A. Purpose:

To outline the steps taken to image a hard drive submitted to the CCEEL for analysis while maintaining the integrity of the evidence.

B. Responsibility:

CCEEL forensic examiners

C. Definitions:

Refer to CC SOP-26 - Definitions and Abbreviations.

D. Procedure:

1. Retrieve the evidence and update the chain of custody.
2. Prepare Imaging Worksheet - Hard Drive (QR-CC-4) for the submitted evidence by filling in the Laboratory Case #, Submission #, Start Date and Examiner fields.
3. Prepare Laboratory Notes (QR-CC-5) for the submitted evidence by filling in the Laboratory Case #, Submission #, Start Date and Examiner fields.
4. Initial submission barcode label.
5. Use the Laboratory Notes as a narrative to describe actions and observations made during the entire imaging process.
6. Record information on the Imaging Worksheet as it is collected during the course of processing.
7. Photograph, with a unique identifier present, the unopened package focusing on:
   a. Evidence labels and any other identifying markers
   b. Notable marks or damage
8. Open the package and remove the hard drive(s). Photograph, with a unique identifier present, the hard drive(s) focusing on:
   a. Top of hard drive
   b. Jumper settings
   c. Make, model, serial number, LBA and any other identifying markers
9. Transcribe the following information onto the hard drive(s):
   a. Laboratory Case Number
   b. Sub-item number following the naming convention below:
      Evidence Submission Number_Hard Drive Number
      For example: S1_HD1.....S1_HD2.....
   c. Your initials
10. If any other items are contained in the submission, document them in the Laboratory Notes, photograph them (with unique identifier) and process them, if necessary, following the appropriate protocol(s).
11. Record relevant information about the hard drive(s) in the appropriate fields on the Imaging Worksheet.

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12. Connect the evidence drive to a forensic computer using an approved read-only hardware device.
13. Connect a staging drive(s) to the forensic computer.
14. Create a folder on the staging drive to image to. Name the folder the specific Laboratory Case Number.
15. Using an approved hashing program (e.g. FTK Imager) and following the procedures outlined in the product manual, obtain the pre-imaging MD5 and/or SHA1 hash values of the evidence drive prior to imaging. Properly record these values.
16. Make a forensic image of the evidence drive saving it to the folder created on the staging drive using an approved imaging software program and following the imaging procedures outlined in the product manual.
    a. If using EnCase to create the image, follow the protocols outlined in the specific Reference Document pertaining to the appropriate EnCase version. Follow the naming conventions outlined in Appendix A - EnCase Naming Conventions when filling in the acquisition information.
    b. If using FTK Imager to create the image, follow the protocols outlined in the specific Reference Document pertaining to the appropriate FTK Imager version. Follow the naming conventions outlined in Appendix A - FTK Imager Naming Conventions when filling in the acquisition information.
    c. If using TD1 Forensic Duplicator to create the image, follow the protocols outlined in the specific Reference Document pertaining to the appropriate TD1 Forensic Duplicator version. Follow the naming conventions outlined in Appendix A - TD1 Forensic Duplicator Naming Conventions when filling in the acquisition information.
17. Upon completion, properly record image hash values. Ensure that the pre-imaging hash values and the image hash values match. If the values are identical, remove the evidence drive and proceed processing the case.
18. In instances when the hash values do not match, follow the following procedures:
    a. If read errors and/or bad sectors were encountered in the pre-hash process and/or in the imaging process, document these findings.
    b. If no read errors and/or bad sectors were encountered in the pre-hash process and in the image process, repeat steps 15 and 16. In the event that this process again fails, it is at the examiner's discretion, based on his/her knowledge, training and experience, to determine how to proceed. Document all steps taken up to this point.
19. When image processing failure occurs (e.g. does not complete), the image process should be retried using the current imaging software. If the second attempt fails, the imaging process should be performed using another approved imaging device or software.
20. If the third attempt fails, it is at the examiner's discretion, based on his/her training, knowledge and experience, to determine how to proceed. Document all steps taken up to this point.

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21. If it is determined that the media cannot be analyzed, the submitting agency should be notified and alternative options should be discussed and documented.
22. Upon completion of processing the submission, repackage and secure the submission, updating the chain of custody, when applicable.
23. Proceed with processing the case.

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