Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Latent Fingerprints: Using Ninhydrin Fuming**

Safety Precautions: Ninhydrin is an irritant and will stain the skin. Wear gloves, and perform fuming in a fume hood. Wash hands after handling all materials.

Procedure:

1. Work in groups of 4.
2. Each group member should plant a fingerprint on a quarter sheet of white paper.
3. Carefully (using tweezers) place the paper on the glass surface in the fume hood.
4. Spray the paper with ninhydrin, completely saturating the paper.
5. Wait overnight for the reaction to take place.
6. Upon development, carefully remove the paper from the fuming tank.
7. Identify whose print is whose, and cut the paper apart to distribute the fingerprints.
8. Tape your developed print in the space below.
9. Identify the ridge pattern and 5 minutiae.

Tape developed print here:

Questions:

1. What kinds of materials could be developed in this way?
2. What are the advantages to this method of latent print detection?
3. What are the limitations of this method of latent print detection?
4. How could this technique be useful to a forensic scientist?