

13. Inspection of areas and facility equipment

Each subsequent inspection would be expedited and its effectiveness increased by the presence at the facility of detailed photo-documentation of the technological set-up, and by the fixing of seals during previous inspections not only on monitoring and measuring instruments but also on key components of equipment.

14. Inspection of operation procedures

Once monitoring and measuring and sample-taking devices had been introduced into the production process, no difficulties arose in the verification of specific quantities of the materials being processed.

15-17. Sampling and sample-taking procedures, handling of samples

The use of sample-taking devices, operating automatically, in accordance with a pre-set programme (known to the Technical Secretariat but not to the administration and personnel of the facility) with subsequent hermetic protection of the samples and their accumulation in containers fixed with seals, serves to ensure the effectiveness of monitoring in the period between routine inspections.

18. Analysis of samples

Measurement standards should be provided for the possible calibration and fine-tuning of the instruments used for analyses.

19. Documentation

In many cases the set of data obtained on some aspect of the inspection was of a highly confidential character, although the data taken separately would have varying degrees of confidentiality. Therefore all types of documentation used or processed in the course of the inspection should be treated as confidential.

20. Evaluation by inspectors

21. Closing conference

22. Anomalies, disputes and complications

23. Report of the inspection team

It was considered useful to have a standard report form.

Where no violations of the provisions of the convention are found, the report of the inspection team on the results of its inspection may be brief, for example, in the form of replies to questions to be clarified by the inspectors under their inspection mandate.