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NSW Police Force EXPERT CERTIFICATE Section 177, Evidence Act 1995 No. 25

Homicide of David ROSE / Samantha ROSE

In the matter of:

- Forensic Case Numbers 366618, 366622, 344609 and 344409

Place Statement Made:

Fingerprint Operations, Police Headquarters, Parramatta

Date: 8th March, 2023

Name: Karen Halbert

Work Address: Fingerprint Operations – Police Headquarters, Parramatta

Work Telephone:

Occupation: Crime Scene Officer – Fingerprint Expert

STATES:

- 1. This statement made by me accurately sets out the evidence that I would be prepared, if necessary, to give in court as a witness. The statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I will be liable to prosecution if I have willfully stated in it anything that I know to be false or do not believe to be true.
- 2. I make the following declarations:
 - I have read the Expert Witness Code of Conduct in Schedule 7 of the NSW Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005 and I agree to be bound by the Code.
 - I have made all inquiries that I believe desirable and appropriate, and to the best of my knowledge, no
 matter of significance that I regard as relevant has been withheld from the court.
- 3. I hereby certify I am a Fingerprint Expert. I have specialised knowledge based on my training, experience and study of fingerprints since 2005. Refer to **Annexure 1** for a summary of my qualifications and experience.
- 4. For a glossary of terms used in this certificate see Annexure 2.
- 5. On 22nd December 2022, a written request was received by the Director of the Crime Disruption and Special Inquiries Law, Office of the General Counsel, NSW Police Force from Enzo CAMPOREALE, Crown Solicitor, requesting a case review into the death of David Samuel ROSE / Samantha ROSE, Major Crime Brief 98/174, to assist the Special Commission of Inquiry into LGBTIQ hate crimes.

Witness:

Signature:

Senior Sergeant Anne Coady

Crime Scene Officer Karen Halbert



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- 6. On 14th February 2023 the Cold Case Review Team of the Major Crime Analysis Unit began a fingerprint review on Major Crime Brief 98/174.
- 7. On 7th March 2023, a fingerprint statement was requested by the Crime Disruption and Special Inquiries Law, Office of the General Counsel, summarising the findings of the fingerprint review.
- 8. On 8th March 2023 I retrieved the Major Crime Brief 98/174 which filed photograph negatives containing the following sets of photographs containing latent fingerprints from the files maintained by the Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command, NSW Police Force:
 - Forensic Case Number 366618 examination of Addison Road, Kensington by BUSH on 22nd
 December 1997
 - Forensic Case Number 366622 examination of cream Ford Laser, registration at Maroubra Police Station by BUSH on 28th December 1997
 - Forensic Case Number 344609 examination of exhibit 21-22/01/1998, 1 x brown bottle of turps (plastic) "Diggers" brand, 1 Litre by WEST on 21st January 1998
 - Forensic Case Number 344409 examination of exhibits C419169 to C419179 by BUSH on 13th
 January 1998

The images from the photographic negatives were developed and uploaded in digital format for searching and comparison purposes.

9. On 8th March 2023 I carefully compared all the fingerprints appearing in the images bearing Forensic Case Numbers 366618, 366622, 344609 and 344409 with the listed suspects, Stephen BECKER and Sandra Ann DURWARD, and eliminations (refer to annexure 4) of Major Crime Brief 98/174. I utilised the ACE-V methodology to analyse, compare and evaluate the latent and record fingerprint impressions. This comparison was made by placing those images, one at a time, side by side with those fingerprint impressions, and referring backwards and forwards between them. I compared pattern type and ridge flow, friction ridge characteristics, their relative position to each other and the number of intervening ridges between those characteristics. The comparison process was carried out systematically and sequentially until all available friction ridge detail had been compared, and a conclusion determined.

NOTE: The set of fingerprints for David Samuel ROSE / Samantha ROSE with Morgue Reference 97/6054 was unable to be located. The Major Crime Folder does not contain fingerprints for ROSE and there do not appear to be any fingerprints on file (NAFIS) with any name/date of birth details for ROSE.

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Comparisons for ROSE were conducted in the original fingerprint examination in 1998 with results listed below.

10. In my opinion, which is based wholly or substantially on my specialised knowledge as a fingerprint expert using the ACE-V methodology, I have reached the following conclusions:

Forensic Case Number 366618 Examination of Addison Road, Kensington by BUSH on 22 nd December 1997							
Graph	Location	Conclusion	Person	Area	Notes		
B1	Handset on telephone	Identified	David ROSE	Left Index	Identified on 13/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder		
B2	Left hand side of broom cupboard	Identified	David ROSE	Left Little	Identified on 13/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder		
В3	Glove mark on front of right hand side cupboard door	Not suitable for comparison	-	-	-		
B4	Right hand side of archway – dining room	Identified	David ROSE	Left Ring	Identified on 13/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder		

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Forensic Case Number 366622

Examination of cream Ford Laser, registration at Maroubra Police Station by BUSH on

28th December 1997

Graph	Location	Conclusion	Person	Area	Notes
W1	Internal Rear Vision Mirror	Not Identified	David ROSE	-	Not identified on 13/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder
		Not Identified	Stephen BECKER	-	Compared in 1998 and 2023. Cannot be eliminated due to poor quality of palm prints on record – the record set does not contain the comparable area.
		Not Identified	Sandra Ann DURWARD	-	Compared in 1998 and 2023. Cannot be eliminated due to the poor quality of elimination prints recorded — the photocopy of the elimination set of fingerprints taken 26/12/1997 is of extremely poor quality. The original inked set of palm eliminations taken 6/02/1998 does not contain the comparable area.
		Searched on NAFIS: Not Identified	-	-	Searched on NAFIS on 15/02/2023.

Witness:

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Forensic Case Number 344609

Examination of exhibit 21-22/01/1998, 1 x brown bottle of turps (plastic) "Diggers" brand, 1 Litre by WEST on 21st January 1998

Graph	Location	Conclusion	Person	Area	Notes
CF1	Located on surface of bottle, halfway along length	Not Identified	David ROSE	-	Not identified on 29/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder
		Excluded	Stephen BECKER	-	Compared in 1998 and 2023
		Not Identified	Sandra Ann DURWARD	-	Compared in 1998 and 2023. Cannot be eliminated due to the poor quality of elimination prints recorded — the photocopy of the elimination set of fingerprints taken 26/12/1997 is of extremely poor quality. The original inked set of palm eliminations taken 6/02/1998 does not contain the comparable area.
		Searched on NAFIS: Not Identified	-	-	Searched on NAFIS on 15/02/2023.

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Forensic Case Number 344409

Examination of exhibits C419169 to C419179 by BUSH on 13th January 1998

Examination of exhibits C419109 to C419179 by BOSH on 13. January 1996						
Graph	Location	Conclusion	Person	Area	Notes	
N1	Exhibit C419169 ITEM 2: Business card in appointment book "CACI Clinic" On business card "A W STRINBECK"	Identified	David ROSE	Left Middle	Identified on 21/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder	
N2	Exhibit C419169 ITEM 2: Business card in appointment book "CACI Clinic" On back of book	Identified	David ROSE	Left Middle	Identified on 21/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder	
N3	Exhibit C419169 ITEM 2: Business card in appointment book "CACI Clinic" On front of business card "DH White R/R"	Identified	David ROSE	Left Palm	Identified on 21/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder	
N4	Exhibit C419170 ITEM 13: Postcard On back of postcard	Identified	David ROSE	Right Middle	Identified on 21/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder	
N5	Exhibit C419172 ITEM 38: Envelope containing Christmas card On front of envelope	Identified	Stephen BECKER	Right Thumb x 2	1 x Right Thumb identified 20/01/1998 Second Right Thumb identified 16/02/2023	

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Forensic Case Number 344409 continued..

Examination of exhibits C419169 to C419179 by BUSH on 13th January 1998

Examination of exhibits C419169 to C419179 by BOSH on 13 January 1996							
Graph	Location	Conclusion	Person	Area	Notes		
		Not Identified	David ROSE	-	Not identified on 21/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder		
		Excluded	Stephen BECKER	=	Excluded 6/03/2023		
N6	Exhibit C419173 ITEM 54: 1 x letter from Basil R/E On front of envelope	Not Identified	Sandra Ann DURWARD	ı	Compared in 1998 and 2023. Cannot be eliminated due to the poor quality of elimination prints recorded – the photocopy of the elimination set of fingerprints taken 26/12/1997 is of extremely poor quality. The original inked set of palm eliminations taken 6/02/1998 does not contain the comparable area.		
		Searched on NAFIS: Not Identified	-	٠	Searched on NAFIS on 15/02/2023.		
N7	Exhibit C419173 ITEM 54: 1 x letter from Basil R/E On front of envelope	Identified	David ROSE	Right Ring	Identified on 21/01/1998as documented in original Major Crime Folder		

Witness:

Signature:

Crime Scene Officer Karen Halbert 8th March 2023

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Forensic Case Number 344409 continued..

Examination of exhibits C419169 to C419179 by BUSH on 13th January 1998

Graph	Location	Conclusion	Person	Area	Notes
N8	Exhibit C419175 ITEM 81: Brochure Sydney Christian Life Centre On back of brochure	Identified	David ROSE	Left Middle	Identified on 21/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder
В1	Exhibit C419172 ITEM 42: 1 x artificial breast (from hallway) On curved front of breast	Not identified	David ROSE	-	Not identified on 21/01/1998 as documented in original Major Crime Folder
		Not identified	Stephen BECKER	-	Compared in 1998 and 2023. Cannot be eliminated due to poor quality of palm prints on record – the record set does not contain the comparable area.
		Excluded	Sandra Ann DURWARD	-	Excluded 6/03/2023
		Searched on NAFIS: Not Identified	-	-	Searched on NAFIS on 15/02/2023.
		Not identified	A list of eliminations included in Annexure 4	-	Compared in 1998 and 2023.

Witness:

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- 11. The underlying scientific principles, the methodology used to reach the conclusion/s above and the various factors to be considered when interpreting fingerprint evidence are outlined in **Annexure 3**.
- 12. Fingerprint Operations, NSW Police Force is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) as meeting the requirement specified by the Australian and International Standard (AS ISO/IEC 17025) for the competence of forensic laboratories (NATA Accreditation Number 15184). Accreditation requires adherence to an approved quality assurance system and participation in an external proficiency testing program.
- 13. I hereby give notice under the Criminal Procedure Act 1986, that the proposed exhibits, which have been indicated in this Certificate, may be inspected at Fingerprint Operations, Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command, NSW Police Headquarters, Level 4B, 1 Charles Street, Parramatta at a mutually agreeable time.

Witness:

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ANNEXURE 1

EXPERT QUALIFICATIONS IN THE SCIENCE OF FINGERPRINTS

Crime Scene Officer Karen Halbert

I have been attached to New South Wales Police Force, Fingerprint Operations, Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command since 2005. During this time I have acquired extensive training, knowledge and practical experience in the Science of Fingerprints. My relevant qualifications include:

- Bachelor of Science (honours) in Applied Chemistry Forensic Science, from the University of Technology, Sydney in 2004;
- Certificate of Expertise in the Science of Fingerprints issued by the Australian Board of Fingerprint
 Examiners and accredited by the Australasian Forensic Field Sciences Accreditation Board (AFFSAB)
 in 2011;
- Verification Expert Certificate issued by the Forensic and Technical Support Command, Identification Services Branch, New South Wales Police in 2017;
- Diploma of Public Safety Forensic Investigations (Fingerprint Identification), from the Canberra Institute of Technology in 2009;
- Certificate IV in Scene of Crime Officer Training, from the Canberra Institute of Technology in 2005;
- Certificate of Completion, Fingerprint Induction Course, from the Forensic Services Group Training and Development Services, New South Wales Police in 2006;
- Certificate of Completion, Ridgeology, from the Forensic Services Group Training and Development Services, New South Wales Police in 2005;
- Certificate of Completion, Digital Crime Scene Photography, from the Forensic Services Group
 Training and Development Services, New South Wales Police in 2006;
- Certificate of Attainment, Disaster Victim Identification Course, from the Forensic Services Group, New South Wales Police in 2006;
- Certificate of Completion, Applied Fingerprint Detection and Enhancement Techniques, from the Forensic Services Group Fingerprint Operations, Identification Services Branch, New South Wales Police in 2012;
- Certificate of Completion, Digital Fingerprint Photographic Techniques Workshop, from the Forensic Services Group Fingerprint Operations, Identification Services Branch, New South Wales Police in 2014;
- Certificate of Completion, Palm Print Analysis Workshop, from the Forensic Services Group Training and Development Services, New South Wales Police in 2014;

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Certificate of Completion, Advanced Ridgeology Workshop, from the Forensic Services Group
 Training and Development Services, New South Wales Police in 2017.

I have also gained extensive practical experience in the Science of Fingerprints while performing duties within Fingerprint Operations, where I have:

- Classified, searched, compared and identified thousands of latent finger and palm prints developed at crime scenes. I have also passed an annual latent print identification proficiency test in accordance with the standards set by the National Association of Testing Authorities of Australia (NATA);
- Classified, searched, compared and identified thousands of inked and livescan finger and palm print
 impressions on fingerprint ten print forms, utilising both computerised and manual classification
 systems;
- Examined and managed thousands of crime scenes, including those of a very serious and complex nature, and have developed numerous finger and palm prints that have been positively identified.
- Examined numerous deceased persons to obtain finger and palm prints for the purposes of identification.

I have also gained practical experience performing duties at the Fingerprint Laboratory (responsible for the specialised laboratory examinations of evidence for fingerprints using special chemical development and enhancement techniques) where I have examined numerous items of evidence and developed numerous finger and palm prints that have been positively identified.

At the completion of my training I successfully completed various written and oral examinations set by the Australasian Forensic Field Sciences Accreditation Board (AFFSAB). I was certified by this panel and issued a 'Certificate of Expertise in the Science of Fingerprints' recognising this achievement.

I have read and studied many books and manuals pertaining to the Science of Fingerprints, and I maintain an up to date knowledge of current issues and new developments within the fingerprint science by reading articles and journals concerned with the field of forensic fingerprint identification.

I have attended two NSW Police Force Fingerprint Expert Conferences held at HMAS Penguin in 2013 and 2015, one NSW Police Force Fingerprint Conference held at Holsworthy Army Barracks in 2017 and two NSW Police Force Fingerprint Conferences held at the Mantra Hotel, Parramatta in 2019 and 2022.

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ANNEXURE 2

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Crime Scene Officer – An examination officer who collects forensic evidence at complex (major) crime scenes and may also be qualified to conduct fingerprint comparisons. The minimum qualification for a Crime Scene Officer is completion of the Forensic Investigator 1 Course (or equivalent) facilitated by NSW Police Force, Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command.

Fingerprint – The intricate design of the friction ridge skin found on the underside of the fingers, palm, toes or feet. The word fingerprint is also a generic term used to describe all impressions of friction ridge skin.

Graph – A label used for recording purposes to indicate the location of fingerprint evidence developed at crime scenes or on evidence examined in a laboratory. F1 is the first fingerprint developed during the examination; F2 is the second fingerprint developed during the examination, etc.

Latent fingerprint – The impression left on a surface when contact is made with a fingerprint. Latent fingerprints are normally invisible and are mainly comprised of the residue on the skin, which may include natural perspiration and/or contaminants from other sources (e.g. moisturiser or food residue). Various development techniques are then applied (e.g. fingerprint powder or chemicals) to the fingerprint in order to make it visible.

NAFIS – The National Automated Fingerprint Identification System. This is a computerised database of fingerprint records that is used to search and store both record and latent fingerprints. Although NAFIS is a useful tool in searching latent fingerprints, it does not establish a fingerprint identification – this function is performed by a fingerprint expert.

NATA – National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) is recognised by the Commonwealth government as the sole national accreditation body for establishing and maintaining competent laboratory practice

Record Fingerprint – A set of fingerprint impressions collected directly from a person for the purpose of identification. In most circumstances this is comprised of an impression from each of the ten fingers and an impression of each palm. These impressions are most commonly recorded on a 'Livescan' electronic fingerprint device, however can also be recorded using ink and paper.

Scene of Crime Officer – An examination officer who collects forensic evidence at non-complex (volume) crime scenes. The minimum qualification for a Scene of Crime Scene Officer is completion of the Forensic Investigator 1 Course (or equivalent) facilitated by NSW Police Force, Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command.

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ANNEXURE 3

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Fingerprint identification involves the assessment of impressions made by friction ridge skin on the underside of the fingers, palms and feet. All findings are premised on three fundamental principles that are supported by extensive bodies of research and empirical testing¹:

- Friction ridge skin is so highly variable that it is not duplicated in another person or another region of the same person (uniqueness).
- Friction ridge skin is permanent and remains unchanged for the life of a person (permanence).
- Fingerprint pattern types vary within limits to allow for systematic classification.

FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGY: ACE-V

Fingerprint examiners employ the *Analysis, Comparison, Evaluation and Verification (ACE-V)* methodology² when analysing fingerprint impressions. The phases of the ACE-V methodology are as follows.

Analysis is the assessment of a friction ridge impression to determine suitability for comparison. This incorporates the interpretation of pattern type, friction ridge path and friction ridge detail. Other factors considered include clarity, surface type, development method and distortion.

Comparison is the process of observing friction ridge detail in two impressions to determine whether or not there is agreement. This systematic, side-by side comparison process is based upon the appearance, sequence and spatial relationship of the friction ridge detail.

Evaluation is the process of reaching a conclusion based on the quality and quantity of information observed in the analysis and comparison phases. There are several possible conclusions that can be drawn:

• Identified: The two fingerprint impressions were made by the same person.

Witness:

Signature:

Senior Sergeant Anne Coady

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¹ For studies supporting uniqueness and permanency of friction ridge skin, see: Organisation of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) - Friction Ridge Subcommittee 2017, Guideline for the Articulation of the Decision-Making Process for the Individualization in Friction Ridge Examination (Latent/Tenprint). Available from: https://www.nist.gov/topics/forensic-science/friction-ridge-subcommittee.

² Ashbaugh DR 1999, Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis: An Introduction to Basic and Advanced Ridgeology, CRC Press.

² Ashbaugh, DR 1999, *Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis: An Introduction to Basic and Advanced Ridgeology*, CRC Press, New York Boca Raton, pp. 87-148.



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- Not Identified: This conclusion can take one of two forms:
 - o <u>Exclusion</u>: The two fingerprint impressions were not made by the same person.
 - Insufficient: There is insufficient clear friction ridge detail in the impression/s to conduct a comparison.
- **Inconclusive**: Following the comparison, there is insufficient friction ridge information in the latent fingerprint and/or the record fingerprint to identify or exclude the person as being the source of the latent fingerprint.

Verification is the independent analysis, comparison and evaluation of the friction ridge detail carried out by another qualified fingerprint examiner. In the NSW Police Force - Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command, the verification step is undertaken by a designated Verification Expert, who is a senior, practicing fingerprint expert appointed to that role based on their skills, knowledge, training and experience in fingerprint analysis. Where the conclusions of the two experts are in agreement, the NSW Police Force – Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command will report the unanimous decision.

In the majority of cases, the ACE-V process produces a unanimous conclusion between the two fingerprint experts. In rare cases where there are differing opinions between two experts, the case is referred to a senior fingerprint expert for a final determination. Following this assessment, the NSW Police Force – Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command will report the consensus decision.

The ACE-V methodology, as applied by qualified, practising fingerprint experts, has been the subject of method validation studies and has been shown to be accurate, repeatable and reproducible.³

STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS OF RESULTS

The conclusions expressed in this report are subject to certain inherent limitations of fingerprint evidence and the ACE-V methodology.

Potential for Error

Qualified, practicing fingerprint examiners have demonstrable and specialised abilities to accurately detect discriminating features in friction ridge skin impressions. The accuracy of qualified, practicing fingerprint experts in comparing and identifying friction ridge skin impressions has been demonstrated to significantly

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³Langenburg, G 2012, A Critical Analysis and Study of the ACE-V Process. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Lausanne, Switzerland; Pacheco, I et al, 2014, 'Miami-Dade Research Study for the Reliability of the ACE-V Process: Accuracy & Precision in Latent Fingerprint Examinations', NIJ Report (Award 2010-DN-BX-K268); Ulery, B et al, 2011, 'Accuracy and Reliability of Forensic Latent Print Decisions', Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, vol. 108, no. 19, pp. 7733-7738.



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exceed that of people who are untrained (i.e. novices).⁴ However, the comparison of fingerprint impressions is a task conducted by humans, and subsequently there exists a potential of error.

To mitigate risk of error, NSW Police Force - Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command incorporates strict peer review practices requiring independent verification of all fingerprint identifications by a minimum of one appointed Verification Expert. My conclusion(s) is not a statement of fact, but one of expert opinion.

Absence of Fingerprints

It is not always possible to detect fingerprints which are suitable for analysis, even if a person has handled an object or touched a surface. Some explanations for this include:

- Insufficient perspiration or residue on the hands to leave a detectable or identifiable latent fingerprint.
- The poor condition of the receiving surface (e.g. rough, dirty or otherwise unsuitable surface).
- Handling an object in a manner that smears or obliterates any fingerprint on that object.
- Various environmental factors affecting the fingerprint after it has been placed on the surface (e.g. heat, moisture, sunlight, etc.).
- Measures were taken to prevent fingerprints being left on an object (e.g. the person wore gloves).

Age of Fingerprints

There is presently no scientific means of determining the age of a latent fingerprint. In some circumstances, a latent fingerprint may remain detectable and/or identifiable for a considerable length of time, whilst in others it will degrade relatively quickly. Factors which influence this variability include:

- The composition of the latent fingerprint. If it has a high content of fats or oils, it will last a longer period
 of time.
- A latent impression which is comprised of a large amount of fingerprint residue will more likely survive for a longer period of time than one with a smaller amount of residue.

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⁴Tangen, J, Thompson, M & McCarthy, D, 2011, 'Identifying Fingerprint Expertise', *Psychological Science*, vol. 22, no. 8, pp. 995-997; Thompson, M, Tangen, J & McCarthy, D, 2014, 'Human Matching Performance of Genuine Crime Scene Latent Fingerprints', *Law and Human Behaviour*, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 84-93.



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- The type and condition of the receiving surface may affect the detectable life of a latent impression (e.g. porosity, cleanliness and chemical composition).
- If a fingerprint is positioned on a surface which is handled regularly it will more likely be damaged and
 may only last a limited period of time.
- Fingerprints which are exposed to sun, wind or rain will generally last a shorter period of time than those protected from the elements.
- The shorter the period of time between the deposit of a latent fingerprint and the examination of the surface on which it is deposited, the greater the chance of detection.

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ANNEXURE 4

LIST OF ELIMINATIONS COMPARED TO B1, FC344409

- GARGAN, Angela *POLICE* (016593453 Elimination palms only)
- PINCHAM, Andrew *POLICE* (014165252 Elimination palms only)
- GODARD, Christopher *POLICE* (014170166 Elimination palms only)
- GIORDANO, Frank *POLICE* (005639903 Elimination palms only)
- HEWENS, Richard *POLICE* (015011255 Elimination palms only)
- LINDLEY, Dean *POLICE* (014652384 Elimination palms only)
- SHOOBRIDGE, Leigh *POLICE* (014560308 Elimination palms only)
- THOMPSON, Barry *POLICE* (011034724 Elimination palms only)
- VAGG, Marcia (Elimination palms only)
- IRVIN, Daryl (Elimination palms only)
- ROSE, Ian (PHOTOCOPY of Elimination palms only originals returned 17/3/1998)
- BULLEY, Asha (PHOTOCOPY of Elimination palms only originals returned 17/3/1998)
- LIONG, Tsin Ching (PHOTOCOPY of Elimination palms only originals returned 17/3/1998)

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