

samples need to be split before analysis, larger samples should be collected to get the above-mentioned sizes of each sub-sample.

2.3.4 Sample containers

The most satisfactory sample containers are glass bottles with leakproof caps, but mylar bags or metallized plastic bags may also be used. The containers should fulfil the following requirements:

- The containers should not release any chemicals which could contaminate the samples.
- It should not be possible for volatile compounds to escape from the containers.
- The containers should not consist of materials which strongly adsorb chemical warfare agents
- The containers should not accelerate the breakdown rate of chemical warfare agents.
- Gas samples should be passed through a column containing an adsorbent (e.g. Tenax) and should be placed in gas-tight containers.

2.3.5 Sampling procedure

To ensure the integrity of the samples, they should be collected by the inspection team itself. A spoon, spatula, scissors, knife, scalpel, scoop and pipette should be available for sample collection. In addition, personnel carrying out the sampling should wear full protective equipment. The sample containers and sampling equipment should be decontaminated after sampling by washing with 5 % sodium