F. Alleged use

The main task on-site is to find the best samples to be brought to designated laboratories for detailed analysis. Military detection equipment can be used for this purpose. If it is possible to bring on-site a mobile laboratory, it could be used to screen the best samples, to preliminarily identify the agents, and evaluate their concentration in the samples to facilitate transport. The analytical methods could be: mobile mass spectrometer and GC-RIM with enzymatic detection. GC-FTIR may not be sensitive enough. If GC with selective detectors is available, compounds can be screened for further analysis and the concentration evaluated and the samples sent immediately to two laboratories capable of performing the analyses.

In the designated laboratories the most reliable spectrometric instruments have to be used. The requirements for the instruments depend on the concentration level in the samples. In trace analysis of environmental samples only HRMS, MS/MS and GC-MI-FTIR are reliable enough.

Quantification is required only if naturally occuring toxins are found in the sample to evaluate whether their existence in the sample is due to natural sources.

Packaging, coding and transport problems described above (pages 14-15) are acute in cases of alleged use. Commercially available portable equipment for sample taking and packaging is applicable but needs further study. The transport procedures may need lengthy negotiations for resolution.

G. Transfers

1. From storage facilities to destruction facilities

Inspectors shall be present when chemical weapons are removed from the storage facility and shall verify that the CW on the inventory are loaded on to the transport vehicles. They will seal the cargo and the seals will be verified at the arrival to the destruction facility.