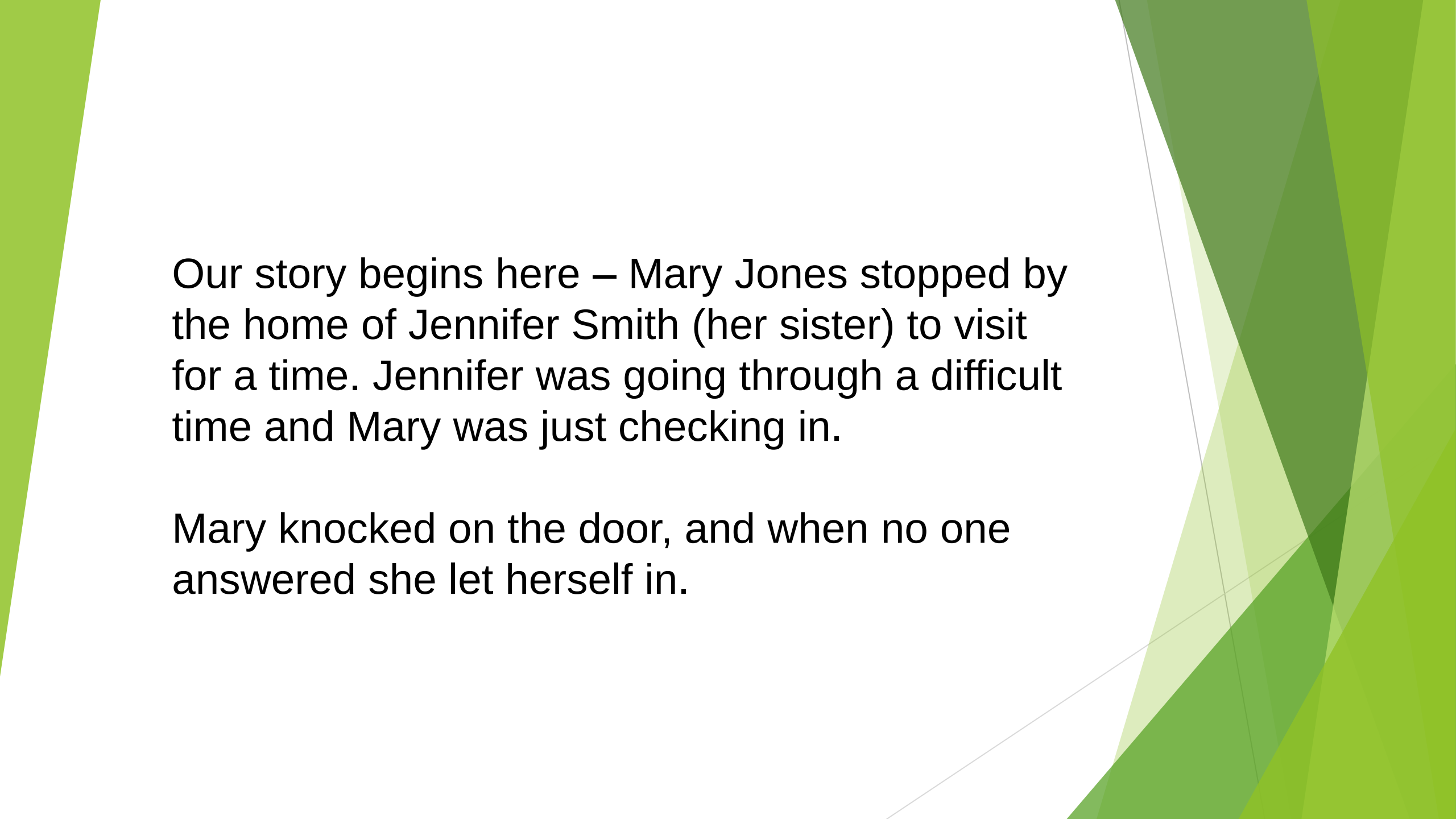
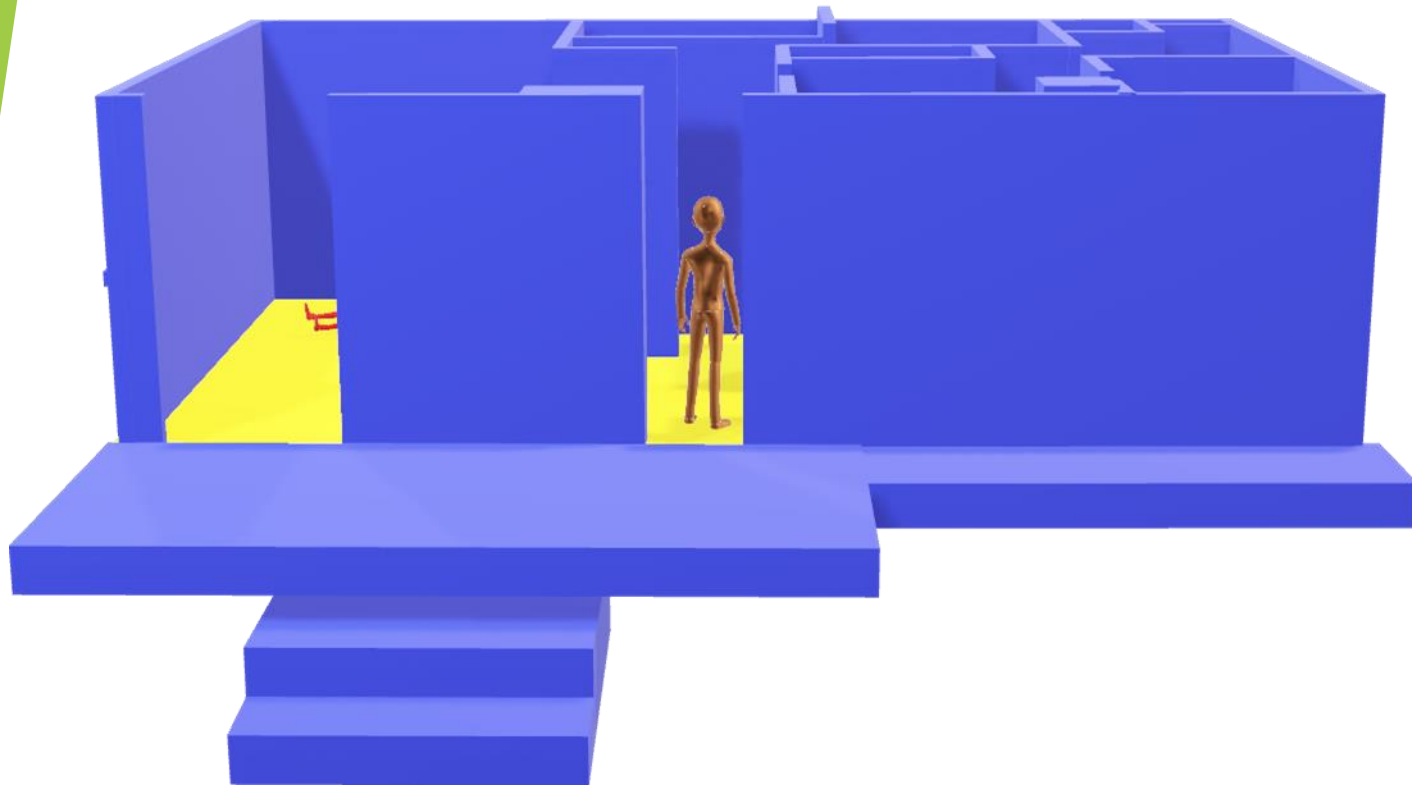


The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the slide, framing the central text area. The shapes include triangles, polygons, and layered rectangles, creating a modern, layered effect.

Our story begins here – Mary Jones stopped by the home of Jennifer Smith (her sister) to visit for a time. Jennifer was going through a difficult time and Mary was just checking in.

Mary knocked on the door, and when no one answered she let herself in.



From the door,
Mary saw the body
of her sister lying
in a pool of blood
on the floor. She
instantly called
911.

Emergency units
arrived and
pronounced
Jennifer dead.

It's time to
examine the crime
scene

Dr. Edmond Locard – The Locard Principal

“Every Contact Leaves a Trace”

This is the bases of Crime Scene investigations.
We look for evidence to associate persons with
the event and the event with persons.

So let's start with processing the crime scene

Take notes

Steps in processing a crime scene

Step 1: Initial survey and evidence recognition

Step 2: Scene Searches

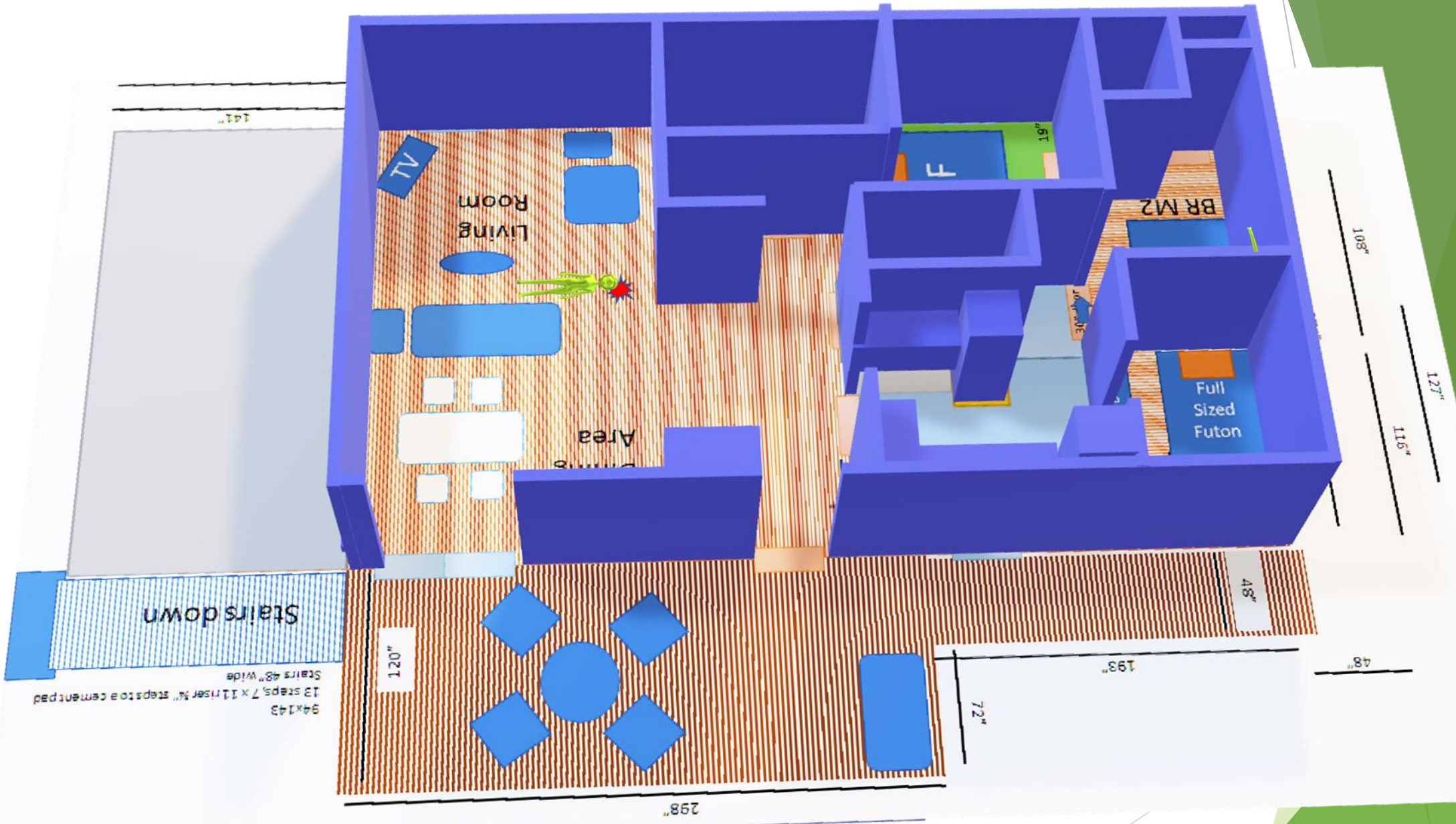
Step 3: Documentation

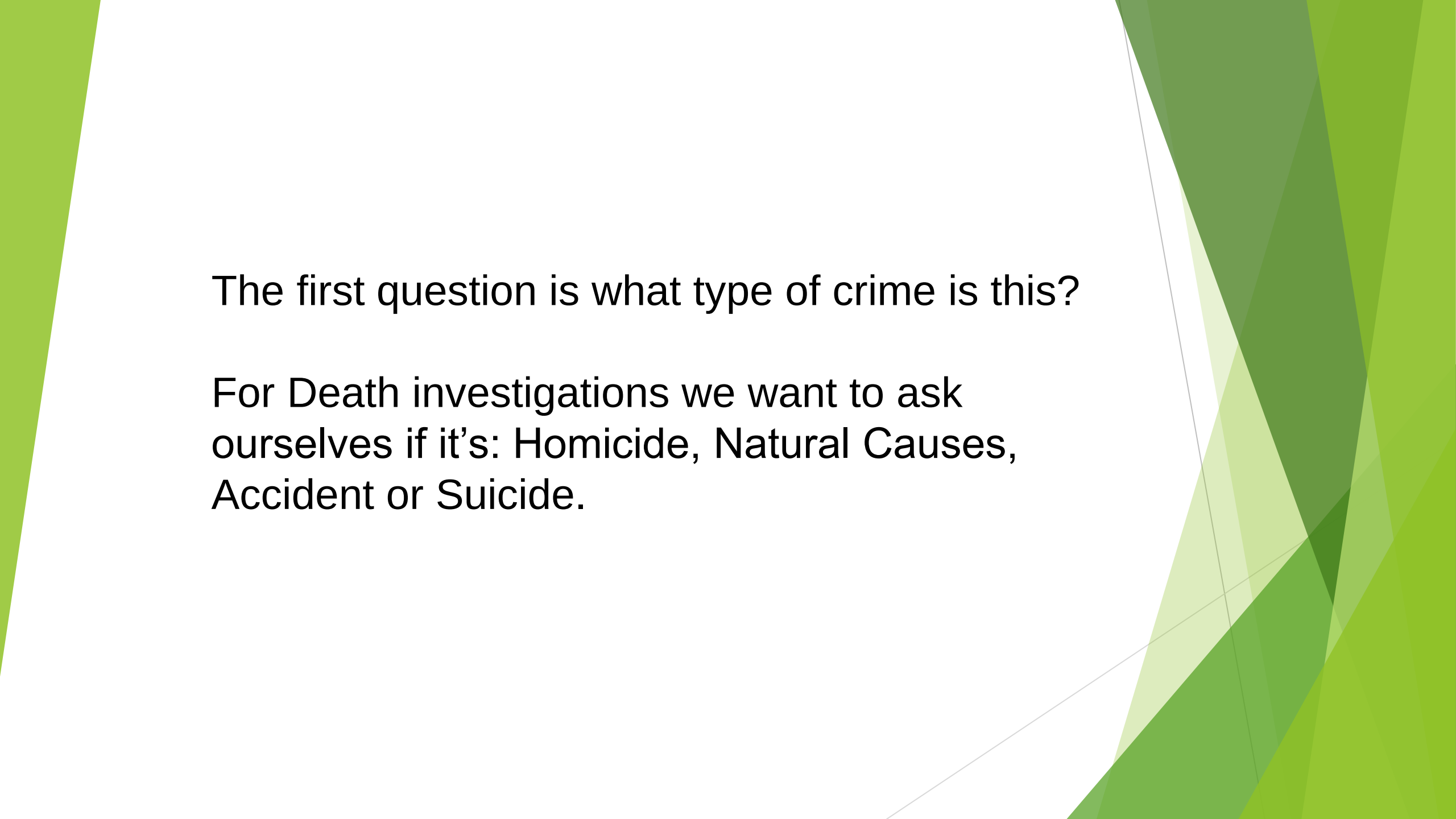
Initial Survey

Understand what evidence is present

Formulate a hypotheses

Plan the specific actions for the search



The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

The first question is what type of crime is this?

For Death investigations we want to ask ourselves if it's: Homicide, Natural Causes, Accident or Suicide.

Scene Searches

A systematic search for any possible evidence should follow in all areas of the scene.

If no suspect, search should help point to a suspect

Type of search depends on crime



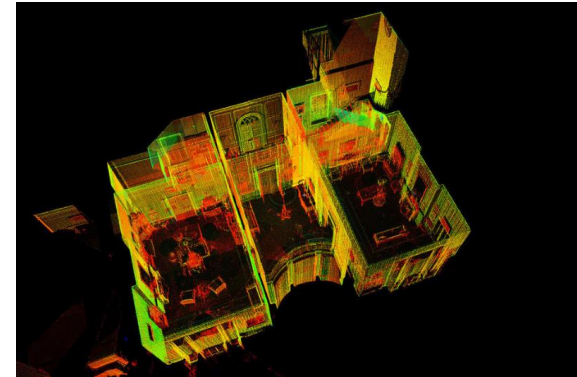
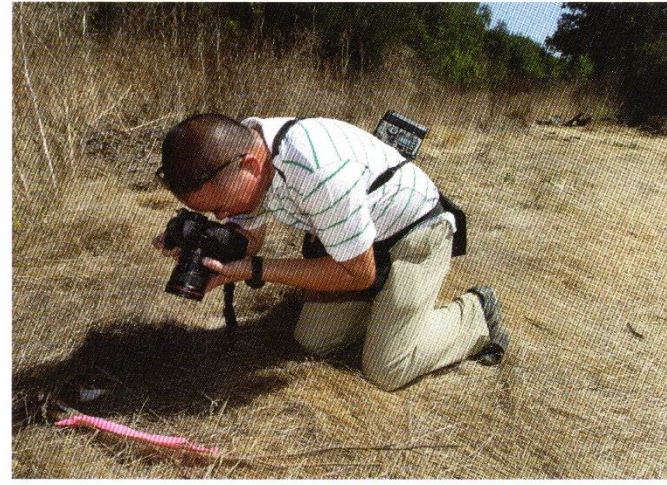
Documentation

Written record: Case #, Date,
Time, Location, Person

Sketches

Photos, Videos and

3D scans





Steps in processing a crime scene

Step 4: Evidence Identification

Step 5: Collection

Step 6: Preservation

Evidence Documented

1. Body of Victim with apparent Blunt force trauma to skull
2. Pool of Blood
3. Unconscious Male (Victims Husband)
4. Bottle of Pain Pills
5. Large Pry Bar
6. Wood File
7. Hammer
8. Small Pry Bar



Identification

Item given a number and brief description

Often marked with a placard and photographed

GPS pictures are gaining popularity

Collection

Every evidence type has specific methods to use

Keep intact when possible

Requires training and is governed by SOPs

Collection Examples

Blood can be gathered with a cotton swab

Fingerprints can be dusted with carbon black and photographed or collected with tape

Packaging

Every evidence type has specific containers to use

Think about it

Forensic evidence can be difficult to contain. Have you ever transported left-overs from a restaurant and had the contents leak out? Now imagine you knew you had to transport dozens of individual left-over packages, some with liquids, some with powders. What precautions would you take up-front?

Now The Lab Takes Over

See the Laboratory Report