



NATIONS UNIES

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 Tranxene empty

chloraphenical 250 me cinarizine 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 Pable Baraybar Head of Office on Missing Persons and Ferensics

Received by (Name + Signature)

tollo Haverinen

RECEIPT OF DOCUMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The following document/item:
Reference/description:

SITE CODE! OUR
was received by:
Name: OLE LEHINGEN
Title: INVESTIGATOR / TEAM 07
Signature
Date: 8/MAE/2004
Witness:
Name: SUTCH
Title: Alton, Pa-
Signature:
Date: \$ winking kal



NATIONS UNIES
Mission d'Administration
Intérimaire des Nations Unies
au Kosovo

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

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 Rastikainen, 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

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.

together with J.P. Baraybar and T. Delabarde 04. - 05. Feb 2004.

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 Petradovidase activity of happroploting follarine.

Constituent of blood). The <u>luminol</u> causes the blood to glow a <u>blue violet color</u>, this chemikuminescent 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 <u>luminescence</u> it is essential that all examinations are carried out in total radamses with the air of the control of

at forch 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 chemium-insecent reaction between blood and luminol has started, the chemistry quickly becomes exhausted, a half life of light emission intensity has been determined as approximately 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

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.

If has been suggested that other or unkning agents and yet uses possion recision, in.

Christopheach, opport and ricket, however more of these time when the proposition of properties of blood, Bleach will give a reaction if it is very an extension and the proposition of properties of blood, Bleach will give a reaction if it is very, and the proposition to longer creates with the numeral, which will consider the surface of the properties of the best will be described by the described blood at the one part per million level and still works even when blood charges have been washed away using bleaches. (this information on Luminol was faited from an article written to be Earth Properties of the properties of

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, 122 Gisecs. Socal length of Jens;24mm, 180 1600.

Upon returning to OMPT offices in Pristinu on 08Feb 2004, Mr. Grange enhanced Image 8005 using the Phototolop program. The cost of enhancement performed was to increase the contrast level of the image is a 192 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 mage 9005 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 votter was a door on the right leading to ROOM #01, a door to the left leading to ROOM #02, a door straight leaded, leading to the toilet and a strainvay leading. The level of the residence. In ROOM \$01 and \$02 there were wooden floors. EOOM \$01 and to there were worden floors are of decay early to place had broken boards. The room was used as a bedroom, with one bed and one wardnote storage. ROOM \$22 appears to be a sewing come 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 eve.

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 Laminalian chemical test. This test needs to be preferred in the dateset possible conditions, we began the process by spraying the lamins 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 blavelviote close) 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 ceals do the reaction area appearing to be at a right angle, which would react the stop of the stove with reaction are appearing to be at a right angle, which would react the stop of the stove with reactions are preferred to the stove with reactions are for bland at an extensigate time covering this star, before the claims with reactions as for bland are not supposed in the contraction of the stove when the stop of the stove with the stop of the stove with reactions as for bland and the stop of the stove with the stop of the s

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 805, 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. Baraybar.
- Mr. Raatikaiinen.
 Mr. Frydenlund.
- Ms. Delabarde.
 Mr. Grange.
- Mr. Wittmann.
 The Local Prosecutor.
 One local police officer.

ASSESSMENTS

Two cemeteries listed as Site BUR02 (GPS location N41-32-55 E20-00-41.7) and BUR03 (GPS location N41-32-55.3 E20-01-00.3) were assessed by Jose-Pahlo Baraybar and Tania Delabarde. Pictures and video was obtained by Forensic photographer Alain Wittmann.

EVIDENCE

BITP01/001a: Plastic IV container(empty).

BUR01/002a: Syringes, pill containers and bottles. Bottle of Tranxene empty,

chloraphenicol 250mg, cinarizine 25mg buscopean 10mg (all empty) BUR01/003a: Material fragment consistent with surgical overalls

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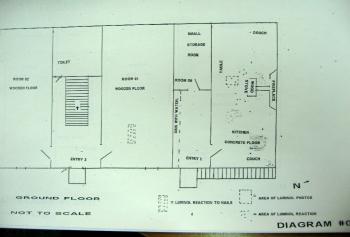
HANDLING OF EVIDENCE

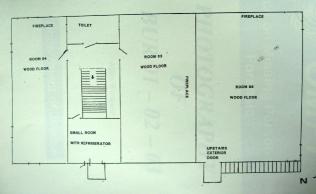
The collected evidence were turned over to ICTV Security officer Hannu Koski ID 1700967 in evidence boxes scaled by Mr. Frydenlund and Mr. Grange. On 10 Feb 2004, Mr. Grange received from ICTV security the above described evidence. The evidence box was intact with the same seals and signature as originally made. All of the below listed them are currently being stored in a secure evidence locker by OMFP.

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

Respectfully Submitted: Hroar Frydenlund___

Tom Grange From Jungs





UPSTAIRS FLOOR

NOT TO SCALE