

need for special inspections. The number of routine inspections would be kept to the minimum and the inspection procedures both simple and confidential; they would not involve intrusion into research activities or into the details of production while still deterring violations of the convention. The British Government will continue its consultations with the British chemical industry on this subject. We hope that other States will also carry out such consultations in the near future. Such action would build confidence by showing the determination to make the necessary effort to reach agreement on a convention.

Phosphorus trichloride (PCl ₃)	
Phosphorus oxychloride (POCl ₃)	
Chemicals containing the P-alkyl and/or P-ethyl bond	
Methyl and/or ethyl esters of phosphoric acid	1
3,5-dialkyl-4-nitrophenol (pivaloyl alcohol)	2
2,4-dichlorophenol - active ethyl	2
2,4-dichlorophenol - active ethyl ether	2
2,4-dichlorophenol - active ethyl halides (halide = Cl, Br or I)	2
Key Provisions for other super-toxic chemicals	
Methyl, ethyl or cycloalkyl substituted glycidic acid	
3- or 4-hydroxy glycidic acid and their derivatives	

* - Some small-scale production for pharmaceutical purposes

Table 2

British Civil Uses of Key Provisions

Key Provision	Purpose
Phosphorus trichloride (PCl ₃)	(a) phosphorylating agent (b) chlorinating agent to react with alkyl halides (c) catalyst (d) to make organic phosphorus compounds and derivatives
Phosphorus oxychloride (POCl ₃)	(a) chlorinating agent (b) catalyst for the synthesis of pharmaceuticals (c) petrol additive, plasticizers and organic phosphorus
Methyl and/or ethyl esters of phosphoric acid	(a) flame retardant
3,5-dichlorophenol - active ethyl	(a) water treatment chemical (antioxidant)
2,4-dichlorophenol - active ethyl halides	(a) active plastic (b) to make silver paper