

# Microgram

## Bulletin

Published by:  
The Drug Enforcement Administration  
Office of Forensic Sciences  
Washington, DC 20537

The U.S. Attorney General has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by the Department of Justice. Information, instructions, and disclaimers are published in the January issues.

- MARCH 2006 -

- INTELLIGENCE ALERT -

### HEROIN - FENTANYL MIXTURES IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

The DEA North Central Laboratory (Chicago, Illinois) recently received two exhibits of small paper bindles containing a medium brown, finely divided powder, suspected heroin (see Photo 1). Unusually, the bindles were crafted from Ohio state lottery number selection forms. The exhibits were obtained in Cleveland as part of an ongoing investigation by the DEA Cleveland Resident Office, the Summit County Sheriff's Department, and the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification. The first exhibit consisted of 15 bindles and contained in total 0.32 grams of powder, whereas the second exhibit consisted of 50 bindles and contained in total 1.2 grams of powder; individual bindles contained from 16 to 31 milligrams of powder. Analysis by GC, GC/MS, and IR identified a mixture of benzocaine,



Photo 1

diphenhydramine, procaine, acetylcodeine, mono-acetylmorphine, heroin, fentanyl, and lactose. The heroin quantitations in the two exhibits were 8.1 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively (both calculated as the hydrochloride salt). The fentanyl levels were not formally quantitated, but were estimated to be approximately 5 and 4 percent, respectively. This was the third submission of heroin - fentanyl mixtures to the North Central Laboratory since January 2005.

[Editor's Notes: The levels of fentanyl in these exhibits are unusually high. According to the analyst, approximately 10 recent drug overdose deaths in the Chicago, Illinois area were possibly due to similar heroin - fentanyl mixtures (not confirmed, pending autopsy results).]

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**- INTELLIGENCE ALERT -**

**ECSTASY TABLETS CONTAINING CAFFEINE, MDMA, AND KETAMINE,  
OR CAFFEINE, MDMA, AND METHAMPHETAMINE,  
IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA**

The Oakland Police Department Crime Laboratory (California) recently received a polydrug submission including marijuana, cocaine base, and six blue tablets with a "thumbs up" logo, suspected MDMA (see Photo 2). The exhibits were seized in Oakland by the Oakland Police Department pursuant to a reckless driving arrest. The tablets were round, 9 millimeters diameter x 4 millimeters thickness, and weighed approximately 310 milligrams each. Analysis by GC/MS indicated a mixture of caffeine, MDMA, and ketamine (not formally quantitated, but in an approximate 10 : 9 : 1 ratio). This is the first submission of mixed caffeine/MDMA/ketamine tablets to the laboratory. However, the laboratory has previously received several separate submissions of yellow "thumbs-up" logo tablets (8 millimeters diameter x 5 millimeters thickness, and also approximately 310 milligrams each) that GC/MS analysis indicated contained caffeine, MDMA, and methamphetamine (in an approximate 11 : 8 : 1 ratio; see Photo 3).



**Photo 2**

[Editor's Note: Subsequent to the initial submission of this Intelligence Alert, the laboratory received a plastic bag containing 24 of the blue caffeine/MDMA/ketamine tablets and 13 of the yellow caffeine/MDMA/methamphetamine tablets (no further details). The analyst in this case also suggested that the logo could be viewed as a "thumbs-down" logo. It has also been (less commonly) referred to as the "hitchhiker" logo.]



**Photo 3**

**- INTELLIGENCE ALERT -**

**ECSTASY TABLETS CONTAINING ASPIRIN AND MDA  
IN FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA**

The Broward Sheriff's Office Crime Laboratory (Fort Lauderdale, Florida) recently received 200 blue tablets with a heart logo, suspected MDMA (see Photo 4). The tablets were seized by the Fort Lauderdale Police pursuant to a traffic stop in Fort Lauderdale. Analysis of the tablets (total net mass 50.28 grams) by GC/MS, however, indicated not MDMA but rather aspirin and 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), the latter possibly as the acetate salt. A secondary analysis following derivatization with heptafluorobutyric anhydride (HFBA) confirmed MDA. The tablets were not formally quantitated, but were estimated to contain between 15 and 50 milligrams of MDA each. The laboratory has seen these same tablets on several previous occasions, but this was the largest submission of them to date.



**Photo 4**

[Editor's Notes: According to the analyst, the "acetate salt" was likely an artifact resulting from the presence of aspirin (however, N-acetyl-MDA was *not* identified). The analyst also suggested that the "heart" logo was a special marketing tactic, as the various submissions of these tablets occurred around Valentine's Day.]

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**- INTELLIGENCE ALERT -**

**COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE EMBEDDED ON PLASTIC  
IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

The DEA Mid-Atlantic Laboratory (Largo, Maryland) recently received a large number of plastic strips (not counted) with a brown substance either embedded into or affixed onto them, suspected heroin (see Photo 5). The strips were mailed from Trinidad, and were seized by U.S. Customs personnel in Baltimore. The strips (total net mass 405.6 grams) were of varying sizes, the largest being approximately 4 x 8 inches and the smallest being approximately 0.5 x 3 inches. Some of the strips were partially packaged in incense packaging, but most were loose in the box, and the mailing information did not mention incense. Analysis by GC, IR, and GC/MS, however, indicated not heroin but rather 43 percent



**Photo 5**

cocaine hydrochloride, adulterated with phenacetin (the quantitation value is relative to the total weight of the strips (including the plastic)). According to the analyst, this was the first such submission to the Mid-Atlantic Laboratory.

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**- INTELLIGENCE BRIEF -**

**FRESH KHAT SEIZED NEAR EDINBURGH, OHIO**

The Ohio State Highway Patrol Crime Laboratory (Columbus) recently received 195 leaf wrapped bundles of plant material, suspected khat (see Photo 6). The exhibits were being transported in two cargo duffels, and were seized by the Ohio State Highway Patrol/Ravenna Patrol Post pursuant to a traffic stop on Interstate 76 near Edinburgh, Ohio. The plant material (total net mass 17.1 kilograms) was put on ice by the seizing officers, and then frozen upon arrival at the laboratory, to minimize the conversion of cathinone to cathine prior to analysis. Following thawing and standard acid/base workup, analysis by GC/FID and GC/MS identified cathinone and cathine (not quantitated), confirming khat. The laboratory has previously received seizures of fresh khat, which were believed to be intended for local communities of expatriates from the eastern horn area of Africa. Intelligence indicated that this shipment was enroute to the Columbus area.



**Photo 6**

**- INTELLIGENCE BRIEF -**

**VERY LARGE SEIZURE OF KETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE  
AT THE BLAINE, WASHINGTON POE**

The DEA Western Laboratory (San Francisco, California) recently received 50 packages of a fine, white, crystalline material, suspected ephedrine (see Photo 7). The packages were seized by Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel at the Blaine, Washington POE, from inside the doors of a tractor-trailer arriving from Canada (further details not provided). Each package consisted of a large clear zip lock bag with clear tape around it, a FoodSaver bag, enclosing two smaller clear plastic baggies each containing the crystalline material (total net mass 49.68 kilograms). Screening by color testing (Chen's test), however, indicated that the material was *not* ephedrine. Further analysis by FT-IR and GC indicated 89 percent ketamine hydrochloride. This is the largest ketamine exhibit ever submitted to the Western Laboratory.



**Photo 7**

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**- INTELLIGENCE BRIEF -**

**WHITE HEROIN SUBMISSION IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA**

The Phoenix Police Department Laboratory Services Bureau (Arizona) recently received a multiply wrapped bundle (18 x 10 x 2.5 inches) containing compressed and loose off-white powder, suspected heroin (see Photo 8; note that the powder is whiter than it appears in the photo). The exhibit was seized by Phoenix Police Department Drug Enforcement Bureau Detectives from a false bottomed duffel bag being transported by a drug courier who was travelling from California to New York (further details withheld in accordance with *Microgram* policy). The powder was contained in three separate sections each wrapped in brown packaging tape, then overwrapped in black plastic and electrical tape. Analysis of the powder (total net mass 3.4 kilograms) by color testing (Marquis), microcrystal testing (mercuric iodide), and GC/MS confirmed heroin (not quantitated, but high purity based on the chromatography and intense reaction with the Marquis reagent). The laboratory commonly receives "black tar" heroin; however, white heroin is quite rare, and this was in fact the largest submission of white heroin ever submitted to the laboratory.



**Photo 8**

- CORRECTION -

Sir: Concerning the Intelligence Alert entitled: "Ecstasy Mimic Tablets (Containing 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)piperazine (cPP)) in Naples, Italy" (*Microgram Bulletin* 2006;39(2):18), further analysis has indicated that the active component was actually 1-(3-chlorophenyl)-piperazine (also known as mCPP). That is, the *meta*- (1,3-), not the *para*- (1,4-), isomer. The original identification was based on mass spectrometry, which is unable to differentiate between the two isomers. Secondary analysis by NMR, and comparison of GC retention times against reference standards, confirmed that the compound was actually the *meta*- isomer. Additional quantitation work indicated that each tablet contained 22 milligrams of mCPP. This compound is not controlled under Italian law.

[Editor's Notes: For a recent update concerning the abuse of mCPP as an MDMA-mimic, see: Bossong MG, Van Dijk JP, Niesink RJM. Methylone and mCPP, two new drugs of abuse? *Addiction Biology* 2005;10:321.]

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- SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE BRIEF -

**KRATOM (*MITRAGYNA SPECIOSA*)**

The DEA Special Testing and Research Laboratory (Dulles, Virginia) recently received a sample of Kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa*) from the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Chicago, Illinois), for research purposes (see Photo 9). *Mitragyna speciosa* is a member of the *Rubiaceae* (coffee) family, and is indigenous to southeast Asia, notably in Thailand and Malaysia. Kratom is the original, common name used in Thailand - which has since become the predominant name used worldwide - but *Mitragyna speciosa* has at least half a dozen other common names (e.g., it is known as "Biak-Biak" in Malaysia).



Photo 9

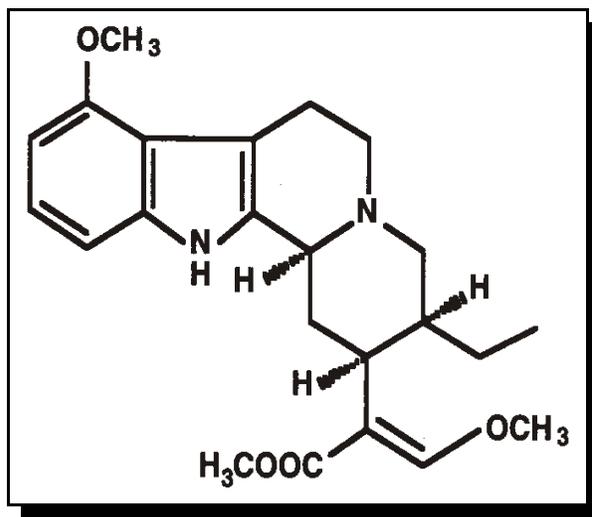
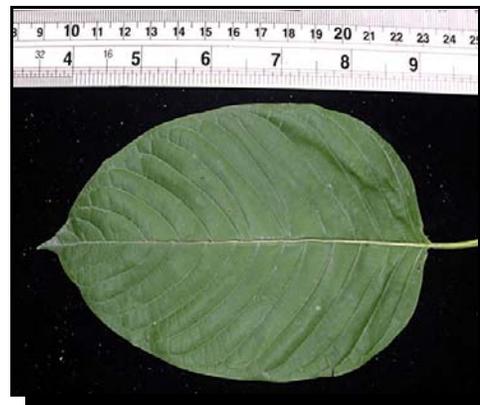


Figure 1

The Kratom tree can reach over 50 feet in height and over 15 feet in diameter (see Photo 10). The leaves (see Photo 11) have been traditionally used by Thai and Malaysian natives for brewing tea, smoking, or chewing, for medicinal purposes, and as a substitute for opium. More than 20 alkaloids have been identified in Kratom by various researchers; the most abundant is mitragynine, an indole alkaloid (see Figure 1, previous page). Takayama reported 66.2 percent mitragynine in the crude base extract of young Kratom leaves from Thailand [1]. Interestingly, mitragynine is not found in any other species of *Mitragyna* [2]. Several analogues of mitragynine, namely paynantheine, speciogynine, speciociliatine, and 7- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-7H-mitragynine, are also found in Kratom extracts [1]. Analysis of a methanol extract with GC/MSD identified both mitragynine and another alkaloid, rhynchophylline [3]. Although Kratom is relatively new in the forensic science arena, there are dozens of scientific papers describing the identification, isolation, and pharmacology of its alkaloids. It is interesting to note that the “low dose” effects from the chewing of whole Kratom leaves are described to be stimulating, while “high dose” effects of Kratom extracts are more akin to a narcotic analgesic (i.e., opium-like). In the study of the analgesic activity of Kratom and its constituents, Takayama concluded that the crude extract of the leaves has an opioid agonistic effect [1]. Mitragynine itself is documented to be a depressant [2]. The United Nations published a report in 1975 about the addictive nature of Kratom alkaloids; the researcher studied 30 Thai users for the article [4]. Jansen and Prast described mitragynine as a drug with a highly unusual but well-documented history as both a depressant and a stimulant while possessing the chemical structure of a suspected psychedelic [5].



**Photo 10**



**Photo 11**

As of March 2006, Kratom is not a controlled substance in the United States. However, it is controlled in Thailand, Malaysia, and Myanmar (Burma). In 2004, mitragynine and Kratom were both placed in Schedule 9 (the most restrictive level) of the Australian National Drugs and Poisons Schedule.

An Internet search confirmed a large number of Kratom vendors in the United States. Kratom is delivered to the U.S. both from Asia and from western European countries, and shipments commonly pass undetected through U.S. Customs. It is sold in various forms, including leaves, extracts, and powders. Vendors also promote the use of Kratom and provide detailed

instructions on its preparation, use, and effects. A large and growing number of personal testimonials are also available on the Internet, describing the various effects of the different Kratom-based products.

### References

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2. Shellard EJ. Ethnopharmacology of Kratom and the *Mitragyna* alkaloids. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 1989;25(1):123-124.
3. Hendrickson, JB, Sims JJ. *Mitragyna* alkaloids - The structure of stipulatine. *Tetrahedron Letters* 1963;14:959-963.
4. Suwanlert S. A study of Kratom users in Thailand. *Bulletin on Narcotics* 1975;27:21-27.
5. Jansen KLR, Prast CJ. Psychoactive properties of mitragynine (Kratom). *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 1988;20(4):455-457.

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### SELECTED REFERENCES

[Selected references are a compilation of recent publications of presumed interest to forensic chemists. Unless otherwise stated, all listed citations are published in English. Listed mailing address information exactly duplicates that provided by the abstracting service. Patents are reported only by their *Chemical Abstracts* citation number.]

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2. Bell DS, Cramer HM, Jones AD. **Rational method development strategies on a fluorinated liquid chromatography stationary phase: Mobile phase ion concentration and temperature effects on the separation of the ephedrine alkaloids.** *Journal of Chromatography A* 2005;1095(1-2):113. [Editor's Notes: Presents the (in-depth) title study. Contact: Penn State Univ, Dept Chem, University Pk, PA 16802.]
3. Bossong MG, Van Dijk JP, Niesink RJM. **Methylone and mCPP, two new drugs of abuse?** *Addiction Biology* 2005;10:321. [Editor's Notes: An overview. "Methylone" is 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone. Contact: Drugs Information and Monitoring System, Trimbos Institute for Mental Health and Addiction, PO Box 725, 3500 AS Utrecht, The Netherlands.]

4. Crantz BS. **Observations of the mixed fusions of (+) and (-) pseudoephedrine and ephedrine hydrochloride.** *Microscope* 2004;52(3/4):119. [Editor's Notes: The title compounds can be differentiated via microscopic examinations of their mixed fusions. Contact: Department of Forensic Science, University of Illinois at Chicago, Grosse Point Woods, MI 48236.]
5. ElSohly MA, Slade D. **Chemical constituents of marijuana: The complex mixture of natural cannabinoids.** *Life Sciences* 2005;78:539. [Editor's Notes: A review. Contact: National Center for Natural Products Research, School of Pharmacy, The University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677.]
6. Gambaro V, Arnoldi S, Casagni E, Dell'Acqua L, Fare F, Saligari E, Valoti E. **Analytical approach for the identification of impurities, intermediates and precursors of the entactogen synthesis.** *Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico* 2005;144(1):1. [Editor's Notes: An overview of analytical techniques used for impurity profiling of Ecstasy tablets (MDMA and PMMA are specifically mentioned in the abstract). Contact: Istituto di Chimica Farmaceutica e Tossicologica, Facolta di Farmacia, Universita degli Studi di Milano, 20131 Milan, Italy.]
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8. Klous MG, Bronner GA, Nuijen B, vanRee JA, Beijnen JH. **Pharmaceutical heroin for inhalation: Thermal analysis and recovery experiments after volatilisation.** *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis* 2005;39(5):944. [Editor's Notes: Presents the title study, using heroin/caffeine tablets. Contact: Slotervaart Hosp, Dept Pharm & Pharmacol, Louwesweg 6, POB 90440, NL-1006 BK Amsterdam, Netherlands.]
9. Kochana J, Zakrzewska A, Parczewski A, Wilamowski J. **TLC screening method for identification of active components of "Ecstasy" tablets. Influence of diluents and adulterants.** *Journal of Liquid Chromatography & Related Technologies* 2005;28(18):2875. [Editor's Notes: The title technique was applied to Ecstasy tablets containing, e.g., MDMA, PMA, PMMA, ephedrine, and a variety of adulterants and diluents. Contact: Jagiellonian Univ, Dept Analyt Chem, Ingardena 3, PL-30060 Krakow, Poland.]
10. Krist S, Stuebiger G, Unterweger H, Bandion F, Buchbauer G. **Analysis of volatile compounds and triglycerides of seed oils extracted from different poppy varieties (*Papaver somniferum* L.).** *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* 2005;53(21):8310. [Editor's Notes: The title study was conducted using SPME and MALDI-ReTOF-MS and ESI-IT-MS/MS. Contact: Univ Vienna, Dept Clin & Diagnost, Althanstr 14, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.]
11. Lowe ER, Banks CE, Compton RG. **Indirect detection of substituted phenols and cannabis based on the electrochemical adaptation of the Gibbs reaction.** *Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry* 2005;383(3):523. [Editor's Notes: The title technique can be used for voltametric detection of THC. Contact: Physical and Theoretical Chemistry Laboratory, Oxford University, Oxford, UK OX1 3QZ.]
12. Lurie IS. **High-performance liquid chromatography of seized drugs at elevated pressure with 1.7  $\mu$ m hybrid C18 stationary phase columns.** *Journal of Chromatography A*

- 2005;1100:168. [Editor's Notes: The presented technique offers improved speed and resolution versus conventional HPLC or CE techniques. A wide variety of drug types (24 different solutes) were analyzed. Contact: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Special Testing and Research Laboratory, 22624 Dulles Summit Court, Dulles, VA 20166.]
13. Noonan KY, Beshire M, Darnell J, Frederick KA. **Qualitative and quantitative analysis of illicit drug mixtures on paper currency using Raman microspectroscopy.** Applied Spectroscopy 2005;59(12):1493. [Editor's Notes: Presents the title technique. The methodology is non-destructive, but background fluorescence (from the currency) is a problem, and the various corrective measures are time-consuming. Contact: Department of Chemistry, College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA 01610.]
  14. Rudaz S, Geiser L, Souverain S, Prat J, Veuthey J-L. **Rapid, stereoselective separations of amphetamine derivatives with highly sulfated gamma-cyclodextrin.** Electrophoresis 2005;26(20):3910. [Editor's Notes: Presents the analysis of 7 (unspecified) "amphetamine-type derivatives" by CE-MS in 6 minutes. Contact: Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, EPGL, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland.]
  15. Suzuki S. **Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).** Drugs and Poisons in Humans 2005:225. (Edited by Suzuki and Watanabe; Springer GmbH; Berlin.) [Editor's Notes: Presents an analytical scheme using TLC and GC/MS. Contact: Germany (no further information was provided.)]
  16. Teshima N, Fukui N, Sakai T. **Reagents regeneration flow injection analysis (RRFIA) for spectrophotometric determination of methamphetamine coupled with solvent extraction.** Talanta 2005;68(2):253. [Editor's Notes: Presents the title study, using tetrabromophenolphthalein ethyl ester to form a colored complex. Contact: Department of Applied Chemistry, Aichi Institute of Technology, Yakusa-cho, Toyota, Japan 470-0392.]

#### **Additional References of Possible Interest:**

1. Forman RF. **Narcotics on the Net: The availability of web sites selling controlled substances.** Psychiatric Services 2006;57(1):24. [Editor's Notes: A minor overview. Contact: Treatment Research Institute, 600 Public Ledger Building, 150 South Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA (zip code not provided).]
2. Kreuzer MP, Quidant R, Badenes G, Marco M-P. **Quantitative detection of doping substances by a localised surface plasmon sensor.** Biosensors & Bioelectronics 2006;21(7):1345. [Editor's Notes: For highly specific, highly sensitive detection of stanozolol (by immunosensor). Application(s) not specified. Contact: Department of Biological Organic Chemistry, IIQAB-CSIC, Jordi Girona 18-26, Barcelona 08034, Spain.]
3. Pitt GD, Batchelder DN, Bennett R, Bormett RW, Hayward IP, Smith BJE, Williams KPJ, Yang YY, Baldwin KJ, Webster S. **Engineering aspects and applications of the new Raman instrumentation.** IEE Proceedings: Science, Measurement, and Technology 2005;152(6):241. [Editor's Notes: An in-depth review of recent developments in the title field. Applications include detection of (unspecified) "narcotics". Contact: Renishaw Plc, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire GL12 7DW, UK.]

4. Rohrig TP, Moore CM. **Zolpidem. Forensic aspects for the toxicologist and pathologist.** Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology 2005;1(2):81. [Editor's Notes: An overview. Contact: Regional Forensic Science Center, Wichita, KS (zip code not provided).]
5. Talaty N, Takats Z, Cooks RG. **Rapid in situ detection of alkaloids in plant tissue under ambient conditions using desorption electrospray ionization.** Analyst 2005;130(12):1624. [Editor's Notes: DESI-MS was used to detect alkaloids in various type of plant tissues, including from hemlock, jimsonweed, and nightshade. Contact: Purdue Univ, Dept Chem, W Lafayette, IN 47907.]
6. Zhao LH, Yan F, Yang LL, Xiang BG. **Chromatographic separation of (-)-ephedrine and (+)-pseudoephedrine in the traditional Chinese medicinal preparation Jiketing granule.** Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin 2005;53(11):1494. [Editor's Notes: The title analysis was performed using TLC, RP-HPLC, GC, and HPLC-MS. Contact: China Pharmaceut Univ, Analyt Ctr, Nanjing 210009, Peoples R China.]

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## NEW EMAIL ADDRESSES NEEDED

The email addresses for the following organizations returned rejection notices to the *Microgram* Editor for at least the past three issues of *Microgram Bulletin*, and therefore the respective organizations have been dropped from the subscription list. Note that the errors include "mailbox full", "over quota", "user not found", or "user unknown" messages, and also a variety of anti-spam/filtering messages (the latter resulting from failure to "whitelist" the [microgram\\_editor@mailsnare.net](mailto:microgram_editor@mailsnare.net) address). The *Microgram* Editor requests your assistance in contacting these organizations, determining if they wish to remain on the *Microgram* subscription e-net, and if so asking them to forward a valid email address to the [microgram\\_editor@mailsnare.net](mailto:microgram_editor@mailsnare.net) address. In addition, if the Office is closed or is no longer interested, please forward that information to the *Microgram* Editor.

### **U.S. Subscribers (by State, except U.S. Government organizations):**

California - Bakersfield Police Department Crime Laboratory; Fresno County Sheriff's Department; Riverside Police Department/Narcotics Unit; San Diego Sheriff's Crime Laboratory;

Colorado - Boulder Police Department;

Delaware - Delaware State Police Crime Laboratory/Dover;

Georgia - Northwestern Technical College/Department of Criminal Justice/Rock Spring;

Indiana - Clinton City Police Department; Greenwood Police Department Crime Laboratory;

Kentucky - Kentucky State Police/Central Forensic Laboratory/Frankfort;

Louisiana - New Orleans Police Department Crime Laboratory;

Maine - ODV, Inc./South Paris;

Massachusetts - Massachusetts State Police Crime Laboratory/Sudbury;

Mississippi - University of Southern Mississippi/Forensic Science Program/Hattiesburg;

Montana - Montana State Forensic Science Division Laboratory/Missoula;

Nevada - Washoe County Sheriff's Office;

New Mexico - Albuquerque Police Department Laboratory; New Mexico Department of Public Safety/Southern Crime Laboratory/Mesilla Park;

New York - Onondaga County Center for Forensic Sciences/Syracuse;

North Carolina - Greensboro Police Department-Vice/Narcotics Unit; North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation/Drug Chemistry Section/Raleigh; North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation/Raleigh Crime Laboratory; North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation/ Western Regional Laboratory;

Ohio - Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office/Cleveland; Defiance College Chemistry and Forensic Science Department; Newark Police Department Forensic Services;

Oklahoma - Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Tahlequah Laboratory;

Pennsylvania - St. Mary's Police Department;

Tennessee - East Tennessee State College of Medicine/Johnson City;

Texas - Bexar County Forensic Science Center/San Antonio; Forensic Consultant Services/Ft. Worth; Nacadoches County Sheriff's Office; Northeast Texas Narcotics Task Force/Henderson; Texas Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory/Garland; Texas Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory/Houston; Travis County Office of the Medical Examiner/Austin; University of Texas at Dallas Police Department/Richardson;

U.S. Government - U.S. Customs Laboratory/San Francisco; U.S. Customs Laboratory Headquarters/Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Energy/Lawrence-Berkeley National Laboratory; U.S. Department of Energy/Los Alamos National Laboratory; U.S. Department of Energy/Oak Ridge National Laboratory; U.S. Department of Justice/CSOSA/PSA/Forensic Toxicology Drug Laboratory/Washington, DC;

Washington (State) - Seattle Police Department Crime Laboratory;

Washington, DC - DC Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration.

**Non-U.S. Subscribers (by Country):**

Australia - Australian Customs/Canberra; Australian Federal Police/Forensic and Technical Division/New Sydney;

Canada - Manitoba Justice/Winnipeg, Manitoba; Maxxam Analytics/Mississauga, Ontario;

Colombia - Institute Nacional de Medecina Legal Y Ciencias Forenses/Bogota; UNODCCP - Colombia-Ecuador/Bogota;

Denmark - University of Copenhagen/Institute of Forensic Medicine;

Fiji - Fiji Forensic Laboratory/Nausori;

Finland - Finnish Customs Laboratory/Espoo; National Bureau of Investigation/Vantaa;

France - Institut de Medicine Legale/Strasbourg; IRCGN/Rosny; Laboratoire des Douanes de Paris; Laboratoire des Douanes de Lille; Prefecture de Police/Laboratoire de Toxicologie/ Paris;

Germany - Institute Fur Rechtmedizin/Muenchen; Institute Fur Rechtmedizin/Universitat der Saarlandes/Hamburg; Landeskriminalamt Kiel Laboratory; Landeskriminalamt Rheinland-Pfalz/Mainz;

Greece - General Chemical State Laboratory/Thessaloniki;

India - Tripura State Forensic Science Laboratory/West Tripura;

Indonesia - National Agency of Drug and Food Control/Jakarta;

Ireland - State Laboratory/Dublin; Office of the Provost Marshall and Director of Military Police/County Tipperary;

Israel - Israeli Anti-Drug Authority/Jerusalem;

Italy - U.O. Tossicologia Forense E Antidoping/University Padova;

Japan - Iwate Prefectural Police Headquarters;

Panama - Policia Tecnica Judicial;

South Africa - South African Police Service/Forensic Science Laboratory/Capetown; South African Police Service/Forensic Science Laboratory/Kwa-Zulu Natal; South African Police Service/Forensic Science Laboratory/Western Cape;

Spain - Laboratorio de Toxicologia/Sevilla; Laboratorio Territorial de Drogas/Barcelona;

Switzerland - University of Bern/Clinical Research Department; University of Lausanne/Institut de Police Scientifique;

Turkey - Department of Criminal Police Laboratories/Ankara; Istanbul University/Institute of Forensic Sciences;

United Kingdom - Dundee Police Forensic Science Laboratory/Dundee, Scotland; Forensic Science Center/London, England; Royal Hallamshire Hospital/Sheffield; State of Jersey/ Official Analysts Laboratory/Jersey, England; States Analysts Department/Channel Islands;

Venezuela - National Guard/Caracas.

Tool validation testing is critical to the computer forensic examination process. Validation demonstrates that the examination tools (hardware and software), techniques, and procedures are suitable for forensic examinations, and ensure that the tools work as designed. Software tools and hardware devices should always be tested prior to their initial use in a digital evidence application. This is required under the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/ Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB) *International* accreditation.

Tool validation testing should be performed whenever new, or upgraded versions are introduced into the forensic process. The software tools and hardware devices should be tested against a known entity. The validation process must be documented in sufficient detail to enable an independent replication. The testing of the software or hardware should be completed by at least three different computer forensic examiners using three different computers and operating systems.

Each test examiner must create a summary report of their test results. If the test failed, the examiner must annotate where the failure took place. The summary report should contain their notes concerning the tool being tested, the version, and the date in which the test was performed. The report should also state the overall pass/fail status of the tool and any recommendations or concerns regarding the outcome of the testing.

Here are a few of the software tools and hardware devices that are currently used within the DEA Digital Evidence Laboratory:

**HARDWARE:** These devices are used to protect the original or best evidence from being erased or altered.

- a) Guidance IDE Write Block
- b) Guidance SCSI Fast Block
- c) Weibe Tec Write Block
- d) Airlite Write Block
- e) Digital Intelligence Write Block

**SOFTWARE - Baseline:** These tools acquire and interpret media formatted in various file structures.

- a) Encase version 4
- b) Ilook version 8

**WIPING:** These tools are used to wipe/clean a hard drive of any data (i.e., prior to the beginning of a case examination).

- a) Unix dd version 2.4.1.8-14
- b) DCFLDD version 1.0
- c) AIR version 1.2.3
- d) SMART version Arthur 1
- e) FIRE version 4.0a

**BROWSING/FILE VIEWING:** These tools are used to view various file types (Word doc, Excel, etc.)

- a) Quickview Plus version 7.0
- b) Thumbsplus version 5.01
- c) ACDsee version 5.0
- d) Click View version 2.1
- e) Irfranview version 3.85

**E-MAIL / CHAT RECOVERY:** These tools are used to recover email/chat (Hotmail, PST, etc.)

- a) Paraben versions 3.0 and 4.0
- b) Paraben NEBX version 1.7.178
- c) Exmerge version 2000
- d) Data Lifter version 2.184
- e) DB Extract version 3.7 and 4.5
- f) FTK version 1.41 and 1.43
- g) NetAnalysis version 1.34

**UTILITY SOFTWARE:** These tools are used for a wide variety of purposes.

- a) Winhex version 9.82
- b) MD-5 Hash
- c) CD Creator version 6.0
- d) CDR Investigator
- e) CDR Diagnostic version 2.0.2
- f) Nero ROM Burner version 6.0
- g) Reg Dat version 1.3
- h) RegDat-XP version 1.1

**PASSWORD CRACKING:** These tools are used to access files that were password protected by the user.

- a) Access Data Stand Alone version 5.0
- b) Access Data Distributed Network Attack version 2.03
- c) Passware 2000 version 5.0

**ARCHIVE BACKUP UTILITIES:** These tools are use to back up the images created by the baseline tools (mentioned above), for archival purposes.

- a) NT Backup for tape version 5.0
- b) TAR for tape version 8.0
- c) FIT for DVD

If a new (unvalidated) tool is needed to complete an examination during the examination of DEA digital evidence, DEA policy allows its one-time use without prior validation. However, the examiner must get supervisory approval prior to proceeding. This must be documented and initialed by the approving supervisor within the examiner's case notes. If this tool is needed for any subsequent examinations, it must be first sent through the usual tool validation method.

The validation process can take from one to two days per tool. New tools are validated as needed. Current tools are re-validated when a new *upgrade* is acquired (e.g., version 3.0 to 4.0). However, this doesn't mean that the tool will be re-validated if there is merely an *update* of the software (e.g., version 3.0 to 3.01).

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