measurable effect on the isolation of
DNA, nor did the addition of the ATF water directly into the amplification mix have any adverse effect on sample amplification.

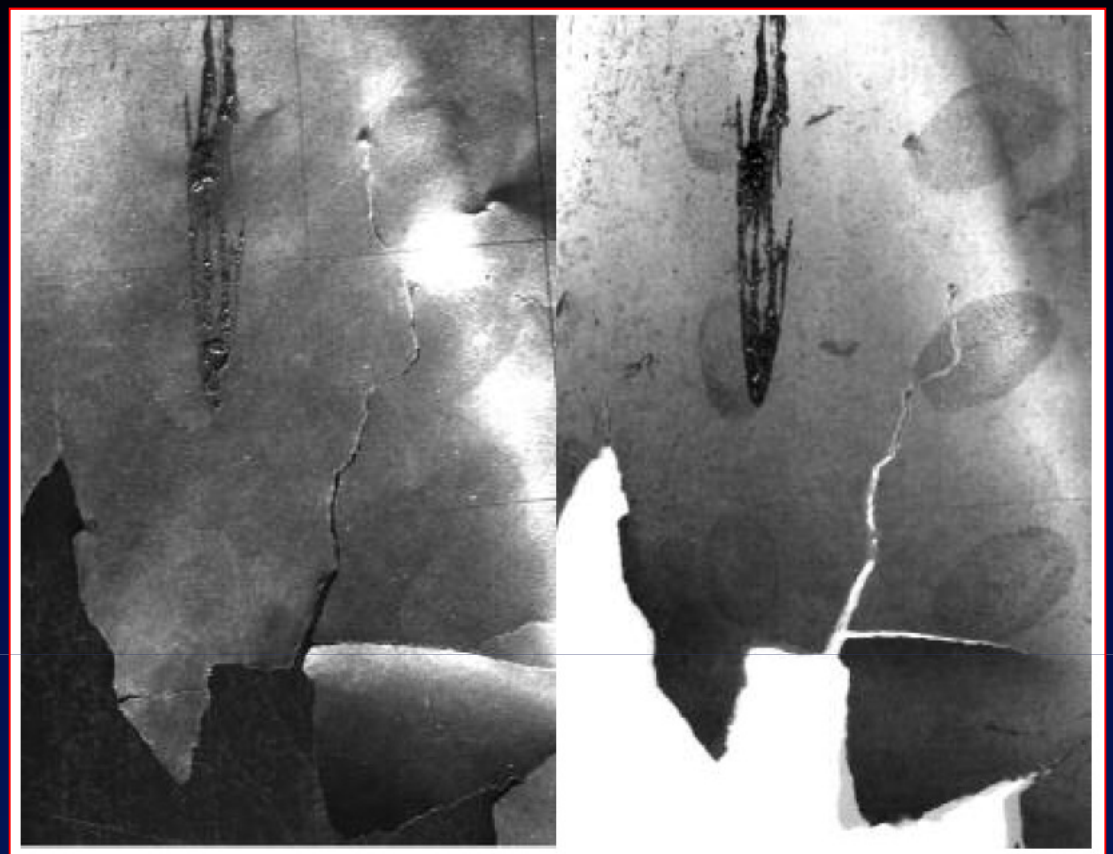
It is surmised by the process of elimination, therefore, that either the force of the water as it was expelled from the fire hose may be in some way responsible for this observed phenomenon or something in the composition of the water

required to achieve a positive result. When attempts were made to remove soot from the bloodstains using water and 70% isopropanol wipes, the chemical enhancements gave positive results quicker than when having to penetrate the soot.

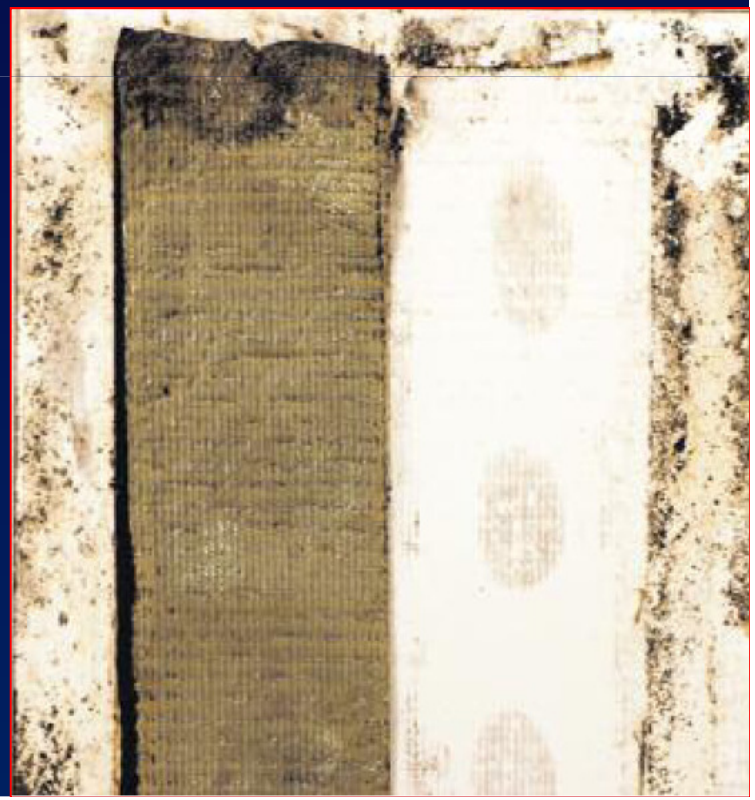
Room	Maximum Temperature Reached in Room	% Full DNA Profile	% Partial DNA Profile	% No DNA Profile
Living room	923°C	33.3	12.5	54.2
Dining room	646°C	66.7	5.5	27.8
Kitchen	375°C	86.4	4.6	9.0
Bedroom	307°C	85.3	5.9	8.8



Flooring and footwear impressions: light gray–vinyl floor covering; dark gray–hardwood floor substrate; white–carpet.



Charred paper exhibit illuminated with tungsten light; a) imaged without IR filter, and b) imaged with RG850 filter

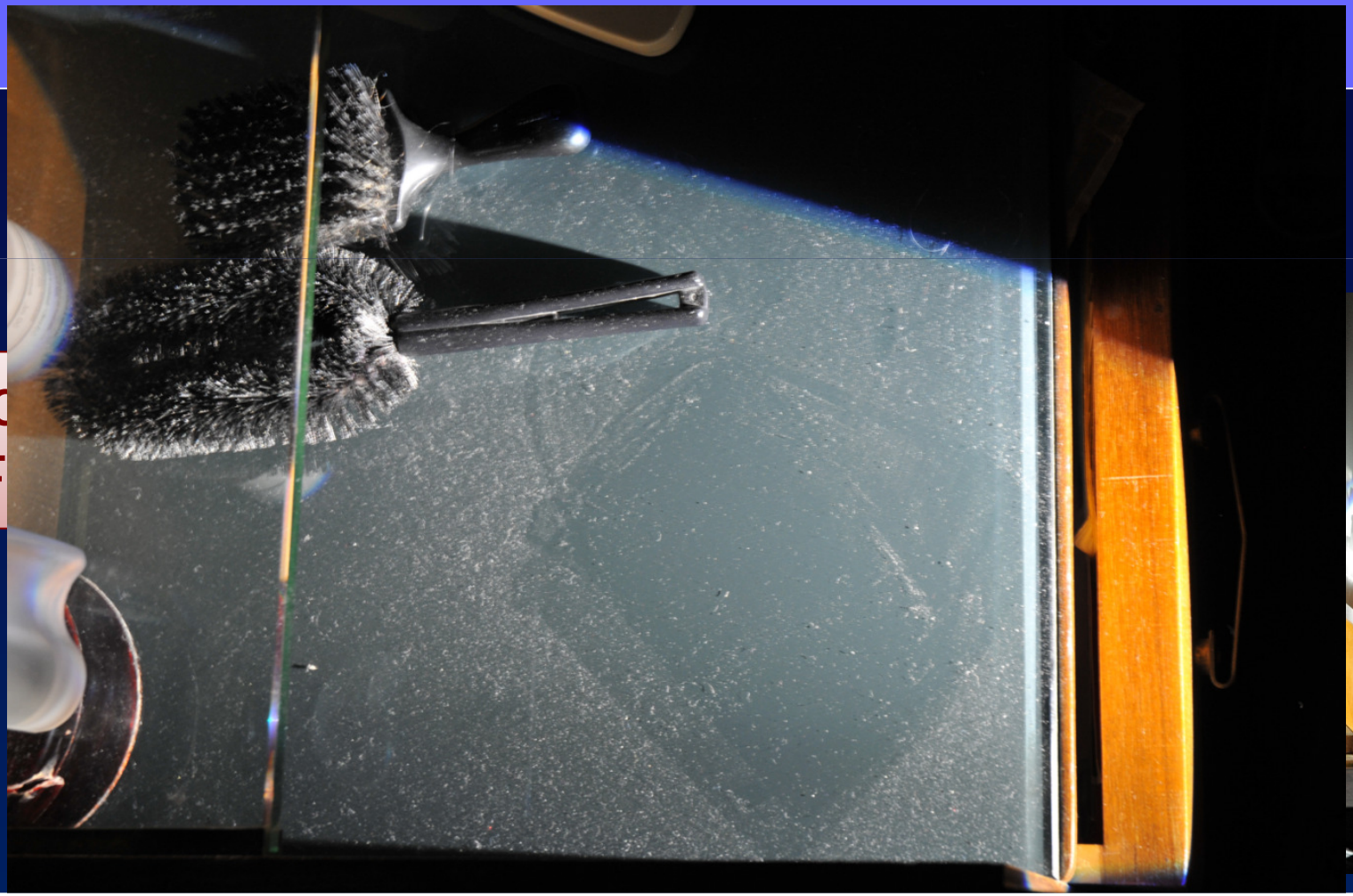


- Hemastix da ottimi risultati: utilizzare alcol isopropilico per lavaggi
- Luminol e blue star devono essere dosati magioramente per ottenere gli stessi risultati
- La cenere non interferisce con i processi biocimici di estrazione, ma solo gli inibitori che si possono coprelevare dalle sperfici;
- E' possibile ottenere ottimi profii di DNA su tracce laddove la temperatura dell'intorno si è mantenuta sotto gli 300°C e non diretta esposizione alle fiamme
- Impronte papillari dopo rimozione della fuligine

Location/Substrate	Temperature	No. Loci in DNA Profile	Notes
Living room East wall	904°C	0/16	Stained area burned away Cutting and swab—fluorescein
Living room Ceiling, southwest corner	861°C	0/16	Cuttings—no treatment, fluorescein, fluorescein + alcohol wipe Swab—fluorescein + alcohol wipe
Living room South wall	848°C	0/16	Majority of stained area burned away Cutting and swab—no treatment
Dining room North wall	391°C	0/16	Flooded with water Cutting and swab—no treatment
Living room Coffee table	328°C	0/16	Stained area burned away Cutting and swab—fluorescein
Bedroom Ceiling	297°C	16/16	Cutting—no treatment
Dining room Sweatpants	291°C	0/16	Flooded with water Cutting—upper front, no treatment Swab—lower leg, no treatment Swab—lower leg, luminol
Dining room Sweatpants	291°C	10*/16	Flooded with water Cutting—lower leg, no treatment
Dining room Sweatpants	291°C	16/16	Classic degradation pattern noted, flooded with water Cutting—lower leg, luminol
Living room Shoe	279°C	16/16	Cutting and swab—no treatment Swab for wearer—no treatment
Kitchen North wall	277°C	16/16	Cutting and swab—luminol
Kitchen East wall	273°C	16/16	Cutting and swab—no treatment Cutting and swab—Bluestar® + luminol
Kitchen South wall	259°C	16/16	Cutting and swab—Bluestar®
Kitchen Glass monitor	253°C	0/16	Dilution by chemical enhancement reagent Scrapings and swab—luminol
Kitchen Glass monitor	253°C	4/16	Glass surface Swab—no treatment
Kitchen Glass monitor	253°C	16/16	Glass surface Scrapings—no treatment
Kitchen Countertop surface Wooden handle of fork on countertop	240°C	16/16	Cutting and swab, countertop—no treatment Swab, wooden handle of fork—no treatment
Kitchen Stovetop surface Ceramic pot on stovetop	232°C	16/16	Scrapings and swab, stovetop surface—no treatment Swab, stovetop surface—luminol Swab, ceramic pot—luminol
Bedroom Curtain on north wall	204°C	0/16	Flooded with water Cutting—no treatment, more soot
Bedroom Curtain on north wall	204°C	6/16	Flooded with water Cutting—no treatment, less soot
Bedroom Telephone on back of chair	198°C	16/16	Scrapings and swab—no treatment
Living room West wall	196°C	6/16	Cutting—no treatment
Living room West wall	196°C	12/16	Swab—Bluestar® + water wipe
Living room West wall	196°C	16/16	Classic degradation pattern noted Swab—no treatment Cutting—Bluestar® + water wipe Cutting and swab—Bluestar® + alcohol wipe
Dining room Piece of glass on floor	179°C	16/16	Classic degradation pattern noted Glass initially in frame on wall—would have been at a temperature closer to 412°C for some portion of the fire Swab—no treatment
Dining room Laminate floor Sponge on floor Carpet Underpants on floor Boot on floor	179°C	16/16	Scrapings and swab, laminate floor—no treatment Cutting, sponge—no treatment Cutting and swab, carpet—fluorescein Cuttings (2), underpants—no treatment Swab, boot—no treatment
Bedroom Chair arm	161°C	7*/16	Low temperature, not flooded with water or diluted by chemical enhancement reagent Possible inhibitor Cutting—no treatment
Bedroom Chair arm Plate on chair	161°C	16/16	Swab, chair arm—no treatment Scrapings and swab, plate—no treatment Scrapings and swab, silverware—no treatment

"The absence of evidence is not evidence of absence" *(Watzlawick, 1996).*

1. Ec
2. "F




ANALISI DEL CONTESTO
VALUTA SEMPRE SE LE TRACCE SONO STATE SPOSTATE O AGGIUNTE

Forensic intelligence and crime analysis

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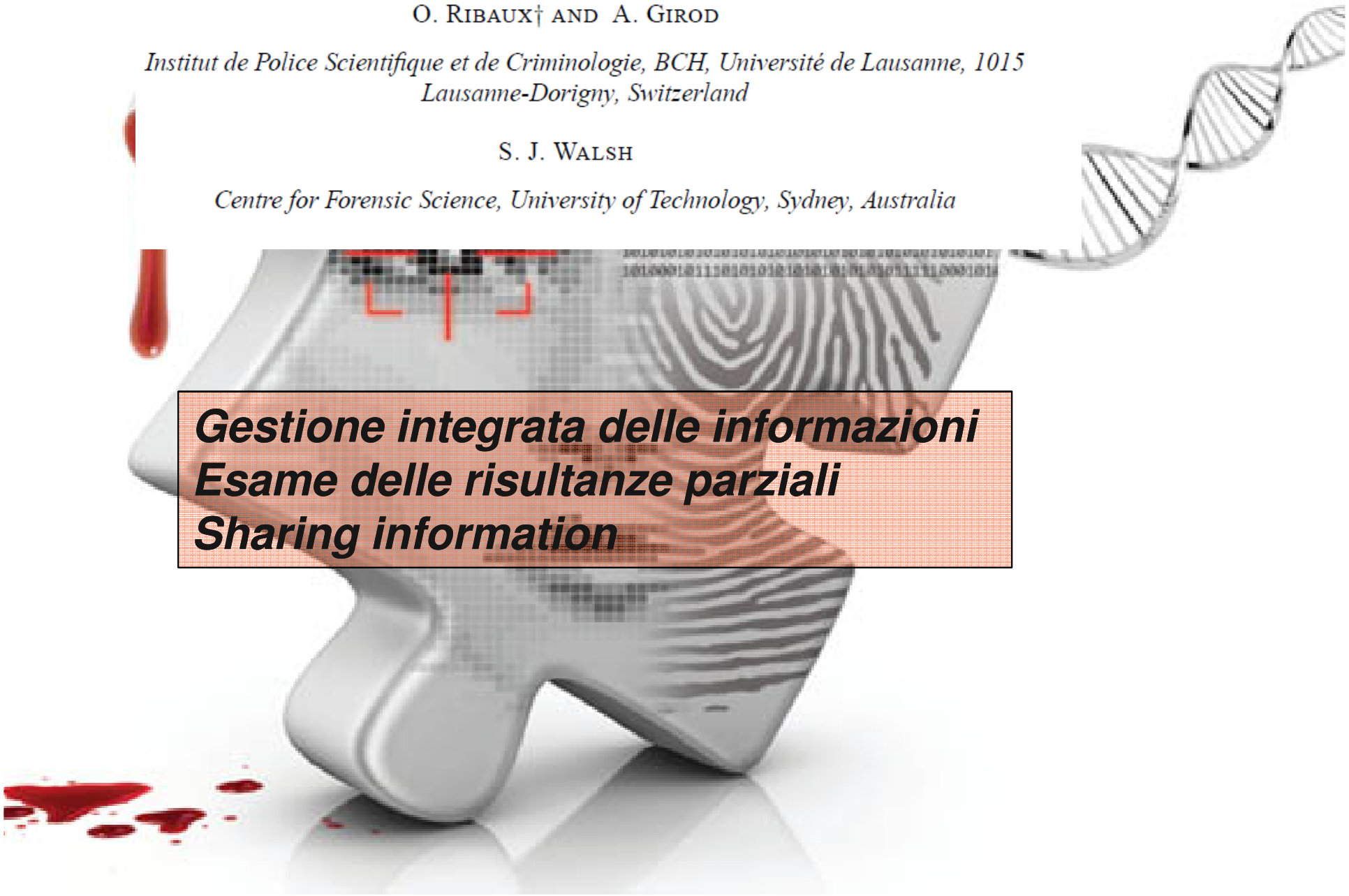
Institut de Police Scientifique et de Criminologie, BCH, Université de Lausanne, 1015 Lausanne-Dorigny, Switzerland

S. J. Walsh

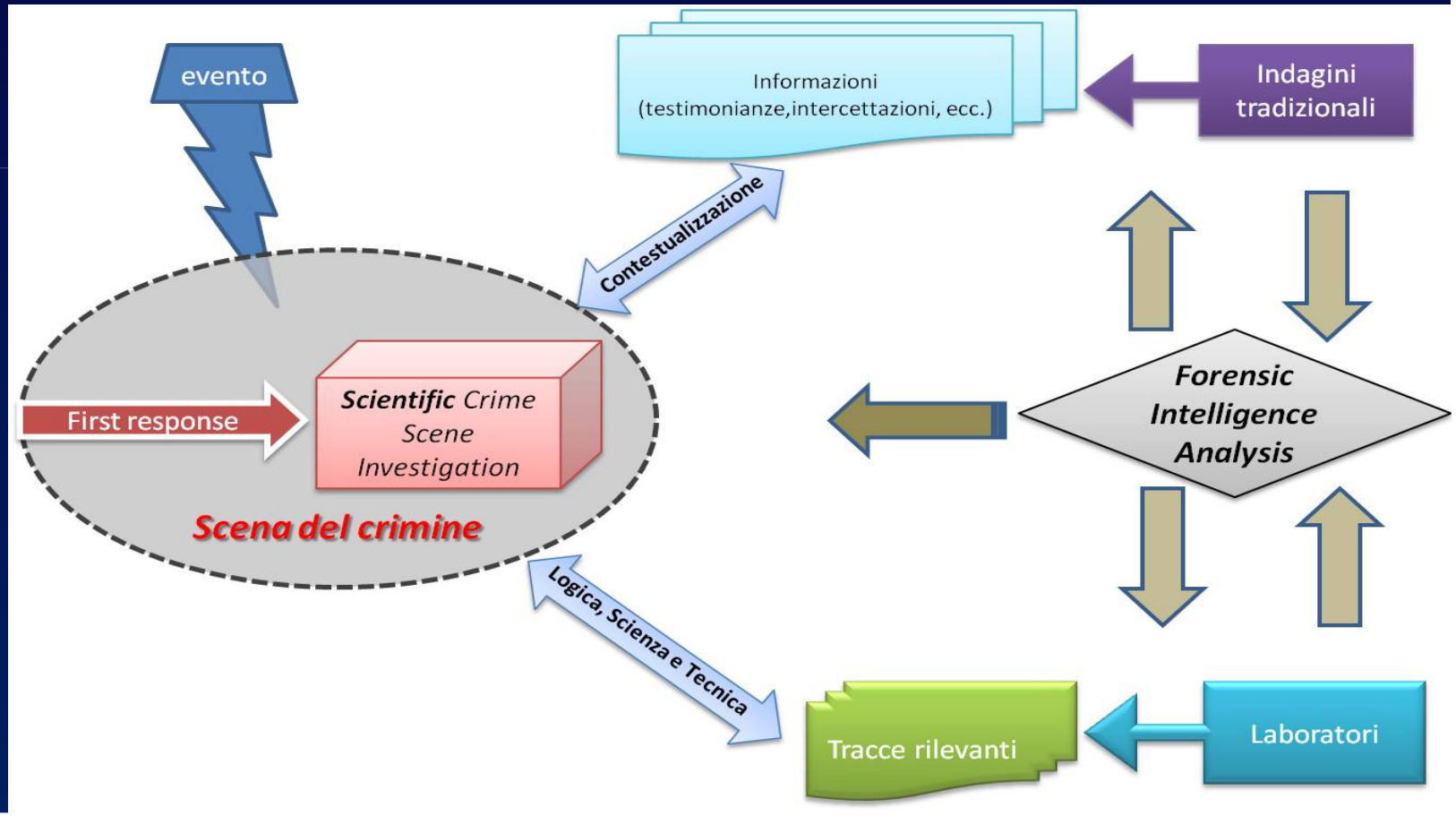
Centre for Forensic Science, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia



Gestione integrata delle informazioni
Esame delle risultanze parziali
Sharing information

Examples of forensic casework disciplines and processes performed

Forensic discipline	Processes performed
DNA	Matching questioned DNA profiles to individuals or to other questioned profiles
Fingerprints	Matching questioned fingerprints to individuals or to other questioned fingerprints
Drugs	Identification of drug type Drug profiling, trend and locality reporting
Ballistics	Matching questioned firearms or their artefacts
Crime scene	Matching shoe/tyre marks to make and model of shoe/tyre, and to individual shoe/tyre
Criminalistics	Matching of chemical profile of paint to automotive reference set Matching of chemical profile of accelerants to reference materials



INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES OF FIRE

2ND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

FIRE SCENE INVESTIGATION IN DISCO: A MODEL OF INTERAGENCY COOPERATION BETWEEN FIREFIGHTERS AND CARABINIERI

B. Chiarini*, L. Sarcia **

* Nucleo Investigativo Antincendi (NIA), Central Direction for Prevention and technical safety, Italian Fire Department
** Raggruppamento Carabinieri Investigazioni Scientifiche, Arma dei Carabinieri

Abstract

Sharing information and operative cooperation among Institutions are the cutting edge of criminal investigation, especially in very serious crime. Unfortunately, experience shows that this occurs rarely, especially when a critical scenario is involved, like fire investigation. It depends on several factors such as:

- *emergency and dangerous situations;*
- *specific procedures;*
- *separate chains of command;*
- *different training.*

Fire investigation procedure is a multidisciplinary task, starting from Fire Brigade to understanding the cause and fire propagation, to crime scene evaluation and evidence analysis, which all require a deep sharing of professional skills. In addition, a lot of operations, such as documenting the fire scenario, evaluating the fire scene, collecting and preserving evidence, releasing reports, determining the exact cause and origin of the fire, should be managed and coordinated under the same scientific and judicial approach, both in the case of attack or accident.

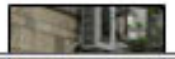
The purpose of this work is to show a model of cooperation between the special investigation team of the Fire Department and Carabinieri Scientific Department, occurred after a fatal accidental burning of a disco.

Introduction

The investigation activity conducted by the Carabinieri Scientific Department involving Nucleo Investigativo Antincendi, the specialist unit for fire investigation of the Italian Fire Department was aimed to understanding the causes of the fatal event. According to the collected evidence, the fire originated from an insulating panel on the top of the room. Also, no traces of accelerant substances have been found in the disco rooms, on the other side the wiring and other electric supply were self-made and frequently hidden in the insulating material panels.

Involving the NIA team in the investigation activities: the Carabinieri Scientific Department analyzed the scenario decides to involve Fire Department specialists, though the event was a burn.

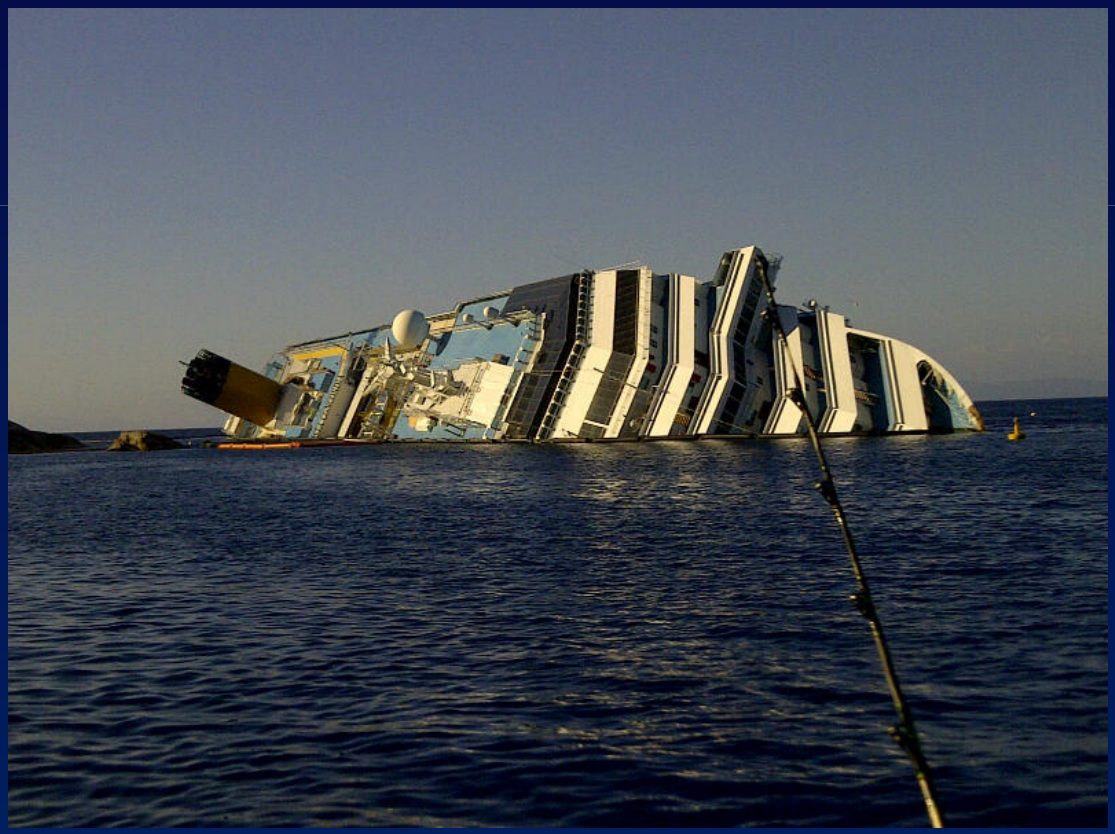
Documenting the scenario: in order to freeze the fire scene was carried out a com-



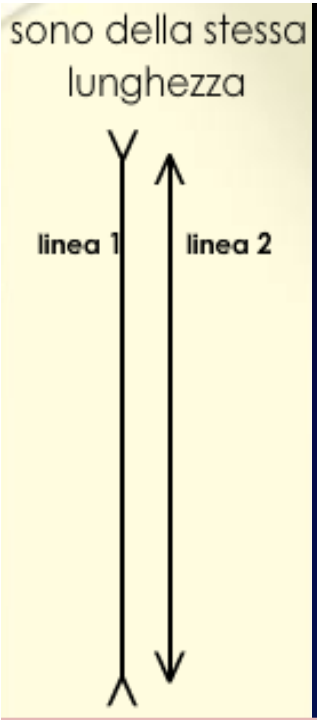
Evaluating the fire scene: analyzing the fire flow patterns and damage patterns in order to understand the dynamics of the fire.

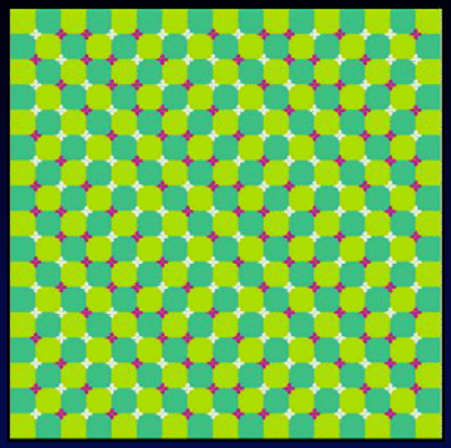
Examining each potential acci-

Human factors and Decision process

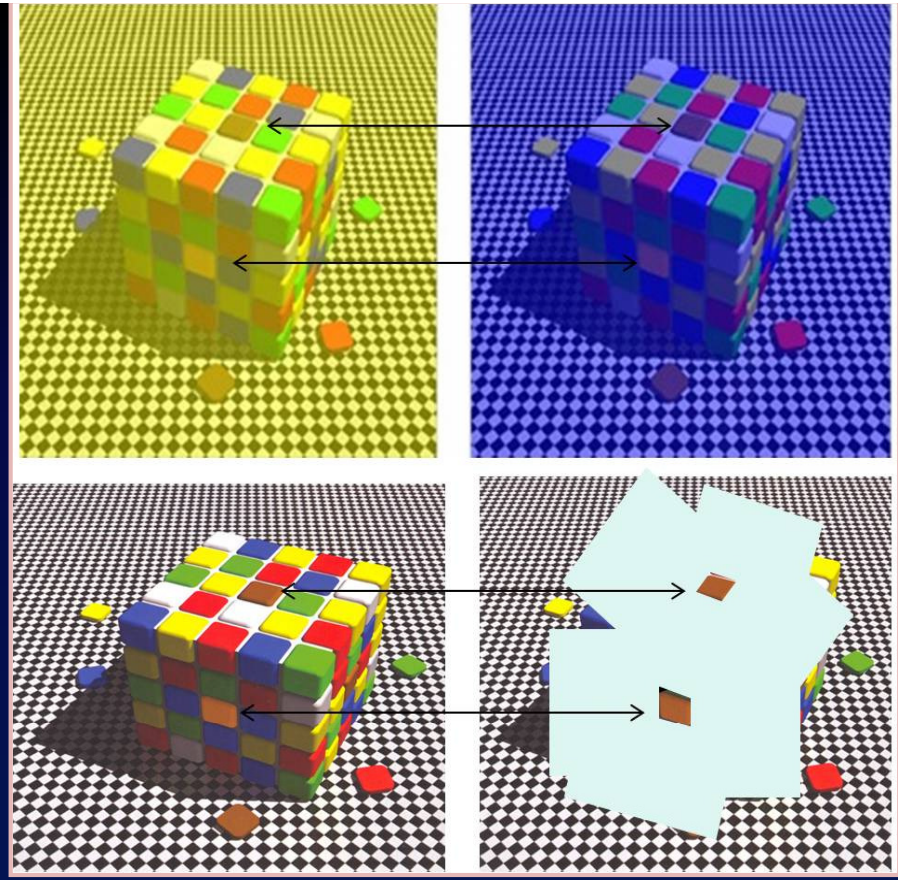


La percezione è influenzata dalle nostre aspettative





….è in movimento?



In che senso si muove

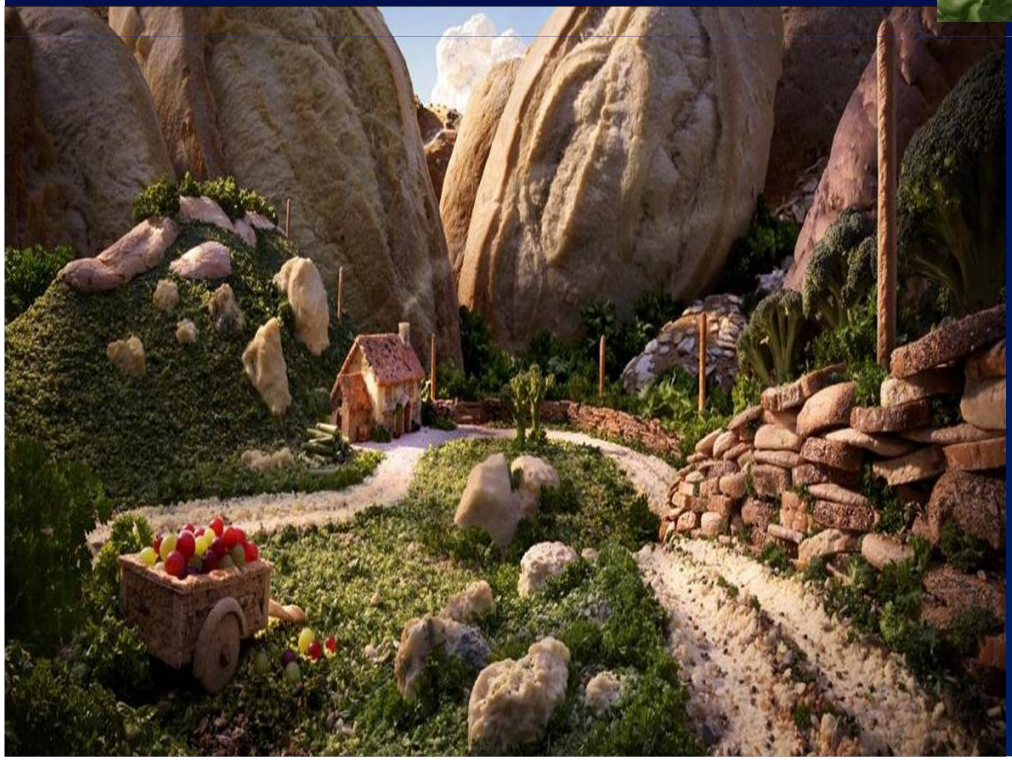
Colore della fiamma	Temperature(c°)
Rosso nascente	525
Rosso scuro	700
Rosso ciliegia	900
Giallo scuro	1100
Giallo chiaro	1200
Bianco	1300

"V" pattern

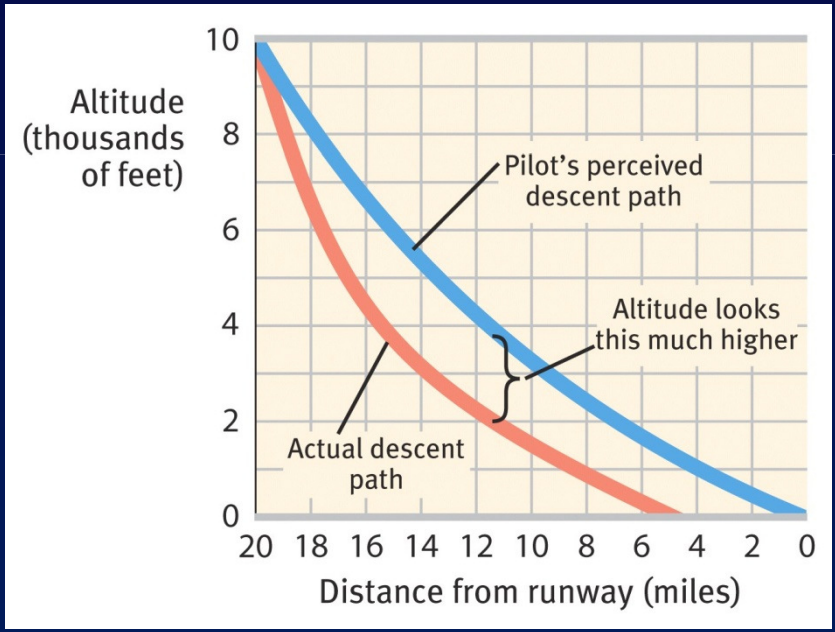
Lines of Demarcation

Charring

Trailers and Pour Patterns



Il fattore umano e l'errore



Two-thirds of airline crashes caused by human error are largely due to errors of perception.

Tipologie di errore

- ***MATERIALE*** **:APPROCCIO E PROCESSAMENTO DELLA SCENA**
- ***INTELLIGENCE*****: ANALISI DEI FATTI**
- ***INVESTIGATIVO*****: PERSONALIZZAZIONE**
- **SCIENTIFICO: CONOSCENZA E AGGIORNAMENTO**
- ***ANALITICO*****: LABS**
- ***INTERPRETATIVO*****: ESAME DEI RISULTATI**
- ***GIURIDICO*****: NON CONOSCENZA**
- ***COGNITIVO:*** ***PREGIUDIZIO (bias)***

Patronage

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Regione Lombardia - Sistema Sanitario
Provincia di Milano
SIC – Società Italiana di Criminologia
SIP – Società Italiana di Psichiatria
SIMLA – Società Italiana di Medicina Legale e delle Assicurazioni
SISST – Società Italiana per lo Studio dello Stress Traumatico
South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV)
Darkstone Research Group Ltd.
INTERVICT – Tilburg University
Forensic Psychology, Tilburg University
LINC – University of Leuven
CFP - Clinical Forensic Psychology Associates
AIGA – Associazione Italiana Giovani Avvocati
Azienda Ospedaliera San Paolo – Polo Universitario
Azienda Sanitaria Locale della Provincia di Milano
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Cattedra di Psicopatologia, Dipartimento di Psicologia, UNIPA
Università degli Studi di Milano

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CRIMINAL BEHAVIORS

Impacts, Tools and Social Networks

Milan, ITALY
10 | 12 MAY 2013

1^ DAY | FRIDAY, 10TH MAY, 2013

MORNING (8.30 am/1.00 pm)
Clinical and Forensic Assessment of Criminal Behaviors
AFTERNOON (2.00 pm/7.30 pm)
Clinical and Forensic Assessment and Personality Disorders

1^ GIORNO | VENERDI', 10 MAGGIO 2013

VENERDI' MATTINA (08.30 - 13.00)
Valutazione clinica e forense dei comportamenti criminali
VENERDI' POMERIGGIO (14.00 - 19.30)
Valutazione clinica e forense dei disturbi della personalità

2^ DAY | SATURDAY, 11TH MAY, 2013

SATURDAY MORNING (8.30 am/1.00 pm)
Neurosciences, Aggressiveness and Violent Careers
SATURDAY AFTERNOON (2.00 pm/7.30 pm)
Penitentiary Treatment and Forensic Management

2^ GIORNO |SABATO, 11 MAGGIO 2013

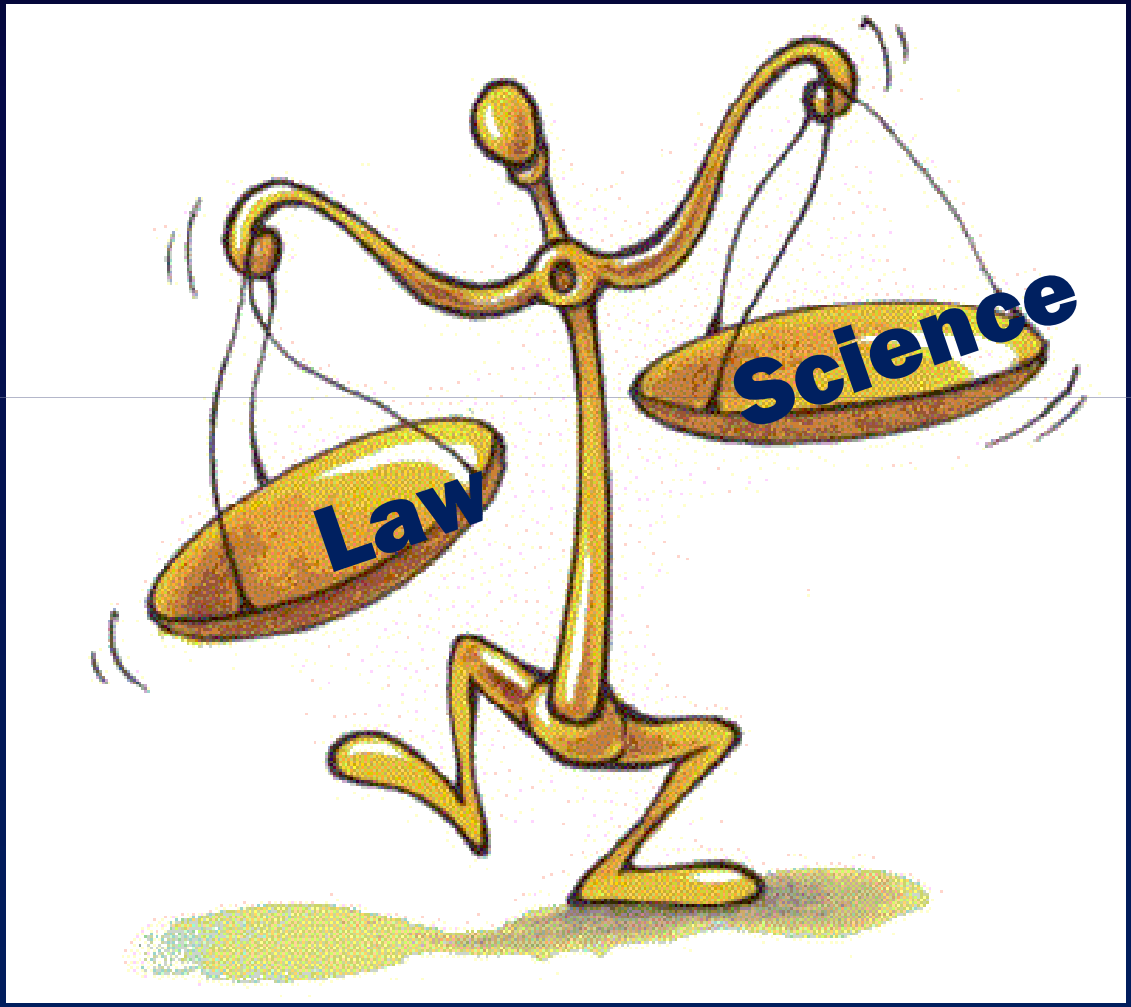
SABATO MATTINO (08.30 - 13.00)
Neuroscienze, aggressività e comportamenti violenti
SABATO POMERIGGIO (14.00 – 19.30)
Trattamento penitenziario, riabilitativo e giuridico

3^ DAY | SUNDAY, 12TH MAY, 2013

SUNDAY MORNING (8.30 am/1.00 pm)
Trauma and Victims Compensation

3^ GIORNO |DOMENICA, 12 MAGGIO 2013

DOMENICA MATTINA (08.30 – 13.00)
Trauma e risarcimento delle vittime


Science
Law

ENFSI Crime Scene Working Group

Were approved at Annual Meeting of ENFSI board May 2008

Common Standards at Crime Scenes

Scene of Crime
Working Group

[redacted]

European
co-operation for
Accreditation

E.N.F.S.I.:

European Network of Forensic Science Institutes

1992 Istituti forensi di laboratori dei Paesi dell'Ovest Europa condividono esperienze.
1993 primo meeting in Rijswijk (Olanda) con11 laboratories. It.
20 Ottobre 1995 prima riunione formale in The Hague

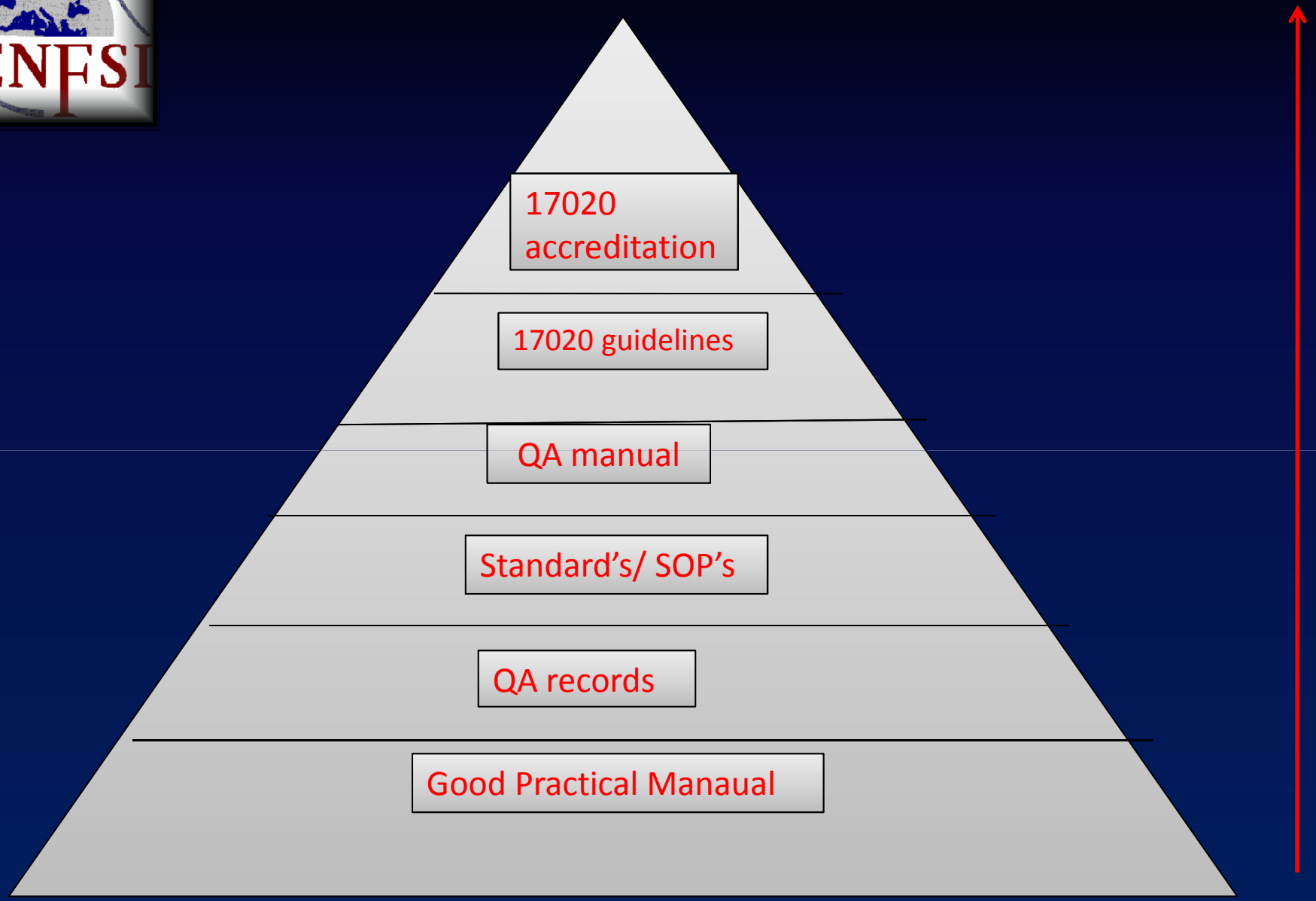
2009 l'European Commision riconosce l'ENFSI unica voce accreditata per la comunità forense in Europa

FIREARMS – FINGRPRINTS – FIBRES – PAINT – INFORMATION – TECHNOLOGY – MARKS – HANDWRITING – DNA – DOCUMENTS – QUALITY – FIRE and EXPLOSION – SPEECH and AUDIO ANALYSIS

La "QUALITA'" sulla scena

- Procedure di intervento *(primo accesso e CSI)*
- Addestramento personale *(tecnico ed operativo-personal judgment-)*
- Logistica (*strumenti e materiali*)
- Altro *(norme giuridiche, coordinamento,etc.)*

qualità


17020 accreditation
17020 guidelines
QA manual
Standard's/ SOP's
QA records
Good Practical Manaual

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 17020

First edition
1998-11-15

General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection

Critères généraux pour le fonctionnement de différents types d'organismes procédant à l'inspection

Reference number
ISO/IEC 17020:1998(E)

Schweizer Norm
Norme Suisse
Norma Svizzera

INB Interdisziplinärer Normenbereich
Secteur interdisciplinaire de normalisation

EN ISO/IEC 17025

EINGETRAGENE NORM DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN NORMEN-VEREINIGUNG SNV NORME ENREGISTRÉE DE L'ASSOCIATION SUISSE DE NORMALISATION

Ersatz für / Remplace:
SN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2000

Ausgabe / Edition: 2005-07

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Allgemeine Anforderungen an die Kompetenz von Prüf- und Kalibrierlaboratorien (ISO/IEC 17025:2005)

Exigences générales concernant la compétence des laboratoires d'étalonnages et d'essais (ISO/IEC 17025:2005)

Die Europäische Norm EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 hat den Status einer Schweizer Norm.

La Norme européenne EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 a le statut d'une Norme suisse.

Nationales Vorwort nächste Seite.
Avant-propos national page suivante.

Für diese Norm ist in der Schweiz das << INB/TK 195 Konformitätsbewertung >> des Interdisziplinären Normenbereichs zuständig.

En Suisse la présente Norme est de la compétence du << INB/TK 195 Évaluation de la conformité >> du Secteur interdisciplinaire de normalisation.

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Recovery

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…D (UK)

Scene

dell'Arma

ENFSI

European co-operation for Accreditation

Publication Reference	**EA-5/03**

Guidance for the Implementation of ISO/IEC 17020 in the field of crime scene investigation

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance on the implementation of ISO/IEC 17020 in the field of crime scene investigation in the forensic process. It is also intended to harmonise the assessment of crime scene investigation services for the purpose of accreditation. ISO/IEC 17020 remains the authoritative document and IAF ILAC A4 the top level general guidance document. Where the text of ISO/IEC 17020 or guidance in IAF ILAC A4 is sufficient, no further guidance has been included in this document. This document was ratified by the General Assembly of EA on 17 November 2008 and by the General Assembly of ENFSI on 15 May 2008.

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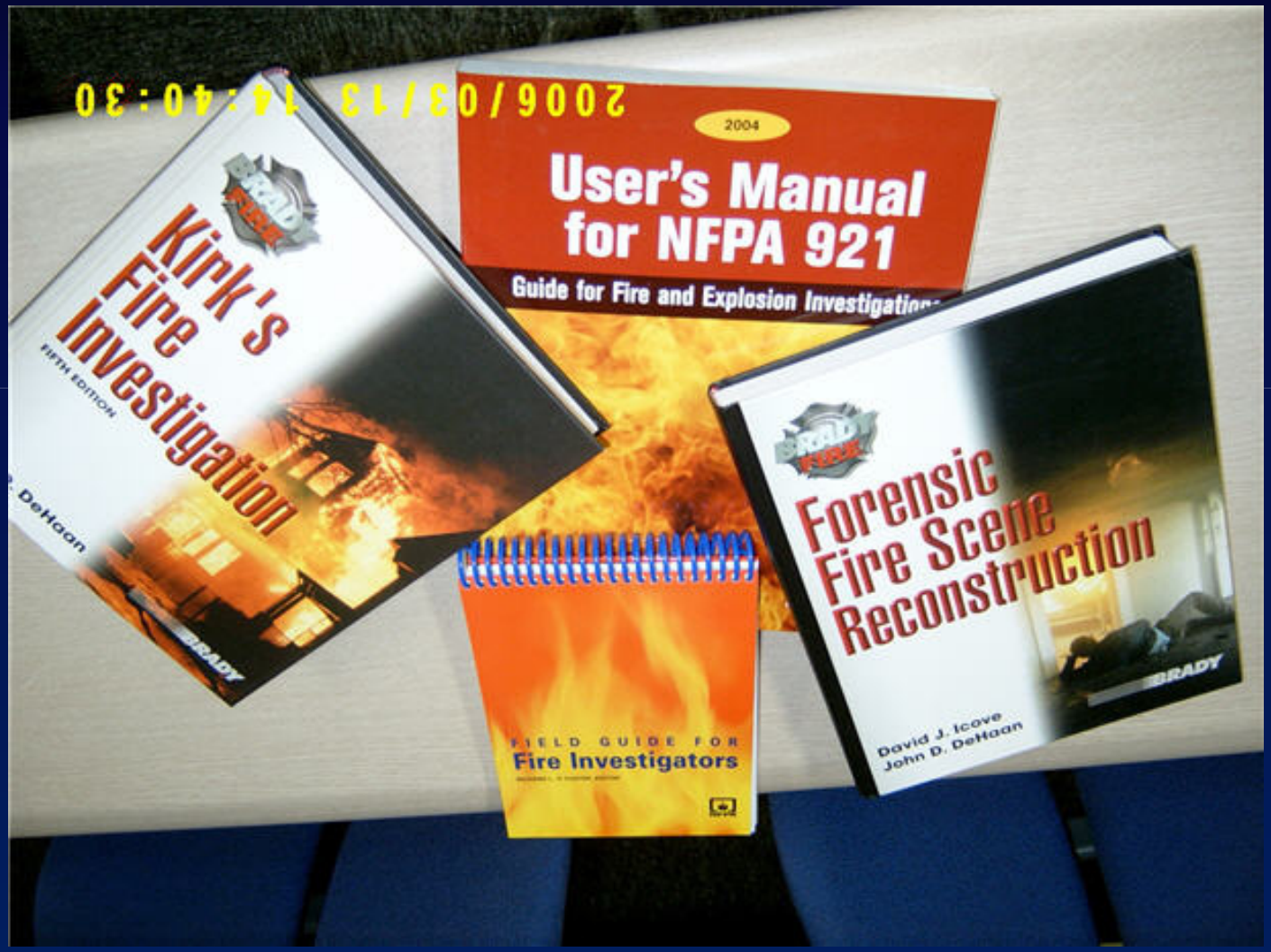
OTHER RESOURCES

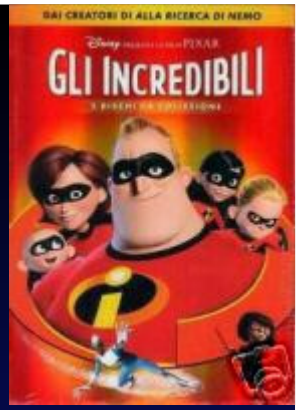


European Exchange of Best Practice in Arson Prevention and Investigation (E-API)

Final Project Report

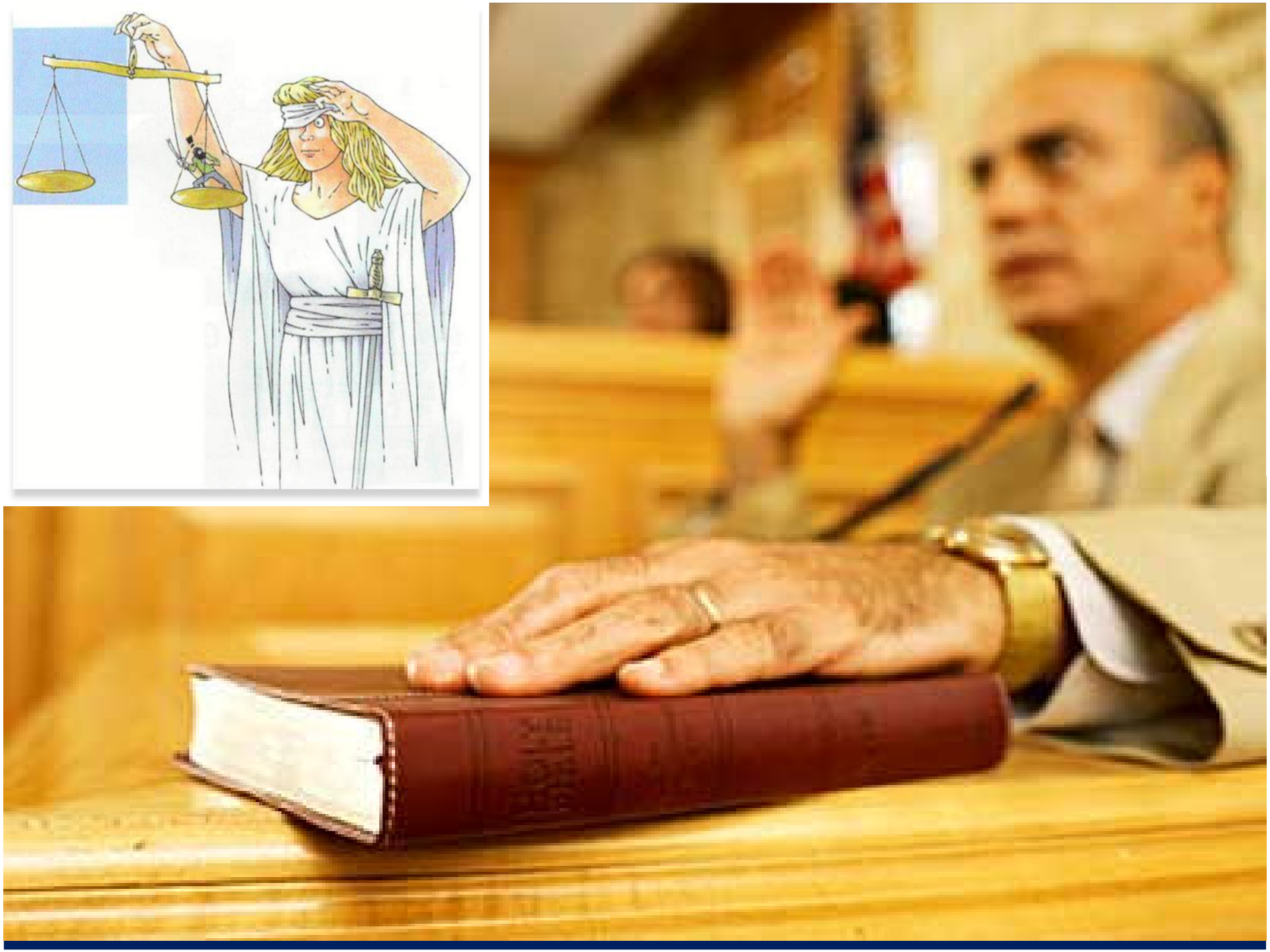
ENFSI

PERSONAL JUDGMENT



Background scientifico

- Addestramento tecnico-professionale
- aggiornamento
- esperienza
- ....



Scene of Crime Working Group

"The ideal Crime Scene Officer – What should she/he look like"

"Competence profile of new and experienced people"

ENFSI Scene of Crime Working Group Meeting

5-7 maggio 2010 Durham (UK).

NPIA National Policing Improvement Agency

Psychological skills

- Logical, analytical, synthetic and conceptual thinking
- Skills to develop and to prove hypothesis [to make versions about the sort of a crime act (event), its flow, traces, assailant (perpetrator), ways and means of execution]
- Understanding of logical relations
- Understanding of technical relations
- Skills of concentration and attention
- Fast and correct perception
- Skills of fast remembering and processing of data
- Distinction of private sphere from professional tasks
- Easiness of verbal expression
- Positive attitude towards life
- Wish for constant learning and improvement
- Possession of working potential
- Curiosity
- Persistence and determination
- Systematic skills
- High tolerance on stress
- Be discreet
- Etc.

Functional skills

- Sharpness of sight
- Recognition of colours
- Sensitive hearing
- Localization of sound
- Touch sensitivity
- Detection of smells
- Mechanical efficiency
- Kinesthetic sensitivity
- Etc.

Training and Education

The initial training courses are very different from country to country. They could go from two weeks until two years of education and include also sometimes police education. Most part of them goes from five to ten weeks of training.

ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI TECNICHE INVESTIGATIVE