- 1.3.5 Precursors to a chemical warfare agent: chemical substances which not necessarily themselves are suitable chemical warfare agents but which form particular chemical warfare agents when made to react chemically with each other whether for bulk production of chemical warfare agents or in a chemical weapons system. (The term precursor is a recognized general concept in chemistry).
- 1.3.6 Chemical Weapon: the combination of a charge of a chemical warfare agent and means of dispersing the agent in the target (chemical munitions).
- 1.3.7 Chemical weapons system: chemical weapons and means to make possible their use.
- 1.3.8 Chemical warfare capability: the capability to use chemical weapons.
- 1.4 The following criteria could be considered as the basis in determining the scope of the prohibition:
- 1.4.1 General purpose criterion: the intention
- (a) with regard to chemical warfare
- (b) non-hostile purposes of activities, facilities and materials. The general purpose criterion might be supplemented by further criteria, like quantity and toxicity criteria.
- 1.4.2 Quantity criterion: allowance of activities, facilities and materials for peaceful and protective purposes to the extent justified by these purposes.
- 1.4.3 Toxicity criteria:
- (a) Super-toxic lethal chemical might be any toxic chemical with a medium lethal dose which is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/kg (subcutaneous administration, LD  $_{50}$ ) or 2,000 mg min/m $^3$  (by inhalation, LCt  $_{50}$ ) when measured by an agreed method.
- (b) Other lethal chemical might be any toxic chemical with a median lethal dose which is greater than 0.5 mg/kg (subcutaneous administration, LD  $_{50}$ ) or 2,000 mg min/m $^3$  (by inhalation LCt  $_{50}$ ) and which is less than or equal to 10 mg/kg (subcutaneous administration , LD  $_{50}$ ) or 20,000 mg min/m $^3$  (by inhalation, LCt  $_{50}$ ), when measured by an agreed method.
- (c) Other harmful chemical might be any toxic chemical with a median lethal dose which is greater than 10 mg/kg (subcutaneous administration,  ${\rm LD}_{50}$ ) when measured by an agreed method.
- (d) In the case that chemicals exert incapacitating or irritating effects particular toxicity criteria might apply. These might then state dose limits for the effects of such chemicals, ED<sub>50</sub>. Since such toxicity criteria relating to man are not available today, a convention might provide for possible later inclusions of them.