

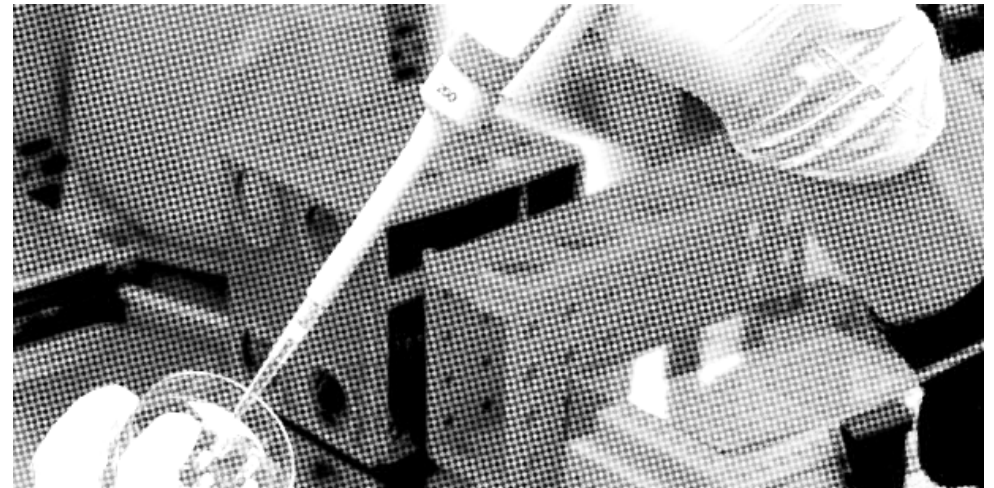
# Strategies for Countering Police Access to DNA Data

A few practical tips for avoiding DNA traces.



No Trace Project / No trace, no case. A collection of tools to help anarchists and other rebels **understand** the capabilities of their enemies, **undermine** surveillance efforts, and ultimately **act** without getting caught.

Depending on your context, possession of certain documents may be criminalized or attract unwanted attention—be careful about what zines you print and where you store them.



## **Strategies for Countering Police Access to DNA Data**

### **Original text in German**

Der polizeiliche Zugriff auf DNA-Daten: Strategien der Gegenwehr

Gen-ethisches Netzwerk (Gen-ethical Network)

2019

[gen-ethisches-netzwerk.de/sites/default/files/dokumente/2019-05/2019\\_genberatung-dna.pdf](https://gen-ethisches-netzwerk.de/sites/default/files/dokumente/2019-05/2019_genberatung-dna.pdf)

### **Translation and layout**

No Trace Project

[notrace.how/resources/#strategies-dna](https://notrace.how/resources/#strategies-dna)

## Chapter 10: OpSec for Informational Self-Determination

OpSec is military and intelligence jargon for “operational security” and refers to techniques designed to prevent their people being caught during or after an “operation”.

The fact that we have to talk about such things at all when it comes to issues like exercising the fundamental right to freedom of assembly or small acts of civil disobedience is a clear indication of how far the State's mania for security and collection has already developed. It is generally better to invest resources on pushing back the security apparatus than in a technical arms race with State agencies.

Nevertheless, there is of course nothing wrong with trying to avoid giving unnecessary material to State authorities and exercising the right to informational self-determination. To prevent or at least significantly limit leaving casual traces, it is necessary to wear new gloves, a face mask, a hair net or, even better, closed headgear (e.g. a swimming cap) and washed clothes with long sleeves and pant legs<sup>1</sup>.

However, everybody else leave traces as well, so in semi-public places simply sweeping up mixed dirt will not get the police anywhere—and even objects that are frequently touched sometimes result in mixed traces that cannot be evaluated. However, relying on this is dangerous: elaborate analyses are carried out in some investigative procedures, and if your DNA is also found among many others, it is still there.

A central challenge for DNA forensics is finding traces that are related to the crime being investigated. What plays right into the hand of police is the fact that clothing fibers, which have been the focus of forensics all over the planet for decades, almost always yield usable DNA of the person wearing the clothes. Places where people have peed can also be of interest to investigators. Cigarette butts or saliva residue on stamps and

---

<sup>1</sup>*No Trace Project (N.T.P.) note:* The face mask should prevent aerosolized saliva (so an N95 NIOSH rating or FFP2 European rating). Using a new full-body suit that is sold for mold and asbestos removal, such as a Dupont Tyvek suit, is better than clothing because it is non-permeable. These are also used by police forensics teams to prevent DNA contamination.

envelopes are of legendary popularity. Hair, however, similarly legendary, is less useful if it doesn't contain the root. By the way, non-human cells are not helpful in confusing the police—the primers used for analysis to isolate individual DNA sequences are very species-specific. On the other hand, hair from a particular dog can be identified and provide clues to the police.

Many movies depict people wiping away (“normal”) fingerprints. It is incomparably more difficult to get rid of DNA. At best, DNA traces can be removed by wiping down and bleaching extremely smooth surfaces, and only if there are no crevices or similar things. Tools, paper, textiles or other objects with rough surfaces, on the other hand, are practically impossible to clean in this way, of either human, animal, or plant DNA (even this can be relevant, for example, if genetically modified plant traces are found on pruning shears).

DNA is an amazingly stable molecule. Therefore, it is difficult to chemically remove DNA traces, especially since sterilization (such as simple heating or alcohol) is insufficient. You have to smash the STRs (short tandem repeats), and they are small. What works quite well from experience is sodium hypochlorite, but it is not so easy to obtain. An alternative is bleach or aggressive cleaners that have sodium hypochlorite in them (see ingredients and follow directions for use)<sup>2</sup>. Brand names include Dan Klorix or mold remover or Clorox (American product)<sup>4</sup>. Hypochlorite is not very stable, so it is recommended to always use a new bottle. It stinks quite a bit, just like chlorine, and is aggressive on many materials, so use smooth work surfaces that are not sensitive to it, such as a bathtub, wear

---

<sup>2</sup>*N.T.P. note:* The percentage of sodium hypochlorite should be present on the label, or on a “safety data sheet” for the product that can be found online. See “DNA You Say? Burn Everything to Burn Longer: A Guide to Leaving No Traces<sup>3</sup>” for information on appropriate concentrations of sodium hypochlorite.

<sup>3</sup><https://notrace.how/resources/#dna-you-say>

<sup>4</sup>*N.T.P. note:* Different Clorox products have different concentrations of sodium hypochlorite. For example, Clorox Disinfecting Bleach Concentrated Formula<sup>5</sup> has 7.5% sodium hypochlorite, whereas most other Clorox products are lower concentrations. Mold remover products are often below 5% sodium hypochlorite.

<sup>5</sup><https://shop.clorox.com/products/clorox-disinfecting-bleach>

intact rubber gloves and possibly also simple safety goggles<sup>6</sup>. Take care when handling! Do not use together with other cleaners. And make sure that you get into all grooves and crevices with it.

Other products for destroying DNA, such as DNA-ExitusPlus or DNA Zap (made by Life Technologies), are also available in the laboratory industry. According to published studies, however, they are no more effective than bleach with 10% sodium hypochlorite.

Hydrochloric acid-based cleaners, on the other hand, don't work as well. Heating metal objects in an oven at 250 degrees Celsius for some time also destroys DNA. The safest way to destroy things you no longer need is incineration.

---

<sup>6</sup>*N.T.P. note:* A bathtub will have many DNA traces so it is an inappropriate work surface. See “DNA You Say? Burn Everything to Burn Longer: A Guide to Leaving No Traces<sup>3</sup>” for information on appropriate work surfaces and other protocol suggestions.