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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GA 41-1992

**Investigation of trace and physical evidence at the scene of
road traffic accident
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces GA 41-2014 "Examination of physical evidence of road traffic accidents". Compared to GA 41-2014, except for editorial changes the main technical changes are as follows.

- Modified the standard name (see Standard Name, Standard Name of the 2014 edition);
- Revised the scope of application of the standard (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the 2014 edition);
- Revised normative references (see Chapter 2, Chapter 2 of the 2014 edition);
- Modified the traces of road traffic accidents, ground traces, car traces, human traces, other traces, and physical evidence of road traffic accidents.

Definitions (see 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.2, 2014 version 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.2);

- Added terms and definitions for physical evidence investigation of road traffic accident scenes (see 3.3);
- Added principles for survey work (see 4.1);
- Revised the qualification requirements for survey personnel (see 4.2, 4.1 of the 2014 edition);
- Removed general requirements for survey equipment (see 4.2 in the 2014 edition);
- Added general requirements for survey focus and sequence (see 4.3);
- Revised the general requirements for survey records (see 4.4, 4.6, 4.3 of the 2014 edition);
- Revised the general requirements for supplementary surveys after field changes (see 4.5, 4.4 of the 2014 edition);
- Added general requirements for physical evidence investigation of human traces (see 4.7);
- Added general requirements for road surveys (see 4.8);
- Added general requirements for autopsy (see 4.14);
- Revised the category and content of the survey equipment (see Chapter 5, Chapter 5 of the 2014 edition);
- The survey content of ground trace physical evidence has been modified (see 6.1, 2014 version 6.1);
- The inspection content of the car body traces and physical evidence has been modified (see 6.2 in 2014, 6.2);
- Revised the content of the physical evidence of human traces (see 6.3, 6.3 of the 2014 edition);
- The survey content of other traces of physical evidence has been modified (see 6.4, 6.4 of the 2014 edition);
- Revised the method of finding evidence of traces (see 7.1, 2014 version 7.1);
- Modified the method of fixing trace evidence (see 7.2, 7.2 and 7.4 of 2014 edition);
- Revised the method of extracting trace evidence (see 7.3, 7.5 of the 2014 edition);
- Modified the method of evidence preservation of traces (see 7.4, 2014 version 7.3).

This standard is proposed by the Traffic Management Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Road Traffic Management Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC576).

1 Scope

This standard specifies the site traces of road traffic accidents, general requirements for physical evidence surveys, survey equipment and tools, survey contents and survey methods.

law.

This standard applies to road traffic of public security organs or professional and technical personnel organized by traffic management departments of public security organs.

Investigation of accident scene traces and physical evidence.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this document.

For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GA/T 49 Road Traffic Accident Scene Mapping GA/T 50 Road Traffic Accident Investigation Photograph GA/T 169 Extraction, Preservation and Inspection of Forensic Materials GA/T 268 Postmortem examination of road traffic accidents GA/T 944 Road traffic accident motor vehicle driver identification investigation and evidence collection rules GA/T 945 General Technical Requirements for Road Traffic Accident Site Investigation Equipment GA/T 1556 Technical specifications for human blood collection in road traffic law enforcement

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Trace of road traffic accident the marks or imprints on objects and human bodies that can prove the facts of road traffic accidents mainly include ground marks, car body marks, Human traces and other traces.

3.1.1

Trace on the road surface Traces formed on the ground by vehicles, human bodies, or other related objects in contact with the ground, including rolling, embossing, dragging, and sliding India, frustration, etc.

3.1.2

Trace on the vehicle the traces formed on the vehicle body by the vehicle in contact with other objects or the human body mainly include deformation, damage, surface material increase or decrease, or Separation of parts as a whole.

3.1.3

Trace on the human body Human body contact with other objects or human body, marks, scars on clothing, body surface, etc.

3.1.4

Other trace

Traces formed on the surface of trees, road traffic facilities, buildings, livestock, and other items.

Physical evidence of road traffic accident an article or substance that can prove the facts of a road accident. Including attachments, scatterings, relics, throws, etc.

Investigation of trace and physical evidence at the scene of road traffic accident

Investigators find, fix, extract, and maintain road accidents, vehicles, people, and road environments that are left behind and related to the accident Traces, physical evidence, and activities that provide scientific evidence for case investigation, process reproduction, cause analysis, and liability determination.

4 General requirements

4.1

The investigation shall follow the principles of legality, safety, timely, objective, standardized, comprehensive and scientific.

4.2

The investigation shall be carried out by a professional and technical person organized by a traffic police or traffic management department of a public security organ who is qualified to handle road traffic accidents the surveyor shall assume that the surveyor shall possess the professional knowledge and professional skills of site survey.

4.3

During the survey, the focus and sequence of the survey shall be determined according to the types and characteristics of road traffic accidents and abnormal phenomena at the contact sites.

4.4

Mapping, photography, video, audio recording, transcript, 3D scanning and other methods shall be adopted in the survey to trace the road traffic accidents found during the survey.

(Hereinafter referred to as traces), location, distribution, type, quantity, shape, size, etc. of physical evidence of road traffic accidents (hereinafter referred to as physical evidence) Carry out fixation, extraction, and record in the road traffic accident scene investigation record.