The formula proposed by the Netherlands (CCD/383) to determine the structure of supertoxic organophosphorous compounds, taken together with the toxicity criterion defined above, would make it possible to cover all the agents in this group while including only a minimum number of compounds suitable for civil purposes.

Carbamates and yperites do not lend themselves to such an approach; it would be necessary to envisage the establishment of a list of potential military substances for these two groups of substances.

Dual-purpose agents

Whatever the verications procedure envisaged for these substances, it is necessary to define a toxicity threshold under which the substances' utilization for military purposes is highly improbable.

Canada has proposed that this threshold should be set at an LCt 50 toxicity level of 20,000 mg min/m^3 for inhalable substances (this being the toxicity level of chlorine). The Soviet and United States delegations have accepted this proposal.

The following reference substances are proposed for the quick method proposed by Canada: chlorine for inhalation toxicity, nicotine for percutaneous-route toxicity and neostigmine for injection toxicity.

Precursors or chemical warfare agents

The development of binary munitions presents another problem. As far as is known, the substances used are known as precursors for certain organophosphorous compounds and are therefore included among the substances whose manufacture is controlled.

For the time being, the new toxic substances that can be adapted to the binary system present an insoluble problem.

Incapacitants and irritants

The use of incapacitants for civil purposes is very limited; the complete prohibition of the manufacture of such substances is therefore possible.

Irritants, on the other hand, are used in police operations and their manufacture should be controlled in the same way as that of dual-purpose agents.

This control could be based on the criterion of destination taken together with an effectiveness criterion.

In this case, the LCt 50 inhalation criterion could not in fact be used. The LCt 50 of these substances is very high and always above 20,000 mg.min/m^3, which theoretically places them among the substances not subject to control. To help