

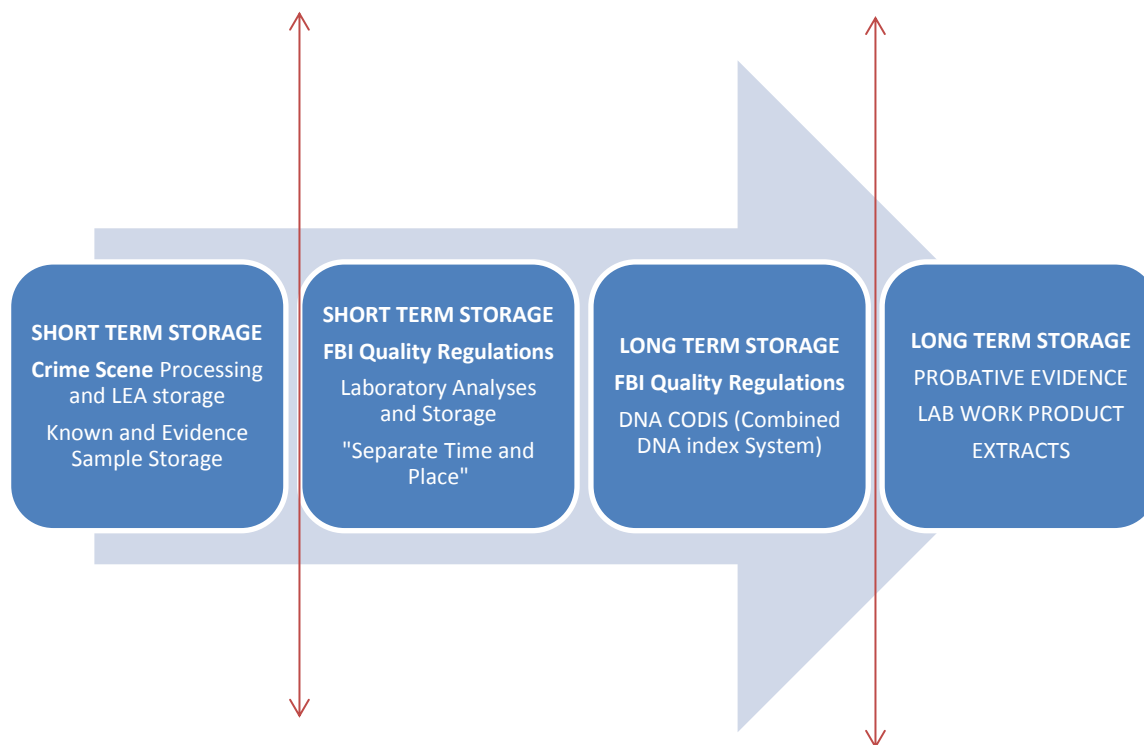
FBI Quality Assurance Standards (FBI-QAS)

Refrigerated Forensic Evidence Systems Built For:

- Crime Scene Processing
- Short Term Storage
- Long Term Storage
- Security
- Temperature Monitoring
- Forced Air Circulation
- Stainless Steel Construction
- Environmentally Friendliness



RTF Evidence Storage Systems meet and exceed FBI DNA quality standards for the total evidence process: Crime Scene short term evidence storage (Pre Laboratory Analyses (short term) to Post Laboratory Analyses (Long Term) Freeze Dry



Excerpts from the FBI Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing and Data Bank Laboratories (FBI, 2011)

The DNA Identification Act of 1994 required the formation of a panel of distinguished professionals, from the public and private sectors, to address issues relevant to forensic DNA applications. This panel, titled the DNA Advisory Board (DAB), first convened in 1995. The "Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing Laboratories" and the "Quality Assurance Standards for Convicted Offender DNA Databasing Laboratories" were issued by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in October 1998 and April 1999, respectively. Both documents have become benchmarks for assessing the quality practices and performances of DNA laboratories throughout the country. When the Federal DNA Advisory Board's statutory term expired, it transferred responsibility for recommending revisions of these Quality Assurance Standards to the Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDM).

The DNA Identification Act of 1994 also required that the FBI Laboratory ensure that all DNA laboratories that are federally operated, receive federal funds or participate in the National DNA Index System (NDIS) **demonstrate compliance with the standards issued by the FBI.**

Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing Laboratories. (n.d.). Retrieved November 20, 2016, from https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/lab/biometric-analysis/codis/qas_testlabs
Occupational Safety & Health Administration. (n.d.). Retrieved November 20, 2016, from https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=10051

Standard 6. Facilities

Through a combination of clearly written analytical procedures, casework notes, and/or personal observation, the laboratory's approach to sample processing for PCR-based procedures (extraction, quantification, and amplification) must demonstrate a separation in time or physical space for each activity.

RTF Meets / Exceeds Requirement

A laboratory may employ a variety of methods to monitor, clean, and decontaminate its facilities, such as the use of appropriate controls in the analysis process.

RTF Meets / Exceeds Requirement

Standard 7. Evidence Control

The DNA laboratory must have clearly written, well-understood procedures that address handling and preserving the integrity of evidence. Key components of such an evidence-control procedure include proper labeling and sealing of evidence, a documented chain-of-custody record, and a secure area designated for evidence storage.

RTF Meets / Exceeds Requirement

Each item of evidence (and/or its container) must be marked with a unique identifier.

The laboratory shall clearly define what constitutes evidence and what constitutes work product. Work product is the material that is generated as a function of analysis, which may include extracts, amplified product, and amplification tubes or plates as defined by the laboratory.

RTF Meets / Exceeds Requirement

Does the laboratory have and follow documented procedures designed to minimize loss, contamination, and/or deleterious change of evidence and work product in progress?

RTF Meets / Exceeds Requirement

Does the laboratory have secure, controlled-access areas for evidence storage and work product in progress?

RTF Meets / Exceeds Requirement

The laboratory must ensure that evidence stored under its custody is properly sealed and protected from loss, contamination, and/or deleterious change.

RTF Meets / Exceeds Requirement

Secure areas for evidence storage must exist within the laboratory. The laboratory may demonstrate compliance with Standard 7.1.4 by specifying short-term and long-term storage that demonstrate proper security through defined, controlled access to the evidentiary storage area at stopping points in the procedure.

RTF Meets / Exceeds Requirement

The laboratory must have a policy or other documentation that addresses the retention or return of evidence or extracts. Contamination is the unintentional introduction of exogenous DNA into a DNA sample or PCR reaction. A laboratory shall have and follow a documented policy for detecting and controlling contamination. This policy should include the procedures used by a laboratory for monitoring, decontaminating, and detecting contamination.