www.DewPolice.com

A work in progress.

<u>DIRECTED ENERGY WEAPON CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION</u>:

Food and Beverage laboratory testing

- To identify harmful nanoparticles, pathogens, chemical contaminants, allergens,, adulterants, etc.

Device Locators

- Metal detectors – To locate microtechnology hidden in crawl spaces.
- Breaking through floors to reveal hidden crawl spaces generally involves cutting tools for wooden subfloors or heavy demolition equipment for concrete slabs. The choice of tool depends on the floor material, with the goal of creating a removable hatch or panel.

Wood Floors and Subfloors

- **Circular Saw:** The primary tool for cutting straight, controlled lines through hardwood, plywood, or OSB subflooring. It is usually set to a specific depth to avoid cutting through joists.
- **Reciprocating Saw:** Used for cutting in tight corners or through stubborn materials, including nails that might be present.
- **Oscillating Multi-Tool:** Ideal for precise, detailed cuts, especially in corners or up against walls without damaging surrounding areas.
- **Pry Bar (Crowbar/Cats Paw):** Essential for removing boards and prying up plywood after the initial cuts are made.
- **Drill:** Used to create pilot holes for starting saw cuts.

Concrete Floors

- **Concrete Saw (or Circular Saw with Diamond Blade):** Used to score and cut concrete slabs, particularly for making clean lines in basements or utility rooms.
- **Jackhammer or Demolition Hammer:** Used to break up reinforced concrete slabs after they have been cut.
- **Hammer Drill:** Used to drill a series of holes in a grid pattern to weaken the concrete before breaking it with a sledgehammer.
- **Sledgehammer and Pry Bar:** Used for breaking up and lifting smaller sections of concrete, particularly for slabs under 3 inches thick.

Specialized Tools & Safety

- **Stud Finder/Magnet:** Used to locate joists or metal fasteners beneath flooring to avoid cutting into structural elements.
- **Endoscope/Snake Camera:** Used to inspect the space beneath the floor before cutting.
- **Dust Control:** Water spray systems (often used with concrete saws) or heavy-duty vacuums are used to manage debris and dust.
- **Safety Gear:** Gloves, eye protection, and hearing protection are crucial for this type of work.
- Once the opening is made, the area is typically framed with 2x4s to support the new panel, which is then made into a removable hatch or covered with a flush-mount floor register or access panel.

Investigating a **Direct Energy Weapon (DEW)** attack also requires specialized forensic tools to detect radiated energy damage (electromagnetic/microwave) rather than traditional ballistics. Essential evidence collection includes high-resolution thermal imaging, radiofrequency (RF) field testing, and detailed medical forensics focused on unique radiation, thermal, or nervous system injuries.

Office of Naval Research (.mil)

Core Evidence Collection Needs:

- **Specialized Medical Forensics:** Documentation of unusual burns, neurological damage, ocular damage, or fatigue, alongside detailed autopsies (if fatal) looking for subtle tissue changes.
- **Electromagnetic/Radiation Monitoring:** Using specialized equipment to check for lingering, non-ionizing radiation, radiofrequency (RF) levels, or electromagnetic signatures at the scene.
- **Trace & Material Evidence:** Swabbing or collecting materials that may have been scorched, heated, or affected by electromagnetic fields, particularly at entry points.
- **Digital & Environmental Data:** Analyzing surveillance footage, Wi-Fi logs, and IoT device logs for electrical anomalies at the time of the alleged incident.
- **Victim & Witness Testimony:** Documenting immediate sensations like intense heat, hearing buzzing/ringing, or sudden physical illness.