

	• They look at substances at crime scenes, see what they are, the concentration at the crime scene, and possible effects it will have on a person • AS it is not always easy to say what a person has taken because drugs like heroin are almost immediately metabolised, toxicologists also check for injection marks or other physical abnormalities
MARKS AND IMPRESSIONS	• These include things such as footprints, teeth marks or even tool marks • Now this doesn't exactly say if a person was there but it can be used to narrow down suspects (E.g. they could have different shoes and you can measure the size to see if it is the same as a suspect so you can have some evidence to prove he could have been at the crime scene) • Similar with tools, it won't tell you who but can tell you what tools the crime was committed with (E.g. weapon impressions on the body where it was hit or for other crimes such as breaking and entering)
TRACE EVIDENCE ANALYSIS (TEA)	• TEA can include a wide range of materials but the most common tested materials include, fibres, hair, paint and glass • Trace evidence is material that can be transferred during the commission of a violent crime (and without committing crimes) • This helps investigators understand what happened and can even see who or what was there (E.g. a hair sample can confirm a person was there or a paint chip could confirm if a certain type of car was there)

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