

- (i) The reaction does not take place to the extent of 100 per cent, resulting in a loss of 8.9 per cent.
- (ii) A loss of 1.1 per cent is incurred during the neutralization and transportation processes.

#### Conclusion

The theoretical calculations correspond to the actual production, if the above-mentioned considerations are taken into account.

#### Samples and sample-taking procedures

13. A member of the facility personnel took the samples required by the inspectors as follows:

- (a) Samples from the contents of the reactor, the tanks and the vessels connected with the reactor.
- (b) Samples from the raw feedstock used for the production of STS.
- (c) Random samples of the product STS.
- (d) Samples from effluents at different points in the facility.

#### Sample handling and analysis

14. Each sample was recorded in a record book, allocated a code number, labelled and then opened in the facility's laboratory. Analysis was conducted by the facility's personnel in the presence of the inspectors. Simple descriptive methods for qualitative and quantitative analysis were applied, using the primitive analytical equipment available in the laboratory. No off-site analyses were carried out. All the results obtained confirmed the correctness of the chemical process at all its stages up to the formation of the final product.

#### Evaluation by the inspectors

15. The evaluation carried out by the inspectors included:

- (a) The problems encountered;
- (b) The usefulness of the inspection;
- (c) The conclusions that could be drawn concerning the activities at the facility.

#### Closing conference

16. At the closing conference, the inspectors reviewed their on-site activities and their conclusions. The conference lasted about one hour.