For evaluating incapacitating effects of chemical substances (ED_{50} and ECt_{50}) animal tests may have to be devised that, as far as possible, are analogous to the situation for soldiers, which is suggested for the definition of incapacitating effects as mentioned above.

Primates could be used for such experiments. Experience from human use of incapacitating agents can be utilized to evaluate ED_{50} and ECt_{50}.

(c) Chemical identification

The chemical identity of all compounds must be ascertained, and expressed according to existing chemical nomenclature e.g. IUPAC.

In the case of mixtures, the active compound or compounds must first be isolated and purified by suitable methods to at least 99 per cent purity.

Whenever possible, the alleged chemical identity of a compound may have to be verified by mass spectrometry and nuclear magnetic resonance. If optical isomerism is possible, the presence or absence of optical activity of the compound should be verified. If mass spectrometry and/or nuclear magnetic resonance methods cannot be applied, e.g. in the case of macromolecules, other unequivocal physical, chemical, biochemical or biological methods might be used.

1.4.4 Other criteria:

- shelf life
- volatility and explosion stability

1.5 Exceptions

1.5.1 for civilian purposes:

- protection against chemical weapons in civil defence
- medical
- scientific and research
- industrial
- agricultural
- riot control

1.5.2 for certain military purposes:

- protection against chemical weapons
- medical
- riot control

1.5.3 Parties may be allowed an annual production of supertoxic and toxic single-purpose warfare chemical agents together not exceeding one ton for peaceful and protective purposes.