



# Time to Rethink Dusts

David A. Stoney and Paul L. Stoney

Stoney Forensic, Inc.

14101-G Willard Road, Chantilly, VA 20151

# Traditional Focus of Forensic Particle Trace Evidence

- Comparative analysis in individual cases
- Target particle types (fibers, glass, paint... )  
(as opposed to all that are present)

# Traditional Focus of Forensic Particle Trace Evidence

- Comparative analysis in individual cases
- Target particle types (fibers, glass, paint... )  
(as opposed to all that are present)

Good, necessary and appropriate

# Traditional Focus of Forensic Particle Trace Evidence

- Comparative analysis in individual cases
- Target particle types (fibers, glass, paint... )  
(as opposed to all that are present)

Good, necessary and appropriate,

**... but it *has* limited our perspective**

# Motivations to Rethink

# Motivations to Rethink

Fundamental limitations on probative value of trace evidence

# Motivations to Rethink

Fundamental limitations on probative value of trace evidence

- Traces from mass-produced, manufactured materials

# Motivations to Rethink

Fundamental limitations on probative value of trace evidence

- Traces from mass-produced, manufactured materials
- Limitations to class associations



# Motivations to Rethink

Fundamental limitations on probative value of trace evidence

- Traces from mass-produced, manufactured materials
- Limitations to class associations
- Strength of association?
  - database
  - standard method
  - what's the relevant population?
  - our focus is on rare events (outliers)

# Individuality Uncertainty Principle in Forensic Science

The smaller the frequency, the larger the population we need to estimate it.

Our population is small, with uncertain, heterogeneous composition.

We cannot test or reliably predict frequencies of these rare events.

# Individuality Uncertainty Principle in Forensic Science

Our *provable* probabilities will be much, much more common than either our good science or common sense would allow.

Conundrum:

decreasing reliability of frequency estimates  
with increasing evidential value

# More Motivations to Rethink

# More Motivations to Rethink

## Changes in forensic science practice

# More Motivations to Rethink

## Changes in forensic science practice

- Technical progress

# More Motivations to Rethink

## Changes in forensic science practice

- Technical progress
  - Computer-assisted analytical methods

# More Motivations to Rethink

## Changes in forensic science practice

- Technical progress
  - Computer-assisted analytical methods
  - Data processing capabilities



# More Motivations to Rethink

## Changes in forensic science practice

- Technical progress
  - Computer-assisted analytical methods
  - Data processing capabilities

Roux, Claude, et al. “Forensic Science in the 21st Century: Will Trace Evidence Ever Reach the Next Level?,” Trace Evidence Symposium, Clearwater Beach, FL, June 16, 2007

# More Motivations to Rethink

## Changes in forensic science practice

- Professional changes
  - Standardization of methods, routine analyses
  - Increased specialization
  - Reduction of subjective elements
  - Accreditations and certifications
  - Pressure to get more "scientific" or more like other sciences & professions

# More Motivations to Rethink

## Changes in forensic science practice

- Professional changes
  - Standardization of methods, routine analyses
  - Increased specialization
  - Reduction of subjective elements
  - Accreditations and certifications
  - Get more "scientific" or more like other sciences & professions
- Greater community interest
  - scientists, legal community, public

# Clues to Guide a New Approach

With respect to interpretations

- limitation of class association
- case-specific systematic variations that cannot be controlled
- individuality uncertainty principle

# Clues to Guide a New Approach

With respect to interpretations

- limitation of class association
- case-specific systematic variations that cannot be controlled
- individuality uncertainty principle
- compellingly strong evidential value for
  - cases with multiple-transfer evidence
  - cases with many-layered paints

# Clues to Guide a New Approach

With respect to soil analysis

- issues and approaches addressing combinations of small particles
- arising from a mixture of stochastic and deterministic processes

# Clues to Guide a New Approach

With respect to DNA analysis

accepted theory and methodology for  
calculation of joint probabilities

# Clues to Guide a New Approach

With respect to DNA analysis

accepted theory and methodology for  
calculation of joint probabilities

for a set of *modestly rare* occurrences



# Clues to Guide a New Approach

With respect to DNA analysis

accepted theory and methodology for  
calculation of joint probabilities

for a set of *modestly rare* occurrences

where reliable bounds can be set on both  
individual frequencies and correlations

# Clues to Guide a New Approach

Multiple transfers of a set of *moderately rare* particles can:

- break the barrier of “class association”
- address the “individuality uncertainty principle” conundrum as we can measure their frequencies and correlations

# Clues to Guide a New Approach

Multiple transfers of a set of *moderately rare* particles can:

- break the barrier of “class association”
- address the “individuality uncertainty principle” conundrum as we can measure their frequencies and correlations

# Clues to Guide a New Approach

Multiple transfers of a set of *moderately rare* particles can:

- break the barrier of “class association”
- address the “individuality uncertainty principle” conundrum

Where do we get sets of particles?

# Clues to Guide a New Approach

Multiple transfers of a set of *moderately rare* particles can:

- break the barrier of “class association”
- address the “individuality uncertainty principle” conundrum

Where do we get sets of particles?

The reality is: they are always there.

# Very Small Particles are Everywhere

We know “VSP” are there



# Very Small Particles are Everywhere

We know “VSP” are there,  
but we don't usually use them



# Very Small Particles are Everywhere

We know “VSP” are there,  
but we don’t usually use them



- We’re mostly focused on larger, conventional traces



# Very Small Particles are Everywhere

We know “VSP” are there,  
but we don’t usually use them



- We’re mostly focused on larger, conventional traces
  - Exception: GSR particles

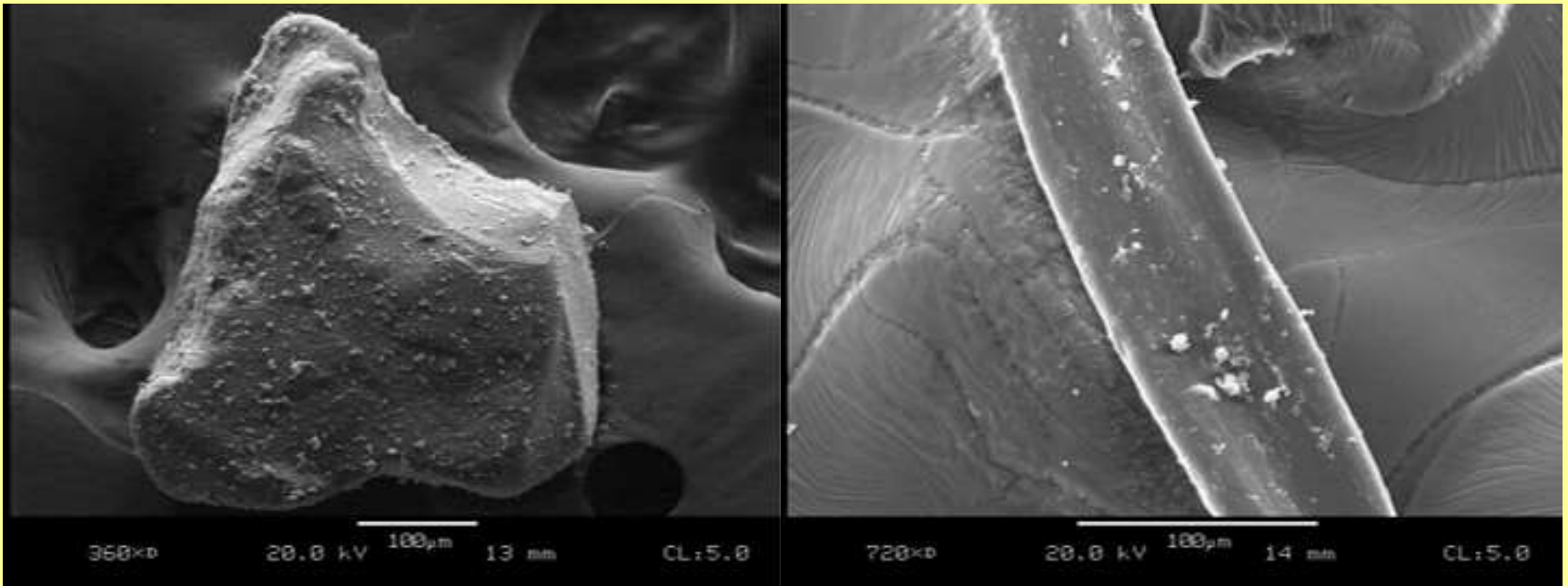
# Very Small Particles are Everywhere

We know “VSP” are there,  
but we don't usually use them

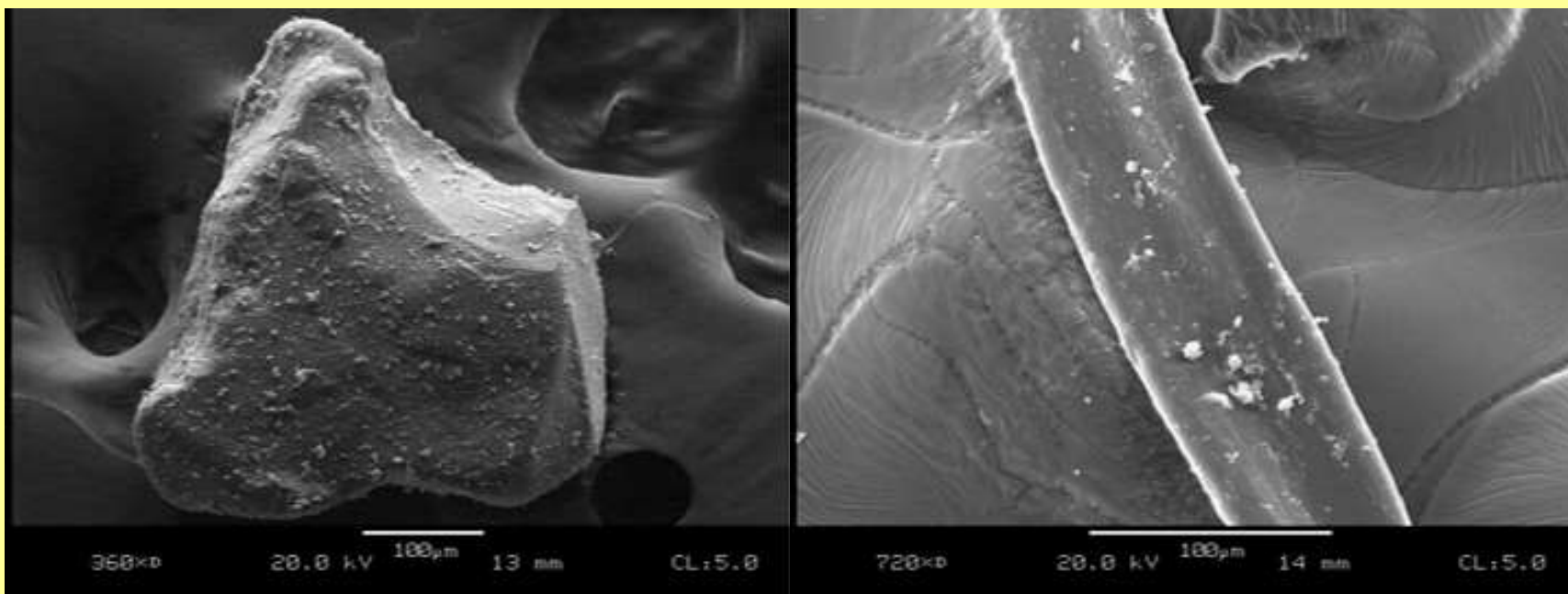


- We're mostly focused on larger, conventional traces
  - Exception: GSR particles
  - Exception: DNA

# The Potential

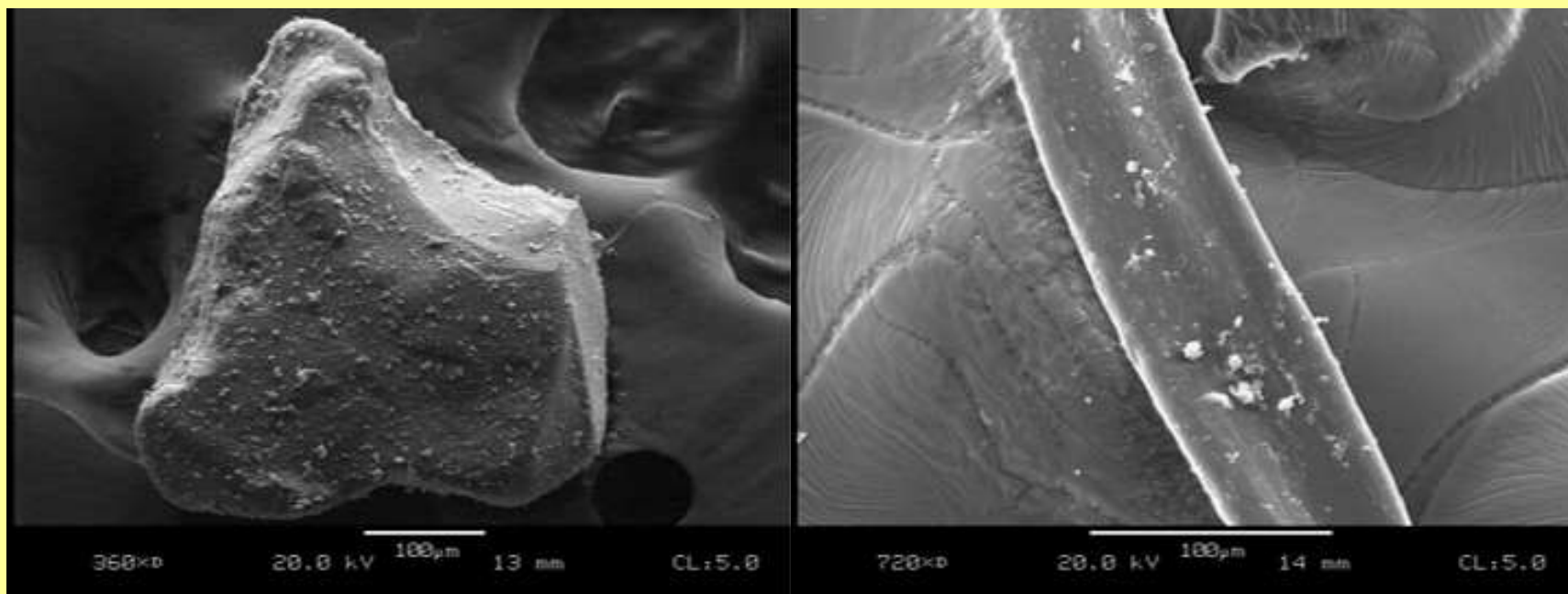


# The Potential



Use fine “piggy-back” particles, on the surface of traditional trace evidence, to test for common source.

# The Potential



Use fine “piggy-back” particles, on the surface of traditional trace evidence, to test for common source. Every case becomes a multiple-transfer case

# The Potential

There is extensive air monitoring and environmental health experience in this area

- Study of respirable or near respirable dusts
- Frequencies of occurrence and local monitoring
- Tracing of airborne pollutants to their source
- Automated analysis methods

# The Potential

There is extensive air monitoring and environmental health experience in this area

- Study of respirable or near respirable dusts
- Frequencies of occurrence and local monitoring
- Tracing of airborne pollutants to their source
- Automated analysis methods

There is also forensic experience in this area

- GSR

# The Potential

It is of revolutionary significance that, when working with complex particle mixtures, co-occurring particles can be used to

- independently and quantitatively test alternative attribution hypotheses
- achieve high levels of individuality that cannot be reached through single-particle frequency estimates



# Fundamentally Different Approach

It differs from:

- looking for a specific target particle based on the case context
- monitoring for specific particle types  
environmental hazards, pollutants, security threats
- tracing the source of pollutants
- determining what is happening at a given site

# Particle Combination Analysis (PCA)

Use of co-occurring particles to independently and quantitatively test alternative attribution hypotheses

# Testing the Approach: Carpet Fibers

Long-term exposures in one place

Very large exposed surface area

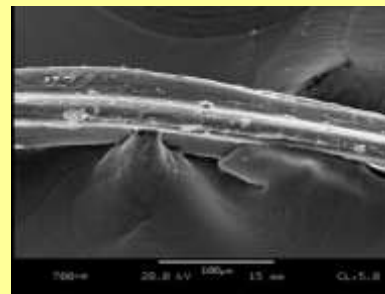
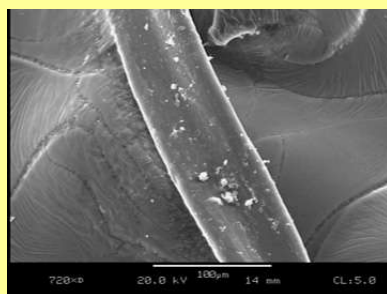
Designed to trap small particles

Indoor environments highly variable

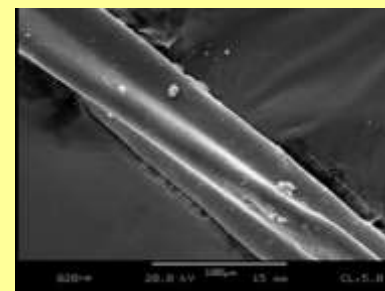
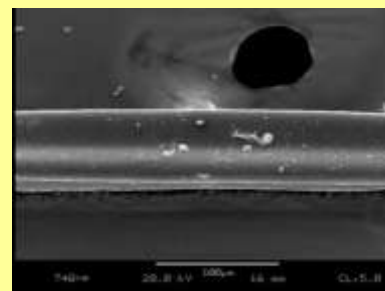
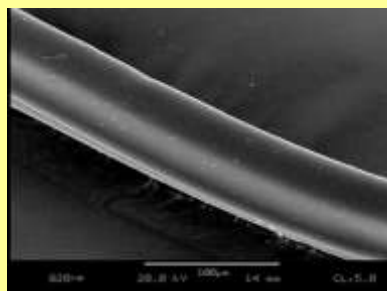
# Testing the Approach: Carpet Fibers

## Method to recover fine particles

Unwashed



Washed

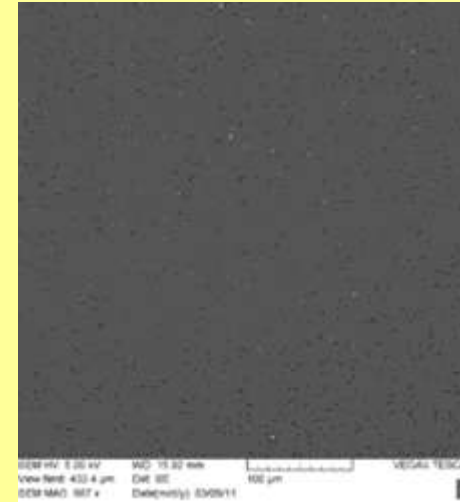
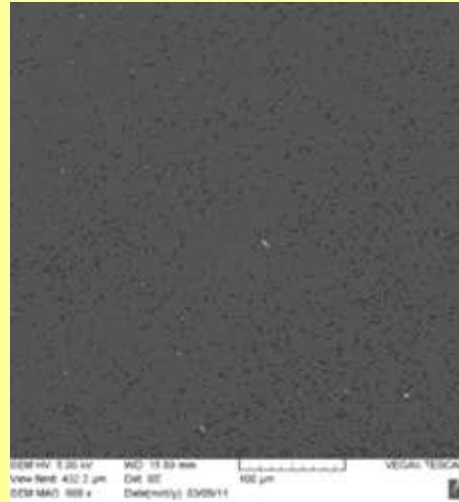
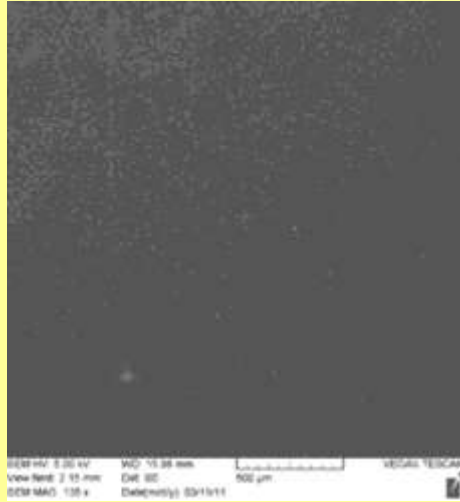


# Method to Recover Fine Particles

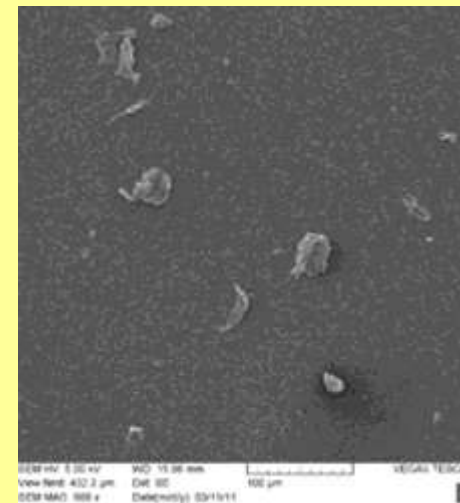
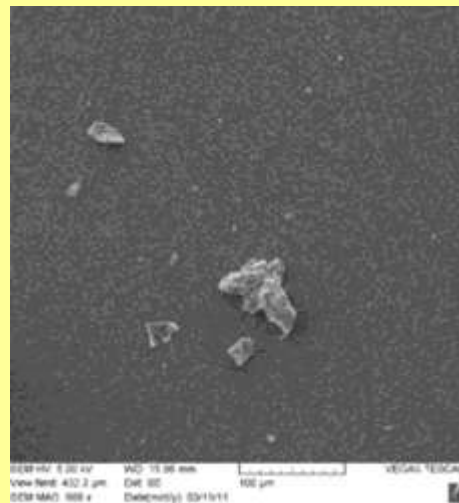
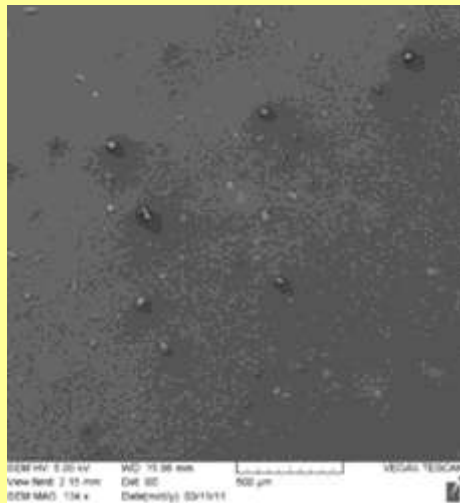
- Clean bench, filtered reagent 95% ethanol
- 0.5mL ethanol + fiber in 1.5 mL micro-centrifuge tube
- Sonication for 10 minutes, fiber removal
- Vacuum filtration using a 0.4 $\mu$ m polycarbonate membrane filter cut to a 5 mm x 5 mm square
- Filter to carbon tape, carbon coating
- Blank process / solvent control

# Recovered Particles Ready for Computer-controlled SEM

**Blank**

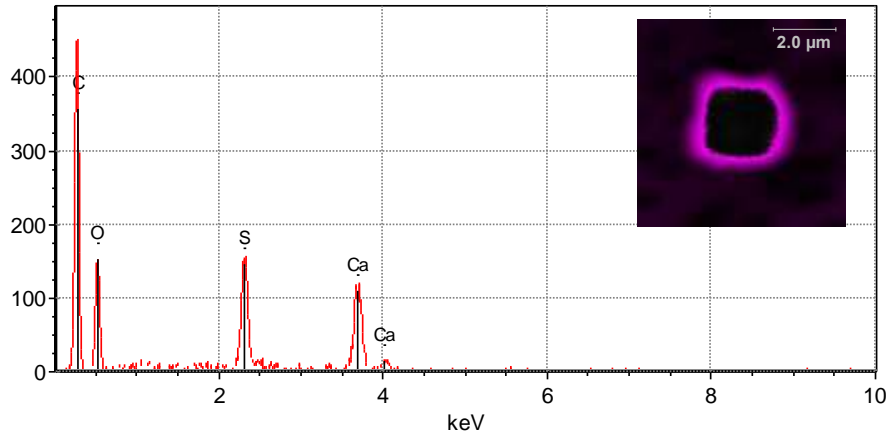


**Sample**

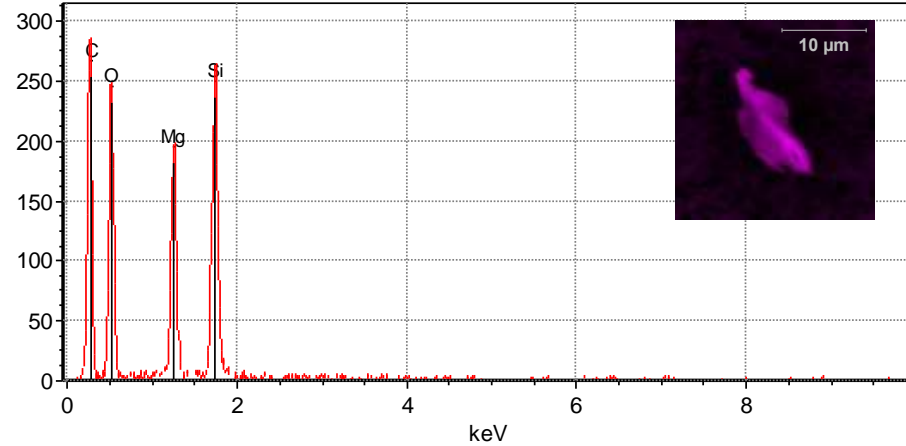


# Example CCSEM Data

client number = W10 part# = 15 psem class = Ca/S project number = LS-11-0021



client number = A1 part# = 1 psem class = Si-rich project number = LS-11-0021



# Research Currently Underway

Within and between item variability

- Sets of 10 fibers (reference carpet)
- Individual fibers (“transferred fiber”)
- Nylon household carpets
- Nylon automobile carpets



# Research Currently Underway

Within and between item variability

- Sets of 10 fibers (reference carpet)
- Individual fibers (“transferred fiber”)
- Nylon household carpets
- Nylon automobile carpets

To be tested: how likely is a measured particle profile to have originated as a randomly selected profile from the reference population

(multinomial distribution with maximum-likelihood estimation and chi-square)



# Stay Tuned

Special Thanks to:

NIJ

Andy Bowen

David Exline

This project was supported in part by Award No. 2010-DN-BX-K244 awarded by the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Justice.



# Time to Rethink Dusts

David A. Stoney and Paul L. Stoney

Stoney Forensic, Inc.

14101-G Willard Road, Chantilly, VA 20151

[david@stoneyforensic.com](mailto:david@stoneyforensic.com)

(References follow)

## Class Limitations on Conventional Trace Evidence Interpretations

Stoney, DA. What Made Us Ever Think We Could Individualize Using Statistics? Journal of the Forensic Science Society, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 197-199, April 1991.

Stoney, DA "Transfer Evidence," In: The Use of Statistics in Forensic Science, CGG Aitken and DA Stoney, Eds., Prentice Hall, New York, pp. 107-138, 1991.

Stoney, DA "Statistical Applications in Trace Evidence," Trace Evidence Symposium, International Symposium on the Forensic Examination of Trace Evidence in Transition, FBI Laboratory Division, San Antonio, TX, June 28, 1996.

Houck, MM, "Statistics and the Tyranny of Numbers," Forensic Science Communications 1(3) October, 1999.

Coons, RD "Use of Statistics in Evaluation of Trace Evidence," Trace Evidence Symposium, Clearwater Beach, FL, August 15, 2007

National Research Council, Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward, National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2009, 161-163,167-170; at page 163, "...there have been no studies to inform judgments about whether environmentally related changes discerned in particular fibers are distinctive enough to reliably individualize their source...".

## Use of Computer Controlled SEM/EDX for Environmental Monitoring

World Health Organization, Hazard Prevention and Control in the Work Environment: Airborne Dust, WHO, Geneva, 1999.

Conner, TL, Norris, GA, Landis, MS and Williams, RW; Individual Particle Analysis of Indoor, Outdoor and Community Samples from the 1998 Baltimore Particulate Matter Study, U.S. EPA, Office of Research and Development, National Exposure Research Laboratory, Human Exposure and Atmospheric Sciences Division Research Triangle Park, NC, 27711. (Also published without figures in Atmospheric Environment 35: 3935-3946, 2001)

Willis, RD, Blanchard, FT and Conner, TL. Guidelines for the Application of SEM/EDX Analytical Techniques to Particulate Matter Samples, National Exposure Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA # 600/R-02/070, September 2002.

Casuccio, GS et al. Characterization of Ambient Particulate Matter Using Electron Microscopy and Raman Spectroscopy Techniques, NETL Conference on PM<sub>2.5</sub> Electric Power Generation, Recent Findings and Implications, Pittsburgh, PA, April 10, 2002.

Engelbrecht, JP, et al., Characterizing Mineral Dusts and Other Aerosols from the Middle East – Part 1: Ambient Sampling, Inhalation Toxicology 21(4):297-326, 2009; and Characterizing Mineral Dusts and Other Aerosols from the Middle East—Part 2: Grab Samples and Re-Suspensions, Inhalation Toxicology 21(4):327-336, 2009.

## Very Small Particle Data Are Already Being Collected

World Health Organization, Hazard Prevention and Control in the Work Environment: Airborne Dust, WHO, Geneva, 1999.

Conner, TL, Norris, GA, Landis, MS and Williams, RW, Individual Particle Analysis of Indoor, Outdoor and Community Samples from the 1998 Baltimore Particulate Matter Study, U.S. EPA, Office of Research and Development, National Exposure Research Laboratory, Human Exposure and Atmospheric Sciences Division Research Triangle Park, NC, 27711, 2001. (Also published without figures in Atmospheric Environment 35: 3935-3946, 2001)

Willis, RD, Blanchard, FT and Conner, TL, Guidelines for the Application of SEM/EDX Analytical Techniques to Particulate Matter Samples, National Exposure Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA # 600/R-02/070, September 2002.

Velasco P, Characterization of Ambient PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in California, California Environmental Protection Agency Air Resources Board. Sacramento, CA, 2005.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Guideline on Speciated Particulate Monitoring; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: Research Triangle Park, NC, 1998

## Very Small Particle Data Are Already Being Collected (continued)

Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) Speciation Guidance (Final Draft); U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: Research Triangle Park, NC, 1999.

Thurston GD, Ito K, Mar T, Christensen WF, Eatough DJ, Henry RC, Kim E, Laden F, Lall R, Larson TV, Liu H, Neas L, Pinto J, Stölzel M, Suh H, Hopke PK. Workgroup report: workshop on source apportionment of particulate matter health effects-intercomparison of results and implications. Environ Health Perspect. 2005 Dec; 113(12):1768-74.

Baumann, K.; Jayanty, RKM, Flanagan, JB. Fine Particulate Matter Source Apportionment for the Chemical Speciation Trends Network Site at Birmingham, AL. J. Air & Waste Manage. Assoc. 58:27-44. 2008

Maykut, NN, Lewtas, J., Kim, E., Larson, TV. Source Apportionment of PM<sub>2.5</sub> at an Urban IMPROVE Site in Seattle WA. Environ. Sci. Technol. 37:5135-5142. 2003

Hwang, I. and Philip K. Hopke, Comparison of source apportionments of fine particulate matter at two San Jose Speciation Trends Network sites. J. Air & Waste Manage. Assoc. 56:1287–1300, 2006.

## Very Small Particle Data Are Already Being Collected (continued)

- Zhou, L. Hopke, P.K.Zhao, W.X. Source Apportionment of Airborne Particulate Matter for the Speciation Trends Network Site in Cleveland, OH. J. Air & Waste Manage. Assoc.59:321-331. 2009.
- N. Upadhyay, A. Clements, M. Fraser, P. Herches, Chemical Speciation of PM2.5 and PM10 in South Phoenix, AZ. J. Air & Waste Manage. Assoc. 61:302-310, 2011.
- Utsunomiya, J., Jensenm K.A., Keeler, G.J., Ewing, R.C. Direct Identification of Trace Metals in Fine and Ultrafine Particles in the Detroit Urban Atmosphere. Environ. Sci. Technol. 37:5135-5142, 2003



## Source Attribution of Fine Dusts (Examples)

Brown, RS, Millette, JR, and Mount MD. Application of Scanning Electron Microscopy for Pollution Particle Source Determination in Residential Dust and Soil. *Scanning* 17(5):302-305, 1995.

Hopen, T J and Millette, J.R. Microscopical Characterization of IAQ Dust Particles, in Proceedings of Engineering Solutions to Indoor Air Quality Problems, VIP.51, Air & Waste Management Association, pp. 437-444, 1995.

Lioy, PJ, Freeman, NCG and Millette, JR., Dust: A Metric for Use in Residential and Building Exposure Assessment and Source Characterization, *Environmental Health Perspectives*, Vol. 110, No. 1, 969-983, 2002.

Millette, JR, Boltin, R, Few, P and Turner, Jr., W. Microscopical Studies of World Trade Center Disaster Dust Particles", *Microscope*, 50(1): 29-35, 2002.

Lioy, PJ et al. Characterization of the Dust/Smoke Aerosol that Settled East of the World Trade Center (WTC) in Lower Manhattan after the Collapse of the WTC 11 September 2001, *Environmental Health Perspectives*, Vol. 110, No. 7, 703-714, July 2002.

Yiin, L-M et al. Comparisons of the Dust/Smoke Particulate that Settled Inside the Surrounding Buildings and Outside on the Streets of Southern New York City after the Collapse of the World Trade Center, September 11, 2001, *Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association*, 54:515-528, 2004.

## Highly Variable Local Indoor Environment

Morawska, L and Salthammer, T, eds., Indoor Environment: Airborne Particles and Settled Dust, Wiley, 2004.

Petraco, NDK; Petraco, N; Heummer, CL; Eng, M; and Sekadat, K., “The Statistical Significance of Household Dust Specimens,” Proceedings of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Vol. 17, 2011, p.102.

Millette, J.R., Lioy, P.J., Wietfeldt, J., Hopen, T.J., Gipp, M., Padden, T., Singsank, C., and Lepow, J., “A Microscopical Study of the General Composition of Household Dirt”, Microscope, 51(4): 201-207, 2003.

Millette, J.R., “Early Studies Characterizing Household Dirt”, Microscope, 49(4): 201-208, 2001.

Grieve, M and Robertson, J. Forensic Examination of Fibers, 2nd edition, London: Taylor and Francis, Ltd., 1999.