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OFFICE ON MISSING PERSONS AND FORENSICS

Evidence collected from site BUR01 as detailed below:

BUR01/001a: Plastic IV container (empty)
BUR01/002a: Syringes, pill containers and bottles. Bottle of Transene empty, chloraphenical 250 mg, cinnarizine 25mg buscopean 10mg (all empty)
BUR01/003a: Material fragment consistent with surgical overalls
BUR01/004a: Handgun holster-empty
BUR01/005a: Syringe and empty bottle
BUR01/006a: Misc. tablet holders and bottles

Handed over by (Name + Signature)

Jose Pablo Baraybar
Head of Office on Missing Persons and Forensics

Date: 18/6/04

Received by (Name + Signature)

Rebeka Haverinen

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SITE CODE: **BUR**

REPORT

FORENSIC EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT IN ALBANIA

FROM

TOM GRANGE AND HROAR FRYDENLUND
Forensic Crime Scene Examiners,
Office on Missing Persons and Forensics
UNMIK, Kosovo

CONCLUSION

Based on our examinations, in our opinion there are no conclusive evidence that persons have been bleeding as a result of criminal acts in the house south west of Burrel in Albania.

However, there were reactions with Luminol as for blood in the kitchen and in the storage room (room #5).

INTRODUCTION

Office on Missing Persons and Forensics in Kosovo was requested by the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to assist in Forensic Examinations in Albania. According to several witnesses, people should have been killed in a house outside Burrel in Albania and allegedly been buried in a cemetery in the same area.

On Feb. 3. 2004 the following from OMPF went to Tirana to meet up with Matti Raatikainen, Investigation Team Leader, ICTY:

Jose-Pablo Baraybar, Head OMPF.
Alain Wittmann, Forensic Photographer.
Tom Grange, Forensic Crime Scene Examiner.
Tania Delabarde, Forensic Anthropologist.
Hroar Frydenlund, Forensic Crime Scene Examiner.

On the following day, Feb. 4. we traveled by car to the site approximately 15km south of the town Burrel.

The examinations was performed by T. Grange, H. Frydenlund and Alain Wittman together with J.P. Baraybar and T. Delabarde 04. – 05. Feb 2004.

In addition the following were present:

2 ICTY SECURITY OFFICERS.
CHIEF PROSECUTOR from Burrel.
4 Police officers from Burrel.
ICTY Translator.
Researcher Michael Montgomery.
Researcher Stephen Smith.

INFORMATION

In this report we are using the same numbers as on the diagram # 01 and # 02 to explain which room we are referring to.

Chemical Luminol has been used after all other examinations were finished. It was used to detect possible areas with blood that the human eye cannot see.

Luminol is an extremely sensitive chemical for the detection of small quantities of blood. When sprayed over areas of suspected bloodstaining the luminol reacts with the peradoxidase activity of haemoglobin (a large constituent of blood). **The luminol causes the blood to glow a blue/violet color,** this chemiluminescent emitter is a direct descendant of the oxidation of luminol by an oxidant in aqueous solution (perborate). As the fuel for the reaction luminol, the emitting species is 3-aminophthalate. To view the luminescence it is essential that all examinations are carried out in total darkness with the aid of a torch to help the crime scene examiner. The light created from the reaction is greatest at about 445nm(blue) which falls just within the visible spectrum.
Once the chemiluminescent reaction between blood and luminol has started, the chemistry quickly becomes exhausted. a half life of light emission intensity has been determined as aproximately 8-9 seconds with complete depletion of light emissions at around 60 seconds. However the chemical can be re applied to enable the photographic capture of developed marks.
The affects of these chemicals on biological tests must also be considered Any blood detected should be
It has been suggested that other oxidising agents can give false positive results, I. E. Chlorine/bleach, copper and nickel. however none of these have the appearance or properties of blood. Bleach will give a reaction if it is wet, once dried the bleach no longer reacts with the luminol. It has also been reported that other contaminates such as urine, sweat, semen, grease, oil and white spirit all give negative results with Luminol.
In conclusion this form of examination is extremely sensitive and has been documented as detecting blood at the one part per million level and still works even when blood traces have been washed away using bleaches. *(this information on Luminol was taken from an article written by Esther Neare)*

The family living in the examined residence gave us free access to all the rooms, and we were able to perform our examinations without any important limitations.

Mr. Grange photographed the Luminol reactions in the KITCHEN, using a FujiPix S2 Pro digital camera. The image that was later enhanced was captured at F/4, 1/22.63secs, focal length of lens:24mm, ISO 1600.
Upon returning to OMPF offices in Pristina on 06Feb.2004, Mr. Grange enhanced Image #005 using the Photoshop program. The only enhancement performed was to increase the contrast level of the image to a +92 in order to make the image printable. Other photos also taken digitally at this time, with different camera settings could not be enhanced enough to have a printable image, indicating that the printed image#005 was the result of the Luminol reaction and not to any digital artifacts made during enhancement. (see images of Mr. Wittmann

SITE - DESCRIPTION

The site is a 2-story concrete house located approximately 15km SW of Burrel in Albania – GPS N41.32',43-9 E020,00',01. The exterior of the house was painted white, except the lowest 1,5m, which was painted yellow.

ENTRY #1 is on the northeast side of residence. Inside of ENTRY #1 was a door on the right leading to the KITCHEN area (NE lower level). From ENTRY #1 was access to a bedroom ROOM #6 and to the left of the ENTRY #1 was a curtain, and behind that curtain was a sink with running water.

A stairway on the exterior northeast side of the residence leads up to ROOM #5, which had wood floors and appeared to be a storage area.

On the lower level to the south of ENTRY #1 was ENTRY #2. (SE side of residence). Upon entering this doorway there was a door on the right leading to ROOM #01, a door to the left leading to ROOM #02, a door straight ahead, leading to the toilet and a stairway leading to the second level of the residence. In ROOMs 01 and 02 there were wooden floors. ROOM 01 was covered with linoleum and the floorboards displayed many areas of decay and two places had broken boards. The room was used as a bedroom, with one bed and one wardrobe storage. ROOM #2 appears to be a sewing room with a small bed.

Another door on the other side of the walkway was a small storage room, which contained a refrigerator and window to the outside. Further there was ROOM #4 on the left and on the right was ROOM #03. These rooms also had wooden floors, with the floors in better condition than ROOM #01.

The KITCHEN was 4m 8 cm wide by 5m 3cm long. It had a concrete floor, which had been painted with black paint and had cracks in many areas of the floor. There were couches in the northeast and northwest corners of the room, table with a television on it on the south wall and a wood-burning stove in the middle of the room with the exhaust leading out on the north wall.

EXAMINATION

Each of the rooms was searched for evidence of blood with negative results. Two suspicious brown stains with reddish color were tested with Phenolphthalein with negative results. After examination of the whole house, we decided to use the Chemical Lumina to check for trace blood that may not be seen by the human eye.

OUTSIDE EXAMINATION

The closest surroundings of the house were searched for evidence. Approximately 15m from the south side of the house were a 3m-drop off that lead to the stream below. In this area were found items BUR01 001a-007a in the rubbish dump. These items were collected as evidence.

USE OF LUMINOL

At 1748 hours, we prepared to test the floor in the KITCHEN using the Luminolina chemical test. This test needs to be preformed in the darkest possible conditions. We began the process by spraying the lamina from the northwest side of the room, spraying towards the south side of the room. There were several areas to the side and in front of the stove that immediately showed a positive reaction (the previously described blue/violet color) to the chemical. Attempts were made to photograph this reaction on the floor. There were more reactions in front and to the right of the stove with one side of the reaction area appearing to be at a right angle, which would indicate that there may have been by a rectangular item covering this area, before the stains with reactions as for blood came on the floor. It cannot be determined at this time as to what the Lumina was reacting to, however it appears to be consistent with how blood tracings would appear. Behind the couch in the northeast corner in addition to scattered areas several places we also got similar reactions

ROOM #01, with its wooden floor, was tested. The lamina reacted in the area of the center of the floor to the metal nail heads that were used to secure the flooring. This clearly indicated that the Lamina reacted with the nails.

A final testing area was in ROOM #05, the storage room. A Lamina reaction was observed on the wooden floor in the northwest corner of the room, approximately 1.5m from the west wall and 2m from the north wall. These were oval areas app. 15cm x 25 cm Diagrams of the approximate locations of the Lamina reaction are located with this report.

Those present to verify the results during this testing process were:

1. Mr. Banybar.
2. Mr. Raatikaiinen.
3. Mr. Frydenlund.
4. Ms. Delabarde.
5. Mr. Grange.
6. Mr. Wittmann.
7. The Local Prosecutor.
8. One local police officer.

ASSESSMENTS

Two cemeteries listed as Site **BURR02 (GPS location N41-32-55 E20-00-41.7)** and **BURR03 (GPS location N41-32-55.3 E20-01-00.3)** were assessed by Jose-Pablo Baraybar and Tania Delabarde. Pictures and video was obtained by Forensic photographer Alain Wittmann.

EVIDENCE
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BUR01/005a: **Syringe and empty bottle**
BUR01/006a: Misc. tablet holders and bottles

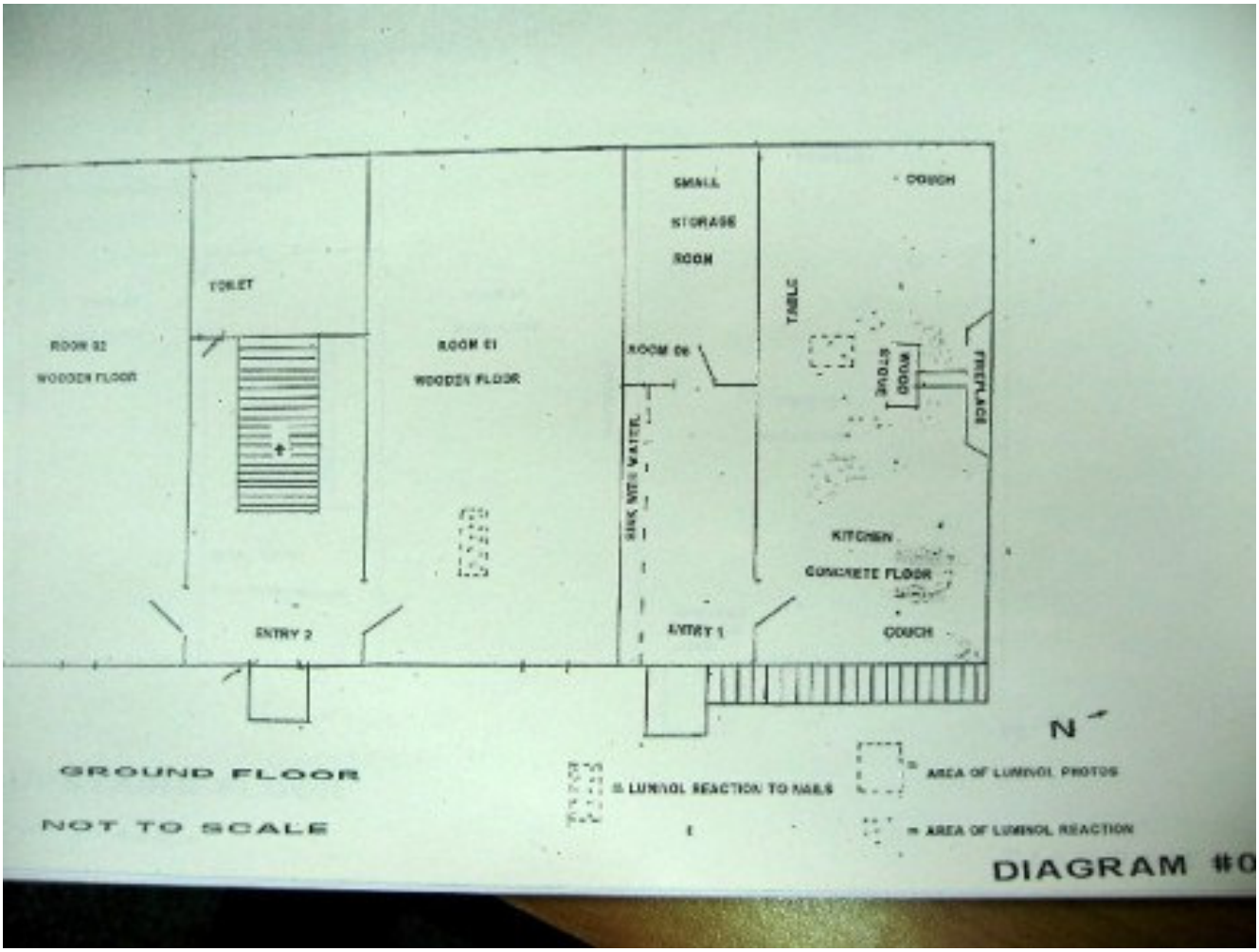
HANDLING OF EVIDENCE

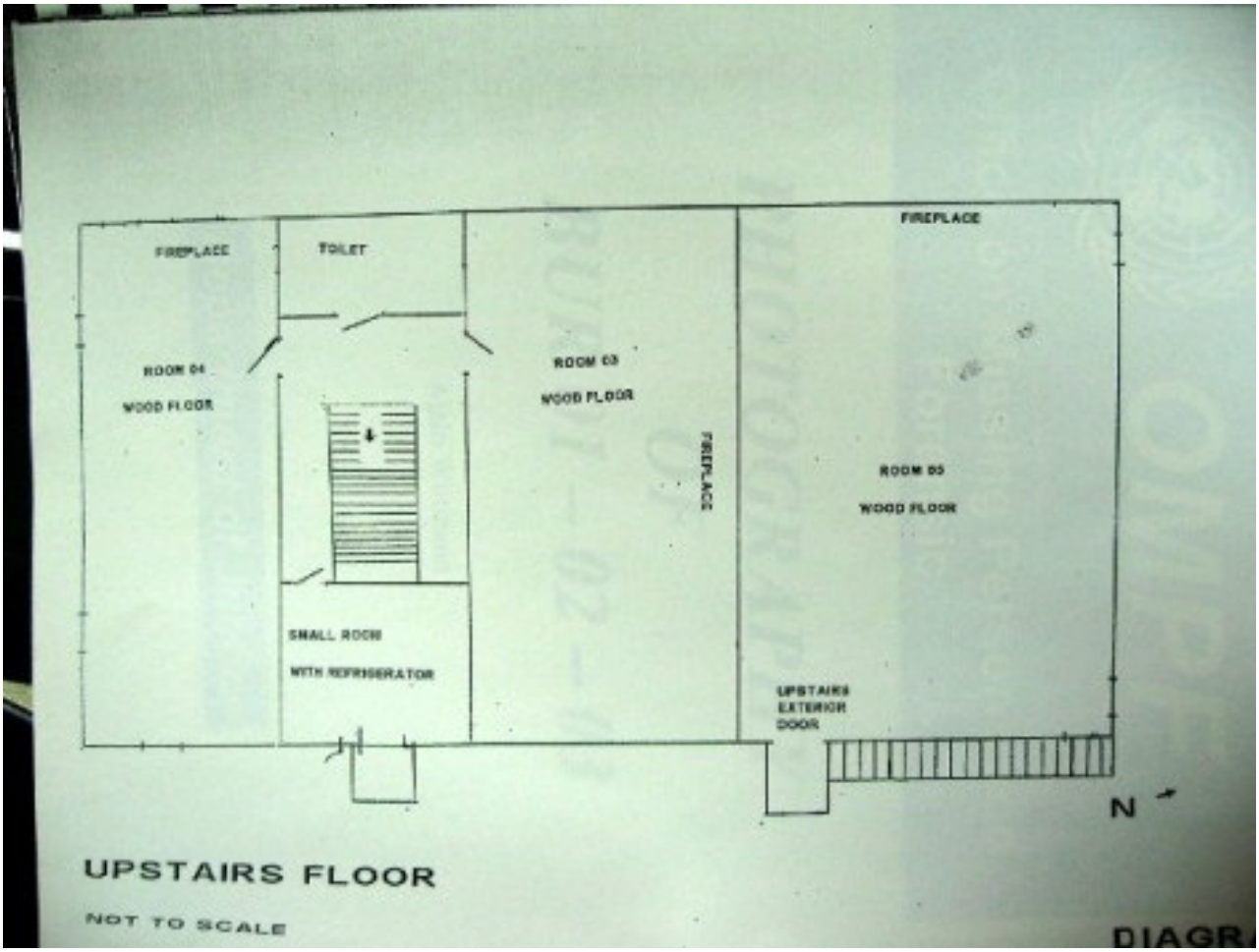
The collected evidence were turned over to ICTY Security officer Hannu Koski ID TY00967 in evidence boxes sealed by Mr. Frydenlund and Mr. Grange. On 09 Feb 2004, Mr. Grange received from ICTY security the above described evidence. The evidence box was intact with the same seals and signature as originally made. All of the below listed items are currently being stored in a secure evidence locker by OMPF

at their Rahovac Mortuary Facility, awaiting determination by ICTY for their investigation.

Respectfully Submitted: Hroar Frydenlund_____

Tom Grange_____


SMALL
STORAGE
ROOM
COUCH
TOILET
TABLE
ROOM 02
WOODEN FLOOR
ROOM 01
WOODEN FLOOR
ROOM 06
STOVE
WOOD
FIREPLACE
SINK WITH WATER
KITCHEN
CONCRETE FLOOR
ENTRY 2
ENTRY 1
COUCH
N
GROUND FLOOR
= LUMINOL REACTION TO NAILS
= AREA OF LUMINOL PHOTOS
NOT TO SCALE
= AREA OF LUMINOL REACTION
DIAGRAM #0


FIREPLACE
TOILET
FIREPLACE
ROOM 04
WOOD FLOOR
ROOM 03
WOOD FLOOR
FIREPLACE
ROOM 05
WOOD FLOOR
SMALL ROOM
WITH REFRIGERATOR
UPSTAIRS
EXTERIOR
DOOR
N
UPSTAIRS FLOOR
NOT TO SCALE