Question Documents – Mr Yap Bei Sing

Documents

Handwriting – individualistic characteristics from young

No 2 person same handwriting

No one write same way each time

Habits repetitive

Characterics etc pen pressure, size..

ACE- analysis,comparison,evaluation

Goh sing teck stab Raymond chia- note prove motive

Factors affect handwriting production – illness, oldage, writing instrument,posture,purpose

Genuine specimen: normal, request

Conclusion levels : 8

Difficult to forge – need tio discard habit, not notice details

Type of forgeries: traced, simulated

Lim Shing Min

Inks – establish association between items, suggest alterations being made

Dye and pigments give colour

HPTLC, FT\_IR spectroscopy,raman spectroscopy

Printing process – inkjet,offset,gravure,laser printing

Conunterfeit docs – detection by examination of security features(watermark…), paper quality

Printing processes – intaglio printing, letterpress, rainbow printing, colour-shift ink(change colour from other views), simultaneous print, micro-line print(see under microscope), watermark, kinegram, security thread

Alterations- erasure, obliterations, addition, substitution

Indentation write a paper on another paper and shade

Writing impressions – link docs, provide proof, evidence of page sub/removal, establish order of writing

ESDA – for indentation

Stamp- features examined: class charac, individual charac

Physical evidence – Lim Thiam Bon

Material object found at crime scene, provide information

Associative and transfer evidence, chemistry,physics,patterns, case studies

Transfer evidence – activity-level info, how relevant(one- way/ two -way)

Transfer without contact – GSR gun residue, glass fragment to clothing

Chemical analysis – eg substance found in powder

Ignitable liquids & explosives

Patters: marks and impression – shoeprint etc, bloodstain pattern

Physical – reconstruction of events

Persistence exp – few fibres persisted longer than 5 min

No fibre after walking over concrete and grass for 5min

No fibre over different surface for 30min

Angeline yap – drugs of abuse

Methamphetamine – top choice

Followed by nps,cannabis

Ice – 70-80%

WY or yaba tablet form – 2-18%

Estacy <8%

10 ways meth destroy body

Meth – stimulant

Abusers get paranoid – imagine people screaming/ out to kill them

Colour test – colour change indicate compounds presence

Handheld raman spectroscopy

Cannabis – any part of plant

THC and CNB – class A controlled drug

CBD – not controlled

Appeal of NPS – aura of legality, use of internet for peddling, unsatisfied with traditional drugs, wide range of drug products

LSD – hallucinogens

Clandestine laboratory investigation

Forensic evidence in court – wong kok weng

Proof by – oral testimony, documentary evidence, real evidence

Princicles of evidence:

Admit evidence – fact in issue and relevant fact

Personal knowledge of facts – rule against hearsay, against opinions,reliefe

Authenticity

Relevance and weight

Exclusionary discetion – prejudicial effect vs probative value

Evidence act – opinions of epects

Pathologist – injury sufficient for death, document examiner, fingerprint analyst, blood pattern analysis

Duty of expect – assist court within expertise, duty override obligation to the person whom expert receive instruction

Common knowledge rule been abolished

Competency of Expert is for court to decide

Need not be special study, experience may be sufficient

Expert should not give opinion