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**From:** Michele Franco (NSW Health Pathology) <[REDACTED]>  
**Sent:** Monday, 1 May 2023 1:13 PM  
**To:** Isabella Jiang  
**Cc:** Jacqueline Krynda; Kate Lockery  
**Subject:** RE: Special Commission of Inquiry into LGBTIQ hate crimes (re: Crispin Dye) Final photo

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Dear Isabella,

Thanks for your update and advice.

The hairs recovered from Mr Dye's shirt will be microscopically examined to see if they are suitable for DNA testing.

When the fingerprint expert from Police (Sim TE) attended FASS and examined the white card, she advised what portion could be removed for DNA testing as this portion would not be suitable for fingerprint testing. I now **seek permission to remove the specified portion for DNA testing.**

To answer your other question, I have no objection for the police taking the yellow post-it note. Would you like to wait until the DNA testing yields some results and then it might be more practical to give the police both exhibits (white card and the yellow post-it note) at the same time?

I made some enquiries with the New Zealand Lab, called 'ESR' (Institute of Environmental Science and Research), and they have given me an indication of the approximate cost of testing, although a proper quote would need to be obtained by the commission. For two samples, the mixed profile from the outside pocket of the jeans and the sample for the shirt from Mr Dye (to be used as a reference sample in order to deduce the profile from the jeans) [REDACTED] The time taken for testing is about 6 weeks, although this depends on the ESR lab's workload at the time. They could perform testing in 4 weeks for an additional fee and these samples would get priority. I am not sure how the samples would be sent over, perhaps a sample of the stain could be sent via a courier and obviously this would be an extra cost. I could assist with discussing any technical details with the ESR lab and I can have the samples ready for despatch with a day's notice.

#### GED match question

In order to use GED match a further type of DNA testing would need to be firstly undertaken. Although, it would seem practical to utilise our local and national databases firstly before any sample is submitted to GED match. This is currently the recommended best practise for dealing with samples of unknown origin. Once a more complete profile is obtained, possibly by utilising MiniFiler testing, a further 11 markers may be obtained. Therefore, an increase in markers (to a potential 29) will increase the possibility of searching international databases and a conducting more extensive search of our current database for a familial match. Another difficulty with using GED match is that the unknown profile that we have obtained originates from more than one contributor, which makes it a complex sample for testing using investigative genetic genealogy.

Could you please contact me if you would like to discuss the case further or require clarification.

Kind regards,  
Michele

**Michele Franco**  
Group Manager, **Evidence Recovery Unit, Forensic Biology/DNA  
Forensic & Analytical Science Service**