

(b) a detailed reconnaissance of the site, or sections of the site, as necessary. This may be extremely dangerous and the SO will have to use whatever appropriate means of protection are available and suggest deploying inspectors in such a way so as to minimize the risk. In some cases the SO may decide that inspectors should not enter at all and that other means of inspection be utilized.

(c) carrying out the reporting part of the inspection. In hazardous situations the risk can be minimized, by limiting the number of inspectors, or eliminated entirely, by relying only on the reports of the reconnaissance team.

In most cases a sufficiently detailed reconnaissance can be done during the initial overview of the site, supported if necessary by a quick look at particular areas by the SO.

General safety

11. Experts intent on pursuing their specialization can be single-minded to the point of endangering personal safety. This can be very important during inspections in unfamiliar surroundings, when even common sense precautions such as personal protection from extreme climatic conditions can be neglected.

12. Inspectors need to recognize that they are responsible for their own safety. They should comply with advice from the SO at all times. At hazardous sites especially, inspectors must remain constantly aware of their personal environment and, in the absence of direct instructions from the SO, apply common sense precautions. Inspectors should also look out for the safety of other team members who may not notice a hazard while engrossed in their own job. An inspector that becomes a casualty through lack of common sense precautions, not only becomes incapable of doing his own job, but becomes a burden on the rest of the team.

13. Suitable clothing, including strong boots, should be worn during inspections together with any specialist protective equipment required. This will vary, depending on both the location and type of inspection site, and also local factors such as climate and the physical condition and nature of the infrastructure. Although a detailed knowledge of conditions at the site is unlikely to be available to inspectors before arrival (except for routine inspections) the general requirements may be predictable. Inspectors should therefore be provided, by the TS, with a recommended equipment list for the different situations likely to be encountered and select their requirements from this list as soon as they know where they are going.

14. Medical matters are very important and it will no doubt be necessary for the TS to have medical experts available to offer advice and, if necessary, to accompany inspection teams into the field. Although it is beyond the scope of the present paper to deal with medical aspects of CWC inspections, some general points for individual inspectors to note are as follows:

(a) obtaining any necessary vaccinations;

(b) obtaining any drugs required to treat endemic diseases;