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S.No.	Product / Material of Test	Specific Test Performed	Test Method Specification against which tests are performed	Range of Testing / Limits of Detection
I.	PHYSICS			
1.	Soil	Physical, Microscopic, Particle size distribution, Fluorescence studies, density, elemental analysis, mineralogical studies	As per methods described in FAP 133	Comparative analysis only
2.	Paint	Physical, physical matching, microscopic, reaction to solvents, pigments, binders	As per methods described in FAP 133	Comparative analysis only
3.	Glass	Physical matching, microscopic studies, fluorescence study, density, refractive index, elemental analysis	As per methods described in FAP 133	Comparative analysis only
4 A	Foot prints	Type of print, dimensions, top line of the pad, inner margin of the foot, outer margin of the foot, distance between toe and little finger, crease marks, peculiarities if any	As per methods described in FAP 133	Comparative analysis only
4 B	Footwear Prints	Type of print, dimensions, shape and size, design, manufacturing characteristics	As per methods described in FAP 133	Comparative analysis only
4 C	Tyre Prints	Type of print, width of print, tread pattern, wear & tear characteristics, stone holding, chunk outs	As per methods described in FAP 133	Comparative analysis only

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S.No.	Product / Material of Test	Specific Test Performed	Test Method Specification against which tests are performed	Range of Testing / Limits of Detection
5.	Counterfeit Currency Notes	Visual, stereo microscopic, transmitted light, fluorescence study	As per methods described in FAP 133	Comparative analysis only
6.	Tool Marks (Impression/ Striated/ Repetitive)	Microscopic	As per methods described in FAP 133	Comparative analysis only
7.	Restoration of Erased Numbers on Vehicles and Firearms	Visual Photographic Chemical	As per methods described in FAP 133	Identification only
8.	Spurious Articles	Visual, microscopic, instrumental, fluorescence study	As per methods described in FAP 133	Comparative analysis only
II.	BALLISTICS			
1.	Firearms	 a) To determine whether the firearm is standard make or not through physical examination. b) Test for working condition. c) Detection of anions and cations in gunshot residue by chemical examination d) To detect erased numbers by chemical etching method. 	As per methods described in FAP131	Comparative analysis only

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2.	Ammunition: (Cartridge, Cartridge case, bullet, pellets and wads).	 a) To determine whether the items are standard make or not, through physical examination. b) Detection of anions and cations in gunshot residue by chemical examination. c) To determine whether the cartridge cases and bullets fired from suspected firearm or not, by microscopic examination. 	As per methods described in FAP131.	Comparative analysis only
3.	Clothes, Photographs and skin pieces and other affected objects.	a) To determine whether the holes are firearm holes or not, by physical examination.b) Detection of lead, copper and cations & anions of gunshot residue by chemical examination.	As per methods described in FAP131.	Comparative analysis only
III.	FORENSIC ELEC	TRONIC INVESTIGATION(Con	nputer Forensic)	
1.	Desktop Computers	Physical examination: Examination of Storage Media/contents through Forensic	As per methods described in FAP 121	Comparative analysis / Recovery / Identification
 3. 	Laptop Computers	work station includes hardware and software e.g. Encase, Access Data Tool Kit etc. (Identifying		
4.	Note Book Computers	make, model, s. no. capacity, working condition, retrieval of data from active, deleted, slack,		
**	Computer Hard Disks	clusters; comparing with the control data, presenting new data if any, authenticating the digital data)		

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5.	Removable Storage Media viz., - Floppy disks - Zip disks - ZAZ disks - Flash Memory - Magnetic tapes - Smart cards - Digital Camera	Physical examination: Examination of Removable Storage Media/contents through Forensic work station includes hardware and software e.g. Encase, Access Data Tool Kit etc. (Identifying make, model, s. no. capacity, working condition, retrieval of data from active, deleted, slack; comparing with the control data, presenting new data if any, authenticating the digital data)	As per methods described in FAP 121		arative analysis / ery / Identification		
6.	Mobile Phones - Phone memory - SIM Card - MMC	Physical examination: Examination of Storage Media/contents through UFED, SIM Detective, etc. (Identifying make, model, s. no. capacity, working condition, retrieval of data from Phone memory, SIM Card and MMC; comparing with the control data, presenting new data if any, authenticating the digital data)	As per methods described in FAP 121		arative analysis / ery / Identification		
7.	Printers and Scanners	Physical examination software analysis (working condition examining the compatibility with the suspect PC and Suspect Hard copy)	As per methods described in l 121		arative analysis / ery / Identification		

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IV.	POLYGRAPH (LI	IE DETECTOR)		
1.	Suspects, Witness, Complainants, Victim, Accused.	Lie Detection: Normal run, Pre test run, MGQT-I, II & III, Repeat MGQT, Card test, Post test	As per methods described in FAP 123 Page No. 1 – 38	Verification of statements for veracity only
V.	BIOLOGY			
1.	Hair	Physical Macroscopic Microscopic	As per methods described in FAP 101	Comparative analysis only
2.	Fibres	Macroscopic Microscopic, Staining, Solubility, Burning, Flotation	As per methods described in FAP 101	Comparative analysis only
3.	Diatoms	Microscopic	As per methods described in FAP 101	Observation for the presence of Diatoms in bone marrow and other internal organs
4.	Plant materials (leaves, wood, etc)	Macroscopic Microscopic	As per methods described in FAP 101	Comparative analysis only
5.	Foodstuffs	Macroscopic Microscopic General food tests	As per methods described in FAP 101	Comparative analysis only

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S.No.	Product / Material of Test	Specific Test Performed	Test Method Specification against which tests are performed	Range of Testing / Limits of Detection
6.	Insects & Maggots	Entomological Macroscopic Microscopic	As per methods described in FAP 101	Comparative analysis only
7.	Skull and photographs	Superimposition, Craniometry	As per methods described in FAP 102	Comparative analysis only
VI.	DNA FINGER PR	INTING		
1.	Whole blood Bloodstains Semen and	Identification by DNA profiling through the following steps:	As per Methods in FAP103	
	Seminal stains, Vaginal swabs, Bone marrow,	Isolation of DNA (procedure vary from specimen to specimen)	Organic Extraction (Phenol Chloroform Method)	Qualitative
	Teeth with pulp, Hair with root	Quantification of DNA	UV Spectrophotometric Method	Qualitative
	& Foetal tissues, Other body tissues	Quality check	Submarine mini gel electrophoresis Method	Qualitative
	ussues	Purification of DNA	Nanosep Method	Qualitative
		PCR Amplification	Using Primer sets	Qualitative
		Autosomal STR Analysis on ABI 3500 Genetic Analyzer (Identifiler and Profiler kits from ABI)	GeneScan and Genotyper Methods	Qualitative

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S.No.	Product / Material of Test	Specific Test Performed	Test Method Specification against which tests are performed	Range of Testing / Limits of Detection
VII.	SEROLOGY			
1.	Whole blood	Determination of Blood group by A-B-O and Rh system by Biochemical, Immunological methods	As per methods described in FAP 104	Comparative analysis only
2.	Dried or fresh blood stains / Blood stains	Physical examination (Sample preparation), Biochemical tests (Detection of blood in stains), immunological & Microscopic tests (Confirmation of blood in stains, Blood grouping)	As per methods described in FAP 104	Comparative analysis only
3.	Semen / Seminal stains	Physical examination (Sample preparation), Biochemical tests (Detection of semen), Microscopic examination (identification of spermatozoa), Immunological test (identification of origin of species, blood grouping of seminal stains from secretor individuals)	As per methods described in FAP 104	Comparative analysis only
4.	Saliva stains	Physical examination (Sample preparation), Biochemical tests [Detection of alpha Amylase (Ptyalin)], Immunological & Microscopic tests (Detection of origin of species, blood grouping of saliva stains for A-B-O typing).	As per methods described in FAP 104	Comparative analysis only

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5.	Urine stains	Physical examination, Biochemical tests (Detection of urine)	As per methods described in FAP 104	Comparative analysis only
6.	Sweat stains	Physical examination, Biochemical tests (Detection of urea) Immunological & Microscopic tests (Detection of origin of species, blood grouping of sweat stains for A-B-O typing)	As per methods described in FAP 104	Comparative analysis only
7.	Faecal stains	Biochemical & Microscopic examination (Detection of faecal matter)	As per methods described in FAP 104	Comparative analysis only
8.	Tissues	Immunological, Microscopic	As per methods described in FAP 104	Comparative analysis only
9.	Bones and Teeth	Immunological, Microscopic	As per methods described in FAP 104	Comparative analysis only

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			performed	

VIII. QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS

1.	Questioned	Visual examination	As per methods described in FAP	Comparative analysis
	Documents:		122	only
	Writings/	(General Characteristics:		

Signatures/ Movement, Line Quality, Skill, Initials, Speed, Alignment, Slant, Alterations/ Spacing, Size & relative Additions/ proportion etc.)

insertions,

Erasures/ Individual Characteristics: obliteration, (Commencement, Finish,

Invisible Connecting strokes, Execution of

writings, loops, Impulse etc.,)

Indented

writings, Instrumental Methods: Stamp/seal (Stereomicroscope, VSC,

impressions, Poliview, ESDA, (embossing/ Transmitted/Oblique) embossed

materials) Typewriting/ Cyclostyle copies/ printed matter. Paper, Ink, Torn documents,

Charred documents, Photostat /Fax/ Carbon copies.

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IX.	CHEMISTRY						
1.	Petroleum products.	Physical(Colour, Appearance)	As per methods described in Fa	AP Qualit analys	ative / Quantitative is		
	a) Motor Spirit (Gasoline)	Density Distillation		0.710- 0 - 100	0.770 gm/cc 0ml		
	b) High Speed Diesel (HSD)	Physical (Colour, Appearance) Density Distillation Flash point Kinematic viscosity at 40 oC		0.820- 0 - 100 0 -200 2 - 5 (oC		
	c) Kerosene Oil	Density Distillation Flash point		0.800- 0 - 100 0 -200			
	d) Lubricating Oils	Physical(Colour, Appearance) Kinematic viscosity at 40 °C		2 - 5 (CST		

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As per Methods described in FAP

Explosive

Substances

remnants
b) Defused
Explosives
c) Components of
Explosives

a)Post Explosion HPLC

Chemical

GC-MS

TLC

2.

Laboratory

Qualitative Analysis

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3.	Burnt materials, (cases of dowry deaths, arson, fire accidents etc.,)	Marquis Test and GC for detection of inflammable materials	As per methods described in FAP 111	Qualitative analysis
4.	Corrosive Acids	Litmus Test pH Test for Anions	As per methods described in FAP 111	Qualitative analysis
5.	Miscellaneous cases (spurious detergents, powders, soft drinks etc.)	Colour tests: TLC, HPLC GC, GC-MS UV-VIS and FTIR Spectrophotometer	As per methods described in FAP 111	Qualitative analysis
X.	NARCOTICS			
1.	Opium, Morphine, Heroin, Codeine, Thebaine	Qualitative Identification	FAP 112, Issue2, Revision B 1.1 to 1.3.3.4	NA
		Macroscopy Microscopy Colour Test TLC	1.3.1.4(a) 1.3.1.4(b) 1.3.2.4 1.3.2.4	
		Derivative UV-VIS Spec. GC GC-MS HPLC	1.3.3.4	

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2.	Cannabis,	Qualitative Identification	FAP 112,	NA
	Cannabis plant,		Issue2, Revision B	
	Medicinal cannabis		2.1 to 2.3.3.4	
		Macroscopy	2.3.1.4(a)	
		Microscopy	2.3.1.4(b)	
		Colour Test	2.3.2.4	
		TLC	2.3.2.4	
		GC	2.3.3.4	
		HPLC	2.3.3.4	
3.	Cocaine	Qualitative Identification	FAP 112,	NA
••	Coca leaf	Quantum ve Tuenameumon	Issue2, Revision B	1111
	Coca icai		3.1 to 3.3.3.4	
		Macroscopy	3.3.1.4(a)	
		Microscopy	3.3.1.4(b)	
		Colour Test	3.3.2.4	
		TLC	3.3.2.4	
		GC	3.3.3.4	
		HPLC		
		UV-VIS Spec.		
		FTIR Spec.		
		GC-MS		

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S.No.	Product / Material of Test	Specific Test Performed	Test Method Specification against which tests are performed	Range of Testing / Limits of Detection
4.	Methaqualone/ Mecloqualone	Qualitative Identification	FAP 112, Issue 2, Revision B 4.1 to 4.3.3.4	NA
		Macroscopy Microscopy Colour Test TLC	4.3.1.4(a) 4.3.1.4(b) 4.3.2.4 4.3.2.4	
		GC HPLC FTIR Spec. UV-VIS Spec. GC-MS	4.3.3.4	
5.	Amphetamines / Metha- mphetamines	Qualitative Identification	FAP 112, Issue2, Revision B 5.1 to 5.3.3.4	NA
		Macroscopy Microscopy Colour Test TLC	5.3.1.4(a) 5.3.1.4(b) 5.3.2.4 5.3.2.4	
		UV-VIS Spec. FTIR Spec. GC-MS HPLC	5.3.3.4	

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6.	Benzodiazepines	Qualitative Identification	FAP 112, Issue2, Revision B 6.1 to 6.3.3.4	NA
			0.1 to 0.3.3.4	
		Macroscopy	6.3.1.4(a)	
		Microscopy	6.3.1.4(b)	
		Colour Test	6.3.2.4	
		TLC	6.3.2.4	
		GC	6.3.3.4	
		HPLC	6.3.3.4	
7.	Barbiturates	Qualitative Identification	FAP 112,	NA
			Issue2, Revision B	
			7.1 to 7.3.3.4	
		Macroscopy	7.3.1.4(a)	
		Microscopy	7.3.1.4(b)	
		Colour Test	7.3.2.4	
		TLC	7.3.2.4	
		GC	7.3.3.4	
		HPLC	7.3.3.4	
8.	Toddy and toddy	Identification of alcohol,	FAP 112,	NA
	adulterants /	Chloral Hydrate,	Issue2, Revision B	
	intoxicants	Diazepam,	9.1 to 9.3.3.4	
		Alprazolam and other ingredients		

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S.No.	Product / Material of Test	Specific Test Performed	Test Method Specification against which tests are performed	Range of Testing / Limits of Detection
9.	Liquor (IMFL Illicit Liquor	Identification and Quantification of ethanol Detection of Denaturants	FAP 112, Issue2, Revision B 10.3.2.4	0.0005ml/ml
Х.	TOXICOLOGY			
1.	Visceral material (stomach and intestine with contents, liver, spleen, kidney, lungs, brain, heart, etc.)	(Colour, TLC, HPLC, GC, GC-MS, FT-IR, HPTLC for detection of poisons Phorate, Quinolphos, Monocrotophos, Dichlorovos, Chloropyriphos, Phosphamidan, Endosulfan, Parathion, Malathion, Carbamate, Carbofuran etc., and drugs.	As per methods described in FAP 113	NA
2.	Body fluids, Blood & urine	Estimation of Alcohol in blood	As per methods described in FAP 113	NA
3.	Remnants/ control of the poisons/drugs as such or associated with various matrices	Colour, TLC, HPLC, GC, GC-MS, FT-IR, HPTLC for detection of poisons and drugs.	As per methods described in FAP 113	NA