

STATE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, HIMACHAL PRADESH,
SHIMLA HILLS, JUNGA-171218
Standard evidence collection guidelines

Case type	Sample collection	Aim & objective	Remarks
Poisoning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In survival cases • In death cases 	Vomit, gastric lavage, blood, urine, suspected material like container medicines, stained clothes etc. All above if available and viscera	To detect poison in sample. As above.	Only blood is required in case of CO poisoning. Sample should be arrive in FSL as soon possible to avoid putrefaction.
Alcohol estimation	Blood & urine	To detect and estimate alcohol in sample.	Sample should be taken after 45 minutes of consumption and before 4 hours of consumption.
Corrosive material	Burnt/partially burnt material ash and soil from spot, suspected container etc.	To detected and estimate strength of the corrosive material.	Strength of acid can be calculated if it is found in free state.
Fire cases	Burnt/partially burnt material ash and soil from spot, suspected container etc.	To detect inflammable material.	Samples should be packed in such a way to avoid contamination and loss due to evaporation.
Immolation/attempt to immolate	Affected skin, hair, clothes container, soil and another articles.	As above.	In case of death only blood is required and no viscera needed.
Trap cases	Hand/pocket wash material that came in contact of trap chemicals, demonstration mixture and sample of trap chemicals.	To detect chemicals present in samples.	-
Petroleum products	Petroleum products like kerosene, diesel, petrol lubricants and furnace oil etc.	To identify petroleum product in the samples	Samples should be handled carefully to avoid contamination.
Misuse of PDS kerosene	Sample from each container seized by police.	To detect kerosene and blue dye used in the PDS kerosene.	As above.