**Common Types of Physical Evidence**

**Blood, semen, and saliva**: All suspected blood, semen, or saliva- liquid or dried, animal or human—present in a form that suggests a relation to the offense or people involve in a crime. In different forms of textiles or objects: fabric or cigarette butts. These substances are subjected to serological and biochemical analysis to determine identity and possible origin.

**Documents**: Any handwriting and typewriting submitted so that authenticity or source can be determined. Related items include paper, ink, indented writings, obliterations, and burned or charred documents.

(The Hawk Case)-Power Case

**Drugs:** Any substance seized in violation of laws regulating the sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of drugs. (Ms. Heaton’s version of 21 Jumpstreet) also, Klaus Von Bulow

**Explosives**: Any device containing an explosive charge, as well as all objects removed from the scene of an explosion that are suspected to contain the residues of an explosive. (Rosie’s Cantina)

**Fibers**: Any natural or synthetic fiber whose transfer may be useful in establishing a relationship between objects and/or people. (Hillside Strangler)

**Fingerprints**: All prints of this nature, hidden (latent) and visible. (The Night Stalker)

**Firearms and ammunition**: Any firearm, as well as discharged or intact ammunition, suspected of being involved in a criminal offense.

**Glass:** Any glass particles or fragment that may have been transferred to a person or object involved in a crime. Windowpanes containing holes made by a bullet or other projectile are included in this category.

**Hair**: Any animal or human hair present that could link a person with a crime.

**Impressions**: Tire markings, shoe prints, depressions in soft soils, and all other forms of tracks. Glove and other fabric impressions, as well as bite marks in skin or foodstuffs, are also included.

**Organs and physiological fluids**: body organs and fluids are submitted for analysis to detect the possible existence of drugs and poisons. This category includes blood to be analyzed for the presence of alcohol and other drugs. (Antifreeze and arsenic)

**Paint**: Any paint, liquid or dried, that may have been transferred from the surface of one object to another during the commission of a crime. A common example is the transfer of paint from one vehicle to another during an automobile collision. (Vickie Lynn Hoskinson)

**Petroleum products**: Any petroleum product removed from a suspect or recovered from a crime scene. The most common examples are gasoline residues removed from the scene of an arson, or grease and oil stains whose presence may suggest involvement in a crime.

**Plastic bags**: A disposable polyethylene bag such as a garbage bag may be evidential in a homicide or drug case. Examinations are conducted to associate a bag with a similar bag in the possession of a suspect.

**Plastic, rubber, and other polymers:** Remnants of these manufactured materials recovered at crime scenes may be linked to objects recovered in the possession of a criminal suspect.

**Powder residues**: Any item suspected of containing powder residues resulting from the discharge of a firearm.

**Serial numbers**: This category includes all stolen property submitted to the laboratory for the restoration of erased identification numbers.

**Soil and minerals**: All items containing soil or minerals that could link a person or object to a particular location. Common examples are soil embedded in shoes and insulation found on garments.

**Tool marks**: This category includes any object suspected of containing the impression of another object that served as a tool in a crime. For example, a screwdriver or crowbar could produce tool marks by being impressed into or scraped along a surface of a wall.

**Vehicle lights**: Examination of vehicle headlights and taillights is normally conducted to determine whether a light was on or off at the time of impact.

**Wood and other vegetative matter**: Any fragments of wood, sawdust, shavings, or vegetative matter discovered on clothing, shoes, or tools that could link a person or object to a crime location.