### **Technical Procedure for Coomassie Blue**

Version 5

Effective Date: 01/19/2018

- **1.0 Purpose** This procedure describes how to make Coomassie Blue solution and apply it to items of evidence.
- 2.0 Scope This procedure applies to porous and non-porous items of evidence that may contain bloody impressions that require developing/enhancing. This procedure may also be used in processing adhesive sides of tapes.
- 3.0 Definitions -N/A

### 4.0 Equipment, Materials and Reagents

### 4.1 Equipment and Materials

- Protective gloves and apron/coat
- Face shield visor and/or safety goggles
- Magnetic stir bar and magnetic retriever
- 2 glass beakers
- Application equipment: 2 spray bottles and 2 glass trays
- Camera/scanner
- Fume hood
- Shatter-proof container

### 4.2 Reagents

- Coomassie Brilliant Blue
- Glacial acetic acid
- Methanol
- Purified water

#### 5.0 Procedure

### **5.1** Mixing Procedure

## **5.1.1 Staining Solution (Developer)**

- **5.1.1.1** Place 0.44 g of Coomassie Brilliant Blue and 200 mL of methanol in a large glass beaker with a magnetic stir bar and stir.
- **5.1.1.2** Add 40 mL of glacial acetic acid and 200 mL of purified water to the solution with continuous stirring to ensure the solution is thoroughly mixed.
- **5.1.1.3** Place the solution in a clearly marked spray bottle for immediate use or a dark, shatter-proof container for long term use as needed.

# **5.1.2 Destaining Solution (Rinse Solution)**

**5.1.2.1** Place 40 mL of glacial acetic acid and 200 mL of methanol in a large beaker with a magnetic stir bar and stir.

**5.1.2.2** Add 200 mL of purified water to the solution with continuous stirring to ensure the solution is thoroughly mixed.

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- **5.1.2.3** Place the solution in a clearly marked spray bottle for immediate use or a dark, shatter-proof container for long term use as needed.
- **5.1.2.4** Larger amounts of Coomassie Blue may be mixed for large items or for use at crime scenes.

### **5.2 Application Procedure**

### 5.2.1 Spray Method

- **5.2.1.1** Completely cover the area of interest with the staining solution.
- **5.2.1.2** Spray the item with the destaining solution to clear the background. The destaining solution shall be used generously to remove the excess staining solution.
- **5.2.1.3** Allow the item to dry completely prior to proceeding.

### **5.2.2 Immersion Method**

- **5.2.2.1** Completely immerse the item in a tray of staining solution. Immerse the item for approximately 30-90 seconds.
- **5.2.2.2** Remove the item from the staining solution and place in a separate tray of destaining solution for approximately 1 minute and agitate to clear the background. This procedure may be repeated with a fresh destaining solution if the background is not completely clear.
- **5.2.2.3** Remove the item from the solution and allow the item to dry completely prior to proceeding.
- **5.2.2.4** Preserve the developed impressions through photography, according to the techniques in Photographic Equipment/Procedures and/or by electronically recording the impressions (See Image Processing). The impression may be lifted directly from the item only after the item is completely dry.
- **5.3 Standards and Controls** Forensic Scientists shall produce a self-made test print to be processed concurrently with items of evidence.
- **5.4** Calibration N/A
- 5.5 Sampling –N/A
- **5.6** Calculations N/A
- 5.7 Uncertainty of Measurement N/A
- **6.0 Limitations** Coomassie Blue powder and solution have an indefinite shelf life.
  - **6.1** The Coomassie Blue reagent shall be stored in the original shipping container until needed.

- **6.2** The staining and destaining solutions may be stored in clear spray bottles or dark, shatter-proof containers until needed.
- **7.0** Safety Glacial acetic acid and methanol can be harmful if inhaled or ingested and shall be used in a fume hood when mixing and/or processing evidence. Protective gloves, eye goggles and aprons shall be worn as the staining solution will stain clothing and skin. This technique may be used at crime scenes; however, use only in a well ventilated area or use a fan to remove the fumes produced.

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#### 8.0 References

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Lennard, C.J. and P.A. Margot. "Sequencing of Reagents for the Improved Visualization of Latent Fingerprints." *Proceedings of the International Forensic Symposium on Latent Prints*. (July 1987): 141-142.

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Trozzi, T. A., R.L. Schwartz and M.L. Hollars. Processing Guide for Developing Latent Prints. (2000): 1-64.

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9.0 Records - N/A

10.0 Attachment – N/A

Version Number	Reason
1 2	0::15
2	Original Document
1 <del>-</del>	Added issuing authority to header
3	Header Update – Removed Digital reference.
4	Updated issuing authority in header 5.2 & 5.3 – Moved test print requirement to "Standards and Controls."
5	Changed "distilled" to "purified" throughout document Changed number references to be numerals only instead of spelled out throughout document 4.1 Changed "Magnetic stirrer, magnetic follower" to "Magnetic stir bar"; added "Shatter-proof container" 5.1.1.1, 5.1.1.2: Corrected grammar 5.1.2.1: Changed "shatter-proof" to describe container 5.1.2.1: Changed "magnetic stirrer" to "magnetic stir bar" 5.1.2.3: Changed "dark jug" to "dark, shatter-proof container" 7.0: Changed "vented" to "ventilated"

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