

Terminology Related to Friction Ridge Examination

DRAFT



ASB
AAFS STANDARDS BOARD

Terminology Related to Friction Ridge Examination

ASB Approved Xxxxx 202X



410 North 21st Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80904

This document may be downloaded from: www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board

This document is provided by the AAFS Standards Board (ASB). Users are permitted to print and download the document and extracts from the document for personal use, however the following actions are prohibited under copyright:

- *modifying this document or its related graphics in any way;*
- *using any illustrations or any graphics separately from any accompanying text; and,*
- *failing to include an acknowledgment alongside the copied material noting the AAFS Standards Board as the copyright holder and publisher.*

Users may not reproduce, duplicate, copy, sell, resell, or exploit for any commercial purposes this document or any portion of it. Users may create a hyperlink to www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board to allow persons to download their individual free copy of this document. The hyperlink must not portray AAFS, the AAFS Standards Board, this document, our agents, associates and affiliates in an offensive manner, or be misleading or false. ASB trademarks may not be used as part of a link without written permission from ASB.

The AAFS Standards Board retains the sole right to submit this document to any other forum for any purpose.

Certain commercial entities, equipment or materials may be identified in this document to describe a procedure or concept adequately. Such identification is not intended to imply recommendations or endorsement by the AAFS or the AAFS Standards Board, nor is it intended to imply that the entities, materials, or equipment are necessarily the best available for the purpose.

Proper citation of ASB documents includes the designation, title, edition, and year of publication.

*This document is copyrighted © by the AAFS Standards Board, LLC. 202X All rights are reserved.
410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904, www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board.*

Foreword

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences established the Academy Standards Board (ASB) in 2015 with a vision of safeguarding Justice, Integrity and Fairness through Consensus-based American National Standards. To that end, the ASB develops consensus-based forensic standards within a framework accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and provides training to support those standards. ASB values integrity, scientific rigor, openness, due process, collaboration, excellence, diversity and inclusion. ASB is dedicated to developing and making freely accessible the highest quality documentary forensic science consensus Standards, Guidelines, Best Practices, and Technical Reports in a wide range of forensic science disciplines as a service to forensic practitioners and the legal system.

This document was revised, prepared, and finalized as a standard by the Friction Ridge Consensus Body of the AAFS Standards Board. The draft of this standard was developed by the Friction Ridge Subcommittee of the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science.

Questions, comments, and suggestions for the improvement of this document can be sent to AAFS-ASB Secretariat, asb@aaafs.org or 410 N 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904.

All hyperlinks and web addresses shown in this document are current as of the publication date of this standard.

ASB procedures are publicly available, free of cost, at www.aaafs.org/academy-standards-board.

Keywords: *terms, definitions, friction ridge, examination, terminology*

Table of Contents *(to be completed when the document is finalized)*

1 Scope.....

2 Normative References.....

3 Terms and Definitions.....

Annex A (informative) Bibliography

DRAFT

Terminology Related to Friction Ridge Examination

1 Scope

This technical report defines terms for forensic science professionals actively engaged in friction ridge examination. It is not intended to define every term potentially applicable to friction ridge examination, but to define commonly used terms in the discipline.

2 Normative References

There are no normative reference documents. Annex A, Bibliography, contains informative references.

3 Terms and Definitions

3.1 administrative information

Records—such as evidence receipts, chain of custody, and submission forms (electronic or hard copy)—that do not constitute data or information resulting from examination work.

3.2 administrative review

Evaluation of records to verify consistency with the forensic service provider's administrative policies and with editorial correctness.

ISO 21043-1^a

3.3 agreement (synonym of correspondence and corresponding friction ridge detail)

A decision that an accumulation of observed similarities in pattern type, ridge flow, and friction ridge features in sequence, of the same or similar type, in the same relative position to each other, with associated intervening ridge counts, suggests overall conformity. Not to be confused with "similarity".

3.4 analysis

Phase of an examination process where the observed data in a friction ridge impression is interpreted to categorize its suitability/utility.

3.5 Automated Biometric Identification System ABIS

A computer-based system that is a primary repository of individuals' biometrics (such as fingerprints, palm prints, facial and/or iris images) and a secondary repository of associated demographic data, equipped with functionality to process biometric searches, store and retrieve records for identification purposes.

^a ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

3.6**blind verification**

A type of verification in which, at a minimum, the subsequent examiner(s) have no knowledge of any other examiner's suitability decisions, conclusions, or documented data used to support the conclusion.

3.7**case file**

Forensic service provider's records detailing the forensic process including reports related to a case.

ISO 21043-1^b

3.8**chain of custody**

Chronological record of the transfer, handling and storage of an item from its point of collection to its final return or disposal.

ISO 21043-1^c

3.9**clarity**

Assessment of the quality of a friction ridge impression, describing an examiner's opinion as to how easily the friction ridge features are visually observed in an impression. Sometimes referred to as an examiner's confidence in the presence of an observed feature, that can be discerned from the background.

3.10**cognitive bias**

Unconscious deviation from rationality in human judgement caused by influences on, and limitations of, human information processing.

ISO 21043-1^d

3.11**comparison**

Phase of an examination process where an examiner searches for and detects similarities and dissimilarities in observed data between friction ridge impressions.

3.12**competency**

Possessing and demonstrating the requisite knowledge, skills and abilities to successfully perform a specific task.

^b ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

^c ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

^d ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1: 2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

3.13**competency testing**

Evaluation of a person's knowledge, skills and abilities to perform work before authorization to do so independently.

3.14**complete friction ridge exemplars**

A complete recording of all friction ridge detail appearing on the friction ridge skin of an individual. This includes the extreme sides of the palms, joints, tips, and sides of the fingers, as well as the extreme sides of the soles, joints, tips, and sides of the toes where required.

3.15**complexity (of a comparison)**

A characteristic of a comparison in which the attributes of one or both impressions may require additional consideration and quality assurance measures relating to the evaluation of a source conclusion.

NOTE Refer to ANSI/ASB BPR 166 for more detailed explanation, particularly of attributes.

3.16**complexity (of an impression)**

A characteristic of an impression whose attributes may require additional consideration and quality assurance measures.

NOTE Refer to ANSI/ASB BPR 165 for more detailed explanation, particularly of attributes.

3.17**conclusion, source**

See [3.83](#) source conclusion.

3.18**confirmation bias**

A tendency to search for, collect, perceive, or interpret information in a manner that supports preconceptions, expectations, or desires.

NOTE This is a type of cognitive bias.

OSAC Preferred Term

3.19**conflict**

A condition in which two or more examiners disagree on a suitability decision or source conclusion.

3.20**consensus review**

A type of examination in which a reported decision or conclusion is determined that reflects the collective judgment of a group of examiners.

3.21**consultation**

A discussion or interaction initiated by an examiner seeking guidance for the purpose of interpreting an image or comparison.

3.22**contextual bias**

A tendency for exposure to or knowledge of case-specific information to affect the impartial collection, perception, or interpretation of evidence.

NOTE This is a type of cognitive bias.

OSAC Preferred Term

3.23**contextual information (friction ridge)**

Information external to the examination of friction ridge impressions.

3.24**control (material)**

Material of established origin used to evaluate the performance of a test or comparison.

OSAC Preferred Term [Modified]

3.25**control (test)**

A test performed to demonstrate that a test method works correctly and to ensure that data are valid.

OSAC Preferred Term [Modified]

3.26**corrective action**

Action to eliminate or mitigate the cause(s) of a nonconformity and to prevent recurrence.

NOTE Corrective action is taken to prevent recurrence whereas preventive action is taken to prevent occurrence.

ISO 9000:2026^e (modified “or mitigate” added)

3.27**correspondence (synonym of agreement)**

See [3.3 agreement](#).

3.28**corresponding friction ridge detail (synonym of agreement)**

See [3.3 agreement](#).

3.29**customer**

Authority, organization or person requesting the forensic services.

ISO 21043-1^f

^e ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 9000:2026 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

^f ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

3.30**disagreement**

A decision that observed dissimilarity is deemed to be sufficiently outside of expected variations in the appearance of impressions from the same source that it results in overall nonconformity. Not to be confused with “*dissimilarity*”.

3.31**discriminability**

The degree to which information in an impression can be used to distinguish it from impressions made by different sources. The discriminability of an impression is a combination of the quantity, spatial arrangement, clarity, and rarity of features observed.

3.32**dissimilarity**

An observation that two impressions have a general difference of appearance when comparing an individual feature or detail. Not to be confused with “*disagreement*.”

3.33**enhancement**

Process to reveal, intensify, magnify or clarify a property of an item.

ISO 21043-1^g

3.34**evaluation**

Phase of an examination process where the aggregate strength of the evidence (observed similarities and dissimilarities when considering two competing propositions) is weighed between the observed data in the friction ridge impressions being compared to formulate a source conclusion.

3.35**examiner (friction ridge)**

An individual who has successfully completed their forensic service provider’s training program, and is authorized to conduct independent friction ridge examinations by observing and interpreting data, making decisions, forming conclusions and opinions, issuing reports and/or providing testimony.

NOTE Use of the term “examiner” in these documents refers to a “friction ridge examiner” and not a “trainee”.

3.36**exemplar (synonym of known impression)**

The deliberately recorded images or impressions from the friction ridge skin of an individual.

NOTE For example, inked tenprints, inked palm prints, livescan prints, powder and lift prints, casted/molded prints, or photographs of friction ridge skin.

^g ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

- 184 **3.37**
 185 **forensic light source**
 186 A light source that may be fixed, filtered or tunable to a variety of spectral ranges.
- 187 **3.38**
 188 **forensic process**
 189 Set of interrelated or interacting forensic activities including methods, techniques and processes
 190 used to establish conclusions and/or opinions, facts and findings, which can be used for legal
 191 proceedings.
- 192 **3.39**
 193 **forensic service provider**
 194 **FSP**
 195 Organization that performs all or part of the forensic process.
 196
 197 NOTE A forensic service provider can be a large or small organization, including an organization consisting of
 198 a single examiner.
 199 *ISO 21043-1^h*
- 200 **3.40**
 201 **friction ridge detail (synonym of friction ridge features)**
 202 **friction ridge features (synonym of friction ridge detail)**
 203 The combination of ridge flow, ridge characteristics, and ridge structure of friction ridge skin, as
 204 reproduced and observed in an impression. The observed data used to compare and interpret
 205 similarity or dissimilarity between impressions.
- 206 **3.41**
 207 **friction ridge impression (synonym of impression)**
 208 A reproduction of an area of friction ridge skin produced on a substrate by contact or transfer.
- 209 **3.42**
 210 **friction ridge skin**
 211 The skin found on the palms of the hands (full palmar surface including fingers) and soles of the
 212 feet (full plantar surface including toes).
- 213 **3.43**
 214 **ground truth**
 215 The actual or true state of nature concerning the source or type of items submitted for evaluation.
- 216 **3.44**
 217 **impartiality**
 218 Objectivity, neutrality and fairness along with the reduction of the risk of bias.
 219
 220 NOTE It is important for impartiality that possible conflicts of interest are declared, resolved or do not exist.
 221 *ISO 21043-1ⁱ*

^h ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

ⁱ ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

- 222 **3.45**
 223 **impression (synonym of friction ridge impression)**
 224 See **3.41** friction ridge impression.
- 225 **3.46**
 226 **inconclusive**
 227 The conclusion that the observed data do not provide more support for one proposition over the
 228 other.
- 229 **3.47**
 230 **inconclusive with dissimilarities**
 231 The conclusion that the observed data provide more support for the proposition that the
 232 impressions originated from different sources rather than the same source; however, there is
 233 insufficient support for a Source Exclusion.
- 234 **3.48**
 235 **inconclusive with similarities**
 236 The conclusion that the observed data provide more support for the proposition that the
 237 impressions originated from the same source rather than different sources; however, there is
 238 insufficient support for a Source Identification.
- 239 **3.49**
 240 **independent examination**
 241 Independent examination indicates an autonomous examination, but not necessarily one without
 242 knowledge of a prior examiner's decision, conclusion or opinion.
- 243 **3.50**
 244 **interested party**
 245 Person or organization that can affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision
 246 or activity.
 247 *ISO 9000:2026^j*
- 248 **3.51**
 249 **interlaboratory comparison**
 250 Organization, performance, and evaluation of measurements or tests on the same or similar items
 251 by two or more laboratories in accordance with predetermined conditions.
- 252 **3.52**
 253 **interpretation**
 254 Part of the examination that uses professional judgement, logic, expertise, and relevant data and
 255 information and, if applicable, statistical models to infer the meaning of observations so as to
 256 provide opinions with respect to questions asked.
 257 *ISO 21043-1^k*

^j ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 9000:2026 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

^k ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

3.53**intralaboratory comparison**

Organization, performance, and evaluation of measurements or tests on the same or similar items within the same laboratory in accordance with predetermined conditions.

3.54**known impression (synonym of exemplar)**

See **3.36 exemplar**.

3.55**latent**

An impression from an unknown source of friction ridge skin. Typically, latents are not readily visible and can be developed or enhanced by optical, physical, and/or chemical processing techniques.

3.56**likelihood ratio**

Expression of an examiner's assessment of the ratio of the probabilities of the observations if one of two competing propositions were true versus if the other proposition were true.

NOTE 1 The likelihood ratio gives the probative value of the observations for the competing propositions.

NOTE 2 Only the term "likelihood ratio" is used in the ISO 21043 series. This is not intended to exclude the calculation of Bayes factors instead of likelihood ratios.

NOTE 3 Likelihood ratios are described in terms of "probability". If the data are continuously valued, the numerator and denominator of the likelihood ratio will involve probability density functions rather than probabilities.

ISO 21043-1¹

3.57**limited examinations**

Limited examinations are partial analyses, comparisons, and/or processing that do not fully utilize the capabilities of a Forensic Service Provider (FSP).

3.58**limited processing**

The selective application of sequential processing without exhausting the full capabilities of the Forensic Service Provider (FSP).

3.59**livescan impression**

An inkless, electronic means of capturing impressions from the friction ridge skin of an individual associated with a known source or claimed identity in a digital format.

¹ ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

3.60**matrix**

The substance that is deposited or removed by the friction ridge skin when making an impression.

NOTE For example, grease, oil, sweat, dust, blood, paint, semen. May be a biological or non-biological substance.

SWGFAST- Document 19^m [Mod]

3.61**minutia**

The point where a friction ridge terminates, or splits into two or more ridges. A subset of the friction ridge detail/features traditionally consisting of ridge endings, bifurcations, and dots, or any combination thereof, used to compare and interpret similarity and dissimilarity between two impressions.

3.62**negative control**

A control test that confirms that the procedure does not produce an unintended result.

3.63**observed data**

Any information seen within an impression that an examiner may rely upon to reach a decision, conclusion, or opinion. This not only includes minutiae, but attributes such as clarity, scars, creases, edge shapes, pore structure, and other friction ridge features.

3.64**open (non-blind) verification**

A type of verification in which the subsequent examiner knows the identity of the other examiner(s) and has been provided with their decisions, conclusions and/or documented data used to support their conclusion.

3.65**participant (in proficiency test)**

Laboratory, organization, or individual that receives proficiency test items and submits results for review by the proficiency test provider.

3.66**pattern force area**

A region of friction ridge skin in which minutiae were forced to form due to pattern type and existing ridge fields during friction ridge formation. As these minutiae form more predictably, their configurations are more common and less random.

NOTE For example, in the outflow of a loop, many ridges converged during formation, which forced many ridge endings to form as space ran out.

^m SWGFAST Document 19, *Standard Terminology of Friction Ridge Examination (Latent/Tenprint)*.
https://www.nist.gov/system/files/documents/2016/10/26/swgfast_standard-terminology_4.0_121124.pdf. Accessed June 05 2026.

3.67**positive control**

A control test that confirms that the procedure will produce the expected result.

3.68**preventive action**

Action to eliminate the cause(s) of a potential nonconformity or a potential undesired situation.

NOTE Preventive action is taken to prevent occurrence whereas corrective action is taken to prevent recurrence.

ISO 9000:2026ⁿ

3.69**probability**

An expression of the chance that a particular event occurs. A probability may be empirically, classically, or subjectively derived.

3.70**proficiency testing**

Evaluation of participant performance against pre-established criteria.

3.71**proposition**

Statement that is either true or false, the truth of which is uncertain.

ISO 21043-1^o

3.72**quality assurance measures**

Steps taken by a forensic service provider in the aim of continual improvement to detect, correct, minimize and/or prevent nonconforming work.

NOTE For example, quality management system, certification, accreditation, established training program, standards and controlled documents, additional verification, nonconformity assessment, root cause analysis, risk assessment, audits, corrective and/or preventive actions.

3.73**questioned impression**

An impression or image of friction ridge skin whose source or identity is unknown

NOTE The questioned impression may be designated as a “known impression” or “exemplar impression” in tenprint to tenprint examinations.

ⁿ ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 9000:2026 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

^o ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

3.74**rarity (of a feature)**

The frequency or prevalence of a friction ridge feature, either in isolation or in conjunction with other information about its local context.

NOTE For example, the prevalence of a type of feature could be affected by its proximity to a pattern force area, the finger number or palmar region on which it is located, or the pattern type in which it is located.

3.75**record**

Document providing information on activities performed as part of the forensic process.

ISO 21043-1^p

3.76**repeatability**

Extent of agreement between more than one result determined in the same place, by the same person, on the same equipment, in the same way at similar times.

OSAC Preferred Term

3.77**reproducibility**

Extent of agreement between repeated results determined under any combination of different conditions.

OSAC Preferred Term

3.78**risk assessment**

Systematic process of identifying and evaluating perceived or potential risks throughout the forensic process.

ISO 21043-1^q

3.79**semi-porous**

Partially but not freely or wholly permeable

NOTE For example, glossy paper

3.80**sequential processing**

The application of chemical and/or physical friction ridge development techniques in a specific order to target specific constituents of friction ridge impressions which may be visualized for examination and to maximize the preservation of the friction ridge detail during each process.

^p ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

^q ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

- 399 **3.81**
 400 **similarity**
 401 An observation that two impressions share a general likeness when comparing an individual
 402 feature or detail. Not to be confused with “*agreement*.”
- 403 **3.82**
 404 **source**
 405 An area of friction ridge skin from an individual from which an impression originated.
 406 *SWGFAST- Document 19^r*
- 407 **3.83**
 408 **source conclusion**
 409 Opinion stated by an examiner after interpretation of observed data. The opinion is the professional
 410 judgment that the observed data can offer support for one proposition over another.
- 411 **3.84**
 412 **source exclusion (friction ridge)**
 413 Source exclusion is the conclusion that two friction ridge impressions did not originate from the
 414 same source.
- 415 **3.85**
 416 **source identification (friction ridge)**
 417 Source identification is the conclusion that the observed data provides substantially stronger
 418 support for the proposition that the two impressions originated from the same source rather than
 419 different sources.
- 420 **3.86**
 421 **strength of the evidence**
 422 The relative support or extent to which the evidence supports one proposition over another. It may
 423 be described verbally or numerically.
- 424 **3.87**
 425 **substrate**
 426 Surface or material upon which an item of interest is deposited.
 427 *ISO 21043-1^s*
- 428 **3.88**
 429 **suitability (synonym of utility)**
 430 The usefulness of an impression for a further step in the examination process, such as comparison
 431 or Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) entry.

^r SWGFAST Document 19, *Standard Terminology of Friction Ridge Examination (Latent/Tenprint)*.
https://www.nist.gov/system/files/documents/2016/10/26/swgfast_standard-terminology_4.0_121124.pdf. Accessed June 05 2026.

^s ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

3.89**target group**

A specific set of friction ridge features selected as a starting point during comparison.

3.90**task-irrelevant**

Information is task-irrelevant if it is not help for drawing conclusions about the propositions applicable to the analyst's task.

NOTE Information that is irrelevant for friction ridge examination may well be relevant for other administrative, analytical, or reporting tasks.

3.91**task-relevant**

Information is task-relevant for analytic tasks if it is helpful for drawing conclusions:

- a) about the propositions applicable to the analyst's task,
- b) from the physical evidence that has been designated for examination,
- c) through the correct application of an accepted analytic method by a competent analyst.

3.92**technical review**

A qualified second party's evaluation of reports, notes, data, and other documentation to ensure there is appropriate and sufficient support for the actions, results, conclusions, opinions, and interpretations.

NOTE Technical review can also be applicable to observations and opinions that are communicated other than by way of report (see ISO 21043-5)

ISO 21043-1^t[Note only]

3.93**utility (synonym of suitability)**

See **3.88 suitability**.

3.94**validation**

A process of evaluating a system, method or component to determine that requirements for an intended use or application have been fulfilled.

OSAC Preferred Term

^t ©ISO. This material is reproduced from ISO 21043-1:2025 with permission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization. All rights reserved.

3.95

verification

Quality assurance measure consisting of independent examination by one or more examiners to ascertain if a decision, conclusion, or opinion is reproduced or is in conflict with the decision, conclusion, or opinion of another examiner.

NOTE Verification may be implemented in multiple ways including blind verification, open(non-blind) verification and consensus review. The general term verification is inclusive of these various types.

DRAFT

Annex A (informative)

Bibliography

The following bibliography is not intended to be an all-inclusive list, review, or endorsement of literature on this topic. The goal of the bibliography is to provide publications cited informationally, and publications relevant to the standard.

- 1] ANSI/ASB Best Practice Recommendation 165, *Best Practice Recommendation for Analysis of Friction Ridge Impressions*, 1st Edition, 2024.^u
- 2] ANSI/ASB Best Practice Recommendation 166, *Best Practice Recommendation for Comparison and Evaluation of Friction Ridge Impressions*, 1st Edition, 2024.^v
- 3] ISO 9000:2026, *Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary*, Fifth Edition^w
ISO Online browsing platform available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- 4] ISO 21043-1:2025, *Forensic sciences — Part 1: Terms and definitions*, First Edition^x
ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- 5] SWGFAST Document 19, *Standard Terminology of Friction Ridge Examination (Latent/Tenprint)*.^y
- 6] OSAC Preferred Terms. OSAC Lexicon.^z

^u Available from: <https://www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board>

^v Available from: <https://www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board>

^w Available from: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:9000:ed-5:v1:en>

^x Available from: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:21043:-1:ed-2:v1:en>

^y Available from: https://www.nist.gov/system/files/documents/2016/10/26/swgfast_standard-terminology_4.0_121124.pdf. Accessed June 05 2026.

^z Available from: <https://www.nist.gov/osac/osac-lexicon> Accessed June 05 2026.

DRAFT



ASB
AAFS STANDARDS BOARD

Academy Standards Board
410 North 21st Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80904

www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board